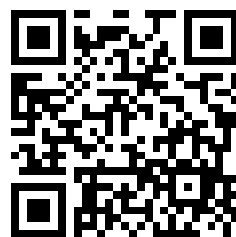

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—
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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Feroze*, with the mails, left Bombay on the 3rd, and made Aden on the 11th, whence she sailed on the same day, and arrived at Suez on the 19th December. The mails were forwarded on to Alexandria, which port they left (per *Medusa*) on the 21st December, and reached Malta on the 25th, whence they were conveyed (per *Medina*) to Marseilles, and arrived December 29.

The *Hindustan*, with the London Mail of November 25, left Suez December 10, for Ceylon and Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via *Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.
" " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via *Marseilles*, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.
" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 2.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Nov. 23 | Madras Nov. 25
Bombay Dec. 3

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE new year opens with the announcement of the universal tranquillity of British India, which has been repeated by every successive mail for many months past. The fruits of this state of political repose are beginning to appear. Roads are being made or restored, canals reopened, and the Government, we are told by the Delhi paper, consider the subjugation of the Punjab so complete, that they have thrown open the ranks of the army to all classes of the population, Sikh,—Hindu, and Musulman. "The regiments stationed in the country of the Five Rivers are to recruit wholly from the Punjabis, and, in a short time, we may expect to hear that thousands, who fought under Runjeet Singh and the Attaree chieftains, are eating the salt of the Company Bahadur. The resolve is a wise one. It will insure the peace of our new acquisitions, and deal an effectual blow to the religion of Govind, the most potent antagonism which has crossed the path of British supremacy in the East."

In order to bridle the Afreedees and their fellow marauders, a small force, consisting of the 2nd Punjab Irregular Infantry, 100 Suwars and two guns, under Capt. Vaughan, has been posted at Nuree, on the road from Kohat to Bunoo.

A Calcutta journal understands that, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country on the frontiers of Assam, a detachment of troops was to be despatched forthwith to the spot; the followers of the border chiefs having assembled to the number of some four or five thousand. This intelligence is supposed by the other papers to be erroneous or exaggerated.

The sickness (fever and dysentery) prevailing in the stations of the Punjab and in Upper India, though it was somewhat abating, continued to be severe. The *Delhi Gazette*, of November 24th, regrets to say, that the three regiments stationed at Delhi are totally disorganized for all purposes of discipline, in consequence of the prevailing malady. "Parades and drill are out of the question, as the slightest exertion sends the men back to hospital. The general complaint is, that they cannot gather strength. The fever leaves them only to return at slight intervals. As yet, the mortality has not been very great, but the percentage of deaths, for the year ending in June next, will be found far higher than usual. The work of disease has commenced, and in too many instances we shall hear of its speedy completion."

At Lahore, the garrison, 7,500, had 1,200 in hospital. A letter from Meean Meer, dated 14th November, says:—

"The 1st fusiliers still continue to be very sickly, and on an average lose a man daily. They are now encamped near Meean Meer, but the change from their former encampment has in no way benefited them at present, and dysentery is creating sad havoc in the regiment. It has been strongly recommended that the fusiliers be moved to another station, but, in all probability, Government will not listen to it. Sickness at Meean Meer is gradually decreasing, though the hospitals are still tolerably full; very few, either officers or privates, have escaped."

This regiment (the 1st European Fusiliers), out of 819 efficient men, had 264 on the sick-list. Letters from Mooltan convey more satisfactory tidings concerning the health of its inhabitants. Sickness is greatly on the decline, but many, who have been seriously ill, were still suffering from debility, which seems slow to leave them. The hospitals for the native regiments are rapidly advancing. The fort is said to have been the most healthy locality at Mooltan during the past season. In cantonments almost every officer has been once or twice attacked by fever.

At Peshawur, according to the latest advices, the malady prevailed amongst the European troops to an alarming extent. In the 98th regt. the average loss was a man a day, and the 61st were equally unfortunate.

A letter from Loodianah informs us that the 1st Europeans had 360 men and nine officers on the sick list.

The Governor-General had crossed the Beas, and reached Deenanuggur on the 16th November, attended by a numerous staff. They were to be at Lahore on the 26th or 27th. The Marquess was to have a grand meeting with Golab Sing, the King of Cashmere, at Wuzerabad. The Calcutta journals speak with admiration of the exquisite workmanship of the silver-mounted howdah, executed for the occasion at that presidency.

Sir C. Napier's arrangements had been all perfected, and he had commenced his movements homeward. He quitted Simla on the 17th November; on the 18th he presented new colours to her Majesty's 22nd Foot at Dugshai, which he left on the 21st for Ferozepore, where he would remain until the arrival of his successor in India, when he would embark on the Sutlej for Kurrachee and Bombay.

"There is a rumour current," says the *Bombay Times*,—

"Whether it be well or ill founded we are ignorant—that matters have of late been waxing more than ordinarily warm betwixt the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief in India. When the order to refund the Scinde prize-money was originally issued, our Bengal contemporaries assured us that Sir Charles Napier could on no account make up his mind to give back a shilling of the coin stained red with the blood of Meance, which he had wiped and put in his pocket.* The suspension of the refund order seemed for a time to have got the better of the difficulty,—when its re-issue makes matters a thousand times more nauseous than before. Refund is now infinitely worse than the double trouble Falstaff complained of, and he 'will brook no surrender.' On the other hand, the Governor-General will endure no resistance to the orders of Government on the part of any one, however exalted: the cut of the pay and allowances during the remainder of the Chief's sojourn will not, it is said, meet the demands of the refund:—yet refund there must be,—so that, if the tale that has been told us be true, we have as pretty a case of fix as need be! Then Sir W. Gomm will be out directly, and will doubtless be sworn in the moment he arrives; so that Sir Charles cannot even extend his term of service to make up the amount."

It does not appear that the affairs of the Nizam are to receive the benefit that would result from the appointment of Shums-ool-Omra to the ministry. That nobleman had refused the precarious post, but had suggested a measure of relief, in the shape of a forced loan or contribution, which, with the sale of his highness's jewels, would suffice to discharge his obligation to the Company. A letter from Hy-

derabad describes the preparations making to receive the Madras Commander-in-Chief as somewhat unusual:

"A squadron of the splendid cavalry of the contingent force has been detached, under the command of Lieut. J. Campbell, to meet Sir George Berkeley. The Nizam is described as being in a state of apathy, at once remarkable and unseasonable, at the crisis that appears to impend over him. His Highness, however, probably anticipates a much easier fate than that which so many of our contemporaries have cut out for him, viz., absorption and a state pension."

The Presidential intelligence is but scanty; the items will be found under their proper heads. The Bengal Railway has been actually commenced. The natives, it seems, were alarmed at the summary mode of dealing with their property, and as the Act for enabling the Railway Company to occupy land for its purposes has not yet become law, the zemindars had threatened actions.

The Governor of Bombay had returned to the presidency from Mahabuleswar, where he had been since the middle of September for the recovery of his health, which appears to be entirely restored. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Cotton, was at Bombay, waiting to be relieved by Sir John Grey.

The Singapore papers now inform us that Sir J. Brooke's mission to Siam had terminated without effecting its object. His demands are stated to have been very moderate, amounting to little more than the protection for European merchants which was stipulated in the former treaty; but it appears that everything has been refused, in an insolent and hostile tone.

The Cape journals announce the arrival of the Governor at King William's Town, on the 20th October; and that from what came under his observation on the road, the Caffres, consisting of a portion of the tribes of Umhala and Pato, were in a state of perfect tranquillity. A "Government notice," dated the 21st October, states that "the accounts which his Excellency has received from Colonel Mackinnon are of the most satisfactory nature. A great meeting of all the chiefs and influential men will take place at King William's Town in a few days. The kind of panic which has lately prevailed among the farmers on some parts of the frontier is as much to be regretted as the cause for such excitement was unfounded. While some of the Caffre servants were, it is true, leaving their masters, the T'Slambie and Gaika Commissioners were receiving daily applications for employment within the colony."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Maj. A. D. Keiller, comm. 2nd Punjab cav. at Loodiana, Nov. 17; Capt. Carr Goringe, at Howrah, aged 32, Nov. 11; Capt. John Bracken, 29th N.I. at Simlah, aged 45, Nov. 10; Lieut. T. P. Logan, 63rd N.I. at Seealkote, Nov. 6; Lieut. C. F. Williams, 38th N.I. at Barrackpore, Nov. 20.

MADRAS.—Capt. J. R. Sandford, 22nd N.I. at Nagode, Nov. 2.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Geo. O'Malley O'Neill, 2nd N.I. at Cutch, Nov. 11; Capt. Francis Cristall, 8th N.I. at Rajcote, Nov. 13; Asst. surg. R. Hussey, of the Scinde bagg. corps, at Cutch, Nov. 15; Asst. surg. J. L. Kennedy, at Bombay, Oct. 22.

* "We beg to remind the reader that these lines are the gallant general's, and not ours: they were applied by him to the money received in India by the Government."

BENGAL.

CASE OF MAJOR BARTLEMAN, 44th BENGAL N.I.

The following summary of this case is given by the *Bombay Times* :—

Mrs. Shelton was the daughter of Dr. Laughton, formerly a teacher at Simla, and who in this capacity had laid Major Bartleman under obligations to him by the care he had taken of a sickly boy. She had been for some years married to Lieut. Shelton. The union, of which several children had been the fruits, appears of late to have been an unhappy one, and the quarrels in the family were frequent and notorious. In January last the unhappy couple were the guests of Major Bartleman, to whom before this they had been but slightly known; and while such, the conduct of the husband to his wife and host was occasionally such as to induce him to volunteer a full written apology to the latter for what had occurred. In February he proceeded to Singapore on sick leave, for the benefit of his health, leaving his wife behind him at Calcutta, where she appeared to prefer residing alone, although she had friends at no great distance. About this time she wrote to her father, complaining of her husband's ill-usage, and appeared desirous of a separation. Dr. Laughton wrote in reply, under cover to Major Bartleman, exhorting his daughter to a reconciliation, and entreating her to use her best endeavours to soothe the mind and regain the affections of her husband. He reminded her that her lot had now been cast with his, and that nothing but extreme necessity should ever induce her to think of leaving him. To Major Bartleman, who was his senior, and had been twice a widower, and might therefore have been supposed capable of being entrusted with such a charge, he wrote, thanking him for the kindness he had shown his daughter, and committing her in case of extremity to his protection. Lieut. Shelton was repeatedly written to by Major Bartleman during his absence, and the circumstances mentioned that he had taken Mrs. Shelton to a ball, and was in the habit of driving out with her in the morning, adding, that he had recommended her to join her friends at Kishnagur, but that she preferred apparently sojourning at Calcutta. Mr. Shelton returned from Singapore early in July, but does not appear to have expressed any dissatisfaction with the conduct of his wife. On the 16th of August Major Bartleman wrote him a note, declining the continuance of his acquaintance, on what grounds does not appear, and Mr. Shelton expressed his regret at the loss of his friendship. Friendly relations betwixt the parties seem soon afterwards to have been renewed. On the 22nd, and again on the 23rd of August, Major Bartleman drove Mrs. Shelton in his buggy from Barrackpore to Calcutta, by invitation of her husband. On the latter of these days, Mr. Shelton found on his wife's pillow a letter addressed to her by Major Bartleman, such as a devoted husband might have written to his wife—such as none but an accepted lover would have written to his mistress. The unhappy couple immediately proceeded to Calcutta to consult a lawyer as to what was to be done. On their return they met with Major Bartleman; high words passed between them, when the Major preceded them on horseback to their home, and there awaited their arrival. The husband forbade his entrance—the wife accepted his arm. When inside, he was repeatedly ordered to the door; he persisted in remaining, as he wished to have some explanations with Mrs. Shelton. Mr. Shelton rushed to his bedroom and brought out a pistol, which he snapped at Major Bartleman. That officer seized him, wrested the pistol from his hand, pushed him down, and beat him with a whip; the table was upset in the scuffle; aid was called for in vain, and a fearful scene, apparently in the presence of the lady, ensued. The pistol turned out to have been loaded—it was fired off by Major Bartleman, whose life just before had been so nearly jeopardized. Having quitted the house at length; he soon after returned, and placed Mr. Shelton under arrest. Some hours after this, he induced Col. Pettingal, commanding the 33rd, to permit the arrest to be removed, a fresh arrest having been imposed by this officer immediately afterwards. A circumstance very material to the character of the intercourse between the parties came out on the examination—that on the 22nd of August, the day before the letter was written, the discovery of which first awakened suspicion in the mind of the husband, and led to the explosion, Major Bartleman had put himself into the hands of his law adviser, who had engaged counsel to defend the action he expected to be brought against him in the civil court.

COTTON.

No wonder the cotton trade cannot thrive in India when the cultivation is carried on under a vexatious system of Government interference. When we noticed, a short time ago, the prohibitory order of the collector at Broach against exporting cotton with the seed in it, we supposed that the zeal of the public officer had carried him a little beyond the strict line of his duty; but the *Bombay Times* has put the saddle upon the right horse in the following paragraph :—

"The *Calcutta Englishman* censures Mr. Davies, collector at Broach, for the late cotton seizures, and does not appear to recollect that these have been made under the authority of an Act of the Legislative Council, which Mr. Davies dared not, without dereliction of duty, have neglected. The Act directs that the cotton shall be confiscated and destroyed should such be deemed expedient; and we only regret that half the sentence at all events was not carried into effect, and that the cotton, instead of being detained till cleaned, should not have been confiscated and sold for the public good—the proceeds of this and all similar sales to be expended in improving the means of communication in the cotton districts."

We recommend the above paragraph to the earnest attention of the men of Manchester. We have always told them that the real obstacle to a supply of cotton being furnished from this country, was the Company's revenue system, and that all the parade of encouragement given to exotic varieties by model farms, American gins, and American planters was a mere delusion. Here we find that the cultivator is prohibited by an Act of the Legislative Council from taking his produce to market, unless he will prepare it in such manner as the Government shall please to order. What more is required to destroy the most flourishing agriculture in the world? Could an English farmer grow wheat under such restrictions? — *Englishman*, Nov. 12.

It must here be remembered, that the Act applies to cotton intentionally adulterated for fraudulent purposes—that is, with the view of swindling the purchaser out of his money, by giving him dirt or water amongst the material he pays for as cotton. The Manchester men must be the most stupid fellows that can be imagined, for they have already, not only cordially approved of the measure intended to protect them from swindling, but on frequent occasions applied to Government to have it more stringently than heretofore put in force. There was, indeed, for a time a sort of recriminatory discussion on the matter, and the Bombay merchants complained that Government would not enforce the law; Government officers blamed the merchants for not assisting them in enforcing it: both were agreed as to the desirableness of its enforcement.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 23.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER ORES.

A highly important discovery was communicated to the Asiatic Society at its last meeting. After the report of the curator of the Museum of Economic Geology had been read, that gentleman, by special permission from the deputy-governor (as he stated), read to the meeting a public letter, from which it appears that, after twenty years of patient research, he had at length found in the rubbish of the Deoghur copper mines the singular ores of silver called in Peru the Pacos, and in Mexico the Colorados, which, though they contain silver in such inappreciable portions, that it is only extractable to a profit by the curious Spanish process of amalgamation, as carried on in those countries, yet forms the staple of the richest Mexican mines, from its vast abundance.

Specimens of the ore, and of those from Mexico and Peru, as well as of the silver extracted from the Indian specimens, were shown, and Mr. Piddington added, that though the season had prevented his obtaining from Captain Sherwill more than a small additional supply, yet he had been able, by picking out every fragment from amongst the rest of the ores, to collect a pound weight of it, which, wrought by the Mexican amalgamation process, with which he is, it would seem, familiar, he had obtained a good average produce from a mere surface specimen.

The discovery is one of high mineralogical importance, for it shows that like causes have been at work to produce the same effects, and the only question is now to what extent. It would be curious indeed, if, just as the relative value of the precious metals is changing by the influx of California gold, India was to appear in the market as producing silver, and that the first discovery of it should be within 200 miles of Calcutta, after a patient research which has rarely been equalled in the annals of scientific perseverance, and that the practicability of extracting the metal in such minute portions, and by the cheap Mexican process, should at once be demonstrated with its discovery. — *Englishman*, Nov. 21.

FEMALE LIFE IN BENGAL.

A sketch has been furnished to us by a native friend, of highly respectable family, of the life of a female of the upper classes in Bengal:—

"The first years of a female infant in Bengal form a period of unalloyed happiness, but of total indolence. She is the plaything of a doting mother, and the pet of the house. Exercises which invigorate the frame and add grace and strength to the limbs, form no part of her amusements at this or at any subsequent period. Her chief delight consists in playing with a set of clay dolls, covered with wax, which she arranges and rearranges in the compartments of a square wooden frame. At seven she ought to be given in marriage. If she remain unmarried over the age of ten, her father is held to incur the crime of murdering her offspring.

"Marriages are generally negotiated through a species of brokers called *Ghutukus*. The ceremonies of the celebration of the nuptials last several days; their mystic meaning being understood by none of the parties engaged therein. After her marriage, the Hindu female resides alternatively at the house of her husband and father, but principally during the first two or three years at that of the latter. The female apartments where she spends her time are, owing to the Hindu custom of living in united families, as populous as rabbit-warrens, and the early years of the bride are spent in playing with children of her own sex and age; of course in complete seclusion from the world without, and without the remotest attempt at education being made. The servants, who have the privilege denied to her of going abroad into the world, now obtain a great influence over her mind. They supply her gossip, often not of the most decent kind. Dressing and displaying her ornaments to her companions supplies another of her principal amusements. And the ever-recurring idle ceremonies with which each epoch of her own existence and that of the numerous members of the joint family is marked to fill up the remainder of her time.

"When she becomes a mother, we view her in a more interesting light. The Hindu woman presents a beautiful picture of the most devoted parental fondness. She lives but for her children. Their sorrows and wants, their comforts and amusements, engage her entire attention. Days and nights she watches by their sick couch, and macerates herself with fasts and austerities to avert from them imaginary evils. She pets them, prays for them, watches for them, starves for them, and would even die for them. She does everything but educate them; that she is incapable of, except in so far as education extends to the inculcation of the importance of a variety of superstitious and degrading ceremonies, of which her maternal solicitude leads her most sedulously to exact the observance.

"That portion of her time which is not monopolized by her children she spends in superintending the preparation of the family food. During a meal she never sits down with her male relations, but waits upon them, and officiously supplies their wants; it is not till long after they have concluded their repast that she satisfies her own hunger."—*Citizen*.

GAMBLING IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We are rejoiced that the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Thomason, has addressed a circular letter to all the commissioners, in reference to the late gambling transaction at Simla, in which he desires them, by every means in their power, to discountenance whatever propensity to gambling may exist among their subordinates. The commissioners are directed, in the first place, to use mild and earnest remonstrance; if that fails, the transgressor is to be removed forthwith to some other station in the division. Should the practice be still persisted in, a report will be made without delay to the Lieut.-Governor, and from the stringency of these injunctions, we may anticipate the vigour of his proceedings towards the delinquent. These orders reflect the highest credit on the Lieut.-Governor, and will, we have no doubt, be successful in eradicating the vice, in the few instances in which it exists. We are happy to be able to state, from extensive experience, that the vice is exceedingly rare among the members of the civil service, so rare that every one who indulges in the propensity, is known throughout the service, and is, in some respects, a marked man. It would be perfectly superfluous to attempt to show, what must indeed be self-evident, that the indulgence of this villainous habit is utterly incompatible with the independence, and consequently the efficiency, of those who sustain the responsibilities of civil office in the public administration, and that government cannot be too severe in reprobating and discouraging it. We think it may be so easily eradicated from among them, that the continued existence of it in any case may be considered a token of the weakness of government. The duty which is now thrown on

the commissioners by the Lieutenant-Governor, implies that they are themselves well acquainted with the character and propensities of the young civilians in their respective divisions, and maintain a constant and salutary check on their proceedings. It is much to be doubted, however, whether this has universally been recognized among the responsibilities of their office, although it must be considered among the most important as well as the most agreeable of their duties, thus to superintend the moral as well as official tuition of the young civilian, and endeavour to correct those propensities which tend to the deterioration of his character and his prospects. There is the clearest evidence of an increasing disposition on the part of Government to enforce this duty on the commissioners, and to lead them to regard their position, in reference to the youths under their control, as analogous to those which devolve on the commanding officer of a regiment, in connection with his own junior officers. Gambling in the Civil Service, though happily rare, has not been confined to the North-west provinces. The deputy-governor of Bengal must have heard of some such cases within his own beat, and it is therefore greatly to be desired that a similar injunction was issued from the Bengal office to the commissioners in the lower provinces.—*Friend of India*.

THE GANGES CANAL.

The *Friend of India* has a notice of Colonel Cauley's "theory of percolation," with reference to the injury river navigation may sustain from the Ganges canal when that undertaking is in full operation. Our contemporary withholds details which we are now enabled to supply, premising that we have to offer nothing which is not already known to engineer officers familiar with the North West Provinces, except a notice of some recent experiments at Delhi, Muttra, and Agra, upon the influence of the Jumna canals on the navigation of that river. Our information is mainly derived from the reports of Colonel Cauley, not generally accessible, and from those of other officers who have been, in like manner, employed in the canal districts.

The following conclusions are drawn from experiments. That the higher the water is in the Jumna, the less is the surface of the river effected by the abstraction of water for the canal supply; that the canals only affect the Jumna when that river is low, and that the maximum affection occurs in the latter part of the cold weather, and in the early part of March.

Then, as percolation maintains the navigable character of the Jumna, its extent will bear the same ratio to the original volume of the Ganges, both rivers flowing over beds having the same geological structure. As 4,000 cubic feet (the discharge of the Jumna at the canal heads) is to 1,861 cubic feet (the river opposite Agra, less the Hindun), so is 8,000 cubic feet (the Ganges above Hurdwar) to 3,722 cubic feet (that river opposite Futtyghur). In short, if the Ganges canal bunds laid the river bed south of Hurdwar perfectly dry, the supply at Cawnpore, independent of five large tributaries, would be 3,722 cubic feet per second. "To those who maintain that the supply for the Ganges Canal will affect the navigation of the river below Allahabad, I have no argument to offer," says Col. Cauley writing in 1845, "but refer them to Arrowsmith's map of India, with the configuration of the drainage of the Gangetic valley, and the proportion borne by the line under discussion with that of the numerous tributaries extending from the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal."—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 23.

ROADS.

The social economics of India are so varying and anomalous, that one cannot wonder at the conflicting statements which find their way into the home journals. It is established beyond dispute, that, in all the well-known districts of Upper India, the wants of a large and rapidly increasing population are fast outstripping the agricultural resources of the country. Pasture land is almost as valuable as the cultivated soil, and in a short time every patch of available surface will be brought under the plough. But whilst this state of things prevails in general, there are districts in which grain is ridiculously cheap, and hardly known as an article of export. At Jaloun, in Bundelkund, only 65 miles from Cawnpore, grain is selling at this moment at 110 seers the rupee, and wheat and other cereals at corresponding rates. The zemindars are too poor to export on their own account, and do not know how to open up intercourse with the Bunniahs of the large towns. This fact would form a very feasible charge in the voluminous bill of indictment preparing against the Company. Contiguous districts labour, the one under a plethora, the other under a comparative scarcity of food, and there are no means of equalizing the gifts of Providence. An insuperable barrier, if not raised by the Government, is allowed to exist, and to shut out the inter-commu-

nication between neighbouring tribes, who might do each other essential service. Ah well! the reproach, if ever deserved, will soon be wiped away. Good roads are being made all over Jaloun, and, except in the rainy season, heavy laden carts may now travel with ease to any part from the Doab, Jahneer, Gwalior, &c., and little by little, but still constantly, as circumstances will admit, the superintendent, Captain Erskine, is busy in metalling highways and erecting bridges. Say that Jaloun is no better known to the inhabitants of Cawnpore at this moment, than was Devonshire to the people of Middlesex fifty years since, and that for this ignorance the British Government is in some degree accountable, yet balance against it the atoning fact, that only a short time since, under the rule of the Mahratas, the land that is now a field of waving grain was a howling wilderness, and the Company need no further defence.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION BANK.—Public attention has been recalled to the wreck of the Union Bank by a discovery lately made in the Supreme Court, and which it is thought may lead to very important results. It has been found that the verification of the register of shareholders filed in 1847, was signed, not by Mr. Grant, the master of the court, but in his absence by Mr. Holroyd, who affixed Mr. Grant's name, believing himself authorized by the court so to do. The validity of the signature is now doubted, and should these doubts be declared well-grounded, the effect will be to cancel the register of 1847, and to establish the liability of shareholders whose names appear on the previous register, filed in 1846.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 21.

The Judges, we hear, think the signature valid; but grave doubts are entertained on the subject by other parties, and as there are some good substantial men on the Memorial of 1846, who were not partners at the time of the final catastrophe, it is supposed that some creditors will immediately attack them, and as they did not come in under the Act passed after the failure, they are still liable for the whole deficiency, if liable at all.—*Englishman*, Nov. 24.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Lieut. R. F. Fanshawe of the Invalid Establishment at Chunar, has been brought to a court-martial for alleged defalcations.—*Delhi Gaz.* Nov. 24.

A court-martial is ordered to try a young officer of the 59th N.I., upon certain grave charges preferred against him by an officer of the same corps.—*Ibid.* Nov. 16.

We have some reason to believe that another court-martial is likely to arise out of the highly unbecoming feuds that have, it appears, not been put down in the 48th N.I.—*Lahore Chron.*, Nov. 13.

Other trials are stated to be pending or in progress.

THE N.W. BANK.—The directors of the N.W. Bank have published the following notice:—"In consequence of the discovery of deficiencies, carried on by apparent fictitious entries in the books of the bank, as detailed below, and made under authority of Major Angelo's own hand-writing, to the extent of Rs. 1,12,520. 5. 9, exclusive of interest, the directors of the N.W. Bank of India have deemed it imperative on them to suspend Major Angelo from his office of secretary and agent, have sent the deputy secretary, Mr. C. B. Wood, to take charge of the Calcutta agency; have called their Mussoorie agent to Meerut, to take charge of the bank, and direct Major Angelo to return to Meerut. The directors have called on Major Angelo's securities to be prepared to meet deficiencies to the extent of their bond; they will also adopt every lawful measure to secure the bank from ultimate loss."

The overland *Delhi Gazette*, in its observations upon this announcement, says: "We have been expecting up to the hour of going to press to hear the 'rights' of the story about the alleged defalcations of Major Angelo, but nothing has been added to the strange statement put forward in the first place by the directors, and that is wholly irreconcilable with common sense notions. Can we believe the tale of Major Angelo's misdemeanour? We cannot,—as the directors have told it. A little time will suffice to clear up the mystery; but our present impression is, that the asserted defalcation is simply a debt, concealed from the proprietors, with the knowledge of the directors who were in office when the false entries were made."

COAL COMPANY.—At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company, held on the 12th November, a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was declared. We have not space this week for a more detailed account, but the amount of coal brought down during the year was upwards of twelve lacs of maunds, and the total receipts of the company, including an advance of Rs. 83,000 on account of the Government, amounted to Rs. 6,42,121.

CAPTAIN JOHN BRACKEN, of the 29th N.I. who died at Simla on the 10th November, of typhus fever, was offg. Dep. Adjt. Gen. of the army. He was third son of the late Rev. T. Bracken, of Ickenham and of St. James's, Westminster. He possessed excellent natural abilities, improved by extensive reading, but was, perhaps, most distinguished for sound, honest, independent judgment. Having been repeatedly obliged to return to England for the benefit of his health, he had mixed more in European society than falls to the lot of most officers of this army. He was well versed, and took a deep interest, in the great political questions of his native country; and nearly twenty years ago, when liberal opinions were neither so safe nor so fashionable as now, he being on furlough at Liverpool, took an active part in the agitation which resulted in the triumph of reform principles in that town. For his services on this occasion, the reformers at Liverpool, including the most influential gentlemen of the place, subscribed and presented to him a handsome present of plate and books, a high compliment, when it is understood that Captain Bracken was at that time an utter stranger in Liverpool. Captain Bracken was twice married; first to a daughter of the late Sir Herbert Compton, and a second time to the eldest daughter of the late Egerton Smith, of Liverpool, who survives to mourn his loss; he also leaves four children; the eldest is an officer in the army. The deceased was well known to a large circle of friends in India, by whom he will be deeply regretted. From his robust frame and regular habits, a lengthened career in the honourable field of staff employ lately opened to him, might have been confidently reckoned upon, but it has been ordained otherwise. Captain Bracken's active service in the field was confined to the skirmish of last winter in the Kohat Pass, whither he accompanied the Commander-in-Chief as 1st Assistant-Adjutant-General.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 16.

BALLOONS.—Mr. Kight, the aeronaut, who ascended from Calcutta on the 5th November, descended the same day near Baraset, where he was hospitably entertained. Mr. Kight has published a narrative of his ascent in his balloon, which differs from the narratives hitherto published in respect to his treatment by the natives. It appears that the peasantry, undismayed by the possibility of his being an incarnation, positively refused to pull the ropes attached to the balloon, to assist him in his descent, until Mr. Kight had promised them twenty-five rupees. They subsequently tried to cut out the silk of the balloon, and finally refused to help him in transporting it to Baraset, without a reward of four rupees to each man. The anecdote is an apt illustration of the feelings of a people who invariably compel a drowning man to bribe them to take him on board.

CENTRALIZATION.—The *Delhi Gazette* relates an amusing instance of the effects of our Indian system of centralization. A lieutenant-colonel had disbursed the sum of four annas (sixpence) on public service, the vouchers for which he had unfortunately lost, and was ordered to refund the money. Not choosing to submit to what he deemed an injustice, the lieutenant-colonel commenced a correspondence which cost five letters on foolscap paper, all transmitted at the public expense, and all occupying official time.

COPPER IN THE PUNJAB.—We have been favoured with the following from the Deputy Commissioner of Leia:—"You will be glad to hear that specimens of copper have been found far exceeding our expectations. I sent some to Dr. Fleming, at Dehra Ghazee Khan, who has in the most obliging manner assisted me in examining specimens, and giving me information regarding minerals, which I had neither time nor opportunity to collect for myself. His talents as a mineralogist, geologist, and chemist are well known, which must give value to his opinions."—*Delhi Gaz.* Nov. 24.

H. MAJESTY'S 22ND REGIMENT.—Sir Charles Napier presented new colours to this corps, at Dughai, on the 18th. We have not been favoured with a copy of His Excellency's speech on the occasion, but we are told that it was very much to the purpose, and that the whole scene was a very imposing one. Sir Charles was to have left Dughai on the 21st.—*Ibid.*

MR. E. THORNTON.—A Lahore correspondent states that an attempt has lately been made on the life of Mr. Edward Thornton, the commissioner of Jhelum, by administering poison; fortunately it was not retained sufficiently long on the stomach to take effect. One Kurrum Bux is in custody, charged with the crime.

THE SIMLA GAMBLING CASE.—Mr. McClure, in answer to Mr. Lang's letter, has produced a statement, drawn up by Lieut. Sladen, H.A., declaring that the gentlemen who attended the meeting expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with Mr. McClure's explanation. Mr. McClure winds up his reply by a letter signed by twenty-five gentlemen, residing at Meerut, expressing their confidence in his uprightness and honourable character.

INTOXICATION AMONGST THE SIKHS.—Subadar Subar Singh, a native officer of the 1st Sikh Local Infantry, has been tried by a court-martial for drunkenness, and sentenced to suspension from rank, pay, and allowances, for four months. The difficulty of restraining drunkenness is one which has never been felt in the native army: the sepoys being almost invariably abstemious, but we anticipate great obstructions in this respect in the Sikh regiments. The Sikhs, properly so called, are perhaps the greatest drunkards in the world, and drink has, unfortunately, the same effect upon them that ganja has upon a Malay,—it throws them into a state of insane fury.—*Friend of India.*

ROADS.—The *Mofussilite* states, that the new road from Kalka to Tibet, 180 miles in length, is now almost completed. It is scarcely a year since it was first marked out by Major Kennedy, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, so different from the general routine of Indian works, is highly creditable to the activity and exertions of that able officer.

ON-DITS.—The following appointments have been made consequent on the demise of the late Capt. J. Bracken:—Capt. W. A. J. Mayhew, 2nd Assist. Adj. General, to be 1st Assist. Adj. General, and to officiate as Dep. Adj. General during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Chester. Capt. Septimus Becher, officiating Assist. Adj. General, to be 2nd Assist. Adj. General. Lieut. Edwin B. Johnson, Dep. Judge Advocate General, Sirhind division, to officiate as Assist. Adj. General, and Major E. Wiggins, 52nd regt. N.I., to officiate at Umballah as Dep. Judge Advocate General. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Curtis, 37th Bengal N.I., receives Rs. 30,000 from his regiment for retiring. This officer is a regimental captain. The promotions consequent on the death of Major Gen. Durant go in the 62nd N.I. Major Richardson, of the new promotion, retires, and the Hon. Capt. Byng obtains his majority after a service of only sixteen years.

STRANGE MILITARY OFFENCE.—General orders contain a record of one of those singular courts-martial which could never have occurred except in India. A Mussulman ressalidar was charged with having killed a cow in the lines of his regiment, and thereby insulted the religious prejudices of the "woordee major," a Hindoo. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to dismissal; upon which the Commander-in-Chief makes the following remarks:—"I see such marked animosity evident in all the native evidence, that I entertain great doubts regarding the truth of all their statements. I cannot acquit the prisoner of having acted culpably to a great extent. At the same time he had leave from his commanding officer to sacrifice the cows, on condition that they were to be killed outside of the cantonment limits, and the prisoner complied with that order. So far, then, as military discipline is concerned, he is guiltless. But supposing him to have been guilty of all the charges, as the court think, and which I do not believe to be the case; still it would be a hard measure of justice to dismiss a brave officer, who has served with honour for fifty years, because he so far forgot his duty as to join in religious animosity. I therefore commute the prisoner's sentence to suspension for six months, and he is, in the presence of all the officers, to acknowledge he was wrong to write the petition to me, dated 5th June, 1850, and also he is to beg pardon of the wordee major for the language used therein as regards the said wordee major."

THE RAILWAY.—The *Calcutta Chronicle* learns, that the "first sod" of the Great Indian Railway has been actually turned; and the work commenced in right earnest. Trees, plants, houses, that seemed to have fallen within the line of the expected railroad, are now being removed, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages at Ballee, Wooterparah, Sulkeah, &c., are loud in their complaints, as no compensation is now offered them for the injuries sustained in consequence. The local magistrates, say they, do not entertain complaints preferred against the railway pioneers, but recommend them to apply to Government on the subject of the damages done.

The *Hurkaru* states, that the railway contractors have already cleared the line between Howrah and Serampore, but heavy complaints are made by the native population, whose property, it seems, has been sacrificed without due notice, and in a very harsh manner. "In one case even a poor woman in the agonies of childbirth was denied one night's delay. We would fain hope that these accounts are grossly exaggerated. The worst feature of the case as represented, is that no record is kept of the injury to individuals, so that it will be difficult for them to obtain compensation."

THE RECHNA DOAB CANAL project is all but finished. Sickness has caused much delay. The collection of materials is going on; but, until the decision of the Governor-General is known, of course nothing can be settled.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 24.*

Mr. Wood, it is said, is to supersede Major Angelo in the management of the Calcutta branch of the North-western Bank.

COOLIES.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* notices the arrival here of an agent to superintend the emigration of coolies to the West India Islands. He is anxious to obtain stouter men than those hitherto sent. 5,000 men, the *Citizen* says, will be required this year. The same paper states, that out of 120,000 coolies that emigrated to the Mauritius, about 20,000 have returned in good circumstances.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA left Calcutta on the 11th Novem., on a tour of visitation to the eastward. It is supposed that he will return in about ten weeks.

THE POSTAL INQUIRY COMMISSIONERS of the three presidencies had sent in their several reports, and were about to meet at Calcutta to confer with each other and the Supreme Government as to the measures to be finally adopted. In the course of the inquiry, it has been ascertained that, in the Bombay presidency, the post free packets, franked "on service" by the servants of Government who enjoy that right, constitute 70 per cent. of the total weight of the mails. The newspapers, which scarcely pay for their own carriage, 20 per cent., and the private letters only 10 per cent.

JURISDICTION OF MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATES.—A circular order of the Nizamut Adawlut publishes the legal opinion of the Advocate General regarding the jurisdiction of Mofussil Magistrates in cases of assault by one European British subject upon another European British subject. It is that—"A Mofussil Magistrate cannot proceed under statute 53, Geo. 3, c. 153, s. 105, inasmuch as that section applies only to complaints made by natives against British subjects; but I am of opinion that the Magistrate has jurisdiction to take penal recognizance, and proceed under the provision of Act 5 of 1848.

THE MAHAMUREE IN THE PROVINCE OF KUMAON.—Dr. Renny's very able report, regarding the Mahamuree sickness in the Gurwal hills, has been highly thought of by the superior medical authorities, and forwarded to the Government of Agra, by whom it will, in all probability, soon be published. It appears, in addition to the sketch we have already given of this formidable disease in June, that Dr. Renny's report fixes the first breaking-out of the plague in the year 1823, at a spot no great distance from Kedarnath, in the higher range of the Himalayas. It also made great ravages in 1834, and 1837; in 1847 it advanced nearer Almora, disappeared again, and broke out, as already recorded, in 1849, continuing more or less prevalent till July, 1850. The whole of the districts formerly infected are said to be now free from the disease. We look forward with much satisfaction to Dr. Renny's report, and trust his experience will have been able to suggest some more effectual remedies than those hitherto adopted.—*Lahore Chron. Nov. 13.*

BRICK-MAKING IN INDIA.—An experiment, in many respects of great value, has been made by Col. Cautley, at Roorkee. He has demonstrated that machinery can be made cheaper in India than in England, and worked with equal advantage. Like most other improvers, he was stimulated at the outset by the pressure of necessity, and achieved a great good in trying to overcome evil. The masonry works on the Ganges Canal, in the immediate neighbourhood of Roorkee, required for their completion, in round numbers, 1,000 lacs of bricks. The period fixed for the completion of these works was six years: a quantity of bricks therefore equal to 166 or 170 lacs was required annually. Col. Cautley purchased a couple of machines for making bricks; but the first, Ainslie's patent, was found not to succeed. He then tried Hall's invention. The machine was set up in October, 1848, and placed in charge of Serjeant Durrant, whose first object was to learn to work it himself; this he very soon accomplished, and he then taught a party of bildars how to use it; but owing to the stupidity and awkwardness of these men, the machine was continually breaking for the first six months after it was set in progress; the frequent stoppages to our work on that account were very disheartening; nevertheless, Serjeant Durrant persevered in his endeavours to give the machine a fair trial; he encouraged the bildars, with whom he occasionally took a spell at the wheel, and the results have been, that we had the satisfaction of seeing it work on steadily for the last three months, and of counting 11,670 bricks made by it in one day, which is about equal to the best turn-out obtained in England or America from a similar machine. The cost of the largest-sized bricks by the machine is Rs. 90-0-10 per lac, a rate which shows an enormous saving as compared with the results of manual labour. The machine cost 96l. in England, and when set up and ready for working, Rs. 1,561-8-7; but Col. Cautley has made two at Roorkee in all respects similar, for Rs. 500 each! When the day arrives in which advantage will be taken of all the facilities afforded for the production of wealth in India, the aspect of the country will be wondrously changed for the better.—*Delhi Gaz., Nov. 23.*

JOTEE PERSHAUD, we have heard, has offered to cry "quits" with the Government, if they forego the criminal prosecution against him. The proposal was, we are assured, deliberately forwarded to the Governor-General, it is needless to say with what result. The *Mofussils* declares that either Jotee Pershaud shall have his money and freedom, and reparation for the insults and injuries which have been heaped upon him, or Parliament shall have a new Indian grievance, which it will never hear the last of.—*Delhi Gaz. Nov. 16.*

SIR C. NAPIER.—The arrangements of the Commander-in-Chief are all perfected, and Sir C. Napier is on his route homeward. Col. Tucker remains at Simla to await the arrival of Sir William Gomm. All other heads of departments went down with the Commander-in-Chief, with a portion of the establishments, and the remainder are left at Simla as was done last season. Lieut.-col. Becher remains in charge of the portion of the quartermaster-general's office, and is charged with the survey of Simla. Major MacMurdo remains in charge of the portion of the office of the adjutant-general of the Queen's troops.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 24.*

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.—The committee of examination that should have met on the 15th, sat at the Artillery Mess House on Monday, the 18th, and again by adjournment on the 19th inst. President, Capt. H. Wakefield, Cant. Joint Magistrate, Capt. Percy Eld, 9th N.I., and Lieut. Russell, Beng. art. The number of candidates who presented themselves for examination was eleven:—Ens. Moseley, 65th N.I., and Lieut. Birch, 1st Beng. fus., passed the interpreters' examination; Lieut. Moir, H.A., Lieut. Pester, 63rd N.I., and Lieut. Johnstone, 5th N.I., passed in Hindoostanee. One officer who went up for the interpreters' examination, and five, who attempted Hindoostanee, were, what is technically called "spun."—*Lahore Chron., Nov. 20.*

THE KOHAT COUNTRY.—As a precautionary measure, and one likely to answer the object in view, a small force, consisting of the 2nd Punjab irr. inf., 100 suwars, and two guns, the whole commanded by Capt. Vaughan, has been posted at a place called Nuree, which is on the "high road" from Kohat to Bunoo. Nuree is a small scattered village, occupying the eastern extremity of some table land extending to a distance westward. The spot may be traced on the map with sufficient correctness by drawing a line southward from Kohat to Lukee, and intersecting it with another drawn from Bahadur Khel to a point fifteen miles east of that place, which is on the boundary of the British territory towards Afghanistan. We do not know whether there is any intention of forming a permanent station at Nuree, or its neighbourhood, but such a measure would form a useful link in the chain of the Punjab irregular force, which now extends from Hoond, in the Yoozoofaie country, in the north, to Dhera Gazee Khan, in the south, as follows:—2nd cavalry at Hoond, on the right bank of the Indus; 1st cavalry, at Peshawur; guide corps, at the same station; 1st infantry, at Kohat; 2nd Infantry, at Nuree; 5th cavalry, at Dhera Ismael Khan; 4th cavalry, at Dhera Ghazee Khan; 5th cavalry, at the same station; so that, with the exception of the regular troops at Peshawur and the camel corps at Dhera Ismael Khan, the whole of the frontier is entrusted to the irregular force, which a departing Commander-in-Chief was pleased to style a rabble, almost in the same breath in which he bestowed just praise on the admirable conduct of Coke's men in the Kohat pass.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 9.*

EARTHQUAKE.—We have the following from Tejpore, in Assam, announcing the occurrence of a smart earthquake in that neighbourhood on the 10th Nov.:—"At 9½ A.M. of the 10th inst., yesterday, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this station, preceded for some seconds by a loud rumbling noise, resembling in tone the sound of a continued peal of thunder, proceeding from and deadened by distance. The house of the writer shook twice, if not three times, successively in a manner which indicated its course to be from S. W. to N. E. (or in that direction), and its movements to have been of an undulating character—the effects lasted over one minute. The general aspect of the weather for several days before was threatening—portending rain, but yielding none. During these days the weather was not 'oppressive'; on the contrary, every one complained of its being chilly. Thermometer at the time 72 deg., the same standard as obtained at that hour on the 8th and 9th, as well as to-day, the 11th."—*Hurharu, Nov. 23.*

OUDE.—We republish the *Englishman's* remarks upon the *Hurharu's* article on the Beitah affair, and the recent executions at Lucknow. The writer of this article, having resided for a year in Oude, and there enjoyed an intimacy with many of the most experienced European officers in the service of the king of Oude, men who have spent their lives in "the district," is competent to give some evidence upon the matter in dispute between

his two elder brothers, and it is 'entirely in favour of the *Hurharu*. It is neither an exaggeration nor "absurd" to represent the majority of the forts, so numerous in the Oude territories, as, "the holds of gangs of robbers and murderers. Hundreds of such holds do exist. Mud forts, formidable principally from the difficulty of the approach to them. Capable of resisting the attacks of small bodies of men, but usually vacated after a few hours firing when invested by one of the king's regiments; the occupants when pressed escaping into the wild and almost impenetrable jungle with which the country abounds. It is not correct to describe these forts as fully answering the purpose of resisting the monstrous oppression of the government, "when the British forces are not called in to aid the wretched despotism." We imagine that the affair in which Lieut. Elderton lost his life was the almost solitary instance in which the aid of our sepahees has been called in against the refractory zemindars for several years. The English forces in Oude lie in listless ease at Lucknow. A sort of *dekh ne he* waste force, valuable to the king merely as bearing testimony to the amicable relations which exist between his government and his powerful neighbour Compane Jehan Bahadoor. The king's regiments are quite sufficient for all purposes of collecting the revenue, and some of them are very fine troops. We have seen one of these regiments 1,000 strong, composed of more stalwart men, as well disciplined, and nearly as well appointed as any native (infantry in the Company's service, with an efficient park of six field guns, and capable by itself of reducing almost any fort in Oude."—*Citizen, Nov. 21.*

THE BIDDLE CASE.—The case which the *Englishman* calls the "Great Biddle Case," was determined yesterday in the Supreme Court; but we doubt much whether it will be found to have decided anything of much importance or interest to the public. The action was originally brought, or said to be brought, to raise the question whether the Indian Legislature possesses the power of imposing any tax whatever, municipal or otherwise, on parties subject to English law. The Court some time since decided that it had. What Great Question remained to be determined after this, we do not very clearly perceive. The present proceeding was stated to have for its object the decision of the question whether the rules passed by the municipal commissioners were valid. Even this question would not have been one of very vital consequence to the public; but the proceedings seem to have been so framed as not to raise it after all! The "great constitutional questions" in short seem to have dwindled ultimately into something very small; and the main question, as far as we can see, was whether Mr. Biddle's conveyance (the victim of the commissioner's bailiff) was a buggy or an office jaun!—One thing seems clear. The Act is defective, and had better be amended at once.—*Hurharu, Nov. 14.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th Oct., 1850.—The following changes of quarters are, with the sanction of the most noble the Governor-General of India, to be carried into effect in the order specified:—

60th N.I. from Cawnpore to Bandah, as soon as necessary arrangements for march can be made.

48th N.I. from Bandah to Cawnpore, on being relieved by 60th N.I.

INDIAN ALLOWANCES TO QUEEN'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, 22nd Nov., 1850.—In continuation of the G. G. O. of Sept. 6 last, and with reference to a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, of June 17, 1846, the hon. the president of the Council of India, in council, is pleased to declare, that

"The privilege therein granted to officers of her Majesty's service on the Madras establishment, of drawing their Indian allowances from the date of arrival at Bombay, is assignable to those whose regiments or departments are located north of the Kistna river elsewhere than in the northern sircars, or at posts nearer to Bombay than to Fort St. George, or at stations on the western coast, and its vicinity, viz., Travancore, Malabar, and Canara, Coorg, Palghaterry, French-rocks, and Hurryhur."

2. In like manner officers serving on the western coast of the Madras presidency and its vicinity, as above stated, are, on obtaining permission to return to Europe, allowed the option of embarking at Bombay; and officers serving in the northern division of the Madras army, are allowed, from March 1 to Oct. 1 annually, the option of embarking at Calcutta, with the privilege in each case of receiving pay and Indian allowances up to the date of embarkation.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSGN EDWARD HUNTER, 24TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 31, 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Benares, on Monday, Sept. 23, 1850, Ens. E. Hunter, 24th N.I. was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having failed to fulfil his engagement to liquidate, by monthly instalments, a loan from the North-Western Bank received by him at Lucknow in the month of May 1847, made to him on that condition, and for which the late Dr. Glennie was security, in consequence of which failure, the estate of the late Dr. Glennie was charged by the bank at Meerut, in the month of March 1850, with about Rs. 400, on his, Ens. Hunter's, account.

2nd. In having, at Goruckpore, on or about April 9, 1850, on false pretences, obtained leave to visit Benares from the 18th to the 30th of that month, ostensibly for the purpose of settling his debt to the estate of the late Dr. Glennie; and in having, in a letter to the adjutant of the reg., dated Goruckpore, April 14, 1850, falsely declared that his visit to Benares had reference to that object, whereas he thereupon made no arrangements for a settlement with the estate of the late Dr. Glennie, and on his arrival at Benares, on or about April 20, 1850, he informed the assist. adj. gen. of the div. that his sole motive for obtaining leave of absence was to endeavour to obtain an audience of the maj. gen. commanding the division, in order to make representations derogatory to his commanding officer, to the adj. of the reg., and to another officer of that corps.

3rd. In having taken occasion of his visit to Benares, mentioned in the 2nd instance, in an interview with the assist.-adjut.-gen., on or about April 20th, 1850, disrespectfully and groundlessly to represent his commg. officer as incompetent to discharge his duties, and falsely to accuse the adjut. of the reg. of writing letters to him, Ens. Hunter, purporting to have been written by order of the commg. officer, but really written without such authority.

Finding.—On the first instance of the charge.—*Guilty.*

On the 2nd instance of the charge, *guilty* "of having in a letter to the adjut. of the reg., dated Goruckpore, April 14th, 1850, falsely declared that his visit to Benares had reference to settling his debt to the estate of the late Dr. Glennie, whereas, on his arrival at Benares, on or about April 20th, he informed the assist.-adjut.-genl. of the div. that his sole motive for obtaining leave of absence was to endeavour to obtain an audience of the maj.-genl. commg. the div. in order to make representations derogatory to his commg. officer, to the adjut. of the reg., and to another officer of that corps," and acquitted of the rest of this instance of the charge.

On the third instance of the charge, and on the preamble of the charge, *Guilty.*

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

The name of Ens. (now lieut.) E. Hunter is to be struck off the rolls of the 24th N.I., from the date of publication of this order at Goruckpore, of which a report is to be made to the adjut.-gen. of the army, and to the assist.-adjut.-gen at the presidency.

MAJOR JOHN BARTLEMAN, 44TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 14, 1850.—At a general court-martial, assembled in Fort William, on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1850, Maj. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I. was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For scandalous, infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Barrackpore, under cloak of the almost paternal authority, with which he had been entrusted by the father of Mrs. Shelton, the wife of Lieut. Shelton, 38th N.I., in pursuance of a base endeavour to seduce the affections of that lady, written to her, on or about Aug. 22, 1850, a highly unbecoming note, and afterwards authorized a person named W. P. Downing, an attorney, to communicate clandestinely with Mrs. Shelton, on his behalf.

2nd. For most disgraceful conduct, in having at Barrackpore, on the evening of Aug. 25, 1850, persisted in entering the house of Lieut. Shelton, with the express purpose of speaking to that officer's wife, in his presence, in disregard of Lieut. Shelton's positive and repeated prohibition; in having persisted in remaining there, in spite of Lieut. Shelton's remonstrances and opposition; in having, while there, basely availed himself of his superior strength, to inflict personal chastisement on Lieut. Shelton; and in having, shortly after leaving his house, returned again in company with Lieut. Shelton's commanding officer, and

in having taken that opportunity to communicate with Mrs. Shelton.

3rd. For disgraceful conduct in having, at Barrackpore, a day or two after these occurrences, clandestinely received from Mrs. Shelton a note on the subject of them, which note he brought forward at a Court of Inquiry, on Aug. 27th, 1850, as a justification for his intruding himself into Lieut. Shelton's house, as alleged in the 2nd charge.

Finding.—On the 1st charge, *guilty* of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; in having, at Barrackpore, in pursuance of an endeavour to seduce the affections of Mrs. Shelton, wife of Lieut. Shelton, 38th N.I., written to her, on or about Aug. 22nd, 1850, a highly unbecoming note; but acquit him of the rest of this charge.

On the 2nd charge *guilty*, with exception of the words "basely availing himself of his superior strength," of which they acquit him.

On the 3rd charge *guilty*, with exception of the words "disgraceful conduct," of which they acquit him.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Confirmed.

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having performed its duty, beg to bring to the notice of the C.-in-C. that, by the Articles of War, they have been compelled to pass the extreme sentence of cashiering upon the prisoner; but considering the highly peculiar nature of this investigation, the dangerously trying position in which the prisoner found himself placed by circumstances resulting from one fault, which, however reprehensible, has still not always been considered as necessarily subversive of military discipline, the Court is induced to recommend the long service of the prisoner to any favourable consideration which the clemency of the C.-in-C. may be disposed to extend.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Court recommends the prisoner to the favourable consideration of the C.-in-C., which, in plain terms, is this—to restore Mr. Bartleman to the command of the 44th regt.; after the Court has branded him as "guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman" in one instance; and in another as "guilty of disgraceful conduct." I cannot understand the conduct of the Court, in thus endeavouring to throw upon the C.-in-C. the odium of refusing that which its own sentence renders it impossible for him to grant, without insulting the officers of the Bengal Army in general, and those of the 44th in particular! I must leave the members of the Court to their own reflection on such a proceeding, feeling confident that many must have been adverse to this recommendation.

The name of Major J. Bartleman will be struck off the rolls of the 44th N.I. from the date of publication of this order at Barrackpore, of which a report is to be made to the Adjut.-Gen. of the Army at Simla, and to the Assist.-Adjut.-Gen. at the Presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BERKELEY, R. H. app. an extra asst. in Punjab, and pl. in ch. of civ. treas. at Jhung, Nov. 11.

BLACKALL, A. K. prom. dep. coll. of Jalundher, to 2nd qr. of dep. coll. Nov. 13.

BRIGHT, G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, recd. ch. of sub. div. of Gurbettah fr. R. Alexander, Oct. 1.

DRUMMOND, Hon. F. rec. ch. of coll. of East Bardwan, fr. W. C. Lochner, Nov. 18.

ELLIOTT, W. H. mag. 24 pergun. and superint. Allipore jail, made ov. ch. of off. to C. W. Mackillop, Nov. 9.

HARVEY, G. F. to be jud. of Cawnpore, v. Speirs, res. Nov. 8.

M'CHERY, W. asst. in the Meerut div. trans. to Benares div.

RAVENSHAW, T. E. qual. for pub. serv. att. to Bengal div. of pres. Nov. 15; to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge.

REID, A. coll. of Hooghly, made ov. ch. of his off. to E. T. Trevor.

RICHARDSON, R. J. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to ex. powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

RICKETTS, G. H. M. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

ROSE, H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra, dur. abs. of Harrison, or till further orders, Nov. 5.

THOMAS, R. W. extra asst. at Peshawur, to ch. of treasury of that dist. Oct. 23.

TRAVERS, W. coll. of Shahabad, made over ch. of his off. to dep. coll. Nov. 22.

TREVOR, E. T. to offic. as coll. of Hooghly, dur. abs. of A. Reid, or till further orders, Nov. 11.

TUCKER, W. T. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Behar, and to exercise special powers, Nov. 5.

TUCKER, F. to offic. as mag. of Rungpore, Nov. 18.

YOUNG, W. C. supt. of 24 pergunnah survey, vested with special powers in dist. of Naddea, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Pubna, Jessore, Baraset, Hooghly, E. Bardwan, and Beerbhoom, Nov. 2.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

FREELING, G. H. Oct. 31.
SAUNDERS, H. C. Oct. 31.
WIGRAM, F. S. Oct. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLAN, G. leave canc. at his request.
CUNNINGHAME, W. C. S. 1 mo.
BIRD, R. W. 1 mo.
CAMPBELL, G. furl. to Europe on m. c.
DAMPIER, H. L. 1 mo.
DICK, B. H. leave canc. at his request.
DONALD, A. J. S. 3 mo.
ELLIOTT, W. H. mag. 24 perq. 1 mo. to Moulmein.
FINNEY, R. 1 mo. on m. c.
GRANT, C. 1 mo.
HADDAN, R. G. 1 mo. on m. c.
HARRISON, R. P. 1 mo.
HUDSON, W. S. in ext. to Nov. 30
JENKINS, R. P. 1 mo. in ext.
JOHNSTON, A. 2 mo.
MCDONELL, W. F. leave cancelled fr. Nov. 1
METCALFE, T. J. to Dec. 1, on m. c.
PALMER, S. G. 2 years to Cape and N. S. Wales, on m. c.
POWER, J. W. 2 mo. in ext. on m. c.
PATERSON, W. S. 12 days
RAVENSHAW, T. E. 1 mo.
RAVENSHAW, H. S. leave canc.
REID, A. 1 mo. on m. c.
THOMPSON, F. fr. Oct. 8 to Dec. 31, to hills, on m. c.
THORNHILL, H. 1 year
TOOGOOD, O. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.
WYLLY, E. 1 mo.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

RUPINI, W. O. jun. presidency chaplain and offic. sen. chaplain in the cathedral of St. Paul's, to cont. to act as commissary dur. temp. absence of the archdeacon, Nov. 9.
WOOD, Rev. T. offic. jun. chaplain of St. John's Church, to Europe on furl.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
ANDERSON, Lieut. to rel. Capt. Bidmore of civil ch. of provinces of Mergori, Nov. 6.
ANSTRUTHER, Ens. G. P. J. 36th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. A. T. 72nd N.I. to be adj. v. Farre.
BARLOW, Lieut. G. R. P. 50th N.I. to be 2nd in command of 4th Punjab cav. Oct. 23; to be 2nd in com. 1st Punjab irr. cav.
BATTY, Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to be asst. rev. surv. in trans. Sutlej states, Nov. 13.
BIDMORE, Capt. H. to assume ch. of the magistracy of Moulmein, Nov. 6.
BONAMY, Lieut. J. C. to be adjt. to 32nd N.I. v. Close, Nov. 4.
BOWER, Maj. H. mag. of Moulmein, made over ch. of his off. Nov. 22, to Lieut. Ardagh, to visit the presidency, prep. to applying for leave to the Cape, on m. c.
BRISTOW, Capt. E. W. 1st N.I. returned to du. Nov. 22.
BRUCE, 1st Lieut. R. R. H.A. to act as adjt. to detach. of art. proc. towards Lahore under com. of Lieut. col. Grant.
BUCKLEY, Col. F. 14th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 15.
BUCKLEY, Ens. F. A. to rank fr. July 17, 1850.
CAVE, Lieut. G. N. rec. ch. of off. of pol. ag. in Cossiah Hills fr. Lieut.-col. F. G. Lister, Nov. 4.
CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. E. L. Denny, on furl. Oct. 23.
CHESNEY, 2nd Lieut. G. T. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.
CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. 37th N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 22.
CLOSE, Lieut. E. adjt. 32nd N.I. perm. at his req. to resign that appt. Nov. 4.
CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. 46th N.I. to act as adj. to 4th Seikh local inf. dur. abs. of Rothney; to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 5th L.C. v. Lane, app. to act as adj.
CONRAN, Capt. H. M. art. posted to 1st comp. 6th batt.
COOPER, Ens. H. C. A. 32nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
COX, 1st Lieut. C. V., H.A. perm. to res. app. of adj. and qr. mr. to 2nd brig.; posted to 1st troop 1st brig. at Sealkote.
DASHWOOD, Ens. A. J. do. duty with 27th, posted to 48th N.I. at Bandah, Oct. 23.
DICKENS, Lieut. C. H. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. at an Eur. genl. court martial, ordered to be re-assembled, Oct. 29.
DICKSON, Lieut. J. C. 33rd N.I. returned to du. Nov. 22.
DRAKE, Capt. J. M. 46th N.I. to be a dep. judge adv. gen. in suc. to carr.
EARLE, Lieut. J. M. to offic. as adjt. 24th N.I. dur. abs. of Shakespeare, Nov. 4.
FAIRWEATHER, John, dep. asst. comm. to be asst. comm. fr. Sept. 1, 1850, in suc. to Ross, retired.
FARRE, Lieut. R. J. 72nd N.I. perm. to resign office of adj.
FISHER, Ens. H. S. V. to rank fr. July 28, 1850.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. M. F. 53rd N.I. to be ass. rev. surv. in trans. Sutlej states, Nov. 13.
FLETCHER, Ens. C. W. rem. fr. 41st to 48th N.I. at Bandah, as 4th ens.
FORREST, Conductor G. to be dep. asst. commr. fr. Sept. 1, 1850, in suc. to Ross, ret.
FORSYTH, Lieut. G. A. 22nd N.I. to be adjt. 6th regt. Scindia's cont. Oct. 23.
FRANCIS, Ens. A. 68th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FRASER, Capt. C. R. 2nd in com. 5th regt. inf. Scindia's cont. to be an asst. supt. at Chanderee, and vested with powers of jt. mag. at that dist. Oct. 29.
GARRETT, Brev. lieut. col. H. H. A. to com. of art. div. at Loodianah, on the march thence of the head qrs. 1st brig.
HALL, Capt. E. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 9.
HALL, Lieut. G. W. to offic. as 2nd in com. 4th irr. cav. dur. time Capt. Martin acts as comdt.
HANKIN, Lieut. G. C. 66th N.I. to temp. com. 5th comp. pioneers, dur. abs. of Farrington on leave.
HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. to be adjt. to 4th Punjab cav. Oct. 23.
HEARSEY, Ens. J. to rank fr. July 8, 1850; to do duty with 34th N.I. at Wuzerabad.
HUNTER, Ens. S. A. 34th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 5.
INNES, 2nd Lieut. J. J. Mc. L. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.
JACOB, Capt. J. O. to be commandant of 4th Punjab cav. Oct. 23.
JEREMIE, Capt. W. H. 38th N.I. to temp. ch. of maj. of brig. off. v. P. O'Hanlon, Oct. 31.
JENNINGS, Cornet A. D. to rank fr. July 4, 1850.
JOHNSTON, Brev. capt. J. C. 29th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Nov. 10, in suc. to Capt. J. Bracken, dec.
LANE, Lieut. int. and qr. mr. H. to offic. also as adjt. 5th L.C. as a temp. arrangement, Nov. 4.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 9.
LAWRENCE, Brev. lieut. col. Sir H. M. K.C.B. art. posted to 9th batt.
LEIGH, Lieut. R. T. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Punjabee.
LEWIS, Ens. G. D. F. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
MACINTYRE, Ens. do. du. with 33rd, posted to 66th, or Goorka reg. proc. fr. Juttogh to Peshawur, Oct. 23.
MACTIER, Brev. lieut. col. W. C.B. 43rd L.C. offic. stipendiary memb. of the mily. board, is confirmed in that appt. in room of Col. R. Benson, C.B. who has been perm. to resign, Nov. 8.
MUNRO, Ens. A. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 27, v. Cathcart, dec.
MILLAR, Ens. J. C. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 10, in suc. to Capt. J. Bracken, dec.
NEWMARCH, Ens. H. F. do. du. with 33rd, posted to 24th N.I. at Goruckpore, Oct. 23.
NUTHALL, Capt. H. R. 2nd in com. 1st, to be 2nd in com. 4th Punjab irr. cav. Nov. 9.
O'HANLON, Maj. P. 38th N.I. to cont. to perf. du. of maj. of brig. v. Jeremie, Oct. 31.
ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. rem. fr. 56th N.I. to 26th L.I. at Dinapore, as jun. of his rank, Oct. 23.
PATON, Lieut. J. S. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PATTLE, Col. W. C.B. 4th L.C. to be a brig. of 2nd class in suc. to Brig. Monteth, on leave.
PEARSE, Ens. W. F. do. du. with 67th, posted to 41st N.I. at Mooltan, Oct. 23.
RAIKES, Ens. H. T. A. not arr. posted to 56th N.I. at Umballah, Oct. 23.
RAMSAY, Maj. W. M. to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 28, in suc. to Durant, dec.
RICHARDSON, Capt. R. E. T. 62nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 28, in suc. to Durant, dec.
RYALL, Ens. B. W. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 6, v. Logan, dec.
SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. estab. perm. to remain in Cawapore div. and draw pay and allowances fr. Cawapore pay office till Jan 2.
SIDDONS, Capt. W. Y. 63rd N.I. to be dep. Bheel ag. in suc. to Lieut. R. L. Taylor, Nov. 12.
SMITH, Lieut. J. 44th N.I. to offic. as adj. to 4th irr. cav.
SMITH, Capt. E. F. 2nd in com. of 1st Assam L.I. bat. to proc. to Seebasgur, on court martial du.
SMITH, Ens. B. N. 46th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
LANCE, Ens. J. D. 8th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SPAN, Ens. O. M'C. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 28, in suc. to Durant, dec.
STEPHEN, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. returned to duty Nov. 9.
STROVER, Lieut. N. M. to act as adj. to 25th N.I. dur. abs. of Sutherland on leave.
TOMBS, 1st Lieut. H. h. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. of 2nd brig. v. Cox.
TULLOCK, Lieut. A. 58th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
TULLOH, Ens. R. H. 16th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 26.
WALKER, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.
WARDE, Lieut. C. 68th N.I. qual. as interp.
WATERFIELD, Brig. maj. tr. fr. Loodianah to Meerut, v. Wemyss.
WATERMAN, Lieut. T. P. 13th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to corps fr. Oct. 2, v. Smyth.
WEYMYSS, Brev. maj. W. B. 9th L.C. to be supt. of remount depot at Kurnaul, v. Hailes, dec.

WILKINSON, Lieut. col. C. D. C.B. to be col. fr. Sept. 28, in suc. to Durant, dec.
 WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. E. C. S. engs. to act as extra asst. sec. to mil. board.
 WILSON, Lieut. H. M. 8th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Loodianah as a temp. arrangement, Nov. 5.
 WOLLASTON, Lieut. E. O. 62nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 28, in suc. to Durant, dec.
 WOOD, Lieut. A. O. 14th N.I. returned to duty.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BUCKLEY, F. A. Nov. 15.
 CAMPBELL, K. D. J. Nov. 9.
 FISHER, H. S. V. Nov. 9.
 OWEN, W. C. Nov. 22.
 WATKINS, J. Nov. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. C. 54th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Oct. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie on m. c.
 ANLEY, Ens. H. C. D. 33rd N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 BEAN, Ens. C. C. 25th N.I. Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext.
 BRIGHTMAN, Ens. J. E. 39th N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to March 15, to Mussoorie, on m. c.
 BUDD, Brev. capt. G. R. 3rd L. C. 6 mo. fr. April 5, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea on m. c. and for perm. to retire.
 BURGESS, Lieut. F. J. asst. rev. surv. att. to Rohilchund surv. 1 mo.
 BURTON, Capt. C. E. pol. ag. in Harowtee, 3 mos. fr. Dec. 1, prep. to sea, on m. c.
 CARNAGY, Capt. W. inv. est. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Calcutta.
 CARTER, Capt. H. J. W. 66th N.I. Nov. 15 to May 15, 1851, prep. to Eur. m. c.
 COOMBE, Brev. maj. H. T. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.
 COOPER, Capt. J. C. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 COOPER, Capt. C. 23rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15, to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to remain at Landour and hills north of Deyrah.
 DENNIS, Capt. E. S. 62nd N.I. Oct. 10 to Feb. 10, 1851, to pres. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
 DIXON, Lieut.-col. C. G. 1 mo. to Hurdwar and Roorkee.
 DRUMMOND, Capt. P. 22nd N.I. 11 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 FARRE, Lieut. R. J. 72nd N.I. 1 year fr. Oct. 25, to Nynee Tal, Almorah, and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 GEILS, Capt. J. T. 60th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to March 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 GLEIG, Ens. H. L. 32nd N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to March 10, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GORDON, Lieut. R. K. 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh loc. in.
 GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. Nov. 16 to March 1, 1851, to pres. prep. to Europe, on m. c.
 HARRIS, Capt. J. S. inv. estab. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 HILL, Brev. major R. 70th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 30, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 HORSFORD, Ens. E. O'B. 37th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Nov. 1851, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.
 HUGHES, Lieut. E. J. 57th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Feb. 21, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. J. C. 2nd Punjab Inf. 2 years to sea, on m. c.
 MARTIN, Capt. T. D. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.
 MASTER, Capt. W. inv. estab. Nov. 15 to Nov. 15, 1851, prep. to Eur. on m. c.
 MONEY, Lieut. E. J. D'O. T. 25th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to March 1, to Bhaugulpore and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 MURRAY, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 ONSLOW, Capt. M. R. 4th L.C. Nov. 10 to March 10, 1851, prep. to res. serv.
 PAGET, Ens. W. H. 54th N.I. Sept. 23 to Dec. 23, Kurrachee, on m. c.
 PEARSE, Lieut. 1 month to Mooltan, to be exam. in nat. languages.
 PONSONBY, Brev. lieut. col. G. O. fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at Simla.
 POPE, 2nd Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. Fus. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, for 1 year.
 PORT, Capt. G. com. of inf. U. Malwa conting. Feb. 1 to April 15, to Bombay.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. A. 19th N.I. 11 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Almarah, and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 RYLEY, Capt. J. S. G. 5th L. C. Oct. 9 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. on m. c.
 SCOTT, Brev. maj. T. H. C.B. 38th L.I. to Mar. 15, in ext.
 SCOTT, Capt. W. L. L. 1st L.C. Nov. 15 to April 15, 1851, to pres. prep. to res.
 SHUCKBURGH, Capt. H. A. 40th N.I. fr. Nov. 30, to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 STEVENS, Maj. J. 6th N.I. Nov. 15 to Feb. 1, 1851, in ext.

STRACHEY, Capt. W. 66th or Goorka regt. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Simla, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. Oct. 22 to April 22, 1851, to Nynee Tal, &c. on m. c.
 TOMBS, Lieut. H. b. art. leave cane.
 TUCKER, Brev. maj. A. C.B. 9th L.C. to Nov. 25, in ext.
 TULLOH, Lieut. R. H. D. in ext. fr. Dec. 21, to Feb. 15, 1851, to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
 WEBSTER, Ens. T. E. 63rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 1, in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Assist. surg. W. H. to rank fr. Sept. 2, 1850.
 ALDRED, Assist. surg. G. E. M.D. to perf. civ. med. duties at Khyouk Phyo, v. Palmer, rel. at his request, Nov. 4.
 BEDFORD, J. R. to be civ. assist. surg. of Rajshahye, Nov. 22.
 BRASSEY, Surg. R. J. 4th bat. art. to 33rd N.I. at Benares.
 BUCKLE, Assist. surg. H. B. art. to aff. med. aid to detach of 1st Eur. fus. at Ferozepore.
 CANNON, Assist. surg. H. M. to rel. surg. E. Tritton, fr. med. ch. of h. q. Umballa station, and troops proc. towards Lahore. Oct. 29.
 CAMPLIN, Assist. surg. J. M. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. J. returned to duty Nov. 9.
 DENHAM, Dr. J. made over ch. of du. of stat. of Behar Nov. 7.
 FARQUHAR, Assist. surg. T. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to station staff at Sealhote, v. Campbell.
 FAYRE, Assist. surg. J. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.
 FORBES, Assist. surg. C. fr. 65th to 66th N.I. or Goorka regt. under orders to proc. to Peshawar.
 INGLIS, Surg. J. to aff. med. aid to 8th bat. art.
 IRVINE, Surg. R. H. 29th N.I. to med. ch. of recruits Queen's troops, proc. fr. Allahabad to join regts. in U. Prov. v. Crawford.
 HARRIS, Vet. surg. J. 6th L.C. app. to remount dep. at Kurnaul fr. Nov. 15, v. Turner.
 LAWRENCE, Vet. surg. J. do. du. with 1st, posted to 6th L.C. at Meerut, v. Harris.
 LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to rel. Surg. J. Stokes, of 50th, fr. ch. of 13th N.I. &c. to office. as garr. asst. surg. Delhi, Oct. 26; to proc. to Meerut and rejoin H.M.'s 29th regt. Nov. 4.
 MADDEN, Surg. C. 9th N.I. to aff. med. aid to head qrs. and wing of 1st irreg. cav. Lahore; to aff. med. aid to 1st irreg. cav. consequent on Surg. Staig having on prom. been posted to 65th N.I.
 MCLEAN, Asst. surg. A. proc. with hd. q. of 2nd Assam L.I. to Nowgong frontier, Nov. 13.
 McRAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to recruits, &c. 52nd N.I. on march, Oct. 26.
 MURRAY, Dr. J. civ. surg. of Agra, to ch. of Agra jail dur. Mr. Woodcock's absence on duty, vested with powers of mag. as regards the jail prisoners, Nov. 4.
 OWEN, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. to rank fr. July 17, 1850.
 PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. 16th N.I. to proc. to Goruckpore and aff. aid to 24th N.I. v. A. McD. Stuart; and to civ. stat. v. Payne, on leave.
 PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. fr. 27th to 24th N.I. at Goruckpore.
 ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. to aff. med. aid to brig. staff, Peshawar brig. v. Gee.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. art. to rec. med. ch. of 6th batt. art. and brig. staff Jullunder field force, fr. Surg. McKinnon.
 SPRENGER, Dr. A. ass. ch. of off. of Persian translator to Government of India, Nov. 7.
 STAIG, Asst. surg. J. A. to aff. med. aid to two comps. of 39th N.I. on their joining treasury escort under com. of Lieut. col. Moulte.
 STAIG, Asst. surg. J. A. 1st irr. cav. to med. ch. of troops of art. &c. proc. on treas. esc. du. towards Ferozepore.
 TRITON, Surg. to make ov. ch. of art. at Umballa to Surg. G. G. Brown, and join 7th bat. art. as posted.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Aug. 11, 1850.
 WETHERED, T. A. civ. asst. surg. of Behar, to be mem. of the ferry fund com. of that dist. Nov. 6.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to proc. and do duty at Loodianah.
 WILKIE, Surg. J. 61st N.I. to med. ch. art. at Lucknow, v. J. B. Macdonald.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. A. H. A. M.D. fr. 24th to 37th N.I.
 WILSON, T. W. civ. asst. surg. of Rajshahye, pl. at disp. of govt. of India, in the mil. dept. Nov. 11.
 WRIGHTSON, Surg. R. W. 53rd N.I. to office. as garrison asst. surg. at Meerut, Nov. 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

COLLINS, A. Oct. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, Surg. J. C. 66th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 CHENEY, Asst. surg. A. 3 mo. to Bombay, prep. to Europe.
 MCGREGOR, Surg. W. J. 3rd N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.

PAYNE, Dr. A. civ. asst. surg. of Goruckpoor.
SCOTT, Surg. K. M. 2 mo. in ext.
SMALL, Asst. surg. H. D. 3 mos. to Bombay.
TURNER, Vet. surg. C. remount dep. prep. to Europe.
WILLIS, Vet. surg. R. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1851, prep. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th lancers. Lieut. W. W. Bird, 1 yr. fr. Oct. 11, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. col. J. H. Grant, c.b. 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—10th hussars. Lieut. A. Loftus, 2 yrs. to England; Surg. Ross, to Dec. 31, to Bombay; Capt. Stedman, 1 mo. in ext. on m. c. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur.—14th lt. drag. Lieut. H. E. Reader, to be adjt. v. Apthorp, dec.—15th hussars. Lieut. col. G. W. Key, 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. W. H. Herrick, 1 mo. to Bombay, fr. dep. of l. w. from Hyderabad; Ens. Lillierap, 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at Bombay; Lieut. col. H. W. Hartley, 6 mo. to England.—10th. Ens. Bartholomew, to Nov. 25, to rem. at Bombay.—22nd. Lieut. J. C. H. Parks, fr. 75th ft. v. Butt, who exch.—24th. Brev. lieut. col. A. G. Blachford, Dec. 1 to Nov. 1, 1851, to rem. at Landour on m. c.—25th. Capt. S. Wells, 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Capt. W. F. Stehelin, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. R. J. Evans, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. W. Cooreve, to Jan. 1, in ext. on m. c.—32nd. Lieut. H. J. Davies, to Bombay with invalids, and 2 yrs. to England on m. c.; Paymr. G. Moore, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 9 mo. to England.—53rd. Capt. the Hon. W. L. Talbot, Nov. 1 to Dec. 15.—60th. Lieut. F. Dawson, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Loodiana.—61st. Lieut. E. R. Berry, to Feb. 8 to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.; Ens. T. G. D. Payn to be lieut. fr. Oct. 25, v. Armstrong, dec.—64th. Paymr. H. Howes, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 23, in ext. on m. c. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur; Asst. surg. Short, 1 mo. to Bombay; Capt. Cumberlege, Nov. 27 to Dec. 17, in ext. on m. c. to rem. at Bombay.—70th. Ens. A. Saltmarsh to be lieut. fr. Oct. 19, v. O'Brien, dec.—80th. Lieut. col. C. Lewis, 6 weeks to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to the Cape, on m. c.—83rd. Lieut. Ellis, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 25, on m. c. to rem. at Bombay.—86th. Capt. T. A. Rawlins to be A.D.C. to Brig. Robertson.—87th. Lieut. E. W. Fulcher and Surg. R. Wood, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England, on m. c.—96th. Lieut. C. E. Wilmot, Nov. 21 to Mar. 31, in ext.—75th. Lieut. A. J. B. L. Butt, fr. 22nd ft. v. Parks, who exch.—96th. Lieut. J. W. S. Moffatt, to Nov. 15, in ext. on m. c.—98th. Lieut. M. Dillon, 3 mo. to Peshawur and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BENTALL, wife of E. c.s. d. at Allipore, Nov. 9.
BOILEAU, wife of Lieut. G. W. 34th N.I. d. at Seetapore, Nov. 11.
BRADBURY, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Berhampore, Nov. 18.
BROUGHAM, wife of Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. d. at Dorundah, Nov. 8.
CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. col. 28th N.I. s. still-born, at Hansi, Oct. 29.
CHICK, wife of N. A. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
FERRIS, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 14.
FERRIS, Mrs. S. C. d. at Chowringhee, Nov. 7.
FORDYCE, wife of Lieut. col. J. H. A. d. at Peshawur, Nov. 9.
GODFREY, wife of the Rev. E. s. at Mussoorie, Nov. 15.
GUINNESS, wife of F. s. at Tirhoot, Nov. 4.
HARRISON, the lady of Lieut. Edw. art. s. at Umballa, Nov. 21.
INNES, the lady of Capt. J. C. 61st N.I. twins, s. and d. at Lucknow, Nov. 19.
IVEY, wife of W. d. at Dum-Dum, Nov. 4.
JAMES, wife of T. W. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 10.
KRAAL, Mrs. W. A. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 14.
LEMARCHAND, the lady of J. s. at Ghazepore, Nov. 16.
MARTIN, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
M'INTYRE, wife of Daniel, s. at Mooltan, Nov. 2.
MURPHY, wife of W. F. s. at Deezah, Nov. 8.
PEREIRA, wife of A. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.
PORTEOUS, wife of G. M. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
PORTER, wife of Wm. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 14.
ROSS, wife of Andrew, c.s., s. at Ghazepore, Nov. 15.
RYLAND, Mrs. W. H. s. at Dinapore, Nov. 10.
SINAE, Mrs. E. D. M. s. at Midnapore, Nov. 21.
TURNBULL, the lady of M. s. at Umballa, Nov. 7.
VICARY, wife of Maj. W. d. at Subathoo, Nov. 3.
WELBY, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
WIGHT, the lady of G. J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 6.
WOODBURN, wife of Dr. 59th N.I. s. at Berhampore, Nov. 3.

MARRIAGES.

BURGETT, Chas. C. to Caroline M. Clara, d. of the late Rev. John Warneford, at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
DAVIES, Rev. Chas. to Jane, d. of the late Robt. Brown, at Calcutta, Nov. 7.
HATHORN, Lieut. James G. art. to Maria Sarah, d. of Surg. C. W. Fuller, 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Nov. 7.
HIND, Lieut. Joseph, 26th N.I. to Anna Eliza, d. of the late Capt. J. P. Pennefather, H.M.'s 40th regt. at Dinapore, Nov. 6.
KEYS, James, to Miss Ellen Louisa Starling, at Calcutta, Nov. 12.

LEAL, Joseph, to Amelia, d. of the late Hich Michael, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
PAYNE, Arthur J. M.D. to Emily W. d. of the late S. S. Lynch, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
POGOSE, N. P. to Mary, d. of J. C. Sarkies, at Dacca, Nov. 4.
RAMSAY, Capt. H. 53rd N.I. to Laura, d. of H. Lushington, c.s. at Naine Tal, Nov. 11.
RAVENSHAW, T. E. c.s. to Mary Susannah, d. of A. Symonds, at Calcutta, Nov. 13.
SHAW, Francis, to Miss Harriet Louisa Dugat, at Meerut, Oct. 30.
SLATTER, R. A. to Anne, d. of R. Wright, at Calcutta, Nov. 7.
STORROW, Rev. E. to Miss Ann Hackford, at Calcutta, Nov. 21.
TERRANEAU, H. C. B. to Angelica, d. of Peter John, at Calcutta, Nov. 20.
URMSTON, Ens. H. B. 62nd N.I. to Harriet Elizabeth, d. of W. Hughes, at Barrackpore, Nov. 15.
WATT, G. to Eliza, d. of F. Mackenzie Cameron, at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
WOOD, Oswald, to Grace, d. of Lieut. R. Macauliff, at Meerut, Oct. 31.

DEATHS.

BAXTER, Mary Ann, wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 75th regt. at Buxar, Nov. 3.
BRACKEN, Capt. John, 29th N.I. at Simlah, aged 45, Nov. 10.
BROWN, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 46, Nov. 21.
CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. col. 28th N.I. at Hansi, Oct. 29.
CLIFFORD, Le Poer French, s. of T. W. at Lahore, Oct. 7.
CRONIN, J. at Calcutta, aged 44, Nov. 15.
DEVERELL, G. J. s. of John, at Calcutta, aged 14, Nov. 7.
FALLON, Margaret, wife of S. W. at Allypore, Nov. 12.
FRASER, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 48, Nov. 19.
GORRINGE, Capt. Carr, at Howrah, aged 32, Nov. 11.
HERRING, Jane Penelope, widow of the late Capt. A. C. at Calcutta, aged 23, Nov. 9.
HOWARD, Henry, at Cawnpore, Nov. 6.
IREMONGER, Helen Emma Harriet, d. of Lieut. H. E. 21st N.I. at Wuzerabad, aged 2, Nov. 14.
KEELAN, Duncan L. s. of L. at Calcutta, aged 16, Nov. 2.
KEILLER, Maj. A. D. com. 2nd Punj. cav. at Loodiana, Nov. 17.
LAMB, John, s. of Lieut. J. C. 52nd N.I. at Lahore, aged 2, Nov. 9.
LAMB, Julianna Frances, inf. d. of Lieut. J. C. 52nd N.I. at Lahore, Nov. 12.
LOGAN, Lieut. T. B. 63rd N.I. at Sealkote, Nov. 6.
MACGREGOR, R. E. at Bhowanpore, aged 29, Nov. 11.
MACKENZIE, G. S. at Lahore, Nov. 16.
MANDY, William John, at Calcutta, aged 28.
MARTIN, Richard, inf. s. of J. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
MECADO, D. at Calcutta, aged 46, Nov. 7.
PEAKE, Rid. mas. Samuel, 10th L.C. at Lahore, aged 46, Nov. 9.
PETRIE, Martin W. s. of Lieut. 21st N.I. at Wuzerabad, Nov. 15.
PHILLIPS, Ellen M. inf. d. of Capt. J. S. art. at Loodiana, Nov. 13.
REES, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Capt. 65th N.I. at Meean Meer, Nov. 16.
SHIRCORE, A. M. at Calcutta, aged 34, Nov. 11.
THOMSON, Andrew, at Calcutta, aged 29, Nov. 16.
WIGHT, inf. s. of G. J. at Calcutta, Nov. 9.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. F. 35th N.I. at Barrackpore, Nov. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7.—*Countess of Durham*, Buchanan, Penang.—10. *Speculator*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Jenny Jones*, Proddow, London; *Clarissa*, Andree, Madras.—12. *Sea Park*, Humphries, London.—16. *Ariel*, Burt, China; *Huma*, Henry, Buenos Ayres.—17. *Caroline*, Nacoda, Cannanore; *Concordia*, Austen, Boston; *Arrow* McFarlane, Singapore; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Penang; *Elizabeth*, Carlyles; *Alice* and *Raymond*, Bearnas, Bourbon; *Easurian*, Cloughton, Singapore; *Kublain*, Shaw, Glasgow; *China*, McLean, London.—19. *Roscherry*, Pearson, Newcastle; *Gallant*, Connaw, China; *Bucephalus*, Skinner, Greenock; *Duke of Argyll*, Smith, Newcastle; *Alfred*, Hennig, London; *Kelena*, Petteron, Hamburg.—21. *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, London; *Maidstone*, Nash, London; *Hercule*, Martin, Versailles.—22. *Mary Ann Johnstone*, Johnston, Liverpool; *Hamoodly*, Nacoda, Bombay and Alleppey; *Georgiana*, Nacoda, Muscat, Malabar, and Cannanore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Jenny Jones*.—Master Patterson, Mr. Mountain.
Per *Clarissa*.—Master Andree, Miss Andree, and Miss Mortimer.
Per *Sea Park*.—Col. Buckley, Bengal inf.; Lieut. Stallard, art.; F. Buckley, Esq.; C. Buckley, Esq.; M. R. Brandon; 179 men, recruits H. C. service.
Per *Huma*.—Mr. L. Manzelia, and Mr. E. G. Hedge.
Per *Ariel*.—Mrs. Burt.
Per *Monarch*.—Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Wintle, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Woodley, Mrs. Camm, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Buyers, Mrs. Wiltshire; Misses Lawrence, A. Lawrence, Davidson, J. Davidson, E. Davidson, S. Davidson,

Baker, Nuthall, Hackford, and A. Wintle; Col. Lawrence, N.I.; Dr. Davidson; Capt. Hunter, M.L.C.; Capt. Hall, B.N.I.; Capt. Stephens, B.N.I.; Rev. J. Paterson; Mr. Stewart, H.M.'s 9th lancers; Mr. Salmoni, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mather, Mr. Ganthony, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Lanyon, Miss Hazelgrove, Mr. Cranian, Mrs. Cranian and 6 children, Corporal Oram, wife, and 2 children.

Per Concordia.—Mr. A. H. Rhodes, Mrs. Austin, and Mr. G. F. Wilde.

Per Excursion.—Capt. Roche, and Mrs. Woodward.

Per Joseph Manook.—Mrs. Hicks.

Per Sophie Cezard.—Mr. A. Cezard.

Per Alfred.—Mrs. Col. Clarkson, Mrs. Hampton, Miss Hampton, Capt. W. F. and Mrs. Hutton and child, 34th M.N.I.; Capt. E. W. and Mrs. Bristow and child, 1st B.N.I.; Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Evatt and child, Mrs. Smelt, Mrs. Henning, Lieut. H. A. and Mrs. Norris, H.M.'s 29th foot; Lieut. J. C. Dickson, 33rd B.N.I.; Lieut. C. L. Clarke, 37th B.N.I.; Ens. J. F. Page, H.M.'s 29th foot; Asst. surg. J. Watkins, B.M.E.; Mdes. Dubourg, O'Toole, Snowden, Hogg, Belli, O'Shaughnessy, Hull, A. G. Brown, J. E. Brown, Voyle, Rees, Hutton, Smith, Scanlan, and Whiston; Mr. Morris, Messrs. Rentier, Carson, and Savi.—Servants, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Pembroke, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Kegs, Mrs. Gommies, Emeeram, Eden and John Gomes.

Per Gallant.—Mrs. Connew and three children.

Per Maidstone.—Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mrs. Harris, Miss Williams, Mr. Harris, Mr. Ogstone, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Williams.—From CAPE: Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Hillier and child, Miss Carter, Col. Chester, Capt. Carter, Mr. Wilkinson, Lieut. De Ruvigues, Mr. H. Chester, Mrs. Peals.

Per Lord George Bentinck.—Lieut. Oliphant, wife, and child; Lieut. Stead, Lieut. Tyler, Ens. Munro, Ens. Alcock, Asst. surg. Owen.

Per Hercules.—Mr. Derveix.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8. John Adam, Dixon, China; Jamsetjee Seejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Singapore and China; Hosannah, Pearson, Bombay.—9. *Mohusser*, Thompson, Mauritius.—11. *Enterprize*, Cops, Arracan and Moulmein; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, China.—13. *Aneas*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Hamoody*, McDonald, Muscat; *Manilla*, Harrison, Liverpool.—15. *Aynes*, Scowcroft, Bombay; *Ballangeich*, Liddell, London; *Dugway Trousin*, Jannet, Bourbon.—17. *Anna Henderson*, Coul, Liverpool.—18. *Charlotte*, Lister, London and Cape of Good Hope; *Comet*, Lambert, London; *Lascar*, Errington, Hull; *Dogneslin*, Berthelot, Muscat.—20. *Zaphnath Paniah*, Towle, Singapore.—21. *Scindian*, Commell, London; *Augam*, Taitt, Greenock.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 23, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 4	to 7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2 4	.. 2 6
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	2 4	.. 2 6
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 4	.. 0 6
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	17 0	.. 17 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 8	.. 15 12

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1800	to 1850
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par		
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	50	.. 65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs.	104	5	to	104	13	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	.....	15	10	..	16	4
Gold Dust	.....	13	0	..	13	8
Spanish Dollars	220	8	..	221	4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	.....	220	0	..	220	8
Sovereigns	10	4	..	10	5	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	....	16	3	..	16	0
Old Gold Mohurs	.....	20	14	..	20	15

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 4l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COURT-MARTIAL is to assemble on the 25th inst. at Wal-tair, for the trial of an officer of the 30th N.I., on charges arising out of some transactions with the Agra bank.—*Athen. Nov. 23.*

THE 9TH REGT. N.I. had arrived at Gungakare, on the banks of Godavery, 170 miles from Hyderabad, on the 10th Nov., all well, and expected to reach Secunderabad on the 30th.

ON-DUTY.—We understand that, consequent upon the return to Europe of Brigadier Montgomerie, c. a., Lt. col. Conran will be appointed commandant of artillery, and that Lieut. col. Whynnyates will vacate his present appointment of principal commissary of ordnance, and assume the command of the horse brigade; Lieut. col. Blundell, c. a., succeeding to the principal commissaryship; also that Lieut. col. Shirreff, shortly expected from England, will, as the next senior officer, in all likelihood, be nominated to the command of the 1st battalion and artillery with the Hyderabad subsidiary force, about to be vacated by the above arrangements.—*Spectator.*

THE DAYS OF CASTE NUMBERED.—It is not our purpose to enter into a discussion with reference to the antiquity of this accursed system: it would be an unprofitable as well as an unpleasant labour to grope through the dreary and dark void of the past, to the first of the "innumerable series of years" during which it has shed over our country the combined influence of all the most malignant stars with which the gloomy imagination of the Chaldean astrologer ever peopled the glorious heaven above us; nor are we disposed to test its merits as a religious ordinance—for, it would be an insult to the majesty of reason to permit such a contemptible impostor to stand before its tribunal and claim the hallowed name of truth—it has the indelible brand of falsehood on its forehead. But let us contemplate for a time its tendencies in a social and moral point of view: let us see how it alienates man from man; how it quenches the God-lit ray of the intellect; how it chains down the aspiring mind to grovel on the earth, and traces, as it were, a wizard-ring around it to check the development of its varied capacities; how it reconciles the heart to every feeling of degradation, and teaches it to fly to an unmanly sense of resignation to seek consolation for the bitterness of the lot it assigns to many:—and then let us ask ourselves, calmly and dispassionately, if such a system can be conducive to the good of the human race, and if it be an unjust and an unrighteous hatred which would inscribe on its brow, in characters of quenchless fire, Delenda est Carthago?—*Madras Hindoo Chronicle* (a native paper), Oct. 17.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The *Madras Spectator* states, as an admitted certainty, that Sir George Berkeley has tendered his resignation of this command, considering it derogatory on his part, as a senior officer, to serve under Sir William Gomm.

MR. J. C. WROUGHTON, of the civil service, is, we learn, about proceeding to Europe on furlough. This circumstance it is thought will, in all probability, advance Messrs. Thomas and John Bird, at present acting collectors of Coimbatore and South Arcot; Mr. C. J. Bird succeeding to the permanent charge of the collectorate of Tinnevely, where he is now acting.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 23.

ASSAULT BY A PRIVATE ON HIS OFFICER.—At a court-martial held at Fort St. George on Oct. 31, 1850, Private George Burton, of H.M.'s 51st regt. light infantry, was found guilty of having violently struck his superior officer, Lieut. Pegus, on the neck and on the mouth, with his clenched hand, and, on being accused by Lieut. Pegus of having struck him, again struck the lieutenant a violent blow on the mouth with his clenched fist, and attempted to kick him. Sir G. Berkeley, the commander-in-chief, in confirming the sentence of the Court, that the prisoner be transported for life, observed: "This attack of the prisoner on his superior officer, whom, it appears, he struck three times, was so wanton and unprovoked, that it was fully deserving of the highest penalty that could be awarded—that of death; and had the Court adjudged such punishment, I should certainly have felt myself justified in ordering it to be carried into effect."

DR. WYLIE.—Last evening a public entertainment was given at the Club Rooms to Dr. John Wylie, c. a., surgeon-general of the presidency, by a number of his friends, to congratulate him on his having received the honour of the Companionship of the Bath. The Right Hon. the Governor was present, and about sixty gentlemen sat down to the entertainment given to the only surviving hero of Corygaum, and spent a very happy evening.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 12.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLAIR, W. T. to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of N. div. Arcot, v. Sullivan, on m. c.
 BURGASS, R. to be 1st jud. of Court of Small Causes, to be estab. fr. Dec. 6.
 COCHRANE, J. H. to be coll. and mag. of Chingleput, Nov. 19.
 FREESE, A. to be coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, Nov. 19.
 FULLERTON, J. Y. to be 2nd jud. of Court of Small Causes, to be estab. fr. Dec. 6.
 HATHWAY, A. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Cuddapah, dur. emp. of Murray on other duty, or till fur. orders, Nov. 21.
 IRVINE, P. sub-jud. of zillah of Rajahmundry, del. ov. ch. to R. E. Master, Nov. 13.
 MURRAY, M. to act as coll. and mag. of Cuddapah dur. abs. of Freese on m. c. Nov. 19.
 ROSE, W. H. to be 3rd jud. of Court of Small Causes, to be estab. fr. Dec. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLET, C. 1 mo. to Honore and W. C.
 SULLIVAN, A. W. 3 mo. to Kotagherry, on m. c.
 WEST, C. W. 4 mo. to Bangalore.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DEANE, Rev. H. chapl. on estab. app. a surrogate for issu. of mar. lic. Nov. 19.
 POSENETT, Rev. R. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APPLEGATH, Lieut. F. A. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Telooogo.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CATTLEY, Lieut. A. J. act. qr. mr. and int. 1st Mad. fus. having failed to pass his final examination in Hindustani, is removed from his acting appointment. The honorary letter H. prefixed to that officer's name, is to be removed from the Army List and monthly returns of the regiment, Nov. 9.
 CHAMBERS, Lieut. O. W. S. engs. passed exam. in Telooogo.
 CLEMENTSON, Ens. R. A. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for off. of companies, Nov. 22.
 CLERK, Lieut. E. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CONRAN, Brev. col. G. art. to be com. of art. with rank of brig. v. Montgomerie, Nov. 19; fr. h. brig. effective, to h. brig. non-effective, Nov. 22.
 DAKEYNE, Ens. H. F. d. d. 21st N.I. posted to 22nd N.I. as 5th ens. v. Kallender, prom. to join under order fr. officer commanding Mysore div. Nov. 16; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. J. 34th N.I. to be adjt. v. Price, Nov. 15.
 EADES, Brev. maj. F. 39th N.I. to act as postmr. at Cannanore, dur. abs. of West, or till further orders, without prejudice to his own appt.
 FRYE, Lieut. J. P. 22nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 2, v. Sandford, dec. Nov. 19.
 HARRISON, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
 JEFFERIS, 1st Lieut. J. art. exam. in Hindustani at Jaulnah, qual. for general staff, to receive moonshee allowance.
 KALLENDER, Ens. G. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 2, v. Sandford, dec. Nov. 19.
 LEYCESTER, Capt. R. W. H. 19th N.I. to act as pay-mr. in Ceded dist. v. Charteris, Nov. 19.
 MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, by h. q. com. at Bellary, qual. for gen. staff, Nov. 9; having failed to pass exam. in Hindustani, app. as qr. mr. and interp. is cancelled.
 NEPEAN, Ens. H. M. to cont. to do duty with 47th N.I. till Dec. 31.
 RUNDALL, Lieut. F. H. eng. 1st assist. civ. eng. in the 1st div. to ch. of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, Nov. 22.
 SEARLE, Ens. A. T. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to join his corps, *via* Calcutta, with permission to rem. at Madras till Dec. 31.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. col. comdt. W. to be col. fr. Sept. 28.
 VARDON, Capt. F. 25th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 3.
 WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. exam. in Hindustani by h. q. com. at Bellary, qual. for gen. staff, Nov. 9.
 WHYNATES, Lieut. col. F. F. art. princ. comm. of ord. p. at disp. of the C. in C. for regimental duty, Nov. 22; fr. h. brig. non-effective to h. brig. effective, Nov. 22.
 WHITLOCK, Ens. W. A. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WOODCOCK, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st Mad. fus. exam. in Hindustani by h. q. com. at Bellary, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allowance, Nov. 9.
 WOODFALL, Maj. C. 47th N.I. to act as paym. to Hyderabad sub-sid. force, on Capt. Herbert's responsibility, Nov. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAVER, Maj. H. leave cancelled.
 BOWEN, Brev. maj. H. 52nd N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape, on m. c.
 CHARTERIS, Capt. J. M. 49th N.I. 2 yrs. to New South Wales, on m. c.
 DINGSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

DUN, Lieut. C. W. 43rd N.I. 2 yrs. to sea and New South Wales, on m. c.
 GAHAGAN, Ens. T. H. H. 7th N.I. fr. Nov. 7 to Jan. 31, 1851, to rem. at Secunderabad, on m. c.
 GILL, Capt. R. 44th N.I. fr. Nov. 10 to Jan. 10, 1851, to Bombay.
 GRAVES, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. in ext. to May 1, 1851, on m. c. to Neilgherries.
 GRANT, 1st Lieut. R. G. H. h. brig. fr. 25th Nov. to June 1, 1851, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres.
 HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. 3 mos.
 HICKENS, Ens. R. S. 29th N.I. fr. Nov. 9 to Dec. 31, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 KEATING, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. to Europe, on m. c.
 MULLINS, 2nd Lieut. J. fr. Nov. 7 to Dec. 31, to rem. at Madras, when he will proceed to join.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. in med. ch. Nov. 22.
 MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. perm. to enter on general duties of the army, Nov. 15; to med. ch. of Eur. art. vet. co. lt. wing 21st N.I. and details at Palavram, with effect fr. Dec. 1.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. J. art. rem. to do du. und. surg. of 1st fusiliers.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURTON, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 30th N.I. on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 RENNICK, Surg. R. H. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Pondicherry and eastern coast.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREW, the lady of Assist. surg. P. A. M.D. 6th N.I. d. at Dharwar, Nov. 11.
 BAILLIE, wife of Wm. s. at Sattara, Nov. 6.
 DEAN, wife of Assist. apoth. John, s. at Sircce, Oct. 23.
 DEANE, wife of the Rev. H. s. at Ootacamund, Nov. 1.
 FRANKE, Mrs. Anne, d. at Bellary, Oct. 4.
 GANDOIN, Mrs. W. A. d. at Pursawankund, Nov. 22.
 HARE, wife of Lieut. G. 20th N.I. d. at Ellichpore, Nov. 21.
 PARKER, the lady of Capt. Chas. Niz. serv. s. at Bolarum, Nov. 15.
 RODGERS, wife of the Rev. J. B. d. at Egmore, Oct. 18.
 SARGENT, wife of the Rev. E. d. at Palamcottah, Nov. 1.
 SIMPSON, wife of A. M. d. at Nellore, Nov. 16.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. T. 13th N.I. to Lydia, d. of the late J. D. Herklots, at Madras, Nov. 16.

DEATHS.

BOYLE, D. Maria, wife of John G. at Nursingporam, aged 27, Nov. 15.
 CLAMP, Henry, at Madras, aged 56, Nov. 17.
 DAVIS, Wm. James Alex. s. of Lieut. W. S. 15th N.I. at Ghooty, Oct. 24.
 DAVIS, Bessie M. d. of Lieut. W. S. 15th N.I. at Ghooty, Oct. 23.
 HASLAM, Wm. at Trichinopoly, Nov. 6.
 HILL, Emma H. wife of Capt. C. T. 29th Madras N.I. at Shanghai, Oct. 7.
 OSBORNE, wife of Lieut. col. 19th N.I. at Secunderabad, Oct. 22.
 PRITCHARD, James, s. of Rid. mast. T. 1st L. C. at Bellary, aged 9, Nov. 10.
 RODGERS, wife of the Rev. J. B. at Egmore, aged 27, Nov. 18.
 SANDFORD, Capt. John R. 22nd N.I. at Nagode, Nov. 2.
 WHITE, Mary Ann, wife of E. at Arcot, aged 24, Nov. 12.
 WRIGHT, Helena K. wife of Lieut. 1st N.I. at Bellary, Nov. 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14. *Cleopatra*, Massie, Trincomalee; *Talavera*, Scott, Calcutta.—15. *Sophia*, Clabon, Swan River; *Sandwich*, Peddie, Bourbon.—17. *Amelia*, Maiden, Coringa.—22. *Paragon*, Murch, Munsocottah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Talavera*.—Mrs. Maloney; Mr. G. Clifton.
 Per *Sandwich*.—Mr. Anderson; Capt. Moir; Dr. Prentire; Mr. Shaw; Mr. Williams; Mr. McQueen; Mr. Evans; John Morton, and John Davis.
 Per *Paragon*.—Mr. A. G. W. Burn.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. *Cleopatra*, Massie, Trincomalee.—18. *Talavera*, Scott, London.—20. *Ferris*, Scott, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Talavera*.—Mr. Clifton, Mr. Rumloll, Mr. Swinton, and Mr. A. Freese.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 25, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	1 to 1½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	17 to 18 per cent. dis.
1835-36	do do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt }	No transaction.
Tanjore Bonds	16½ to 17 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8½ to 9 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	7 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	8 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8 "
Ditto above 30 days	9½ "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-6 to 10-6-6
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s.	
Bank of England Post Bills, 2-1.	
Mauritius Government Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. dis.	
Sell, ¾ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, ¾ do. do.	
Sell, 1½ do. do.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 5s.; and Liverpool, 3l. 2s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MUSULMAN FANATICISM.

On the evening of November 15th, the little village of Mahim was the scene of a murder, perhaps the most determined which has ever stained the annals of Bombay. Three men were massacred in cold blood, in a house used by the Kojah caste, in open daylight, and in the middle of a densely-populated part of the town. Thirteen prisoners are in custody.

It appears that on that Friday evening, while the European inspector of the place and almost every sepooy in the division were employed upon the sea-beach, preserving the peace among the mob there collected, on the occasion of the throwing into the water of the *taboots*, an alarm was received of a fight in the Khojah Jemmat Khana, in the bazaar. A body of men were sent to the spot instantly by the constable, Mr. Wevers, who followed himself. On his arrival he found three men lying dead upon the floor of the upper room of the Jemmat Khana, with a fourth nearly lifeless. The floor, which was matted, was literally streaming with their blood. The whole of the parties connected with this affair are Khojahs. Their caste is now divided into two classes, between whom a quarrel has been for two or three years in existence, regarding the head of the caste,—one party setting up Aga Khan as their leader, and the other party acknowledging the authority of a man named Noor Mahomed. These two classes of the caste, previously to the dissensions alluded to, held their assemblies and festivals in the same house, in the bazaar; but since their disunion, the lower apartments have been occupied by the followers of Aga Khan, and the upper part has been set apart for the other party. The two divisions still have joint right in the caste burial-place at Tar-waddee, where, on the afternoon of the murder, all the parties had been to perform some religious ceremonies, usual on the last day of the Mohurrum. It is customary with the people of the Khojah caste to meet in their assembly-rooms after the *taboots* have been thrown into the water, on the tenth day of the Mohurrum, and to partake of a feast usually provided there. A feast was as usual prepared by the members of Noor Mahomed's party, and the viands were ready in a cook-house adjoining, when some men of their divi-

sion of the caste proceeded to the house, and went up-stairs to their room at once, there to wait the coming of the rest of their party, who were at the time engaged with their *taboots* upon the sea-beach. They had not been there many minutes, before they were surprised by hearing a few strokes beaten upon a tom-tom, as a signal, and a gang of twenty or thirty men rushed up-stairs with naked swords in their hands, vociferating, "*Deen, Deen, Aga Khan-ha-deen*," and immediately commenced a murderous attack upon the little party in the room. One of the men who were the victims of this deadly attack, Veejee Allaneer, received some cuts so severe, that, though not yet dead, his recovery is almost hopeless. This man's version of the murder, of which he was an eye-witness, has been taken on oath by Mr. Spens. All the other people in the room were massacred.

The expression "*Aga Khan-ha-deen*" simply means, "*Aga Khan's religion*" or sect; it was used as a rallying cry. The word "*Kojah*" will remind many of the *Arabian Nights*, where, under the disguise of *Cogia*, the same term is applied to many of the actors in those tales, the simple meaning of the word being "gentleman" or "merchant."

"The Kojahs," says Sir Erskine Perry, in his able judgment delivered in 1847, "are a small caste in Western India, who appear to have originally come from Sindhor Cutch, and who, by their own traditions, which are probably correct, were converted from Hinduism about 400 years ago by a Pir, named Sudr Din. Their language is Cutchi; their religion Mahomedan; their dress, appearance, and manners, for the most part Hindu. The Kojahs are now settled principally amongst Hindu communities, such as Kutch, Kattaawar, and Bombay, which latter place probably is their head-quarters. They constitute at this place apparently about two thousand souls, and their occupations for the most part are confined to the more subordinate departments of trade. Indeed, the caste never seems to have emerged from the obscurity which attends their present history; and the almost total ignorance of letters, of the principles of their religion, and of their own status which they now evince, is probably the same as has always existed among them since they first embraced the precepts of Mahomed. Although they call themselves Mussulmans, they evidently know but little of their prophet and of the Koran, and their chief reverence at the present time is reserved for Aga Khan, a Persian nobleman, well known in contemporaneous Indian history, and whom they believe to be a descendant of the Pir, who converted them to Islam. But even to the blood of their saint, they adhere by a frail tenure, for it was proved, that when the grandmother of Aga Khan made her appearance in Bombay some years ago, and claimed tithes from the faithful, they repudiated their allegiance, commenced litigation in this court, and professed to the Kazi of Bombay, their intention to incorporate themselves with the general body of Mussulmans in this island. To use the words of one of themselves, they call themselves Shias to a Shia, and Sunis to a Sunni, and probably neither know nor care anything of the distinctive doctrines of either of these great divisions of the Mussulman world. They have moreover no translation of the Koran into their vernacular language, or into Guzerathi, their language of business; which is remarkable, when we recollect the long succession of pious Mussulman kings who reigned in Guzerath, and in the countries in which the Kojahs were located. Nor have they any scholars, or men of learning among them, as not a Kojah could be quoted who was acquainted with Arabic or Persian, the two great languages of Mahometan literature and theology. And the only religious work of which we heard as being current amongst them, was one called the *Dees Avata*, in the Sindhi character and Cutch language, and which, as professing to give a history of the tenth incarnation in the person of their saint Sudr Din, appears to be a strange combination of Hindu articles of faith with the tenets of Islam."—*Telegraph*, Dec. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Oct. 24th reached Bombay, per *Sesostris*, on the 24th Nov.

PURCHASING OUT IN THE INDIAN NAVY.—We are happy to learn that the arrangements for purchasing out the senior officers of the Indian Navy are proceeding more rapidly than the most sanguine of the promoters of the scheme ventured to expect. A large portion of the junior officers have requested permission to have their names enrolled as adherents, so that there seems no longer any doubt of a fund analogous to those existing in the different departments of the military service being established. The benefits promising to accrue from this, great under any circumstances, will be doubly so should the Indian Navy be abolished or materially reduced on the renewal of the Charter.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 30.

INDUS STEAMERS.—The *Bombay Times* notices the arrival of two engines, technically called steeple engines, of eighty horsepower, intended for one of the large iron steamers about to ply on the Indus. The steamer itself has also arrived, having been packed in pieces, and will be put together immediately. Its dimensions are 210 feet from stem to stern, and 33 feet beam, its draught is only three feet, and it made, on its trial trip, a speed of from ten to eleven miles an hour.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the well-known Parsee knight, has bestowed a pension of twenty pounds a year upon the widow of Lieut. Waghorn.

ON-DUTY.—Lieut. Col. G. J. Mant, 19th Bombay N.I., has applied to be put on the invalid list. Mr. W. W. Bell, of the civil service, contemplates a visit to his native land, and Mr. J. S. Law, of Tannah, will most probably proceed to Dharwar. It is probable that the 18th regt. Bombay N.I. will soon have two steps, by the retirement from the service of Capts. David Davidson and C. W. Maude. Col. Derinzy will carry out the intention entertained by him on proceeding to Shikarpore, of returning to Europe at the close of the cold season, about March.

MR. STRATH.—It is with much regret we announce the death, on the 16th Nov. last, of Mr. W. Strath, late superintending engineer of the Indus Flotilla, a man universally esteemed for his sterling good nature and qualifications. It is little more than a week since we gave an account of a handsome testimonial bestowed on him by the engineers of the Indus Flotilla. His time would have expired on the 25th inst., when he would have been entitled to his pension; it was this which detained him in India. —*Ibid.*

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY has offered to erect a lying-in hospital at his own cost, and on ground he also gives for the purpose, immediately adjoining his noble institution the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE NEPALESE GENERAL JUNG BAHADOOR left Bombay for Calcutta some days before the mail of the 3rd of December was despatched.

COMMISSIONERSHIP OF SCINDE.—We believe it is quite certain that Mr. H. B. E. Frere, at present commissioner at Satara, succeeds Mr. R. K. Pringle as commissioner in Scinde; and that Mr. Frere will be succeeded by Mr. T. Ogilvy, at present political agent in Cutch. —*B. Times, Dec. 2.*

SURVEYS.—Commander Selby sailed a week since in the brig *Palinurus*, with the view of continuing the survey of the Malabar Coast, a very small portion of which has hitherto been examined by hydrographers. Lieut. Taylor is at present engaged in a survey of the Gulf of Cutch; this is proposed to be carried round Kattiawar to Cambay, and so southward by Surat to Bombay. The Gulf of Cambay, which will be re-examined, was carefully surveyed by Capt. Ethersey fourteen years ago. —*Ibid.*

KHORASAN CATS.—Within the last week, several kafias from Khandahar have arrived with dried fruits, poshteens, chogas, &c. &c. Among them we observed some very beautiful Khorasan cats, far surpassing those of the famous Bussora breed. Those that were brought to us were of tortoise-shell colour, and so exquisite was the beauty of the original, compared with the artificial, that we do not remember for many a day to have seen such beautiful specimens of the feline species. —*Kurrachee Advertiser, Nov. 23.*

THE LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS embarked from the Apollo Pier on Monday forenoon, under a salute from the battery, which was repeated by the *Hastings* on his lordship reaching the *Hugh Lindsay*. The Right Rev. Prelate had given very general satisfaction while amongst us, and his departure is much regretted. —*Bombay Times, Nov. 27.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Adjutant-General's Office, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1850.—With reference to G. G. O. of July 19, general officers commanding divisions will be pleased to assemble committees at the principal stations within their respective commands, at the expiration of six months from the date of publication of the G. G. O. adverted to, for the examination in Hindoostanee of such unpassed officers on staff or detached employ as are subject to the provisions of the 2nd para. of the General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, dated Simla, June 25, 1850, and as may appear before them.

The committees are to be composed of passed interpreters, and to consist of a president (not under the rank of captain) and two members. The examinations are to be conducted and the reports made in strict conformity to such instructions as may be received from the presidency committee, to the secretary of which the proceedings, together with the whole of the examina-

tion papers, are to be transmitted by the presidents, the question of the qualification of each candidate for the duty of interpreter being left to be decided by that committee.

FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 20.—Furloughs available, 8. Admitted, W. W. Bell.

COURTS MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN C. J. SYMONS, 5TH N.L.I.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1850.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Ahmedabad, on Monday, Oct. 28, 1850, and of which Lieut.-Col. J. E. G. Morris, of the 12th regt. N.I., is president, Captain C. J. Symons, 5th N.L.I., was tried on the following charge, viz.:—

Charge.—For highly insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz.:—

In having, on or about the night of Sept. 15, 1850, when senior officer present at the mess of the regiment, publicly canvassed in a disparaging and disrespectful manner the character and authority of his commanding officer, Major R. A. Bayly, in respect to a matter relating to the mess which had been sanctioned by him.

Second.—In having, at or about the same time and place, made use of most gross and offensive language, reflecting in an opprobrious manner on his immediate comm. officer, Major R. A. Bayly.

Finding.—Guilty.

Revised Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for six months.

Confirmed,

WILLOUGHBY COTTEW, Lieut.-Gen., C.-in-C.,
Bombay Army.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—I regret I cannot attend to the recommendation of the Court in this case, as I consider that even the revised sentence passed upon Captain Symons is inadequate to the very serious offence of which he has been found guilty.

WILLOUGHBY COTTEW, Lieut.-Gen., C.-in-C.,
Bombay Army.

The suspension awarded to Captain C. J. Symons will take effect from the date of the publication of this order at Ahmedabad, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HAVELOCK, W. H. act. 1st assist mag. of Khandeish vested with sp. powers of a mag. in that collectorate, Nov. 27.
HOBART, Hon. Mr. 3rd asst. to coll. of Poonah, pl. in ch. of Haveilly Talooka, Nov. 16.
JENKINS, E. L. act. coll. of Ahmedabad, to proceed into his districts on deputation, fr. Nov. 12.
ROBERTSON, A. D. to be dep. coll. of customs at pres. v. J. S. D. De Vitre, dec. to be also dep. opium agent at the pres. Nov. 27.
TUCKER, H. P. St. G. arst. judge, &c. of Ahmednuggur resu. ch.
WHITE, R. act. 3rd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, declared competent to transact pub. business.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAZETT, R. Y. 6 weeks, in ext.
BELL, W. W. 1 mo.
CURLING, John, 1 mo.
LE MESSURIER, A. S. 6 weeks.
RAVENSCROFT, A. W. 1 mo.
RIVETT, L. C. C., 18 mo.
ROBERTSON, J. W. 1 mo. to sea, instead of Australia.
TRAVERS, A. C. leave canc.
TUCKER, L. H. B. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COTES, Rev. D. H. to be chapl. of Baroda, Nov. 19.
DICKENSON, Rev. E. N. to be chapl. of Hyderabad and Kotree, visiting Sukkur and Shikarpore twice in the year, Nov. 19.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERTON, Lieut. J. A. 19th N.I. to be line adjt. at Kolapore, on departure of 17th N.I. fr. that station, Nov. 27.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 23rd N.I. app. 2nd in com. of Sawunt Warree loc. corps, v. Arrow, Nov. 15.
BOLTON, Ens. to act as adjt. to 10th N.I. dur. abs. of Moyle, or till further orders, Nov. 27.
BRODIE, Lieut. W. M. 7th N.I. to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Lucas, Nov. 19.
BROWN, Maj. L. pol. ag. in Rewa Canta, del. over ch. to Lieut. Battye, Nov. 11.

BROWNE, Lieut. col. W. J. to be a brig. 2nd class to complete the estab. Nov. 25.
 CHECKLEY, Ens. E. J. 19th N.I. to proc. to Kolapore, and await arrival of his corps, Nov. 25.
 DAVIS, Lieut. H. F. 29th N.I. to be fort adjt. at Surat, on departure of 15th N.I. fr. that station, Nov. 27.
 DENNIS, Lieut. J. H. P. to be an asst. mag. in the Surat and Ahmedabad zillahs, Nov. 26.
 FEARON, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and pay mr. to 18th N.I. dur. time Lieut. Pelly may remain in ch. of the regt. or, till further orders, Nov. 27.
 FLETCHER, Ens. E. P. to do duty with 14th N.I. Nov. 25; to d. d. 8th N.I. to join.
 FORBES, Lieut. H. E. to act as qu. mr. to 1st L.C. v. Valliant, on leave, Nov. 19.
 GRAHAM, Ens. G. 2nd gren. N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 19, v. O'Neil, dec. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 5, lt. field battery.
 HART, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. to be line adjt. at Ahmednuggur, on departure of 7th N.I. fr. that station, Nov. 27.
 JAMESON, Lieut. D. H. 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 13, in succ. to Cristall, dec.
 KEAYS, Ens. to do duty with 16th N.I. Nov. 25.
 KEMBALL, Capt. G. C. to act as interp. to 1st L.C. v. Valliant, on leave, Nov. 19.
 LATOUCHE, Ens. C. D. to do duty with 14th N.I. Nov. 25.
 LUCAS, Lieut. to act as adj. to r. w. 7th N.I. dur. its separation fr. hd. qrs.
 MAINWARING, Ens. R. P. to do duty with 14th N.I. Nov. 25.
 MARK, Lieut. A. R. app. qr. mr. and interp. to 3rd batt. art. fr. Oct. 10.
 MELLISS, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 13, in succ. to Cristall, dec.
 MITFORD, Ens. to do duty with 14th N.I. until arrival of his regt. at pres. Nov. 25.
 MOORE, Ens. H. to do duty with 14th N.I. Nov. 25; to d. d. 8th N.I. to join.
 NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 19th N.I. to be acting qr. mr. and interp. v. Palin.
 OWEN, E. posted to 2nd gren. N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 13.
 PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. to be adj. fr. Nov. 1.
 PARKER, Ens. M. W. posted to 8th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 13.
 PITTMAN, Lieut. art. to proc. to Sukkur and rec. ch. of the arsenal in Fort Sukkur as a temp. arrangement, Nov. 26.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. T. F. to do duty with 14th N.I. Nov. 25.
 WAY, Ens. A. C. to do duty with 14th N.I. Nov. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALLINGALL, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.
 BANNERMAN, Lieut. W. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 25 to Bombay.
 BARR, Lieut. J. T. leave canc. fr. Nov. 11.
 BAYLEY, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. fr. Nov. 21 to Dec. 21, to Bombay on m. c.
 BEDFORD, Capt. J. n. v. batt. fr. Nov. 25 to Dec. 8, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
 BELLASSIS, Capt. 24th N.I. fr. Nov. 21 to Dec. 21.
 CROWE, 2nd Lieut. T. art. fr. Nov. 21 to Dec. 21.
 D'ARCY, Lieut. adj. of Khandeish Bheel corps, 1 mo.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 28, to Bombay.
 DOBREE, Lieut. S. asst. supt. of Benares, at Poona, Dec. 10 to Jan. 15, 1851.
 ELLIS, Ens. E. H. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Bombay.
 GORDON, Ens. J. 19th N.I. 1 year on furl. to Europe, without pay.
 GRANT, Lieut. col. C. W. eng. 3 years to Europe, on furl.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. art. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 25, to Mahabuleshwur.
 LYON, Ens. C. J. 16th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 25, to Bombay.
 MACAN, Lieut. col. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 MACDONALD, Capt. M. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to remain at Bombay.
 MACKESON, Lieut. F. L. 19th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 20, to remain at Bombay.
 MARETT, Lieut. P. D. 2nd bat. art. to Dec. 17.
 ORD, Lieut. E. H. 3rd N.I. fr. Nov. 26 to Dec. 10, to Bombay.
 SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 4th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 7, to Bombay, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARRINGTON, Surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rec. med. ch. of 19th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Davy, Nov. 26.
 BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to 2nd regt. Scinde Irr. Horse, dur. abs. of Mackenzie, on leave.
 BLOXHAM, Asst. surg. to proc. to Panwell and take ch. of a detach. H.M.'s 86th regt. on its march to Poona, and return to Bombay on the completion of that duty;—to med. ch. of camel baggage corps, v. Hussey, dec.
 BOWIE, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. regt. to med. ch. 2nd troop H.A. fr. Nov. 20.
 BROUGHTON, Asst. surg. div. surg. of Kolapore, to rec. med. ch. of 17th N.I. and staff at Sholapore on departure of Pigou, until further orders, Nov. 26.
 CRAIG, Asst. surg. 28th N.I. to med. ch. of 22nd N.I. Nov. 25.

CRUICKSHANK, Assist. surg. 1st Eur. fus. in med. ch. 14th N.I. to rejoin his reg. at Poona, Nov. 19.
 HAINES, Assist. surg. R. to be vaccinator in the Konkan, v. Faithful, resigned, Nov. 26.
 HAMILTON, Surg. to temp. med. ch. of 22nd N.I. on depart. of Craig to Scinde, Nov. 25; to aff. med. aid to h. q. wing of 14th N.I. v. Cruickshank, Nov. 25.
 KIRK, Surg. to rec. med. ch. of l. w. 8th N.I. on depart. of h. q. fr. Rajcote.
 LAWES, to rec. med. ch. of 4th bat. art. and details of that corps on their arrival at Dhoolka Kot, Nov. 23.
 LODWICK, Assist. surg. F. 3rd L.C. app. dep. med. storekeeper at Neemuch, Nov. 21.
 NICHOLSON, Assist. surg. 2nd L.C. to med. ch. of 1st tr. h. a. dur. abs. of Cameron.
 PIGOU, Asst. surg. assu. ch. of app. as civ. surg. at Sholapore, do. of post-off. at do. Nov. 5.
 PIRIE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 29th N.I. fr. Wilmot.
 RUSSELL, Asst. surg. M.D. to med. ch. 3rd troop H.A.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. resu. ch. of civ. med. du. and post-off. at Aden, Nov. 19.
 WIEHE, Asst. surg. Sattara, to rec. med. ch. of hd. qrs. w. of 18th N.I. v. Dent, Nov. 19.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. No. 8 lt. field battery fr. Young, to med. ch. 2nd troop H.A. Nov. 25; to perform duties of staff surgeon at Hyderabad dur. indisposition of Young, Nov. 26.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. res. app. at Hyderabad and his serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. to med. ch. of 14th N.I. Nov. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

YOUNGE, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 5, to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, Com. to com. the *Ajdaha*, fr. Nov. 1.
 CAVENDISH, Mids. to join the *Nerbudda* for duty on board the *Palinurus*, Nov. 28.
 COUSINS, Mids. R. R. passed req. exam. and prom. to mate fr. Apr. 19.
 DEAN, Asst. surg. perm. to reside on shore.
 HAINES, Asst. surg. of the *Moozuffer*, to aff. med. aid to the *Hastings*.
 RENNIE, Lieut. to com. the *Victoria*, fr. Nov. 1.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. to resume duties as port surgeon, and take ch. of naval hospital.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER, wife of Capt. G. 8th N.I. d. at Bombay, Nov. 29.
 BALDWIN, wife of Capt. S. C. inv. estab. d. at Dapoolce, Nov. 8.
 FORMAN, Mrs. Henry, d. at Upper Colaba, Nov. 17.
 HENNELLY, wife of Lieut. col. 14th N.I. s. at Bombay, Oct. 27.
 HUDSON, wife of Asst. apoth. R. s. at Upper Colaba, Nov. 23.
 LISTER, the lady of Lieut. G. A. 7th N.I. s. at Poona, Nov. 26.
 MARGARY, Mrs. Henry, s. at Neemuch, Nov. 22.
 MAYOR, wife of Lieut. G. 25th N.I. s. at Shikarpoor, Oct. 25.
 SHORTT, wife of Capt. d. at Colaba, Nov. 30.
 STEPHENS, wife of J. s. at Bombay, Nov. 15.
 YOUNG, the lady of H. c.s. s. at Bombay, Nov. 17.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON, Lieut. Wm. Hugh Jameson, art. to Margaret Eliza, F. D. d. of James Boyd, at Bombay, Nov. 25.
 JERVIS, Thomas, to Anna Maria, d. of S. Chetham, at Bombay, Nov. 26.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. V. G. art. to Anne, d. of the Rev. W. Beynon, at Belgum, Nov. 26.

DEATHS.

CRISTALL, Capt. Francis, 8th N.I. at Rajcote, Nov. 13.
 HUSSEY, Asst. surg. R. Scinde bagg. corps, at Cutch, Nov. 15.
 KENNEDY, Asst. surg. J. L. at Bombay, Oct. 22.
 O'NEILL, Lieut. Geo. O'Malley, 2nd N.I. at Cutch, Nov. 11.
 RODGERS, Harriett, wife of J. B. at Cochia, aged 19, Nov. 19.
 SHEATH, Wm. at Colaba, aged 40, Nov. 16.
 TUCKER, Clarissa Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut. col. Wm. P. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17. *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, Calcutta.—24. Steamer *Scosotris*, Ball, Aden.—25. *Columbine*, Spencer, Hartlepool; *Fully Moombarruck*, Lagrin, Mauritius; *Amoy*, Cunningham, Liverpool.—27. *Myaram Dyarum*, Maw, Calcutta; Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; *Clive*, MacDonald, Bushire; *Champion*, Stevenson, Calcutta.—29. *Dundonald*, Gillies, Liverpool.—30. *Ayrshire*, Miller, Calcutta; *Borderer*, Denholm, Whampoa; *Elizabeth*, Main, Liverpool; *Indian*, English, Hongkong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Scosotris*.—Messdames Brown and Davey, Misses Forbes, Kane, Brand, Riddle, and Crispia, Capt. Davidson, 18th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Duke, Bombay Inv.; Dr. Blomham, C. G. Kemball, Esq. Bomb. C. S.; Hon. C. J. Keith, H.M.'s 10th

Hussars; A. K. Sidebotham, Esq., Mr. Fyfe, and Rev. W. Keegan, Roman Catholic Priest.

Per *Fatty Moombaruck*.—Mrs. Gower, Mrs. Ager and 2 children, Mrs. Lugin, Mrs. Evans, Mr. R. F. Gower, and Capt. Colquett.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mrs. Rolland, Lieut. col. G. J. Mant, Capt. Rolland, Lieut. Maclean, and Ens. Carnegie.

Per *Bombay*.—Col. Hartley, H.M.'s 8th Regt.; Lieut. Gordon, 19th Bomb. N.I.; and Lieut. Shepherd, Bengal Cav.

Per *Berenice*.—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Briggs and child, Capt. P. M. Briggs, 19th Bomb. N.I.; Lieut. M. J. Gregorson, 87th Royal Irish Fus.; Lieut. Herrick, H.M.'s 8th foot; Asst. surg. Kennedy, 64th foot; Lieut. col. A. Troward, Capt. G. S. Brown, Lieuts. E. McCulloch, J. W. Carruthers, A. F. Loyd, and J. Webb, Ensigns F. R. B. Phillipson and H. Birch, and Asst. surg. J. T. Weston, M.D. [Per steamer *Feroze*.—Lady Falkland, Vicount Falkland, Captains Henry and Fitzclarence, and Assist. surg. Keith.

Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Hunter and four children; Capt. Shortrede, 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I.; Capt. Charteris, Madras staff; Lieut. Sandwith, 2nd Eur. L.I.; Lieut. Tripe, 12th Madras N.I.; Ens. Burnes, 33rd Madras N.I.; Messrs. Quinton, Oughterson, Bell, Adams, Johannes, and Maura.

Per *Medusa*.—Mrs. Melvill, Mrs. Malet and family; a lady, Cols. G. Moore and P. M. Melvill, A. Malet, Esq.

Per *Bombay*, Capt. and Mrs. Bellasis, 24th N.I.; Lieuts. Crow and Bayley, art.

Per *Champion*.—Mrs. Stevenson and family.

Per *Ayrshire*.—Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Morgan.

Per *Indian*.—Mr. J. B. Naylor.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18. *Nish*, Talley, Cape and Liverpool.—19. *Henrietta*, Oates, China; steamer *Achilles*, Evans, Hong-Kong.—20. *Junior*, Carter, Liverpool.—21. *Jokander Shah*, Shire, Calcutta; *Rachel*, Brown, London; *Baron of Renfrew*, Nowra, Liverpool.—23. *Steamer Atalanta*, Nisbett, Calcutta.—24. *Virgilia*, Loheman, China; *Oratorio*, Watson, Clyde.—25. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Madras; *John Edward*, Todman, Calcutta; *Countess of London*, Conolly, Liverpool.—26. H. C. steamer *Berenice*, Fenner, to Kurrachee.—27. *Nerbudda*, Brazier, to the Coast; *Palinurus*, Selby, to the Coast.—28. *S. Fazle Rahamany*, Middleton, Calcutta.—29. *Sesostris*, Ball, Surat; s. *Allerton*, Bulford, Glasgow; s. *Orpheus*, Neill, Whampoa and Canton.—30. *S. Palatine*, Clarke, Liverpool; s. *Earl of Charlemont*, Gardner, Liverpool; St. Sir J. R. Carnac, Beyts, Surat, Gogo, and Tankaria.—Dec. 1. *Charlotte*, Douglas, the Coast and Calcutta; *Sefina Tulla*, Joomah, Aden, Mocha, Judda, and Hodida; St. *Good Success*, Hunt, Tuticoreen; *Benares*, Brown, China.—3. St. *Feroze*, Gardner, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Nish*.—Dr. Smith.
Per steamer *Achilles*.—Mr. Bernard, and Mr. Helgers.
Per *Bombay*.—Capt. H. Lloyd; Lieuts. T. Adams, T. P. Wright and lady, and F. M. Wilson; Ens. T. Graham.
Per *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Mrs. Fraser; Mrs. Scott; Dr. Fraser; Lieut. Scott, 13th N.I.
Per *Rachel*.—Mr. Melvil.
Per *Virgilia*.—Mrs. Loheman.
Per *Oratorio*.—Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Taylor and three children.
Per *Hugh Lindsay*.—The Right Rev. Dr. T. Dealtry.
Per *Orpheus*.—Mrs. Neill, and child.
Per *Carnac*.—Mr. Reid.
Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mrs. Fawcett, and a child; Mrs. Gower, and a servant; Miss Spooner, and servant; Capt. J. H. Tapp, 23rd M. N.I.; R. F. Gower, Esq.; Capt. Colquitt, H.M.'s 5th fus.; Ens. John Gordon, 9th Bomb. N.I.; a Gentleman; Lieut. S. Tripe, 12th M. N.I.—Mr. G. Gregg, to Aden.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 110 to 111
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 103 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 102½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 98 sales
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 85 per 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 82 per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 82 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each 500	do. 17 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank	" 1,000 each 500	do. 10 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500	do. 1½ p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000	do. 10 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	" 12,500 each 12,500	do. 14,500
Colaba Press Com.	" 7,000 each 7,000	do. 13,500
Colaba Land Com.	" 10,000 each 10,000	do. 7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 500 each 500	do. 60 p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	" 50 each 10-14-7 paid.	Rs. 6½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 4 ss.
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 219 to 221
German Crowns, " "	" 212½

Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	Rs. 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. For doc. bills.
6 " " " "	2s. 2½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100...	97½
..... 30 days' sight.....	98½
..... at sight.....	98½
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	98½
..... at sight.....	98½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls.	Rs. 218 to 220

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. to 2l. 17s. 6d. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 9½ to 10.

CEYLON.

Downing-street, 15th Aug. 1850.

"My Lord,—It is my painful duty to inform your lordship that her Majesty has been pleased, on my advice, to direct that you should be relieved from the government of Ceylon, to which Sir George Anderson has been appointed, and I am to signify to you her Majesty's permission, if you should wish to leave the colony previously to the arrival of your successor, to hand over the temporary administration of the Government to the acting colonial secretary, in virtue of the commission as Lieutenant-Governor, which has been given to the officer holding that situation."

(After expressing the approbation of her Majesty's Government of his lordship's financial measures, and his success in maintaining the public peace since the suppression of the insurrection in 1848.)

"But while I have much satisfaction in expressing to this extent my approval of your administration, I am compelled to add that, in the course of the proceedings of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which has during two sessions been engaged in an inquiry into the affairs of Ceylon, it has appeared, from evidence and documents submitted to the Committee, that your lordship has failed in maintaining amongst the different persons employed in the public service in the colony that harmonious co-operation with each other, and that respect towards yourself, which are indispensable to the proper administration of its affairs."

"By a resolution of the House of Commons, the minutes of the committee's proceedings have been referred to her Majesty's Government, and in so far as they affect other parties, they will receive deliberate consideration; but I am already sufficiently acquainted with their tenor, to be satisfied that as respects your lordship they lead inevitably to the above conclusion."

"Without entering further into the painful circumstances to which your lordship will perceive that I have alluded, it is sufficient for me to state that these circumstances have appeared to her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for the public interest, that the administration of the Government of Ceylon should be placed in other hands; and it has accordingly been my duty to submit to her Majesty the advice to that effect which I have already informed you that her Majesty has been pleased to adopt."

"I have, &c. (Signed) "GARR."

"To the Viscount Torrington."

CHINA.

The *Straits Times Extra* of the 7th Nov. informs us that "the civil war still raged in Canton and the adjoining provinces, and the rebels had approached to within sixty miles of Canton city. A battle between them and the troops sent from Canton took place, in which the troops were beaten and driven back with the loss of 500 to 600 of their number. The foreign residents do not apprehend any danger to the factories."

The other intelligence from China in the same paper is not of a later date than our last advices.

SIAM.

The *Singapore Free Press* of Oct. 18, gives a very detailed account of the mission of Sir James Brooke to Siam. He left Singapore with his suite on Aug. 3, with H. M. steamer *Sphynx*, and the H. C. steamer *Nemesis*, and arrived off the bar of the Menam in six days. The rumours which greeted their arrival were of the most unfriendly character. Preparations, it is said, had been made to oppose them, if the mission should be of a hostile character; 20,000 soldiers were assembled to man the bat-

teries, booms were ready to be launched across the river, and fire junks to be sent down to burn the steamers, and an Armenian Jew was employed in disciplining the motley army of the state. The morning after their arrival, the *Nemesis* was despatched to bring pilots, which were freely granted; and the envoy's letter was received under a salute. Unfortunately, in attempting to ascend the river, the *Sphinx* took the ground, and every effort to extricate her in time proved ineffectual. On the 14th Sir James Brooke started in the *Nemesis* to meet the praklang, or foreign minister, at Paknam. The interview passed off satisfactorily: state-boats were despatched to the steamer to bring Lord Palmerston's letter, and it was taken on shore in one of the king's barges under salutes. The minister, however, declined entering on business before the mission reached the capital, and it soon became evident that the steamer would not be permitted to proceed up the river. On the 22nd, Sir James left the *Nemesis* with his suite and guard of marines in seven state barges. On the 26th, he visited the praklang, to be introduced to the chief ministers. At this interview, it was determined that all the negotiations should be in writing. A few days subsequently, it was rumoured that the king was decidedly hostile to the mission, and that the great majority of the ministers had determined on refusing every proposition. On Sept. 4, the first notes of Sir James Brooke were delivered to the praklang, and these were followed in a short time by the commercial proposals. The tone of the envoy was most conciliatory, and the propositions he is understood to have delivered were very moderate. They pointed to the necessity of permission being given for the residence of a consul, and the grant of ground for the merchants' houses and warehouses; and the propriety of abolishing the power of arbitrary deportation. The commercial requisitions were for the abolition of the present monopolies, freedom for the exportation of paddy and rice, and a reduction of the heavy measurement duty. The loss which these concessions might entail would be more than compensated by the six or eight articles which are still left as state monopolies, and the increase of shipping and commerce, which would follow these liberal arrangements. The ministers took three weeks to consider the proposals, and on the 26th of September are understood to have sent in their ultimatum, negating every one of them. The tone assumed in the reply is said to have been insolent and decidedly inimical. The mission left Bangkok on the 28th of September, and returned to Singapore without having accomplished a single object.

LEW CHEW ISLANDS.

Information has been received from Dr. Bettelheim up to 28th December, 1849, at which date he, his wife, and family, were well; but the system of watching his motions whenever he goes abroad, by spies, is kept up, and he is prevented from addressing the people. He says, in order to hinder his movements on the Sunday, they make preparations the day before, doubling the guard and look-out men, so that when he goes out, he finds them at the end of every lane, whilst men precede him, crying, "The barbarian! the barbarian! Shut your doors!" A cordon of men likewise surround him as he walks. He has sometimes, he says, hid himself in a thicket until the evening, and then suddenly shown himself in the crowded market-place of the capital; but the enemy is soon on the alert, and with long bamboos strike the naked bodies of the people, calling out, "Why don't you run? why don't you run?"

The journal of the missionary, in the *Chinese Repository*, is a curious document, showing the extraordinary patience and perseverance of both parties,—Dr. Bettelheim in his long-continued efforts to communicate with the people, and the government authorities in expedients to prevent him, without using actual force.

A long letter of the Regent, in reply to the representations of the missionary, contains the following passage: "You remark, 'Jesus is almighty, and his power immeasurable and boundless; who can resist his will?' For ages, we in this land have rejoiced, with the rulers and statesmen of China, in learning the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius alone. By these, rulers and ruled, according to their several stations, are able to cultivate virtue and regulate their households; and in the government of the country, we follow the rules left behind by those sages and holy men, which have been to us an everlasting canon of peace and prosperity. But the hearts of men do not at all incline to hear the doctrines of Jesus. You have in days past orally explained, and nobody has received them; though you still loiter and hang about here for a long time, wishing people to hear them, yet nobody will believe and accept them. Hereafter I wish you would cease this preaching, and, when a ship arrives, go aboard of her, and return home."

SYRIA.

A letter from Constantinople gives the following further particulars respecting the insurrection at Aleppo:—"On the evening of the 7th November, Kerim Pasha invited the principal chiefs of the insurgents to come to him. They accepted this invitation, and Kerim Pasha had them placed under arrest. The insurgents, finding their chiefs did not return, rushed to arms, and, in number about 10,000, insolently demanded their liberation. The Ottoman general charged them at the head of 4,000 imperial troops. The combat was desperate, and lasted more than twenty-four hours, but the result was favourable to the Turks. Three Mussulman quarters,—Karlek, Bab Coussa, and El Bab Neirab,—which were the seat of the revolt,—have been almost entirely destroyed; 1,800 rebels fell in the struggle, and the remainder, with the inhabitants of the above quarters, have fled from Aleppo, the Turkish cavalry pursuing them. Not a single Christian fell in this terrible affair. All the property of the rebels will be devoted by the authorities to indemnify the Christians for their losses on the 14th and 15th of October, and to rebuild the three churches which were burnt."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A visit of the Bishop of Cape Town to the Kaffir chief Umhala, at his kraal, on the Gnoubie, near Fort Waterloo, took place on the evening of the 1st of August. His lordship, after a perilous journey overland from Natal, of twenty-two days (during which his cart and horses were twice overturned, and the former broken to pieces), arrived safe at King William's Town, where he officiated twice on the ensuing Sunday in the temporary church there, holding a confirmation during the second service. The Bishop started in a mule waggon, accompanied by the Rev. F. Fleming and a mounted escort, for Fort Waterloo, arriving there by sun-down. After some refreshment, his lordship started on foot, in the dark, about eight o'clock in the evening, accompanied by the Rev. F. Fleming (bearing a blanket, some beads, and knives) and Mr. Shepstone, the interpreter, for the old chief's kraal, distant about half a mile.

Umhala received the Bishop and his party in his hut, surrounded by his counsellors, sons, and wives, in all amounting to about forty or fifty souls. The hut was a large and spacious Kaffir one, built on a circle of poles, about 7 or 8 feet high, and in the centre was placed a fire of wood, affording the only light, and which, with the fumes of tobacco, filled the atmosphere with smoke, very disagreeable and trying to the sight for a time. The Bishop sat near the door of the hut on the ground, on a skin, with Mr. Shepstone and Mr. Fleming on either hand. Umhala was opposite, in the middle. The Bishop opened the interview by asking Umhala (through Mr. Shepstone) if he knew him. He replied, "Yes, I know you; you are the *inkosi enkulu* (great chief) of the Christians, and I saw you with Smith at the great meeting at King William's Town." The Bishop then informed him that he was come to converse with him about sending him a missionary or teacher to instruct him and his people in the ways of God. Umhala expressed at some length, and with warmth, his obligations for the visit, and thanked the Bishop for his offer of a teacher, saying, he would treat him very kindly when he came, and listen to him. The Bishop then informed him, that he brought him a present of a blanket, at which he seemed much pleased, receiving it from Mr. Fleming; and then rose, and shaking hands with the Bishop, thanked him very warmly. The Bishop then, in a few words, explained what their missionaries, when they arrived, would teach them. They all listened, some most attentively. He then proceeded to distribute, through Mr. Fleming, his presents to the chief's children and counsellors, &c., of beads and knives, and he himself partook of some curded milk produced for his refreshment. The Bishop took much interest in and notice of the little children, as one by one they were presented to receive their string of beads; Umhala enumerating his family all the while, as making a total of eight wives and twenty-six children. After a lengthened interview, reaching to nearly eleven o'clock at night, the Bishop took his leave and returned to the encampment. The next morning, while at breakfast, the chief appeared, attended by his eight wives, and reminded the Bishop, that he had forgotten to give presents to them the night before. His lordship then promised each of them a handkerchief, which seemed to please them much; and after giving them some breakfast, the encampment was struck; and taking leave of the old chief (who, at parting, presented the Bishop with his assagai, as a token that there was peace between them), the party left Fort Waterloo.—*African Journal*.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

M. Von Hammer-Purgstall, in a communication to the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, refers to a statement made in a German journal, on the alleged authority of the Abbé de Marigny, that a species of Socialism existed in the reign of the Caliph Hadi; citing likewise M. de Lamartine, who speaks of a Socialist movement, a short time after Mahomet, in the mountains of Tauris. "Not recollecting," he observes, "any passage tending to support these assertions, I examined various histories in European languages and Oriental MSS., but without finding anything that could attest the existence of Socialism in the time of the Caliph Hadi, and still less a short time after Mahomet. The doctrine of Socialism was developed in its whole extent only once in the East, not in the time of Islam, but a century before Mahomet, in the reign of the Persian king Kobad, by the great Socialist Mazdek, the successor of Manes, whose doctrine is thus expounded by Tabari:—

"Towards the close of the reign of Kobad, there came from the city of Nisa, in Khorasan, Mazdek the Zendik (Freethinker), who pretended to be a prophet. He set up, in imitation of the religion of the Magi, the adoration of fire, and the marriage of mothers with their sons, fathers with their daughters, and brothers with their sisters. He taught that there never had been any such thing as private property in the world, and that God was the sole proprietor, who had created the world for the sons of Adam; that everything was in common, and all had the same rights, no one being entitled to say, 'This is my property, this is my wife, or son, or daughter;' that nobody had any title whatever to possess money, or cattle, of their own; and that it was not allowable for one to have more goods and chattels than another. This new doctrine was eagerly embraced by all the vagabonds, ruffians, and spendthrifts, who joined Mazdek in great numbers, so that in a very short time he acquired great renown, and had a crowd of partisans. At length, Kobad caused Mazdek to be summoned before him to give an explanation of his doctrine. Mazdek, who was a man of plausible and insinuating speech, in the end, so wrought upon the king, that he brought him to adopt his notions. This conversion gave such strength and encouragement to Mazdek, that whereas he had hitherto not dared to preach his doctrine publicly, he now openly propagated it, since Kobad had declared in its favour. The idle and the destitute took advantage of its provisions, and immediately set about relieving passengers of their money and goods; they next took whom they pleased of the wives and daughters of the community, no one daring to say 'She is my wife, or my daughter, my sister or my mother.' Wives cohabited with their sons; every one lived as he pleased; it was the reign of the impious and the wicked. The dupes of Mazdek beset Kobad and prevented the access of those who were not of their party, and who might have informed the king of the true state of affairs."

"Here is socialism," continues M. Hammer-Purgstall, "in all its hideous proportions, and with all its fatal consequences. In the time of Islamism, the doctrine of the Assassins and of their predecessors, the Khoorremyeh, taught, as a fundamental principle, 'to believe nothing and to do anything;' but this was the doctrine of the initiated; even the partisans of Babek, who raised the standard of revolt under the Caliph Mamun, went no farther than the doctrine of the Magi, which declared marriages between the nearest relatives legitimate: the abolition of property, or the community of goods, was not thought of."

The ancient history of Kashmir, which goes back to so early a period as fifteen centuries before Christ, revealed to us by the *Raja-tarangini*, or 'River of Kings,' throws much light upon the religion, the arts and sciences, and the manners of the Hindu nation which, at a date so remote, inhabited that beautiful valley. In a notice of M. Troyer's recent translation of Kalhana's curious work, contained in the *Calcutta Review*, is given the following sketch of the ancient Kashmirians:—

"The ancient Kashmirians were well acquainted with certain branches of practical science, as the forming of embankments, mining, coining, sculpture, and architecture. The drama, which exercised so important an influence in the development of the Hindu mind, was brought to a high state of cultivation. Learned men were highly respected. In the reign of Jayapira, 'the name of a Pandit was held in greater repute than that of a king.' Another king, Matrigupta, deposited a new drama, presented to him, in a vase of gold, to indicate his sense of its value. The educated classes won their way to the highest offices of the state; and we have an account of one man who was chosen king in consequence of his profound learning."

"The recognition of the system of caste, and the penalties annexed to the loss of it, in the *Raja-tarangini*, does not favour the

views so ably maintained by Col. Sykes, in his 'Notes on the Anteh-Mahomedan State of India,' in which he advocates the opinion that caste did not exist as a religious distinction in ancient India. Even in Hinduism we have traces of primitive practices, in the general mixture of all classes, allowed at the festival of the Huli, and in the temple of Jagannath."

"The rite of Sati, 'a lotus-bed resplendent with flames,' was practised at an early period; and we find, also, that the Brahminical custom, formerly so rife at Benares, of sitting *Dhurnâ*, was also in fashion. Sanyasis were held in high favour, and in the time of one of the kings, named Arya, it is stated, 'The articles of fashionable dress were ashes of burnt cow-dung, rosaries, and matted locks of hair.'

"The *Raja-tarangini* confirms the testimony borne by the Hindu dramas, as well as by the ancient Hindu writings, to the fact that, in former days, women enjoyed a considerable extent of liberty, went abroad, and exercised great influence even in a political way: thus Damodara, one of the early kings of Kashmir, fought on account of a Syumbara, or lady allowed to choose her husband. This was a very ancient custom. The suitors were drawn up in a line, and the lady threw a garland of flowers round the neck of the object of her choice."

"The Ophite, or snake-worship system, practised by the Nagas, who were highlanders, existed at an early period in Kashmir. It may have been the first form of religion that prevailed there, as our author states that the first line of Kashmir kings were unworthy of record, on account of their disregarding the religion of the Vedas, which, perhaps, refers to their being adherents to the Naga worship. In the days of Abul Fazl, the prime minister of Akbar, there were 700 places for snake-worship in the valley. But this superstition was not confined to the valley. The *Puranas* and *Hari-ransa* give many details respecting the prevalence of Ophiolatry in India. The same motive that led the Hindus to adore objects of influence, whether for utility or destruction, would also induce them to revere the snake,—the emblem of eternity, and 'symbol of life,'—whose poisonous power is so fatally felt in India. Traces of this primitive form of adolatriy in India are still to be seen in remote districts of India, while the snake is a very common figure in Hindu temples. The image of Krishna trampling on the snake was probably designed to symbolize the overthrow of the aboriginal religion, which was destroyed by the same Brahminical power as Parasuram used in defeating the Kshetryas."

"Previous to the coming of the Brahminical race into Bengal, the people who now occupy the hills of Rajmahal, Birbhum, &c. &c., probably lived in the plains, and were subsequently driven by the tide of foreign conquest to their highland fastnesses. In Kashmir, in a similar way, the aboriginal races were the Nagas, Gandharas, and Dherudas, who were all Ophites, or serpent-worshippers. But in the course of time, foreign invaders, from the table-lands of Ariana, introduced the Buddhist and Brahminical systems, by their possession of superior physical power and intellectual energy. The lunar race of kings were Buddhists, and the Brahmins had the Kshetryas, or military class, as their allies. They supplanted the religion of the Nagas, or mountaineers, just as wherever the Moslem banner waved, or the *Koran* was chaunted, the crude superstitions which overlaid Christianity in the middle ages gave way to the traditions of the Mecca legislator. Though the Nagas seem to have been a very powerful race, and at one time to have exercised great political sway, yet they could not withstand the sapping effect of Buddhist influence, which resorted both to the arsenals of argument and of physical force, in order to propagate the dogmas of Sakhya Muni. The Ophite, or snake-worship system, seems at last to have to a great degree been amalgamated with Hinduism; in fact, it spread very widely, as the general use of the symbol of the dragon in the Chinese rites shows. The proselyting zeal of the Buddhists was founded on the principle, 'that they do not desire wisdom for themselves alone, but for the preservation of the world.'

"Subsequently, in Kashmir, a fierce struggle took place between the Sivites and the Buddhists. These two religions then existed contemporaneously, as they do in the island of Bali in the present day; and in some cases the one melted into the other. But, though many dogmas were held by the Sivites and Buddhists in common, and notwithstanding the ingenious arguments drawn from the monuments in Bali and Java by Dr. Tytler, in order to show that the two systems had a common origin, we cannot conceive how the bloody rites of Siva could have any affinity to the peaceful tenets of Buddha. Yet Buddhism itself was, in practice, occasionally warlike; for when it had fixed its roots at an early period in Kashmir, the first thirty-five kings, being Buddhists, were very active in propagating their creed, and had no scruples in appealing to the sword to carry out their religious plans. One of them, Meghavanana, at the head of a conquering army, preached on the duty of extending mercy to everything that has life! He pensioned, from the revenues of the state, all the hunters and butchers in his dominions, as his regulations deprived them of the means of gaining a livelihood."

"At the period (A.D. 399) when Fa Hian, a Chinese Buddhist priest, visited Tamuk, Buddhism was in the ascendant, not only in Kashmir, but also in Tartary, Khotan, Scinde, and Agra. Asoka left monuments of his Buddhistical zeal in the valley of Kashmir, and on the borders of the Rupanarayan at Tamuk, in those magnificent towers which long stood to attest the liberal hand with which he supported his religious views. But in the 10th century, Khama-

gupta, king of Kashmir, the Aurungzebe of his day, destroyed the Buddhist images, and burnt the monasteries.

"When Kalhana wrote, the worship of Siva was predominant. This system prevailed in the south of India at the commencement of the Christian era, and was in the ascendant everywhere, except in Telingana, where the people were Vishnuvites. Sivism seems to have had various points of accordance with Buddhism; and, when the Sivites embraced Buddhism, they were allowed to retain their titles and family distinctions. But when Abul Fazl visited Kashmir in 1582, the Vishnuvites had gained the ascendancy. There are now, according to Hamilton, in Kashmir, sixty-four places dedicated to Vishnu, and forty-five to Siva. In fact, the whole of Kashmir is considered by the Hindus to be holy ground, and the struggle between the Sivites and Vishnuvites now occupies the same place in history as that formerly between Brahmaas and Buddhists.

"The Buddhist as well as the Braminical religion seems to have been propagated in Kashmir through the patronage of the State, and, above all, by what has been adopted in modern times so successfully by the Moravians,—religious colonies. Connected with these were *Mats*, or edifices, which, combining the joint uses of a church and seminary, gave weight and local power to the priesthood. It was, in fact, the principle of resident pastors and a parochial system which gave these religions a fixity in the country, just as Musalman colonization raised up an indigenous Muhammadan agency in India. The monastic system of Europe in the middle ages, by which agricultural and social improvement was diffused, as from an oasis, through the wilds of a lone district, was adopted to a great degree in Kashmir, and, in fact, in all countries where Buddhist principles had any ascendancy."

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, January 2, 1851.

THE future historian of British India will find a paucity of materials for his narrative in the political and military events of the past year. The neighbouring states were and continue to be at peace with it; beyond an expedition upon a small scale into the Kohat country, against the Afreedee tribes, its armies were not employed in any hostile movement; a transient insubordination in a sepoy regiment has been the only symptom of internal dissatisfaction; every successive mail has reported "general tranquillity throughout India,"—and this, too, so soon after its territories had been enlarged by the addition of a conquered kingdom, the seat of strife and disorder.

He must be a sturdy pessimist who would refuse to recognize in this state of things evidence that the people of our Eastern empire are contented, and their content can spring from no other source than a conviction that they enjoy those material advantages which it is the office of a just government to secure to them, and which they never knew under any other rule. The people of India have not yet reached that stage of social and political refinement, when the imagination wanders from the practical to the speculative, and is incessantly upon the stretch to discover something that is deficient, or something that is wrong. If their religious and civil institutions are guaranteed to them; if they feel that they are under the protection of equal laws justly administered; if the higher classes know that their property is safe, and the lower that their humble wants are satisfied,—in their present social condition, their desires reach no farther; the *far niente* in their estimation has more charms than the turmoil and excitement of political agitation.

We speak of the Hindus in their "present condition," thereby meaning to imply that this condition is not un-

changeable; but such a radical change in their social state as will produce an entire reorganization of the elements of their character can be wrought by one great agency alone, that of Christianity, the operation of which in India must be contemplated, we fear, through a vista of many years. Meanwhile, the civil institutions of this people are so indissolubly bound up with their religion,—which in all nations is the soul of education,—and that religion is so hostile to social advancement, that they must long remain, in a certain sense, stationary.

Whatever be its real causes, or its real indications, the prolonged tranquillity of India is productive not of barren satisfaction merely, but of positive and substantial good, present and prospective. In a fiscal point of view, whilst it has a direct tendency to augment the gross revenue of the state, it affords an opportunity of revising and reducing the state expenditure, thereby doubly benefiting the Indian finances. It is calculated, that, by the cessation of war charges and the improvement of the ordinary sources of revenue consequent upon political quiet, the large deficiency of 1848-49 will have been converted in the past year to a surplus of £400,000, and that in two or three years of continued tranquillity, the Punjab, after defraying its own expenses, civil and military, will yield at least another £400,000; so that there will be an annual surplus revenue of nearly a million sterling in our Indian Exchequer. This is an agreeable contrast to the condition of our neighbours in regard to their colony of Algeria, the net annual cost of which to the mother country, it was triumphantly announced in the National Legislative Assembly of France, the other day, is not one hundred millions of francs, but only sixty-five millions, or nearly three millions sterling; and this after twenty years' occupation!

The continuance of political tranquillity will, in the next place, enable the Indian Government to devote more attention to works of national utility, which a surplus revenue will afford the necessary means of undertaking and completing. Some of these works, so much needed by agriculture,—such as canals for irrigation,—will repay their own cost: canals will yield in addition an income of 30 and even 40 per cent. upon the outlay. Roads, too, might be made to defray the charges of construction by moderate tolls. But independent of direct returns, all works of this nature tend to enrich the country by the impulse they give to industry and the creation of wealth, and thus to augment indirectly the public revenue.

The realization of these objects cannot but have the effect of deepening and consolidating the foundations of British power in India. If, hand in hand with them, intellectual and moral instruction shall exalt each successive generation above the preceding, the people of India will be large debtors to England. The notion, that a conquered nation can be attached to its rulers by the tie of gratitude alone, may be a romantic one; but the benefits which the Hindus will have derived from their connection with us may be so evidently the fruit of that connection, that motives of interest, independent of any sense of obligation, may dispose them to cherish and preserve it.

These encouraging anticipations, which are liable to a multitude of contingencies, mainly depend, moreover, not only upon the condition we have assumed, of the continuance of political tranquillity throughout India,—the absence of all temptation as well as compulsion to make

further conquests and appropriations,—but upon another, namely, that nothing shall happen violently to disturb the existing machinery of its government. Far be it from us to affirm that the system under which British India is now administered is the best of all possible schemes of rule,—sound in theory, perfect in practice, and incapable of improvement; but we do venture to say that it is one, the fundamental principles of which, whatever the anomalies, have stood the test of time and severe trials; that it is adapted to the peculiar incidents of a dependent territory circumstanced like India, and to the habits of the different nations subject to it, who would probably regard the extinction of that metaphysical personage, “the Koompanee Bahadoor,” with indefinable sensations of jealousy, apprehension, surprise, regret, and possibly resentment.

But we are entering prematurely upon a topic which is entitled to be discussed upon its own merits, and not as an appendage to another.

Our present impression contains the last of a series of papers upon “Indian Cotton,” in which the whole question (much obscured by design as well as ignorance) is clearly and temperately investigated. We recommend the careful perusal of these papers, and especially the last, to all who desire clear and correct opinions upon the subject, which is one of much moment to England as well as India.

CERTAIN officers of the Indian native army appear determined, prior to the departure of Sir C. Napier, to annoy him by making a very ostentatious display of their moral delinquencies. By way of diversifying the instances of gambling, drunkenness, and duelling, which have occurred of late in such quick succession amongst them, the present mail furnishes us with a case of another kind, every whit as bad of its class as any of the others, in which not a giddy subaltern, but a field officer of the Bengal army, makes a conspicuous figure. Major Bartleman, a man of mature age,—he has been twenty-seven years in his regiment,—and who has been twice married, being intrusted by the father of Mrs. Shelton, the wife of a brother officer of inferior rank, and apparently with his concurrence, with a kind of paternal authority over that lady, abused the opportunities afforded him by this trust, and by differences between the married parties, which it was his office to heal, to practise upon the affections of the wife; when detected by the husband, he refused to quit his house, and, being menaced with a loaded pistol to enforce the command, in the presence of the wife and the household, beat the husband, whom he finally, by virtue of his superior military rank, in the husband's own house, placed under arrest! We have read the evidence taken by the court-martial, in which these facts appear to be proved beyond a doubt, and even with aggravations; we have also read the long defence of Major Bartleman, expecting at least some palliation or extenuation of his offence; but, with pain and astonishment, we have found, instead, a feeble tissue of special pleading, and a criticism upon the testimony of his accuser, with the view of reducing the military quality of the offence—his “folly, his delinquency, his weakness,” being confessed and deplored by Major Bartleman, who, nevertheless, contends that he “has not forfeited the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the fullest sense of those honourable terms.”

The Court took a different view of his conduct, and the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed their decision.

INDIAN COTTON.

No. V.

WE have now ascertained that the most operative, as well as most obvious, causes of the bad reputation which attaches to the Indian cotton in England are the following:—

1. The negligent manner in which the wool is collected in the field, stored, and packed.

2. The fraudulent adulterations and sophistications it undergoes in passing through the hands of native agents, and in its conveyance to the port of shipment.

3. The pernicious system of advances by middlemen, who have no direct interest in maintaining the quality of the cotton; but, on the contrary, who derive from its debasement a dishonest profit.

4. The derangement of the Indian cotton trade, owing to the consumers of the wool in England making that trade subservient to their peculiar interests in connection with the American cotton and money markets; so that the irregularity of demand operates as a constant check upon increased and improved cultivation, rendering it, in the words of Dr. Royle, “hopeless to induce the cultivator, or those to whom he sells his produce, to bring it in a cleaner state to market.”

Whilst developing these several causes of deterioration, we indicated the measures, apparently easy and simple, which would obviate them, and showed that the application of the remedies is more or less directly in the power of the English manufacturers and their agents, the English merchants in India. If more freedom of action were given to the latter,—the purveyors of cotton for the manufacturers at home,—and, instead of being fettered by limitations which prevent them from exercising a control over prices and quality, and sometimes leave them dependent upon the cotton to be found at Bombay, “whatever its quality,” they were instructed to be critical as to quality and liberal as to price, not accepting rubbish when first-rate wool might be had;—if the demand from England were more regular, so as to afford the grower of cotton some security against loss if he extended and improved his cultivation;—if the European merchant were brought into closer contact with the ryot, so as to banish the bunnias and wakarias;—lastly, if European agents were generally employed, and the grower were offered a premium upon wool carefully collected,—the clean wool yielding more than an equivalent for the premium;—if all these measures, which we have suggested *en passant*, were adopted, Indian cotton would enjoy a very different reputation in the market.

These measures may be accompanied by others, which we proceed to notice under their respective heads.

8. *Leases.*

Supposing the middlemen to be got rid of, and *bond fide* purchasers of the cotton to be brought into immediate contact with the ryots, it does not appear that the latter need any aid for the improvement of their cultivation (which is sufficiently skilful and economical), except capital. The Cotton Committee add “certainty of tenure;” but in fact the tenure of the Indian cultivator is sufficiently certain; generally speaking, he possesses tenant right, or fixity of tenure, in more than the Irish sense of the term. In the unsettled districts, at least, he has no landlord besides the Government, and cannot be ejected. So long as he pays his rent, he is undisturbed in his occupancy.

Some persons have deplored the want of a landlord class in India, and have ascribed the alleged backwardness of cultivation to that source; but political economists, and Mr. J. S. Mill amongst the number, are beginning to discard the old theory of a threefold agricultural classification, of *landlord, farmer, and labourer*, for what is termed, in some adjoining countries, *la petite culture*, by peasant proprietors, or cottier tenants, which is

very nearly the ancient Indian system: peasant proprietorship is considered to have been the prevailing tenure in the greater part of India. Mr. Mill suggests, and strongly recommends, the cultivation of whole parishes by one large associate corporation, in which every member should receive a share of the profits, as an "organization of industry" that would combine all interests, and exclude the disturbing relations of landlord, tenant, and labourer. This is precisely the Indian village-system.

The suggestion of the Committee was founded upon the advantage proved to have accrued from granting leases, limiting the demands of the Government to a certain rate for a certain term of years. In most districts of India, according to Mr. Shaw, there has always been much land held upon *cowle*, or a graduated lease, under which the land has been exempt from assessment for two or three years. Mr. Mangles recommends settlements with the cultivators for periods of thirty years, upon the principle of ascertaining the proper rent, and fixing from sixty-five to seventy-five per cent. of that amount. The system of thirty years' leases has been adopted in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, as well as in the North-West Provinces, and it has been found to answer so well that it is being extended to other parts of the country as fast as possible. A fixed sum is levied upon the village, or upon each field, unalterable for thirty years; or, if it be waste land, a lease of it is granted free of rent for two or three years, and then the assessment is gradually increased, according to the difficulty of clearing the land, to its full amount.

That the Indian Government have been favourable to "long leases" is apparent from the Despatch of the Court of Directors in 1837, quoted by the Cotton Committee, wherein they urge the policy of granting long leases as "recommended by general principle and general experience."

This is a subject which, in a certain degree, is connected with the vexed question, as to the system of collecting the Government assessment. "It is not enough," observes Mr. J. Crawford, "that the tax should be reduced within the bounds of the actual rent of land; it is necessary that the tax should be fixed, and that there should be no annual or frequent periodical inquisitions into the condition of the land and its occupants. It does not signify what the Government takes; but let it say what it is to take, and no more, so that the tenure of the occupant shall be a fixed and certain one."

9. Machinery.

The process of separating the cotton from the seed, technically termed "cleaning," is variously performed. The native methods are by the bow, the foot-roller, and the churka, or hand-roller. In the Mahratta country, and to the southward of Bombay, the foot-roller is in general use; in the north, throughout Guzerat, the churka is employed. The former is a small rod of iron, a little thicker in the middle than at the ends, which is turned round by the foot upon a smooth, hard stone, on which is placed a thin layer of the seeded cotton. The operation is performed generally by women, in the open air, so that the sun may harden the seeds and prevent their being crushed. The seeds pass out in front, and the cotton in a continuous web behind. The churka consists of two cylinders, the upper of iron, the lower of hard wood, turned by a wheel and handle, and revolving close together in different directions, which are made sufficiently rough to catch the fibres of the cotton, and drag them through, breaking off the seeds, which fall to the ground. Both these methods are slow; by the foot-roller the operator can clean from 6lbs. to 15lbs. of cotton a day; by the churka from 20lbs. to 40lbs. can be cleaned by two persons.

The introduction of the American saw-gin, with improvements, which accomplishes the work with far greater expedition, has greatly reduced the cost of this operation. The saw-gin, which can be made in India, is worked either by men or by

bullocks. Mr. Petrie considers a small gin, of twenty-five saws, driven by men, the best, and cheaper than bullock labour. It is worked by four men, relieved by others; and sixteen men in one day could, from one gin, turn out 1,000lbs. of clean cotton; whereas by the churka they could clean only 400 lbs. Dr. Royle thinks the saw-gin not so well suited to the native cotton as to the American, and he sums up the advantages and disadvantages of this machine thus: "The advantages are that a large quantity of cotton can be cleaned in a very short time, and, having a number of gins, you can clean an immense quantity of cotton, so as to get the crop cleaned in time to send to be shipped, and save the monsoon. The disadvantage seems to be that it cuts the staple, and therefore I believe some spinners do not think it so good as the native cotton cleaned by the churka." Mr. Petrie, on the other hand, has proved that gin-cleaned cotton is preferred in England to the native cleaned, and sells to more advantage.

The saw-gin is now adopted by the natives, especially in Dharwar, to a considerable extent. The *Bombay Times* of July last says: "In the hands of private dealers and Government there are between seventy and eighty saw-gins, of different sizes, in Dharwar and Belgaum; in Candeish we have heard of one Bombay firm preparing forty large gins for the coming season, besides nearly thirty others which will be in the hands of Government and private native dealers, who have purchased them. The smaller-sized gins are purchased readily, and are willingly employed by the ryots; they clean, with two people, from nine to fourteen maunds a day." Another Bombay paper states the quantity of work actually performed by different machines in that part of the country, namely,—the gin of twenty saws cleans 1,040 lbs. of seed cotton per day; the cottage-gin, 120 lbs.; the churka, 40 lbs.; the first, at the rate of 13 lbs. per hour per man; the second 10 lbs., the third 4 lbs.

In respect to the machinery for cleaning, therefore, a proper impulse seems to have been given, and nothing more is required than that it should be kept up.

That the Government have always manifested the warmest desire and the utmost alacrity to promote improvements in the manipulation as well as culture of Indian cotton is evident from the collection of "Reports and Documents" published in 1836, one of which, a letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated in 1829, announces the transmission of the American saw-gin, then recently invented. "Our letters," they say, "have acquainted you with the measures we are taking for obtaining from the United States of America various kinds of cotton seeds, as well as the most approved machines for cleaning cotton-wool from its seeds and impurities. We have received six of the machines called Whitney's saw-gin, two of which we shall transmit to your presidency with the cotton seeds. We have caused a trial to be made in our presence of the working of the saw-gin upon a small quantity of Indian cotton happening to be in our warehouses, which had been very imperfectly, if at all, divested of seeds, and although this experiment was made under the disadvantage of the cotton being old, very dry, and much pressed together, the result seemed entirely to establish the merit of the invention. We are strongly impressed with the opinion, that nothing but attention and perseverance is required to make Indian cotton-wool a productive article of export to Europe, and there is no commercial object connected with our Indian possessions of greater national importance. We desire, therefore, that the arrival of the saw-gins in India be made matter of general publicity."

10. Roads.

In the defective means of transport we discover a very serious impediment to the prosperity of the Indian cotton trade, and herein the Government cannot be absolved from blame. In the cotton districts in the west of India, the roads, if they may be

so called, are described as execrable; and Mr. Williamson, General Briggs, and other witnesses, consider this as one of the great obstacles in the way of the trade. Even Mr. Mangles believes "that the great cause of the unduly high price of Indian cotton at the port of shipment arises from the expense of bringing it down, far more than from any of the other causes to which it has been attributed." This state of the communications has been notorious; it has been notorious that the condition of the roads has not merely occasioned delay and expense, but the deterioration of the cotton; yet, according to Mr. Shaw, "until lately there has been very little in the way of roads done" in the important part of India just referred to. This is a branch of "public works" which, in that country, can only be performed by the Government, and the neglect is inexcusable. In the Vedic times (twelve centuries before Christ), the Hindus appear to have had better roads than now, for one of the Hymns in the *Rig-Veda* offers thanks to the deity Agni for "pleasant fields and good roads." The plea of want of funds is inadmissible; funds are found for military operations of very doubtful necessity, and had one-half of the amount expended in the unnecessary and ignominious expedition into Afghanistan been applied to the making of good roads in India, the Government would,—though merely discharging their duty,—have benefited the cotton cultivation more sensibly than by the establishment of experimental cotton farms, great as their benefit has been, whilst they would have advanced their own fiscal interests. Had they levied tolls upon new or improved roads,—a suggestion sanctioned by the Cotton Committee,—there is reason to believe that such an impost, which is not repugnant to native customs,—though Mr. Mangles thinks it would be, "upon the whole," injudicious,—would have defrayed the cost.

All authorities concur in stating that a railway communication would not only be the greatest blessing conferred upon the inhabitants of India, but, by rendering the conveyance of cotton and other goods from the place of growth rapid and cheap, would be of immense advantage in developing the resources of the country. "I know nothing," says Mr. R. Crawford, "that would contribute to develop the internal resources of the country between Bombay and the north-east and south-east, where there are no navigable rivers, so much as railway communications." Mr. Chapman, manager of the Great Peninsular Railway Company, calculates that by that line 18,000 tons (or 40,000,000 lbs.) of cotton will come annually. He says that, in the Bombay Presidency, the made roads do not exceed 660 miles, and that the greater part of the traffic of the country is carried on in "tracks," scarcely to be called roads, over many of which carts could not pass. The cost of carriage of merchandize across the Ghauts is from 3½d. to 8d. per ton per mile, according to quantity and description of goods, and the available means of conveyance. In the level districts in the interior, the cost is from 2½d. to 5d.; on cotton from Berar, it ranges from 1½d. to 8d., but on a fair average of years, 3d. The improvement in the means of conveyance, and the consequent reduction of the cost of carriage, he thinks the reason why, in spite of a constant fall of prices, India has continued to export increasing quantities of cotton: including the fall of freights, he estimates the total saving in charges between the grower in India and the manufacturer in England at 5½d. per lb. of cotton,—a powerful incentive to further improvements in the same direction. Mr. Chapman considers the wretched state of the means of transit to be a chief cause of the supply of Indian cotton being so small in quantity and so inferior in quality. It not only increases, he says, the cost of carriage, and damages the article, but it diminishes the power of the cultivators to adopt an improved cultivation, and keeps down their artizanship to a low point.

The cotton of Western India is either brought by sea, from the small bunders, to Bombay, in native vessels; or by land in

carts, or on the backs of bullocks, for want of proper roads, each bullock carrying 240 lbs. The cotton from Dharwar to Compta (110 miles) was, two years ago, carried all the way on the backs of bullocks. In this awkward mode of transit, besides the delay and trouble of unloading and loading, the cotton is liable to get soiled by unavoidable exposure, and damaged by carelessness and fraud.

The reduction of charge upon the cotton (besides expedition in the transit) is of great importance, because, in the opinion of some witnesses, the whole question is more one of price than of quality. If the cost of the cotton grown on the western side of India, especially in Berar, Mr. Crawford says, can be so reduced as to render the importer in England in a great measure independent of the crops in America, the grower will have an inducement, which he has not now, to extend the cultivation and improve the quality of the cotton; and he calculates that, if there was a railway from Bombay to Kamgaum, the cotton of Berar could be brought to Liverpool, paying original cost, transport, freight, and all charges abroad and at home, at less than 2½d. per lb., which (as shown in the last paper) is less than the cost of production of cotton in America.

In every point of view, therefore, an improvement of the means of communication and transit is essential to the prosperity of the Indian cotton trade; and one is disposed to inquire whether any and what degree of co-operation has been afforded by the Manchester manufacturers in carrying out the schemes projected by individuals in this country for constructing railroads in India.

Undertakings of this nature are not in the category of ordinary roads, but are properly left in the hands of individuals; the Government of India, however, gave their cordial and utmost assistance to all practicable schemes for Indian railroads, having made grants of the land, and guaranteed to the shareholders a dividend of 5 per cent. on their subscriptions. It might be expected that the manufacturers of Manchester would, under such circumstances, enter with alacrity into a project calculated to realize their professed views without any pecuniary loss; but it is not so. Upon this head, Mr. Turner, Chairman of the Manchester Commercial Association, was interrogated by the Cotton Committee of 1848. He was asked whether he did not make representations to the East-India Company on the subject of communications in India; he replied that he did, thinking "that the want of sufficient roads is one of the main obstacles to a very great increase in the supply of cotton from that country;" and that he suggested to the Company in particular the making of railroads. He admitted that he had had several communications with the parties interested in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, but he evinced a strange reluctance to speak upon this matter, observing, rather testily, when pressed, "I came here to speak on the subject of cotton cultivation in India," as if he now thought this matter had nothing to do with it! The Committee, however, continued to urge him. "From the interest felt in Lancashire with regard to cotton, do you think it probable," he was asked, "if a fair arrangement were made between any railway company that proposed to carry a railway into the cotton districts of India and the East-India Company, that the spinners and manufacturers of Lancashire would be disposed to assist such company, by becoming proprietors, for the purpose of having that railway made?" Mr. Turner's answer is, that he does not think they would; that, though aware of the importance of bringing the staple commodity in which they are interested to market, his firm would not take any shares, even if 5 per cent. were guaranteed!

Our remarks upon this head should not be closed without a distinct recognition of the efforts at length made by the Indian Government to remedy the want of communications. The road from Compta to the Dharwar frontier is being converted into a good carriage road, and important works for the same purpose

are also in progress, or are about to be proceeded with, in the districts of Candeish, Canara, Malabar, and Coimbatore.

11. Other remedial measures.

Amongst these may be included, the use of more efficient screwing machines for rough-pressing the cotton, before it is despatched to the port of shipment; the erection of suitable sheds or warehouses in which to deposit it; the employment of covered carts for its conveyance; the construction of good piers at the stations of shipment, and the employment of steam coasting-vessels.

The Bombay Committee observe that, with an extensive demand, a remunerating price, a facility of transit and shipment, the investment of capital in the cultivation, and a rapid communication between the districts where the cotton is grown and the mart where it is sold, all the minor causes of depreciation,—the faulty modes of gathering and preparation, the designed adulteration, the want of adequate buildings and mechanism, even the baneful system of the sahbookars,—would be gradually overcome.

This Committee consider that most of these objects,—even the erection of sheds and warehouses,—fall within the function of the Government. But it may be a question whether the Government has not already assumed in this matter too many of the offices which properly belong to individuals. The Government have, at their own expense, established experimental farms, introduced American seeds and gins, employed American instructors, and patronized every endeavour to improve the culture and preparation of Indian cotton; but the expectation that the Government will do everything tends to forestal the enterprise and check the energy of individuals, which are the surest, nay the only, means of success. "This constant reliance on Government for everything in India," observes a recent Calcutta journal,—the *Friend of India*,—"is the great bane of all improvement; it is that which keeps the country in a state of perpetual inferiority. Whatever at the present time is valuable in the manufactures and trade of India is owing entirely to private enterprise, and not to the officious and fostering care of Government. The duty of the Government may be considered as almost entirely of a negative character; that duty consists simply in removing every obstacle to improvement, by making the assessment of the land moderate, and by providing, through its institutions, the greatest security for life and property. The active duties of improvement belong to the community, and where public spirit, and energy, and perseverance are wanting, all the Reports of all the Government Committees will not raise a single cargo of cotton. If the merchants will set their own shoulders to the wheel, they will soon get the cart on."

The result of our inquiry, then, is this: that there are no insurmountable obstacles to the successful competition of the Indian with the American cotton; that there is nothing in the "economical" condition of the people of India, who are apt and skilful husbandmen, which prevents the extension and permanence of the cotton cultivation; that the land-assessment,—a moderate rent, exempting the ryot from taxation,—has nothing to do with the question; that the want of cleanliness, and other drawbacks upon the quality of the Indian cotton, are accidental causes of deterioration, removable by European agency, and by that alone; that, with the single exception of roads, in which respect they have been negligent of their duty, the Government of India are chargeable with no backwardness to promote the prosperity of the Indian cotton trade, such backwardness, if imputable to any body of individuals, may most justly, as we have shown in the course of these papers, be laid to the account of the manufacturers of Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR W. R. GILBERT.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, G.C.B. Dec. 31.

SIR J. E. TENNENT.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir James Emerson Tennent, Knt., to be Governor of St. Helena. Dec. 31.

"LIFE IN INDIA."—An entertainment peculiarly suited to those who have been in India, or who have friends and relatives in the country, has been opened at Willis's Rooms. It consists of twenty-four magnificent illustrations of an imaginary tour in India, and serves to introduce a number of popular views and subjects,—such as Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, the Taj at Agra, Delhi, a Cutchery, a Nautch, a Banian Tree, Officers' Quarters, a Drawing Room, &c. Mr. Stocqueler, whose lectures at the Gallery of Illustrations did so much for the "Overland Diorama," officiates as exponent of the subjects of "Life in India" in a very pleasant manner, carrying the spectator along with him on an imaginary tour from Calcutta to Lahore, round to Bombay and Madras, and so back to Calcutta. The whole exhibition is a capital sequel to the overland route. The one shows us the road to the country,—the present displays the country itself.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.—A work under this title has just made its appearance, in parts or numbers, consisting of graphic designs by Mr. F. H. T. Bellew, with descriptions by Capt. Bellew, and representing certain classes of the three kingdoms, which possesses much merit. The first part portrays to the life the English "Navvies," the Cadies, or Edinburgh Porters, and the Irish Peasant. The last, in particular, is an admirable picture, full of humour and character.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—We are assured from an accredited source, that the long pending and hitherto perplexing and provoking negotiations between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the promoters of steam communication with our colonies in the Southern Pacific have once more been energetically renewed, and with every prospect of a speedy and satisfactory issue. The East-India Company, we learn, have agreed to remove the great stumbling-block that has so long stood between the desire or Government to do what their sense of duty to Australia in this matter prompted, and what their obligations under the Leadenhall Street immunities demanded. The Company consent to the almost immediate surrender of their monopoly of the Bombay and Suez line, thus leaving the hands of the Executive free to deal with the subject on its own merits, and to enter into such contracts with private individuals as may seem best to meet the exigencies of the case. Government are now at liberty to act upon their convictions, which, it seems generally understood, are in favour of the route *via* Singapore, by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers. We trust that this will be but the speedy precursor of mail communication also by the Cape and Panama; for the rapidly-growing importance of our trade with Australia and New Zealand, as shown even in the emigration from Liverpool, though but the growth of a day, as it were, not only warrants but requires the extension of every facility for intercourse with these magnificent dependencies.—*Liverpool Albion*.

THE SHIP "ESSEX" has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—In a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, by Capt. R. Fitzroy, on the 2nd inst., the four principal lines proposed for crossing the Isthmus of Panama were reviewed, namely, the Mexican, the Nicaragua, the Panama, and the Atrato. The Mexican line was shown to be unsuited for the general intercourse of the world; its high level, length, and situation, besides the want of ports, are against its general utility. In any route taken through the great lake of Nicaragua, three States are immediately concerned,—that just mentioned, Costa Rica, and Mosquitia. The country is very volcanic; many locks, viaducts, and bridges would be necessary for either canal or railway, and the length of such works must be great. There is a deficiency of harbours on this line. The lake is shallow near its shores, and exposed to violent winds. The Panama line is short, and a railroad seems feasible; but it wants good ports. A railway is in progress by an American company, who have made very exclusive terms with New Granada. The Atrato river and the isthmus between the Gulf of Darien and Cupica Bay (on the Pacific, in 6° N. lat.) are described as offering encouragement to a ship-canal on the largest scale, but not to a railway. Other routes are suggested—from Caledonia Bay to San Miguel Gulf, from San Blas to Chepo, and from Chiriqui to Dulie Gulf. Preference is given to Panama for a railroad, but to Darien for a canal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 20. *Bessel*, Haesloop, Bengal.—21. *Amable Carmeta*, Bernades, Manila; *Cheapside*, Lewis, Hong-Kong and New York.—23. *Windsor*, Pryce, Bengal; *City of Calcutta*, Brown, Bengal.—26. *Templar*, Marshall, Saldanha Bay.—27. *Petrus*, Altin, Bengal.—28. *Roman* (American), Putnam, Whampoa.—30. *Bombay*, Moore, Singapore; *Nile*, Leighton, Bengal; *Stratford*, Forrest, Mauritius; *Anne Melhuish*, Jenkins, and *Robert Pulsford*, King, Bengal.—31. *Queen of England*, Cawkett, Whampoa; *Courier*, Towersson, Bengal.—JAN. 1, 1851. *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, Bengal; *Christabel*, Harding, Madras; *Duke of Lancaster*, Kitchen, Bombay; *Magellan*, Sproule, Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

From PLYMOUTH.—DEC. 26. *Oseold*, Healy, Adelaide.—18. *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Hall, Cape.—29. *James T. Foord*, Hume, Port Phillip.

From PORTSMOUTH.—DEC. 22. *Mary Bannatyne*, McKirdy, New South Wales.

From CADIZ.—DEC. 18. *Cherusher*, Bruhn, Calcutta.

From the DOWNS.—DEC. 20.—*William Wilson*, Sinclair (from Shields), Aden.—18. *Ceres*, Brown, Port Natal; *Blackfriar*, Grieves, Kingstown and Hobart Town.—22. *Madonna*, Ferguson, Maulmain.—18. *Ayrshire*, Dewar, Aden; *Faithful*, Matheson, Calcutta; *George Lord*, Amlot, Algoa Bay.—19. *Clara*, Clark (from Sunderland), Singapore; *Lisette*, Hutt (from Hartlepool), Hong Kong; *Amazon*, Croudece (from Dundee), Calcutta; *Euphrates*, Monro, Cape and Ceylon.—18. *Indian Chief*, Noble, Ceylon; *David Clarke*, Swan, Bombay; *Sarah Anne*, Lindsay, Launceston; *Hindoo*, Hohlman, Hong Kong.—19. *Challenger*, Withers, New South Wales.—20. *Ada*, Norris, Algoa Bay; *Waverley*, Morgan, Port Phillip; *Iceni*, Hutton, Penang and Singapore; *Florentia*, Tindall, Adelaide; *Acadia*, Dunn, Cape and Singapore; *Gentoo*, Whiteaide, Cape; *Cassiopea*, Harper, Mauritius; *Rockcliffe*, Cargie (from Shields), India.—22. *Seppings*, Mackintosh, Manila.—20. *William and James*, Colls, Hobart Town.—19. *Emily*, Lubeck (from Shields), China; *Augusta*, Newton (from Sunderland), Aden.—25. *Sarah Swan*, Swan, Madras and Masulipatam.—28. *Margaret West*, Baumann, Batavia; *Ann*, Stonehouse, and *Vallisneria*, Nicol, Cape.—29. *William Watson*, Morrison, Bombay; *Lawrence*, Salmon, Oporto and Sydney.

From LIVERPOOL.—DEC. 18. *Triad*, M'Whirter, Bombay.—19. *Mahoree*, Cowan, Cape, Algoa Bay, and Sydney; *Lady Eveline*, M'Clellan, Port Phillip and Sydney; *Amalthea*, Wilson, Calcutta; *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Bombay; *Anna*, Lawson, Port Phillip and Adelaide; *Trident*, Lyall, Batavia and Singapore.—21. *Lord Maidstone*, Ford, Maulmain; *Nereides*, Michael, and *Loodianah*, M'Donnell, Calcutta.—23. *Cressida*, M'Fee, Calcutta.—30. *Reindeer*, Hawkins, Hong Kong.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—DEC. 17. *Pacha* (steamer), Hong Kong.

From BORDEAUX.—DEC. 21. *Amcell*, Longridge, Mauritius.

From SHIELDS.—DEC. 16. *Princess Victoria*, Turnbull, Cape.—21. *Helen M'Gregor*, Bahlis and Sydney.

From the CLYDE.—DEC. 21. *Robina Mitchell*, Evetts, Calcutta.

From SWANSEA.—DEC. 19. *Persuad*, Embden, Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, Dec. 20.—For MALTA.—Mr. W. Brown, Mrs. Brown, and child; Ens. Stackpoole, Mr. F. Canning, Capt. Lucas, Ens. Maunsell, Mrs. Dornville, Miss Curtis, Miss Barnes, Mr. A. Ellice, Mr. H. Ellice.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. G. B. Simpson, Mr. E. W. Simpson, Mr. Crawford, Miss McCheane, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Dickson, Mr. R. Diggles, Mrs. G. Wright, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Stirling, Lieut. Walker, Mr. G. A. Gordon, Mr. V. Gutch, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Agabeg, Mr. H. Low, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. J. Chapman, Mr. C. C. Taylor, Mr. Paisley, Mr. St. George, Mr. Swinton, Mr. and Mrs. Hoy, Miss White, Mr. Burn, Mr. N. Maniachi, Mr. E. Galatti, Mr. Mathews, Mr. P. Harris, Mr. Hunt, Capt. North.

For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Shirraff, and servant; Miss Litchfield, Lieut. D. O. Wedderburn, Lord D. Kennedy, Lord J. Kennedy, Mr. Broch, Mrs. Panting, Mr. Jaures, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Maude, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Williams, Capt. Doveton, Mr. Mollet, Mr. Wynter, Mr. Stephens, Capt. H. Lloyd.

For ADEN.—Mrs. Herrich, Capt. and Mrs. Tyndall, Miss Wallace, Miss Mayland, Mr. G. Westropp, Mrs. Taynton, Master Taynton, Miss Forbes, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Chambers, Mr. J. H. Barber, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Jopp, Mr. J. Havelock, Mr. Neave, Mr. Wright, Lieut. T. T. Piers.

For CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Goodall, Mr. Keir and servant, Mr. C. Hole, Lieut. Henderson.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON, the lady of Capt. D. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, s. at 50, Moray-place, Edinburgh, Dec. 20.

DOBIE, the wife of Capt. H. M. 30th Madras N.I. d. at Moorhouse-hall, near Carlisle, Dec. 22.

SUGDEN, the widow of the late Lieut. C. L. 30th Madras N.I. s. at Cambridge, Dec. 24.

MARRIAGES.

DEVEREUX, Capt. W. P. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Caroline, d. of Edward Devereux, at St. Mary's, Islington, Dec. 17.
JENKINSON, Walter, to Maria J. d. of the late J. H. Johnstone, Hon. East-India Co.'s civil service, at Ewell, Surrey, Dec. 21.
POLE, John F. to Ann, d. of the late Wm. Stewart, of Calcutta, at Edinburgh, Dec. 17.

SMITH, Rev. C. A. M.A. to Emily, d. of the late F. Salmond, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at York, Dec. 19.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Charlotte F. d. of Robert, formerly of Calcutta, aged 27, Dec. 26.

BOYRENSON, Frederick A. s. of the late T. A. M.D. Bombay service, aged 6 mo. Dec. 14.

MCKNAIR, Margaret, wife of Capt. J. C. late of the Madras art. at Bath, Dec. 24.

PESTER, Henry S. s. of Lieut. col. R. A. accidentally drowned near Alexandria on his passage to India, aged 17, Dec. 7.

WAREHAM, Mr. Frederick, late purser Indian Navy, at Park-terrace, Regent's-park.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Edwin Yates, 28th N.I.
Lieut. Robert Mayne, 37th N.I.
Capt. Henry Wakeman, 42nd N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Warden, Pilot Service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Edward Tyrwhitt, 51st N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Coll Macleod, 42nd N.I.
Capt. Peter E. L. Rickards, 49th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Henry P. Bishop, artillery, 6 months.
Lieut. Joseph H. Frith, 5th N.I., do.
Assist. surg. John Macrae, M.D., do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Benjamin C. Hitchins, artillery, do.
Capt. Thomas R. Fisher, 36th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Adolphus E. N. Proctor, 13th N.I., do.
Capt. Henry Weston, 14th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Thomas W. Aylesbury, Indian Navy, till the 31st May, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Oliver Henry Bensley, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. George Newnham Mitford, of King's College, London, appointed an assistant chaplain.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major Henry Hall, invalids.

HAILEYBURY.

The undermentioned gentlemen, late students at the East-India College, have been appointed members of the Civil Service in India for the several Presidencies, as follows, viz.—

Bengal.

Stephen Lushington	Robert Manderson
Henry Woodhouse Dashwood	James Nairne
James Grant-Thomason	Pulteney Malcolm
William Henry Lowe	Lord Henry Ulick Browne
Henry George Block	Herwald Crawford Wake
William Le Fleming Robinson	

Madras.

David Freemantle Carmichael Smyth
Stewart Murray Anderson

Bombay.

Robert Hill Pinhey	Edward William Ravenscroft
John Raynor Arthur	Elphinstone Pourtales Robin-
Arthur Bosanquet	son

ADDISCOMBE.

An application has been made to the Commander-in-Chief for temporary commissions and local rank as ensigns in H.M.'s army for the five Gentlemen Cadets (who passed their public examination on the 9th December, and were appointed to the Engineer service), whilst doing duty at Chatham, under the command of Col. Sir Frederic Smith, Royal Engineers, viz.—

For the Engineers.

Frederick Smith Stanton	George Munro Duncan
William Hichens	Hew Lindsay Prendergast
Julian St. John Hovenden	

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination on the 9th Dec. for the Artillery and Infantry, have been stationed in those branches of the service in the following order, viz.—

For the Bengal Artillery.

George Charles Depree	John Percivall
George Miller Dobbin	Patrick Charles Anderson
Clement John Mead	Mordaunt Martin Fitzgerald
Thomas Eden Dickens	

For the Madras Artillery.

George Walton Onslow	Richard Aufrère Baker
Walter D'Oyley Kerrich	Charles Walker Martin
Archibald Robertson Gloag	

For the Bombay Artillery.

Edward John Wrench	Ashmead John Billamore
Thomas Bridges Heathorn	Francis Hemming

For the Bengal Infantry.

George Brown Cassan Simpson	Henry Roche Osborn
John Robert Simpson	Francis Arthur Wodehouse
Ralph Arthur Frederick William Ellis	Mervyn Archdall Humphrys
Augustus Willes	John Carstairs McNeill
	Edward Henry Cassan Simpson

For the Madras Infantry.

John Foster Haworth	Francis Augustus Brett
William Peyton	John Samuel Smith
John Shaw Steuart	

For the Bombay Infantry.

Francis Vizard	Frederick Breese Salmon
	Arthur Soppitt

(No. 2 of 1850.)

LIST OF RANK.**VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.**

(In continuation of the List dated 18th June, 1850.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—

Benjamin Fox Duncan, per *Wellesley*, sailed 17th June, 1850.

Charles Ancell, per *Royal Albert*, sailed 13th Oct. 1850.

Walter John Hughes Paddock, per *Duke of Wellington*, sailed 14th Nov. 1850.

John Rutherford, do. do.

(No. 2 of 1850.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 18th June, 1850.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—

Henry John Dowell, per *Earl of Hardwicke*, sailed 19th Aug. 1850.

Henry Charles Carey, per *Emperor*, sailed 20th Nov. 1850.

To rank from the date of departure from London of the despatch announcing his appointment (Marine, No. 79, dated 4th Dec. 1850):—

Holland Ward Holmes Burnes, sent *via* Marseilles, 7th Dec. 1850.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 20TH DEC. 1850.

Bengal, 98th Foot.—Ensign Henry Robert Twyford, from the 44th Foot, to be ensign, v. Harris, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 20th Dec. 1850.

Bombay, 8th Foot.—Lieut. Timothy Walsh, from the 62nd Foot, to be lieut. v. Rynd, who exchanges. Dated 20th Dec. 1850.

83rd Foot.—Capt. Edward William Bray, from the 31st Foot, to be capt. v. Cary, who exchanges. Dated 20th Dec. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 27TH DEC. 1850.

Bengal, 14th Lt. Drag.—Lieut. Henry Elmhirst Reader to be adjutant, v. Apthorp, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dated 4th Nov. 1850.

18th Foot.—Ensign Alexander Hope Graves, from the 37th Foot, to be ensign, v. Lillingston, who retires. Dated 27th Dec. 1850.

60th Foot.—Lieut. Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Bart. to be capt. by purchase, v. Carden, who retires. Dated 27th Dec. 1850. Second Lieut. Robert Jamieson Eustace Robertson, to be first lieut. by purchase, v. Sir E. F. Campbell. Dated 27th Dec. 1850.

61st Foot.—Ensign Thomas George Dupré Payn, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Armstrong, deceased. Dated 25th Oct. 1850. Gent. Cadet Robert Richardson Daly, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, v. Payn. Dated 27th Dec. 1850.

70th Foot.—Ensign Arthur Saltmarsh to be lieut. without purchase, v. John Creigh O'Brien, deceased. Dated 19th Oct. 1850.

98th Foot.—Capt. Francis Henry Crawford, from the 93rd Foot, to be capt. v. Shelton, who exchanges. Dated 27th Dec. 1850.

BOOKS.

An Analytical Digest of all Reported Cases decided in the Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, in the Courts of the Hon. East-India Company, and, on Appeal from India, by Her Majesty in Council: together with an Introduction, Notes, Illustrative and Explanatory, and an Appendix. By WILLIAM H. MORLEY, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, M.R.A.S., &c. Two vols. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

So very difficult an undertaking, as that of making a Digest of the decisions in all the Indian Courts, could not have fallen into more competent hands than those of Mr. Morley, who, being an English barrister, conversant with the peculiar laws administered in India, is likewise critically acquainted with Oriental languages. The impediments encountered by students of Indian law, in the want of elementary and comprehensive works upon the subject, are shown by Mr. Morley, in a few words, in his comprehensive Introduction: "The laws themselves are so diverse and complicated, and are spread over such a multitude of volumes, that, in the absence of such works, a long course of laborious investigation and patient study becomes requisite before the student can see his way through the mass of legislation, which must appear to all, at the outset, an impenetrable chaos." But a knowledge of the laws leaves the student, and even the judge, imperfectly instructed without the decisions of competent Courts, which contain practical expositions of the law, illustrating doctrines and fixing principles; this most important guide has, accordingly, been furnished Mr. Morley, who has combined with the few printed decisions a number of unpublished notes of cases, in a copious Digest, admirably analyzed and lucidly arranged, with full references to reporters, &c.

This Digest, however, forms only a portion of his valuable work. In the Introduction, which occupies 300 pages and upwards, he gives a history of the different Courts of Judicature in India, with a description of their powers, jurisdictions, and systems of administering the law, including the Supreme Courts, and the Sudder and Mofussil Courts, at all the Presidencies; of the appellate tribunal at home, and the mode of procedure in appeals to the Privy Council; lastly, he treats at much length of the laws peculiar to India. Under this head, Mr. Morley has accumulated a fund of information infinitely valuable, not only to the student of Indian law, but to all classes of practitioners, indicating the sources of the Hindu and Muhammadan law respectively, their several schools, law books, &c.

His remarks upon the recent Act xxi. of 1850, passed by the Legislative Council of India, extending the Bengal Regulation of 1832, in relation to the Hindu law of inheritance and exclusion from caste, in the case of converts, are not favourable to the policy of this bold step in Indian legislation.

"The policy of the enactment of this law," he says, "is perhaps questionable: the beneficial results expected from its operation are at least doubtful. I allude, of course, to its anticipated effect in increasing the number of converts to Christianity. If it be true that the disinheritation, which, by the Hindu law, follows apostasy, militates against conversion to the truth,—that is, in other words, that many Hindus would become Christians were it not for the prospect of the loss they would thereby sustain,—the question arises, in the first place, whether it be desirable to receive such lukewarm believers into our Church? As well might we offer bounty-money to recruit the ranks of Christianity from the multitudes who would be willing to make a traffic of their consciences. Again, it is not reasonable to suppose that any great accession will be made to the number of converted Hindus by the operation of this new law. The converts from the Hindu creed to Muhammadanism have of late years been very numerous; indeed, it is to be feared, far more numerous than those who have rewarded the labours of our missionaries by embracing the Christian religion; and this, be it observed, notwithstanding the Hindu law of forfeiture which has been denounced as holding so chief a place amongst the preventives of conversion. From this it may fairly be inferred that the comparative ill-success of the missionaries arises, not from the disabilities under which apostates and outcasts labour according to the Hindu law, but rather from the fact, that the Muhammadan priest, however inferior in general education, has a much greater knowledge of the people with whom he has to deal, and consequently a stronger hold upon their minds and imaginations, than that possessed by the Christian pastor."

The second volume of the work consists of Notes of Decided Cases from the year 1813 to the present time, comprising some very important judgments by Chief Justices Sir E. H. East and Sir E. Perry; papers, hitherto unpublished, upon the Police of Bombay, and the Charters of the Supreme Courts at the three Presidencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 11th Dec. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
MALT,
HOPS,
CANDLES,
OIL,—and
SOAP;

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the said 22nd January, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 24th Dec. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Friday, the 3rd January, 1851, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 14d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of a pair of Boilers for a Steam-vessel.—Length of each, 5 feet 4 inches; breadth of each, 6 feet 7 inches; depth of each, 13 feet 5 inches,—or thereabouts.

N.B.—Parties making Tenders are desired to inspect the boilers, &c., which may be seen at the premises of Messrs. Penn and Co., Deptford; and they are also required to state a specific sum for which they will engage to convey the whole of the machinery to Bombay, including every expense whatsoever contemplated in the Conditions of Tender.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

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N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 161 tons of Dead Weight (Coals only).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th Dec. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 8th January, 1851, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

ANKLE BOOTS and SHOES,—and
DEPOT CLOTHING;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 8th day of January, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th Dec. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Friday, the 3rd January, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 2,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Alexandria, in Egypt, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALSSEND STEAM COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,

} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 3rd day of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th Dec. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 14d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th Dec. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Governments in India the following Schedules:—

BENGAL.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st January to 30th June, 1850, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 30th June, 1850, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

MADRAS.

Schedule, dated 30th June, 1850, containing the accounts of all Estates under the charge of William A. Serle, Esq., as the Administrator-General, since the passing of the Schedule of 11th January, 1850.

Schedule, dated 30th June, 1850, containing the accounts of all Estates under the charge of William A. Serle, Esq., as the Administrator-General, where the accounts have been closed, and the assets paid over to the party or parties entitled to the same, since the passing of the Schedule of 11th January, 1850.

And that the above Schedules are open, at the Secretary's Office in this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HINDUSTANI, PERSIAN, ARABIC, SANSKRIT, &c., Taught, on Moderate Terms, at No. 58, Burton Crescent, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., by DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the King's College, London; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and Author of the following Works, just published, on the HINDUSTANI and PERSIAN LANGUAGES.

A DICTIONARY, HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH

AND
ENGLISH-HINDUSTANI.

By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1851.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

"ALL our cotemporaries," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "whether in Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, are complaining of the dearth of news; all want some grievance to condemn, some improvement to dilate upon—in short, some extraordinary incentive to activity, by which their pens and their minds may be employed in some way profitable to themselves and instructive to their readers. To north, east, south, and west, we look with the same unsatisfactory result; there is nothing to write about."

To save the journals from utter inanition, the Wuzerees made a descent upon our frontier at Bunnoo, and though signally defeated, the incident serves to infuse some interest into this mail's intelligence. It appears that these tribes assembled on the 18th of November, in large masses, with the declared intention of attacking the frontier villages, and, crossing the Koorum river, in the hills, came down into the Goomutee Pass. The same night, a detached party advanced from the pass upon three of our villages; but the people, having anticipated the attack, were prepared, while the guards stationed in the towers of the villages kept up so hot a musketry fire on the marauders, that they retreated with the loss of eighteen killed and wounded. On our side, only one man was wounded. The entire body, on finding, that ample preparations had been made to support our advanced posts, and that Major Taylor was in the field, returned to their homes. The Punjab levies proved highly efficient.

The *Lahore Chronicle*, on the credit of a correspondent who has opportunities of forming a correct opinion, says, it is a mistake to suppose the Kutuks are our enemies; they are very well disposed to the British Government, in opposition to their chief, Khojah Mahomed Khan, of Teera, who is not popular amongst the lower class of cultivators. "They are a fine manly race, but probably have some characteristics in common with their neighbours, the Afreedees, the Bungushees, Wuzerees, and other hill tribes in those parts."

The advices from Hyderabad are of some importance. A letter, published by the *Englishman*, mentions that the Resident had warned the Nizam of the consequences which will attend his failure to pay the debt due to the British Government at the stipulated time, and that the Resident had notified, that his instructions enjoin him to close his official intercourse with the Nizam's Government if the payment be not made on the day appointed. A statement to the same effect appears in the *Madras Spectator*. The impression on the spot is said to be, that the occupation of

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta on the 8th, Saugor the 10th, Madras the 13th, Point de Galle the 17th, and Aden on the 26th Dec., and reached Suez on the 1st inst.

The *Pekin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Nov. 29th, Singapore Dec. 7th, Penang on Dec. 9th, and reached Point de Galle on the 14th ult.

The *Sesostria*, with a mail, left Bombay on the 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 26th Dec.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 5th inst. They reached Malta (per *Ripon*) on the 9th, and Marseilles (per *Medusa*) on the 13th inst.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 21st inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Viâ Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 7	Ceylon	Dec. 14
Madras	13	China	Nov. 28
Bombay	Dec. 17		

some part of the Nizam's territories by a British force would follow. Sir George Berkeley, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, had reached Hyderabad on the 7th of December; and, coupling this fact with the alleged movement of troops, it would appear that something more than a threat is meant.

The distinction with which Sir George was received, not only at the capital, but throughout the Nizam's dominions, was highly flattering. Upon his crossing the Toombudra and Krishna rivers, he was received by Shir Affgun Jung, one of the Nizam's most considerable talookdars, with a large party of horse, ordered to escort his excellency to the capital. At Shumsabad, the two sons of Shums-ool-Oomra gave his excellency an English dinner and Hindustani zeeafut in splendid style; and these young noblemen, with Shir Affgun Jung, escorted him to the Residency palace.

"A small party of the 3rd Madras Cavalry were sent to meet him some miles on the road towards the capital. Some hundred of the splendid Contingent Cavalry, under Lieut. Campbell, awaited the arrival of the general on the Krishna, and escorted him to the capital, two miles from which he was met by Brigadier James and the Secunderabad Subsidiary Force Staff. A street was formed from the Residency western gate to the colonnaded parts of that noble building by the Madras 19th N.I., under Colonel Osborne, through which the whole of this varied *cortège* proceeded. A salute of seventeen guns welcomed his excellency. The suwarrees of Shums-ool-Oomra's sons, with their cavalry, very similar to that of the Contingent, and their camel corps, mounted with zumbooraks, of Shir Affgun Jung, the rich trappings and caparisons of the elephants, and their numerous flags, formed a splendid and dazzling medley, but rarely seen. Soon after the Commander-in-Chief's arrival, Secraj-ool-Moolk came to pay his respects to him. A splendid *déjeuner* was given by the Resident to his excellency (who is the guest of the former during his sojourn here, which, it is supposed, will extend to a month) and his staff, and to the Secunderabad staff and all field officers."

The up-country papers abound with details respecting the movements of the Governor-General through the Punjab, and the festivities that greeted him and his party at Lahore. His lordship arrived at Umritsur on the 21st November, where he visited all the public buildings, received the Panches of the city and several other visitors. On the night of the 22nd, a grand illumination took place in honour of his visit to this sacred city of the Sikhs. An eye-witness of the scene says:—"The sacred tank was beautifully lit up, and presented the prettiest *spectacle* I ever saw. The surface of the tank was covered with brilliant floating rafts, and illuminated turtles were swimming about in all directions. There was no end of fireworks from the tops of the different Boongals, and the whole city, especially the new lines of streets, were most tastefully lighted up." The marquess left Umritsur on the 26th, and on the ensuing morning his camp was pitched a short distance east of the garden of Shaleemar, which afforded in the evening a delightful walk, as the canals were full and the fountains playing in all directions. Next day, the camp proceeded to Anarkulee, his lordship and suite taking the lower road, and passing round the town. Nearly abreast of the Summun boorj a salute was fired, and a number of chiefs and others met the *cortège*, which they joined. The troops formed a continuous line from the hospital of H.M.'s 14th dragoons all along the road through the cantonments to the camp at Meean Meer, where his lordship and his suite breakfasted with Sir H. Lawrence. Lahore then became one continued scene of gaiety, dinners, balls, levees, crowded with "all the beauty and fashion" of the city, succeeding each other. The great attraction was the fête given by Col. Sir Henry Lawrence in the Soldiers' Garden, a noble institution of his own creation, to the European portion of the garrison of

Lahore, of which the *Chronicle* gives the following description:—

"The 1st Irregular Cavalry exhibited to a dense circle of European and native lookers-on of all ranks, the feats of horsemanship for which they used to be celebrated when under the gallant officer, who raised and commanded them for so many years. The rush of horsemen pursuing each other, the pursued hanging by his left hand and one stirrup, on the side of the horse, and defending himself, with his brandished sword in his right, was peculiarly exciting, while the old exercises of firing at a bottle and drawing tent-pegs from the ground with their lances at full speed were cleverly gone through. Races in sacks, climbing of poles (well greased), running after pigs with well-soaped tails, and the ordinary amusements available in the garden, occupied the rest of the afternoon, two bands playing at intervals. A little after sunset the various buildings in the garden, and the several raised eminences, were brilliantly illuminated, while a continued discharge of fireworks from an open space near the principal stand, was kept up for upwards of an hour. The happy groups of Europeans, many with their wives and families, for whose refreshment long tables and benches with fruit, &c. were spread out, and the immense concourse of European and native spectators, presented a 'spectacle' perhaps unique in the history of the European soldier in India."

The marquess was to remain eight or nine days at Lahore, and then proceed towards Wuzeerabad, to meet Maharajah Goolab Sing, a vakeel from whom (Dewan Joala Sabaie) arrived in Lahore to settle the preliminaries of his master's interview with the Governor-General. His lordship was by the last accounts at Soojanpoor, whither he had gone with the view of examining the spot fixed upon as the head of the Baree Doab Canal.

Goolab Sing had, it appears, reached Jumboo, from Sreenugur, on his way to Wuzeerabad. The *Lahore Chronicle*, December 7, says:—

"Although there is but very little doubt that the Governor-General will be invited by his highness to return his visit at Kashmeer, much, we are informed, still depends on the manner in which the invitation will be couched. If proffered frankly and sincerely, it will be accepted in the same spirit; but any appearance of hesitation on the part of the wily old chief will be construed into a wish that the hospitality so tendered should be declined, as it will be in the manner becoming the representative of her Majesty in this country. If the invitation be accepted, the visit to Kashmeer will be undertaken about the end of March, on the return of the camp from Peshawur. It has been resolved, we believe, under any circumstances, that no ladies shall accompany the camp, and the Baramoola route taken as the one least likely to offer any serious obstacles at that time of the year."

Sickness had not disappeared from the Punjab stations, and had but little abated amongst the military at Lahore. The *Chronicle* of December 4th says:—

"The number of sick in the first European Fusiliers has, we are happy to say, somewhat diminished. According to our previous report, it extended to 343 men. On the 29th of November it had fallen to 299, with six officers. The number of deaths, during the previous week, had been five. In the artillery (foot) the number was stationary with two deaths; in the dragoons nearly the same, but no deaths; in the horse artillery it had increased from 25 to 31, no deaths; while in the native corps of all arms the numbers had decreased from 687 to 610, with the increasing proportion of thirteen deaths."

The same paper of the 7th, the latest date, makes the following report:—

"The first regiment of Bengal Fusiliers were, according to the latest arrangements, to march this morning from their camp at Meean Meer into Anarkulee, where they will remain until the arrival of H.M.'s 96th foot, now at Cawnpoor, who have been ordered up to take their place. Major Warner's troop of horse artillery, and a company of foot artillery, have left their barracks in Anarkulee for their winter camp near Meean Meer, to afford more room for the fusiliers; amongst whom we regret to add, that death is almost as busy as ever. The comparative comfort of a barrack will, it is to be hoped, assist, as well as the weather, which is now most favourable, in eradicating the disease that has taken such a fearful hold on the regiment."

A communication from Peshawur, dated 3rd December, thus describes the sanitary state of our frontier post:—

"The Europeans are, I am sorry to say, still suffering much, and the mortality amongst them continues great. The whole force cannot be said to be fit for much, and is in fact only effective on paper. The 71st N.I. returned to Peshawur on the 28th November, and

officers and men seemed glad of the move, as the rain must have made it bitterly cold in camp. The sickness is certainly abating with them; the change to Chumkunge stayed the numerous admissions into the hospital, and prevented as many deaths as might have occurred in cantonments, as our corps has incurred nearly double their loss."

The *Dekli Gazette*, December 8th, states that the sickness was not at all on the decline at that station; that "parades are in abeyance, two and three hundred men of each regiment continue in hospital, and those out wear an emaciated appearance, and draw one leg after the other with strength just sufficient to be returned convalescent."

The views of the local authorities, regarding the measures necessary for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood of Lahore, have met with the sanction of the Governor-General, who has authorized the necessary establishment. With regard to the military arrangements at Lahore, nothing has yet been finally determined upon. It is believed that the whole of the artillery and native troops are to leave Anarkulee and the town for Meeran Meer, and it depends on the decision of the Governor-General as to the location of H. M.'s 96th when they arrive, whether Anarkulee is to be completely abandoned or not. If that corps is to be placed in the citadel, Anarkulee will be condemned as a military station, leaving only the civil officers in that locality.

Sir William Gomm arrived at Calcutta on the 6th December, and was immediately sworn in as Commander-in-Chief and Member of Council.

Sir C. Napier was at Loodiana on the 30th November; he was said to propose being at Ferozepore, the last station in the Bengal Presidency, on the Sutlej, about the time the official information of the arrival of his successor might be looked for, so that he should be enabled to leave the Bengal Presidency the moment he quitted command. The tidings would reach him about the 16th December, so that it would require haste to reach Bombay in time for the steamer of the 3rd January. A list of the courts-martial held during Sir C. Napier's administration, on European officers and soldiers, is published, showing that in eighteen months forty-five officers belonging to the Bengal Army have been brought to trial; fifteen of whom have been cashiered, six dismissed, seven lost rank, five suspended, two have been honourably acquitted, and one acquitted. Of the soldiers, seven have been acquitted, and sixty-nine sentenced to punishment: of these, three have been hanged, and thirteen transported; the rest visited with various degrees of punishment, mainly flogging and imprisonment.

The presidential intelligence is entirely devoid of interest.

From Ceylon we learn that the awkward position in which Sir George Anderson was placed by proceeding thither before the receipt of his commission, and which obliged him to occupy Queen's House as a private individual, was put an end to by the arrival of his commission by the Overland Mail of the 24th of October, which reached Point de Galle on the 26th of November. He was accordingly sworn in with the usual formalities on the 27th, and on the 2nd December held a full-dress levee, which was very numerously attended. "Sir George Anderson," says the *Observer*, "commences his administration under most auspicious circumstances, both from the prestige of his name, and the condition—political, social, and financial—of the colony."

Colombo had been electrified by an intimation that a

change of the seat of Government to Kandy was seriously spoken of.

The China papers contain no news of moment beyond the facts that the insurgents in the Kwang-tung province had gained a victory over the imperialists, having decoyed a detachment into a defile in the hills between Tsingyuen and Yingteh, and cut the entire body of 200 to pieces; and that the insurgents seem, subsequently, to be retiring, or acting on the defensive.

The *Friend of China* considers the rebellion to be subsiding.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. W. H. Jeremie, 38th L.C. at Barrackpore, Nov. 27; Lieut. R. Macauliff, Vet. Batt. at Meerut, Dec. 4. MADRAS.—Surg. Benj. Williams, Sup. Surg. of Malabar and Canara, at Madras, aged 55, Dec. 9.

BENGAL.

THE BAREE DOAB CANAL.

The Baree Doab Canal works are on the eve of being commenced. This canal will leave the Ravee some miles below the fort of Shahpore, and follow the line of the highest land between that river and the Beas. At the village of Tubrae, eight miles below Deenanugur, it will throw off a large branch, intended to supply two channels, one of which will terminate in the Sutlej near Sobraon, and the other in the same river in the vicinity of Kusoor. The main canal will pass west of the town of Batala, nearly parallel with the present Huslee Canal; by means of a secondary channel the neighbourhood of Lahore will be watered, as also the country as far as thirty miles below this city, the principal stream continuing its course, along the high land of the Doab, till it reaches a spot within sixty miles of Mooltan, where it will also fall into the Ravee. Three large masonry dams will be required, the first to turn the waters of the Ravee into the canal, and the other two to prevent its escape into the torrent beds of the Tina and Chukee. Masonry falls, with the requisite locks, will regulate the slope of the canal in the upper parts of the line, where the country descends rapidly, while the entrances to the main line, and the several branches, will be secured by regulating bridges. The stream will be available for navigation as well as for irrigation.

Supposing that 2,500 cubic feet of water will be available for irrigation, and adopting Col. Cautley's computation for the Ganges Canal, that one cubic foot of water per second will irrigate 350 beegahs, or 218 English acres, it will be found that 2,500 cubic feet of water, at the rate of Rs. 2. 6 a. 10 pie per acre, will yield a return of, say—

Water rent	Rs. 13,27,311	0	0
Water mills	40,000	0	0
Transit duties with sale of canal produce	30,000	0	0

or a total of Co.'s Rs. 13,97,311 0 0

From this will have to be deducted annual expenses of establishment and repairs, about 1,90,000, leaving a balance in favour of Government of Rs. 12,07,311 0 0, or say twenty-four per cent. on the estimated outlay, an anticipation by no means extravagant, seeing that such is the return on the water rent, &c. of existing canals. The various designs and estimates connected with this magnificent work have been prepared by Lieut. Dyas, of the Bengal Engineers, and his assistants. It is calculated that, with a sufficient staff and an efficient establishment, the entire work may be completed in four years, if funds are available. Five years may certainly be fixed as the maximum period required to open the canal.

The Governor General, as our readers are already aware, visited the ground at the head of the proposed canal, and is, we are credibly informed, highly favourable to the plan. All the papers connected with the undertaking will go before the Court of Directors for formal sanction, but we are happy to learn this will create no delay, the home authorities having already agreed to the general principles of the undertaking, so that the Government feel themselves authorized to allow the work to be commenced upon immediately, in anticipation of an official reply.—*Lahore Chron.* Nov. 30.

ARRIVAL OF SIR W. GOMM.

ALTHOUGH the steamer's arrival had been notified the day before, although the three signal guns announced its approach in the early morning of yesterday, nothing was prepared for Sir W. Gomm's reception. The troops in full dress stood ready in their barracks, the officers in their quarters, but, as usual, matters were badly managed, and the great commander-in-chief slipped quietly into the city of palaces, almost unannounced. Colonel Warren, with his usual promptitude, seized the first steamer he could lay his hands on, and hurried off at early dawn to lay his duty at the feet of the "coming man;" but in the anxiety to make a speedy salam, the necessity of preparing for Sir W. Gomm's reception was forgotten, and thus the troops, in accordance to previous orders, got ready, and remained so, whilst the man they would have delighted to honour ran up to Government House like any private individual; but alas! the mischances did not terminate there. Eager to be installed in office, the general was demanding to be sworn in, and the artillerymen stood match in hand preparing to salute him, when a secretary requested his Excellency's commission. Pockets were searched, despatch boxes rummaged, but with no effect, the parchment was not forthcoming; and wanting it, the Commander-in-Chief was plain Sir W. Gomm, nothing more. Off then hurried the Hon. Captain Douglas to the steamer (the *Haddington*), some three miles distance, and, after strict search, discovered the missing document; which being read at two o'clock, rendered General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s forces in the East Indies, and reduced Sir Charles Napier to the rank of a passenger to England.—*Englishman*, Dec. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JUBBULTPORE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY is so thriving, that the pupils, 800 in number, are obliged to work till ten o'clock at night to complete their orders; this they do most cheerfully. They are all Thugs, or the children of Thugs, and the hands which now ply the shuttle, or the axe, or the saw, have through the greater portion of their lives been familiar only with the poison cup or strangling rope.

MAULMAIN.—On the 23rd November, the town of Maulmain was nearly blown up by the explosion of two hundred casks of gunpowder, which accidentally caught fire.

CAPTAIN IMPEY.—Extract of a letter from Maulmain.—"The intelligence which has reached us of Captain Impey is not of the most positive nature. He is at one time said to be marching at the head of 20,000 Burmans to the attack of the Shans; at another time he is reported to be at Ava tendering his allegiance to that court and government, and the latest account is that that unfortunate and misguided man is 'lying sick at Kherannee, at Papoo's village, having neither joined the Shans nor the Burmans.' I have reason to believe that this latter is the correct statement. His friend Mr. Tracey some time ago applied to Government for the grant of a forest on the east bank of the Thoung-yeen, and pending the boon, both himself and Capt. Impey are lying upon their oars. As soon as the sanction is obtained, both intend to set vigorously to work in the timber trade, so that all the reports of his heading an army, and all that sort of stuff, is sheer downright nonsense."—*Englishman*.

THE RAILWAY has, it appears, been brought to a stand for the present from the opposition offered by a wealthy landholder (Goopee Kistna Gossain, of Serampore) to the invasion of his grounds without legal authority. Great blame attaches somewhere for the delay which has occurred in providing such authority. A commissioner has been appointed for obtaining and making over the land required, but he cannot interfere till empowered by a legislative enactment, and the necessary Act, which ought to have been law months since, and was some time ago promulgated in draft, has not yet been passed. There have been great complaints of the harsh and summary proceedings of the "railway pioneers" to the poor people along the line, who found their houses pulled down about their ears without a moment's notice.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 7.

THE 3RD REGT. OF PUNJAB IRREGULAR CAVALRY, commanded by Capt. Prendergast, raised at Lahore in 1849, and now stationed at Umritser, will shortly proceed either to Leia or to Mitunkot. The move will throw the whole of the ten regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force across the Jhelum, and when the 4th Punjab Infantry reach their destination, which may be Kohat or Bunoo, there will be only two, perhaps only one of the corps on this side of the Indus.—*Lahore Chron.*, Nov. 27.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—An Afghan, named Sumoondur Khan, has filed a suit against Government for a large sum, for supplies furnished by him when the army was in Kabul, and it is understood that other persons in these parts are about to follow his example.—*Ibid*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Oct. 24 arrived at Calcutta on Dec. 6.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* mentions, that the underground Electric Telegraph from Calcutta is advancing at the rate of three miles a day, and that messages have already been sent a distance of ten miles. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, the superintendent, throws his whole heart into the work, and will have the credit of constructing the first electric telegraph in India.

BALLOON ASCENT.—We mentioned in our last that a Mr. Kight had treated Calcutta to the novel spectacle of a balloon ascent. He tried it again, but not so successfully. Just after he had passed over the town, and when at the height of above a mile, the balloon burst from the expansion of the gas. A sudden collapse and rapid descent were the consequences, and the aeronaut, much stunned but still alive, was picked up a few miles from Dum-Dum.

JUGGERNAUT.—The East-India Company has, it is said, determined entirely to disconnect itself from the idol worship of Juggernaut, if it can do so without positive breach of faith. It has sent out instructions for the local government to ascertain if it is bound by any engagement to continue its annual grant to the custodians of the temple; and if not, as it is believed is the case, the allowance will be discontinued. The Rajah of Kurdah, in charge of the temple, has sent his mookteer to Calcutta to protest against the measure.—*Hurkaru*.

MR. PURDON, the Geological Surveyor of the Salt Hills, who has been joined by his assistant, Mr. Theobald, from Calcutta, and who will, in all probability, have Dr. Fleming for a coadjutor, proceeds immediately to enter on the important duties committed to his charge. We entertain sanguine hopes that Mr. Purdon will be found well "up" to his work, and that he is fully capable of solving the interesting problem about to be submitted to him, whether the Salt Hills do, or do not, contain material deserving the attention of Government in a mineralogical point of view. We shall be pleased to learn that the anticipations entertained on the subject are well founded. Under any circumstances, it becomes the Government to ascertain the real nature of the mineral and metallic products of the country.—*Ibid*, Dec. 7.

THE 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—We hinted, some time ago, at the possibility of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons leaving Lahore. There is now every probability of the recommendation of the military authorities being carried out, and of the corps moving hence to Meerut in a very short time.—*Ibid*.

SOME SIKHS were yesterday admitted into the ranks of the 65th Regt. N. I., having previously agreed to submit to their beards being taken off, as a condition of their entering a regiment of the line. We hope soon to hear of many following the example thus set them.—*Lahore Chron.*, Dec. 7.

THE REV. GEORGE MARRIOTT, D.D., Chaplain of Allahabad, it seems, maintained a correspondence for some time with the Rajah of Banda, not upon matters affecting his soul's health, and the latter, being ill-pleased with certain passages in the letters, called in the aid of the collector, who sent the papers to the Lieutenant-Governor. His honour, either doubting his jurisdiction, or thinking the question unusually weighty, referred the matter to Lord Dalhousie, who sent back the case with his compliments, not feeling himself called upon to decide upon it, and declined to interfere whilst the immediate superiors of Dr. MARRIOTT were at hand. The Lieutenant-Governor then handed the case over to the Bishop of Calcutta, with whom it rests to pronounce an opinion and originate further proceedings. Mr. Thomason cannot suspend the reverend gentleman from the performance of sacerdotal functions, but he has done all that a layman in authority can do under such circumstances. He has prohibited him from leaving his station, preferring that Banda and other places within the district should go without spiritual consolation, rather than receive it from Dr. Marriott. The public will naturally desire to know what the correspondence was all about, but we can only venture to tell them, that it referred to money and a carriage;—heathen superfluities which the chaplain wished to obtain, and was disappointed of. In one of the epistles, he tells the rajah, that if he will comply with certain requests therein contained, he will not only feel continually grateful in this life, but will stipulate that his bones shall pray for him eternally. This clause has been dwelt upon by the government in their correspondence with Dr. Marriott, as being of a very objectionable character, but the chaplain, in his reply, facetiously demonstrates that it is a mere figure of speech. It is well known, he says, both to rajahs and Christians, that "bones have no soul," and hence no unorthodox meaning could possibly be attached to his promise. He also convicts his accusers of inconsistency, in calling a "buggy" a "carriage."—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 8.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The third consignment of Indian manufactures for the exhibition was opened out for the inspection of the public yesterday, and consisted of the celebrated Dacca muslins and shawls and scarfs, silver ornaments from Cuttack, tussers and baftas from Dacca, gold embroideries from Joudhpore, gold ornaments and costly jewellery from the Rajpootana States, and a collection of weapons and armour from Dholepore. The Dacca manufactures were particularly attractive, and the assortment comprises almost every variety of muslins and scarfs, from coarser stuffs to the famous pieces, which pass through the smallest ring. The Cuttack silver ornaments seem to us to be particularly adapted for the real object of the exhibition, as they will afford an undeniable proof, that the finest filagree work can be executed in India at an astonishingly cheap price—labour actually costing next to nothing. The jewellery from the Rajpootana States, which we understand to be valued at half a lakh of rupees, is not the thing which, in our opinion, will in any way promote the objects of the exhibition; but we are inclined to believe that it has been presented by some native princes, and in that case the Company cannot in courtesy refuse their being displayed in London; the Directors probably thinking that you must not look into the mouth of a gift horse.—*Englishman Nov. 20.*

JOTEPERSAUD—Mr. Lang and Mr. Hedger have reached Agra to conduct the defence of Lalla Jotepersaud. When Mr. Lang appeared on his behalf before the magistrate at Agra, he was ordered to speak in Hindostanee, of which language he is ignorant. The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that Jotepersaud did not arrive in Agra in time to save his recognizances, so that he loses nearly Rs. 40,000. He has since arrived.

INEBRIETY AMONGST NATIVES.—We observe in this day's *Exchange Gazette*, and we record it as indicative of a singular change in native public opinion, that M. Castillon, importer of cognac and champagne, has found it worth his while to have his advertisements translated into Bengalee. There must have been a great consumption of such liquors on the part of Young Bengal, before such a step could have appeared advisable, and we fear that a habit of drinking must have made great progress of late among the wealthy classes of the native community.—*Friend of India, Nov. 23.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, G. to be mem. of local com. of public instruct. at Midnapore, Nov. 21.
BELL, W. coll. of Rajshahye, rec. ch. of his office fr. F. Tucker.
BIRD, F. M. asst. to mag. and coll. of Goruckpoor, inv. with spec. power, Nov. 14.
BRIGHT, G. in ch. of sub. div. of Gurbettah, vested with power of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in latter, Nov. 28.
CARDEW, F. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Hooghly, Nov. 28.
DAMPIER, H. L. asst. to mag. &c. at Cuttack, inv. with spec. pow. Nov. 28.
HODGSON, R. F. coll. of Behar, made ov. ch. to J. Brown, to proc. into interior of dis. Nov. 9.
JAMES, H. F. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Beerbhoom, Dec. 3.
JOHNSTON, A. asst. to coll. of Barceilly, vested with spec. pow.
KARR, W. S. und. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, resu. ch. Dec. 3.
LOCHNER, W. C. to offic. as mag. of E. Burdwan, v. Pigou, on leave, Nov. 27.
MONEY, R. to offic. as acct. dur. abs. on leave of C. Grant.
MONEY, D. J. civ. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, res. ch. of office, Nov. 26.
RICHARDSON, R. J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, arrived at stat. on Oct. 15.
RICKETTS, G. H. M. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exercise spec. powers in that district; this cancels app. to Tihooh, Nov. 22.
RUSSELL, F. W. to be civ. and sess. judge of Sylhet, Dec. 3.
STAINFORTH, H. to be civ. and sess. judge of Jessore, rem. at Sylhet, Dec. 3.
TAYLER, W. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad, dur. abs. of Brownlow, Nov. 26.
THOMAS, E. to offic. as und. sec. to Gov. of India in for. dep. &c. assu. ch. Nov. 18.
TOOGOOD, O. to offic. as mag. of Moorshedabad, v. C. H. Campbell, on m. c.
TREVOR, E. T. offic. coll. of Hooghly, made ov. ch. to J. Nasmyth, to proc. into interior of dist. Nov. 26.
WATSON, J. asst. to maj. and coll. of Midnapore, inv. with spec. pow. Nov. 28.
WYATT, T. sess. judge of Rungpore, returned fr. circuit duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, J. Vans, 1 mo.
BAYLEY, E. C. 3 mos.
CAMPBELL, C. H. 1 mo.
DAMPIER, H. L. leave cancelled.

DUNLOP, R. H. 3 mos.
GALLOWAY, W. to Jan. 16, in ext. m. c.
KING, J. 1 year.
LOCH, G. 1 mo.
OGILVY, D. 3 mos. to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
ORR, R. 20 days.
PIGOU, A. 1 mo.
REID, P. B. 1 mo.
RUSSELL, F. W. 4 mos.
SPEIRS, A. 4 mos. in ext. to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to resigning.
STEER, C. 15 days.
TODD, G. 1 year, in ext. m. c.
VANSITTART, H. to March 4, prep. to Eur.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

HINDE, Rev. F. to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage at Nainee Tal.
SMITH, Rev. H. 1 mo.
SMYTH, Rev. T. C. offic. chap. Agra cantonments, to be chap. of that stat. Nov. 9.
SMYTH, Rev. T. C. to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage at Agra, Nov. 25.
TUSON, Rev. H. chap. of Lahore, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Capt. J. 44th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 25, in succ. to Bartleman, cashiered.
ANDERSON, Ens. A. J. 35th L.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 21, v. Williams, dec.
ARMSTRONG, Lt. A. T. to offic. as adjt. to 72nd N.I. Oct. 28.
ATLAY, 1st Lt. E. 2nd tr. art. to offic. as adjt. to 1st brig. h. art. dur. indisp. of De Teissier, Nov. 12.
BATTINE, Brig. W. C.B. from Barrackpore to Umballah, in room of Brig. Monteith, proceeding on leave to the pres. prep. to furl.
BECHER, Capt. S. H. act. in the dep. of adjt. gen. to be 2nd asst. and to offic. as 1st asst. till further orders, Nov. 18.
BRODIE, Capt. T. princ. asst. to commis. of Assam, rec. ch. of his off. fr. Sub. asst. J. Thornton, Nov. 11; coll. of Seebagur, rec. ch. of treasure.
BUSH, Capt. resig. app. as 2nd in com. of Kotah conting. Nov. 21.
BUTLER, Capt. J. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Nowgong, made over ch. of treasury and current duties, prep. to proc. to the Naga Hills, on political duty.
CADELL, Ens. W. to d. d. 33rd N.I. at Benares, Oct. 23.
CARTER, Capt. H. J. W. 66th Goorka regt. having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his request, trans. to to inval. estab. and perm. to reside and draw his pay and allowances in the Meerut circle of payment.
CARY, Brev. Capt. B. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 17, 1850, in suc. to Keiller, dec.
CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. to continue to offic. as adjt. 4th Sikh local inf.
EKINS, Ens. C. C. 20th N.I. app. to ch. of pioneers dur. leave of Lieut. J.J. Farrington, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus.
FORBES, Lieut. 1st Punjab cav. to conduct du. of 2nd in com. v. Nuthall on leave.
GORDON, Capt. G. 2nd in com. Sikh loc. inf. to act as com. of that corps dur. abs. of Johnston, m. c.
GRAHAM, Lieut. col. J. fr. 40th to 11th N.I. at Barrackpore.
GRAYDON, Ens. J. 44th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 25, in suc. to Bartleman, cashiered.
HAMILTON, Lieut. W. C. 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. to assume ch. of the executive engineers off. at Agra, Nov. 13.
HANKIN, Lieut. G. C. 66th or Goorka reg. app. to ch. of pioneers cano.; to be adjt. to 6th irreg. cav. Nov. 13.
HARRIS, Capt. W. O. 32nd N.I. to comm. a detach. of 232 men recently arrived from England, Oct. 12.
HODGSON, Lieut. col. J. S. 12th N.I. to be brig. of Punjab irr. force, Nov. 23.
JENKINS, Maj. F. ag. to Gov.-Gen. and commissr. of Assam, made over ch. of his offices to Col. J. Mathie, to proc. to Naga hills, on special duty, Nov. 16.
JOHNSON, Lieut. G. B. art. to offic. as 2nd asst. adjt. gen. till further orders, Nov. 18.
JOHNSTON, Cap. J. C. 29th N.I. to be com. of 1st Sikh lc. inf. v. Hodgson, Nov. 23.
KNYVETT, Capt. F. to be a member of ferry fund com. at Behar, Nov. 28.
LAMBERT, Ens. F. W. 56th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Oct. 1, 1850, v. Nash, resigned.
LIND, Ens. J. B. 24th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 18, v. Hunter, cashiered.
MAYHEW, Capt. W. A. J. 2nd asst. to be 1st asst. and to act as dep. adjt. gen. of the army, Nov. 18.
MOORE, Ens. J. to be adjt. to a detach. of 232 men, recently arrived fr. England, fr. Oct. 12.
MORRISON, Capt. R. sen. asst. to the ag. Gov.-Gen. in Rajpootana, resu. ch. Oct. 11.
NASH, Lieut. S. F. 56th N.I. perm. to resign fr. Dec. 1.
OGSTON, Ens. J. D. 34th N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 23.
PACKE, Ens. C. F. 4th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 18, v. Hill, dec.



PATTLE, Brig. W. C.B. posted to Barrackpore, in room of Battine.
 PENNY, Lieut. col. N. C.B. fr. 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus. to 40th N.I. at Allahabad, Nov. 12.
 PROUT, Capt. W. R. 56th N.I. to be brig. maj. Punjab irreg. force, Nov. 23.
 REID, Ens. D. d.d. 16th gren. posted to 39th N.I. at Lahore.
 ROSS, Lieut. J. to offic. as adj. 71st N.I. v. Lieut. L. R. Christopher, Nov. 15.
 ROTHNEY, Lieut. O. E. re-app. to offic. as 2nd in com. 4th Sikh local inf.
 RUSSELL, R. H. to offic. as mrg. of Sarun, Nov. 25.
 SIDMONS, Capt. offic. dep. Bheel agent, to offic. as 1st asst. to resident of Indore, dur. abs. of Eden, on leave.
 SMALLER, Lieut. E. T. to act as adjt. to 51st N.I. dur. abs. of Davies, Oct. 31.
 SMITH, Lieut. A. S. to be adjt. to 24th N.I. v. Shakespeare, fr. Nov. 13.
 SMITH, Lieut. B. C. 5th N.I. to do duty with.
 SPENS, Lieut. col. A. fr. 11th N.I. to 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. Nov. 12.
 TEMPLER, Ens. H. J. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 17, 1850, in suc. to Keiller, dec.
 TOMBS, 1st Lieut. H. 2nd brig. h. a. to act as adjt. to the divis.
 TREVENEN, Ens. J. d. d. 33rd, posted to 24th N.I. at Goruckpore.
 WARDE, Lieut. to offic. as interp. and gr. mr. 68th N.I. with effect fr. Oct. 29, dur. abs. of Paterson.
 WARREN, Lieut. A. D. to offic. as adjt. to 2nd N.I. dur. indispos. of Boswell, Nov. 12.
 WARDROPER, Brev. Capt. F. B. 25th N.I. to be station staff at Darjeeling, v. Nicholson, Nov. 8.
 WILLAN, Lieut. J. D. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 25, in suc. to Bartleman, cashiered.
 WOOD, Ens. J. C. 30th N.I. joined appt. at Nursingpore, as dep. comm. of 3rd class, Saugor and Nerbudda territories.
 WYLLY, Lieut. and adjt. A. F. to act as 2nd in com. 5th irreg. cav. Nov. 12.
 YOUNG, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 12, 1850, in suc. to Hill, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.
 JENNINGS, A. D. Nov. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AUSTEN, 1st Lieut. A. G. art. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 3, to Mussoorie.
 BAGOT, Lt. A. 2nd in com. Nussoree batt. fr. Nov. 1 to Apr. 30, 1851, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 BAZETT, Capt. C. Y. 9th L.C. fr. Nov. 11 to Nov. 15, 1851, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 BEST, 2nd Lt. the Hon. F. B. fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to rem. at Nynee Tal on m. c.
 BINNY, Lieut. W. H. 9th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 4, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 BLACKALL, Col. R. 43rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 28, 1851, to rem. at Calcutta prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 CARTER, Brev. capt. J. W. 54th N.I. leave cancelled.
 CHESTER, Lieut.-col. C. 23rd N.I. leave cancelled.
 CLOSE, Lieut. E. 32nd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to March 15, 1851, in ext. to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 COX, Lieut. col. H. C. M. 21st N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to rem. in hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 COX, 1st Lieut. C. V. fr. Nov. 5 to May 5, 1851, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 DENNIS, Capt. E. S. 62nd N.I. furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to resident at Indore fr. Dec. 26 to Feb. 15 to Bombay.
 FRASER, Lieut. E. eng. to Jan. 7, prep. to Eur. on m. c.
 GOODRIDGE, 1st Lieut. E. J. art. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 GRAHAM, Ens. J. 14th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1851, to proceed on the river and visit Benares, on m. c.
 GREENE, Capt. G. N. 70th N.I. fr. Dec. 5 to March 15, 1851, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 HOGGAN, Major W. inv. estab. fr. Nov. 15 to April 1, 1851, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 MICHELL, Major G. B. 2nd Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 12, to Kurachee and Bombay, on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 MONTEATH, Brig. T. C.B. fr. Feb. 2, 1851, to March 15, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 MORRISON, Capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to rem. at Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 OGILVIE, Lieut. W. F. 69th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 NUTHALL, Capt. H. R. to May 1, prep. to sea.
 SHEPHERD, Cornet J. S. 7th L.C. fr. Oct. 3 to March 31, 1851, to Bombay, on m. c.
 SNEYD, Lieut. H. W. L. 28th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Mar. 1, 1851, to Bombay, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 13, to Murree hills.
 THOMPSON, Capt. 19th N.I. fr. Oct. 29 to March 1, 1851, to pres. prep. to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.
 TROUP, Lieut. col. H. 66th or Goorka regt. fr. Dec. 15 to April 1, to Umballah.
 WRENCH, Capt. A. 5th L.C. to Europe, on furl.
 WRIGHT, Capt. C. 44th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D.D. M.D. 23rd N.I. to assume med. ch. of h. q. 4th batt. art. proceeding to Peshawur.
 BEDFORD, J. R. civ. asst. surg. of Rajshahye, to be post mr. at that stat. Nov. 28.
 BRASSBY, Surg. R. J. fr. 33rd to 54th N.I. to join, Nov. 9.
 CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. M.B. after making over ch. of 3rd co. 4th, to assume that of 1st co. 5th batt. art. and No. 11 light field battery, under orders to proceed to Umballah.
 CLARK, Surg. H. on furl. fr. 17th to 7th N.I. Nov. 11.
 DURANT, J. J. Sub-asst. surg. to be in med. ch. of Mooteeharry Jail in Chumparun, v. Murray.
 GRANT, Surg. J. W. 3rd batt. art. to assume med. ch. of a detach. of 232 men recently arrived from England, fr. Oct. 12.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. art. to rel. Asst. surg. O. N. Sissmore, m. c. fr. med. ch. of invalid, Nov. 14.
 HINTON, Asst. surg. H. B. 32nd N.I. to take med. ch. of art. at station, Nov. 14.
 JOHNSON, Vet. surg. W. 2nd L.C. attached to r. wing 3rd brig. h. art. at Lahore, to rejoin his regt. Nov. 9.
 LACON, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 39th N.I. to affd. med. aid to 1st co. of pioneers, until the art. encamp at Mean Meer, Nov. 12.
 LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. 1st to proc. to Phillour, and aff. med. aid to 49th N.I. consequent on illness of Surg. Clemeenger.
 MACANSH, Surg. J. posted to 17th N.I. Nov. 11.
 MACTIER, Asst. surg. W. F. to aff. med. aid to a detach. proc. fr. Landour to Punjab, Nov. 14.
 MCCOSH, Surg. J. fr. 54th to 33rd N.I. to join, Nov. 9.
 NISBET, Asst. surg. J. A. 18th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 4th bat. art. &c. Nov. 15.
 O'CALLAGHAN, Asst. surg. D. J. to be assist. gar. surg. Fort William, v. Bedford, Nov. 25.
 PAGE, Vet. surg. T. P. attached to 2nd L. C. on being relieved fr. his present duties, to proc. to Lahore and afford prof. aid to horses of art. at that station, Nov. 14.
 REID, Surg. A. 51st, to afford med. aid to 1st N.I. dur. abs. of Lee.
 SPRENGA, Dr. A. prin. of Calcutta Mudrusa col. rec. ch. of that institution fr. Capt. Hayes.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 4th L.C. to cont. in med. ch. of 29th, and aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I. Nov. 14.
 THRING, Asst. surg. E. B. 20th N.I. to med. ch. of detach. of art. and inf. recruits at Dum-Dum, Nov. 15; placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, Nov. 29.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. 1st tr. 3rd brig. h. art. to afford med. aid to sappers and pioneers, consequent on illness of Ray.
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. art. posted to 57th N.I. at Lahore, to join. To aff. med. aid to a troop of h. art. till arr. of Mactier.
 WETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. to be a mem. of municipal com. of Behar dist. Nov. 25.
 WHITALL, Asst. surg. R. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for appt. to the Sylhet L.I. Nov. 16.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. T. W. posted to 68th N.I. in prog. to Cawnpore, Nov. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Surg. F. M.D. furl. to Europe.
 BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. fr. Oct. 11 to Jan. 1, to Rawul Pindee, on m. c.
 COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. 5 mo. fr. Apr. 25, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 MACRAE, Surg. J. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15 to pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
 MCCOSH, Surg. J. M.D. 2 years to sea, Cape of Good Hope, New S. Wales, and China, on m. c.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. N. S. 3rd N.I. to Feb. 15, in ext. prep. to N. S. Wales, m. c.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. T. W. M.D. to Europe, on furl.
 WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to March 10, 1851, to Calcutta.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Lieut. L. J. French, 2 mos. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Williams, Dec. 1 to 31, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.; Cornet Townley, Dec. 1 to 31, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.—14th Lt. Drags. Brev. major J. P. Kennedy, 3 mos. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England.
 INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. Herrick, Dec. 16 to Jan. 24, to rem. at Bombay.—25th. Major W. Napier to be mil. sec. to C. in C. v. Kennedy.—61st. Lieut. W. J. Hudson, to Feb. 28, to Peshawur, and 2 yrs. to England.—70th. Asst. surg. D. W. Eaton, to med. ch. of conv. depot, at Landour, v. Macpherson.—96th. Capt. F. Pierce, 2 mos. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ERNEST DUNDAS ELDERTON, late a lieut. in the 10th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the E.I.C. to be granted to the admin. gen. Supreme Court.
 AUGUSTUS BURKE MORRIS, late a brev. capt. in the 20th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the E.I.C. Ditto.
 HON. SPENCER MILDWAY ST. JOHN, late a lieut. in the 4th regt. of Bengal L.C. in the service of the E.I.C. Ditto.

WILLIAM STEWART, late a lieutenant in the 20th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the E.I.C. Ditto.

EDWARD ARTHUR CLIFTON, late a member of the civil service of the E.I.C. on their Bengal estab. Ditto.

CHARLES CLAYTON, late a serj. in the military service of the E.I.C. on their Bengal estab. and an assist. overseer, attached to the depart. of pub. works. Ditto.

MANBY NIGHTINGALE, late an assist. surg. in the service of the E.I.C. attached to the Hissar estab. Ditto.

JOHN HARRIS, a British subject, late of Sibtolah-lane, in the town of Calcutta. Ditto. Robert Robertson, proctor.

ELLEN KEZIA BODDAM, late of Brighton, Great Britain, widow, to Hungerford Meyer Boddam, a lieutenant in the Bengal Art. the eldest son. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

LUKE LIVINGSTONE BURGESS, late of Mozafferpoor, in the zilla of Tirhoot, merchant, to Mary Ann Burgess, of the same place. Paul, Lions, and Bell, proctors.

GEORGE BOARD, formerly of Calcutta, a sheriff's officer, and late of Sydney, to William Henry Gilbert, of Loll Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, tailor and army clothier. W. D. H. Oehme, proctor.

WILLIAM McDOWALL, late of Kishoregunge, in the district of Rungpore, in the province of Bengal, indigo planter, to Henry Cowie, of Hastings-street, in the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

THOMAS ROSS, late a branch pilot in the service of the E.I.C. on their Bengal establishment, to Ellen Elizabeth Ross and Thomas Black. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

WILLIAM LOWTHER HASELL, late a capt. in the 44th regt. of Bengal N.I. to Arthur Sanders, a capt. in the same regt. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AUSTEN, the lady of Capt. G. P. 8th N.I. d. at Ferozepore, Nov. 30.

BOYCE, Mrs. J. H. d. at Kidderpore, Dec. 1.

BOYLE, the wife of A. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 23.

CARGILL, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 23.

CASTELLO, Mrs. M. G. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.

COLES, Mrs. A. G. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 25.

DREW, the wife of Lieut. C. M. H.M.'s 24th, s. still-born, at Wuzerabad, Dec. 4.

GLOVER, the lady of F. A. c.s. d. at Jubbulpore, Nov. 21.

HARWOOD, Mrs. W. L. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

HOEY, wife of Vet. surg. J. R. s. still-born, at Meerut, Dec. 3.

HOSKINS, the lady of J. A. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

KENNEDY, the wife of Maj. J. D. 25th N.I. d. at Hajeeppoor, Oct. 5.

LUCAS, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

MASON, wife of Lieut. M. 74th N.I. s. at Rajpootana, Nov. 26.

MONEY, wife of W. E. c.s. s. at Mirzapore, Nov. 25.

OATTS, Mrs. s. at Jessore, Nov. 25.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mrs. W. B. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 3.

PEARSON, the lady of F. S. c.s. d. at Purneah, Nov. 19.

POULTON, Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. d. at Agra, Dec. 1.

ROBERTS, Mrs. W. d. at Futtighur, Nov. 27.

ROBERTS, wife of E. d. at Delhi, Nov. 18.

SHAW, wife of J. C. d. at Ghazepore, Nov. 26.

SLATER, wife of Apoth. S. H.M.'s 18th s. at Allahabad, Nov. 20.

SPENS, the lady of Capt. James, Eng. s. at Barrackpore, Dec. 3.

THOMPSON, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.

VANDENBERG, Mrs. John B. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 30.

VIVIAN, Mrs. d. at Simla, Nov. 19.

WELLS, Mrs. Richard, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.

MARRIAGES.

BAPTIS, J. to Miss Alice Marklew, at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

FRASER, Lieut. G. W. 27th N.I. to Miss Ann Fawcett, d. of the late O. Wray, at Beares, Nov. 28.

HAILES, Henry Geo. to Harriett Ellen, d. of the late Mr. Fox, at Calcutta, Nov. 29.

HARRISON, J. E. to A. Maria, d. of the late H. Leopold, at Fort William, Dec. 4.

MACKAY, Charles Mackay, to Emma Jane, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, at Cherra Poonjee, Nov. 21.

PETERS, Joseph, to Miss Lucy D. Mann, at Calcutta, Nov. 30.

ROGERS, Frederick, to Mary, widow of the late W. N. Cearns, at Calcutta, Dec. 5.

DEATHS.

ADAM, Ann Ure, d. of G. U. at Calcutta, Nov. 29.

ASKEN, Margaret A. widow of the late Thomas, at Calcutta, Nov. 29.

BRUCE, Eliza, wife of Lieut. R. art. at Umballa, Nov. 19.

BULLER, Arthur Elliot, s. of F. P. c.s. at Shajchanpore, aged 3, Nov. 21.

CUMBERLAND, Edith Donnelly, d. of Surg. R. B. 62nd N.I. at Etawah, aged 1, Nov. 24.

DEMPSTER, Edward, s. of Surg. T. E. h. art. at Luskuree, Nov. 13.

DUHAN, Wm. at Cawnpore, Nov. 28.

DUNLOP, wife of R. H. W. c.s. at Midnapore, Nov. 27.

DURANT, Henry, s. of Robert, at Umballa, aged 1, Nov. 22.

FAGAN, Mary, wife of James, Paymaster H.M.'s 98th regt. at Peshawur, aged 49, Nov. 28.

JAMES, the inf. d. of T. W. at Calcutta, Dec. 2.

JEREMIE, Capt. W. H. 38th L.I. at Barrackpore, Nov. 27.

MACAULIFF, Lieut. R. vet. batt. at Meerut, Dec. 4.

MACKENZIE, Alex. G. at Calcutta, aged 36, Nov. 29.

PATON, Ellen F. d. of Lieut. R. M. art. at Jullunder, Nov. 29.

PEARSON, Robt. Wm. at Calcutta, Dec. 2.

REES, wife of Capt. C. M. 65th N.I. at Lahore, Nov. 16.

ROBERTS, inf. d. of Mrs. W. at Futtighur, Nov. 27.

RYVES, Frank M. s. of Capt. W. H. at Lahore, aged 1, Nov. 21.

SCOTT, Eva Maria Anne, d. of James G. at Calcutta, aged 2, Nov. 29.

SINAES, the inf. child of E. D. M. at Midnapore, Nov. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. *Georgina*, Williams, Liverpool; *Camertonian*, Spear, Liverpool.—24. *Diana*, Grant, Madras; *Asia*, Dunbar, Boston.—30. *Asia*, Fowler, Liverpool.—DEC. 1. Steamer *Enterprise*, Chittagong; *Belle Creole*, Poncel, Havre; *Buckinghamshire*, M'Gregor, Mauritius.—2. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Pooree; *Lanrich*, White, Hong-Kong.—5. Steamer *Huddington*, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Asia*.—Mr. F. A. Freton, Mr. Thos. Lord, jun., Mr. H. M. Tremlett, and Mr. John Atkinson.

Per *Diana*.—Mrs. G. Holland and Lieut. West, 11th regt. M.N.L.

Per *Fattel Rohoman*.—Edward Peel.

Per *Enterprise*.—W. H. Elliot, Esq. c.s.; Mrs. Elliot and child, Miss Colville, Miss Plowden, Mrs. W. P. Sims, and two children; Mr. E. Sims, Miss Beadon, J. Dela Condamine, Esq. Mrs. Parkhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. J. Hodges, and Mr. Glasebrook. From AKYAB.—Rev. Mr. Moore, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Lewry. From CHITTAGONG.—Mrs. Maxwell and three children, and Capt. Marquard.

Per *Buckinghamshire*.—Mrs. Macgregor and family.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—J. Sutherland, Esq. Seaton Carr, Esq. Mrs. Marks and child, Mrs. Contes and child, Mrs. Luke and child, Mr. Toogood, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Luke, Mr. Hutch, Mr. Berry, Mr. Speller, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Baobank and two children, Mr. Blackburn, and Mr. Martin.

Per *Lanrich*.—Mr. J. Johnson.

Per steamer *Huddington*.—From SUEZ.—Capt. Revell, Maj. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, two infants, and servants; two Miss Gordons, Miss Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, Mrs. Logan and servant, Mr. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Curriell, Lord Grosvenor, Capt. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Skipwith, Capt. Kirby, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Simson, Mr. and Miss De Dombal, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Bansiger, Mr. Reddie, Capt. Richards, Mr. Behrends, Mrs. Swinley and infant, Miss Wilson and servant, Mr. Frith, Mr. Eggers, Mr. Drummond, Hon. E. W. Douglas, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Brown, Capt. Spotteswood, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Whinholt, Mr. Bean, Lord F. Fitzroy, Mr. Harraden and servant, Mr. L. Gower and servant, Capt. Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and servant, Mr. Isola, Sir W. and Lady Goum and 2 servants, Capt. Yates, Capt. Hacket, Mr. Parker, jun. Mr. Parker, sen. Mrs. Moon and child, and Mr. Cockrell and servant. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Gimblet, Mr. C. Beck, and Mr. T. Hugger.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22. *Sir Robert Peel*, Galzainick, Trieste; *Charles Dumergue*, Lette, Madras and Bombay; *Mary and Weber*, Wilkins, Bombay.—25. *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Gustave II*, Hautbois, Havre; *Cashmere*, Moodee, London; *Nordshor*, Kranse, Hamburg.—28. *City of Palaces*, Jones, Bombay.—29. *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool; *Constantine*, Windsor, Boston; *Thane*, Crisp, Moulmein; *Breadulbane*, Logon, London.—DEC. 1. *John Brightman*, Scott, Penang and Singapore.—2. *Lady Margaret*, Grant, Sidney.—3. *Baulach*, Narracott, London.—4. *True Briton*, McBeath, London.—5. *Shaw Allum*, Dumayne, Bombay.—8. Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Oriental*, to MADRAS.—L. Albe Calmels, La Signora, V. Fellowes, Messrs. W. Morris, G. Walker, Mr. Nicol, Madame Nicol.

To MALTA.—Col. J. G. W. Curtis, C.B., 1 child, 2 servants; Capt. B. D. W. Ramsey; Lieut. Gen. Ventura.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Ogilvie, Mrs. Duverniet and child, Dr. Anderson, Capt. A. Wrench, Mr. J. Strachy, C.S., Mr. Jas. Stewart, Lieut. Webber Smith, Messrs. D. Ogilvie, Jas. Rae, R. T. Calron, and Mrs. McKenzie, infant, and servant; Mr. T. Smartt, Mr. B. T. Ford, Lieut. H. R. Grindlay, Dr. Wilson, Lieut. E. Goodridge, Mrs. Jeremie and 2 infants, Mr. C. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Burkingyoung and 2 children, Messrs. Alfred Cripps and John.

COMMERCIAL.
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 7, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	7 4	to 7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. disc.	2 4	.. 2 6
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	2 4	.. 2 6
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. do.	0 4	.. 0 6
Third Sica 4 do.	.. do.	17 0	.. 17 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	15 8	.. 15 12

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	1800	to 1850
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. par		
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	50	.. 65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 5	to 104 13	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10	.. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 8	.. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 8	.. 221 4	
Sovereigns	10 4	.. 10 5	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	.. 16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14	.. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 4l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

We wish it were within our power to say, that a great and crying want of this presidency had any prospect of satisfaction. We refer to the supply of the educational necessities of the interior by the institution of the provincial schools. The advent of Sir Henry Pottinger to the Government of Madras was long looked forward to as the happy epoch from which would have to be dated a more enlarged, liberal, and efficient provision of the means of intellectual improvement to the millions of southern India now sitting in the shadow of debasing ignorance. Painful is the task of recording how flatly falsified have been all our auspicious auguries of the increased spread of mental and moral enlightenment. The end of the third year of the anticipated Augustan rule has arrived, and the eyes of these who are perishing for the lack of knowledge have grown weary with looking for deliverance. That we are not overstraining the case will be evident from the fact of the presentation of a petition by the inhabitants of three villages not far from Madras, to the agents of one of the missionary societies here, praying them to open a school in their neighbourhood, for the instruction of 700 youths, growing up in privation of all the means of useful education. This is not a singular case. The desire for a superior education to that their own imperfect and ill-managed vernacular schools can afford, has a wide spread among the natives of this presidency; and the number of towns, to say nothing of the villages, where the introduction of good schools would be hailed with rapture, must be estimated not by dozens or scores, but by hundreds; yet the accumulated arrears of ten years, now amounting to about two lacs and a half, enjoy unbroken repose in the barren solitude of the treasury cash chest.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW SMALL CAUSE COURT, after the death of hopes long enough deferred to make the heart of any reasonable man sick, was opened with ceremonies of appropriate modesty on the 6th. The judges are Messrs. Burgass, Fullerton, and Rose; the two latter commissioners of the old Court of Requests, the former an able member of the Madras bar, who has been substituted for Mr. E. F. Elliot, heretofore chief commissioner, in conformity with that provision of the Act instituting the new

Court which requires the principal judge to be a barrister. The salaries on which these functionaries have been appointed are, Rs. 1,500 per mensem for the first judge, and Rs. 1,000 each for the second and third. The services of Mr. Elliot have been justly and suitably acknowledged in continuing to him, though unavoidably superseded, his former emoluments, as well as in a handsome complimentary notice of his valuable abilities, with an expression of regret that the constitution of the New Court has prevented the government from continuing to avail itself of his able services. Mr. G. E. Cower, the deputy sheriff, has also been nominated chief clerk of the New Court, which now fairly set in motion will realize, we hope, the sanguine expectations of advantage its prospective establishment has given rise to.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 13.

THE EXHIBITION.—We have been highly gratified by an inspection of the splendid and curious articles of ornamental furniture prepared by M. Deschamps for the Industrial Exhibition in London, and now to be seen in his rooms, Mount-road. These articles are the productions of native workmen, and display the greatest skill and delicacy in the execution of the rich and varied ornamental work with which they are covered. The principal article is a grand flower stand, about six feet high, gorgeously and elaborately covered with representations of the beautiful fruits and flowers of India, intermingled with figures displaying a degree of expression perfectly admirable, as well as surprising. This is the more wonderful, as the artists have been obliged, in the representation of the figures, to work after the models which European taste demands, and not after any of the sculptured representations of gods or mortals familiar to the sight of the natives of the East.—*Ibid*. Nov. 16.

CIVIL FUND.—The following gentlemen have accepted annuities from the Civil Fund, viz.:—Messrs. Thomas Ebenezer John Boileau, George Bird, Arthur Freese, and Abel Mellor.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Fort St. George, Nov. 19, 1850.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—R. Burgass, Esq. to be First Judge, J. Y. Fullerton, Esq. to be Second Judge, W. H. Rose, Esq. to be Third Judge, of the Madras Court of Small Causes to be established under the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, from the 6th proximo.

In publishing for general information the proclamation required by Act IX. of 1850, for the institution of the Madras Court of Small Causes, and the appointments consequent on its establishment, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires to record his high sense of the energy and ability with which Mr. E. F. Elliot has so long presided as First Commissioner of the present Court for the Recovery of Small Debts, and to express his regret that the arrangements rendered necessary by the constitution of the New Court have prevented him from continuing to avail himself of Mr. Elliot's valuable services.

REGIMENTAL MESSES.

Head Quarters, Camp Kurnool, Nov. 22, 1850.—It having been brought to notice that certain regiments of this army are in the habit of ordering from England articles of military equipment, saddlery, &c., in the name of the regimental mess, the cost of the same being considered a mess debt and charged in its accounts, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the practice be forthwith discontinued.

Whenever articles of equipment, as above, may be ordered from England, it must be on the individual or collective responsibility of those immediately concerned; but the cost of such articles is on no account to be debited to the regimental mess, or entered in its accounts. None but those who may voluntarily be parties to such transactions being held directly or indirectly responsible for any loss arising from non-recovery of debts thus incurred.

Reviewing generals are strictly to examine the mess accounts of regiments at their ensuing inspections, and satisfy themselves that this order has been fully carried out, noticing the circumstance in their reports.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COCHRANE, J. H. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, del. over charge of the duties of the district to A. Wedderburn, Nov. 21; ass. ch. of the dist. fr. G. F. Fullerton, Nov. 22.
ELIOT, W. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of court to D. Mayne, Nov. 28.
MURRAY, M. acting coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, ass. ch. of the dist. fr. A. Wedderburn, Nov. 23.

SMITH, H. G. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly dur. employ. of Mr. Hathway on other duty, or until further orders.
 WARD, S. N. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddapah, dur. abs. of Elliot, or till further orders, Nov. 26.
 WROUGHTON, J. C. acting coll. and mag. of S. div. Arcot, ass. ch. of the dist. fr. S. N. Ward, Nov. 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.
 COCKERELL, J. R. Dec. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BISHOP, J. F. 1 mo.
 COCHRANE, W. E. 1 mo. and 15 days to pres.
 ELLIOT, W. until June 30, 1851, to Neilgherry hills, on m. c.
 GOLDINGHAM, J. 1 mo. to Ceylon.
 IRVINE, P. 2 mos. in ext.
 MATHISON, A. S. 1 mo.
 MORRIS, H. 2 mo.
 NEWILL, H. to Europe, on furl. with benefit of absentee allow.
 POCHIN, C. N. 1 mo.
 TAYLOR, G. N. 15 days to Chingleput.
 TWEEDIE, A. G. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FENNELL, Rev. A. A. B. to relieve the Rev. H. Deane, at Ootacamund, on Jan. 1.
 FRITH, Rev. R. to offic. as chap. of St. George's Cathedral, Dec. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GIBSON, Rev. C. D. 18 mos. to sea or Cape of G. Hope, m. c.
 POSNETT, Rev. R. 1 mo. in ext.
 RICHARDS, Rev. J. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, Lieut. W. C. H. b. art. to be post mr. at Jaulnah, Dec. 6.
 BALFOUR, Capt. R. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.
 BARROW, Lieut. F. O. 5th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 26.
 BLUNDELL, Lieut. col. F. C. B. art. to be princ. commy. of ord. v. Whinyates, Nov. 29.
 CAVE, Ens. E. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Nov. 22.
 CHAMBERS, 2nd Lieut. O. W. S. engs. to be 1st asst. civ. eng.
 CHESNEY, Lieut. A. H. M. 23rd L.I. app. to act as paym. Nagpore subsid. force, v. Freese, cano. Nov. 26; to be qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 26.
 CLARKE, Lieut. W. C. 2nd L.C. to rank fr. March 7, 1848, v. Ommanney, ret. Dec. 6.
 CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 DA REYNE, Ens. H. F. 22nd N.I. to join his corps, *via* the presidency and Calcutta, Nov. 25.
 EDEN, Capt. 1st N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Mhow, qual. as interpreter, but to appear for final exam. on visiting the presidency, Nov. 26.
 EDWARDS, Brev. capt. G. R. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8, 1849.
 FRENCH, Lieut. J. 1st N.V. B., D. A. C. of ord. to act as com. of ord. v. Simpson, Dec. 6.
 GABBETT, Brev. maj. W. M. art. to proceed to St. Thomas's Mount and report himself to the brig. commt. of art. Nov. 20.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. C. 32nd N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 26.
 GORDON, Capt. G. 48th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 1.
 GRANT, Ens. D. G. S. St. J. 44th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 GRIMES, Capt. J. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Kamptee.
 HESSEY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 HIGGINSON, Lieut. T. E. L. 40th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for. gen. staff, Nov. 30.
 HUNTER, Capt. R. 7th L. C. ret. to du. Nov. 26.
 HUTTON, Capt. W. F. 34th L.I. ret. to du. Dec. 1.
 LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to act as asst. to civ. eng. 1st div.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M. 29th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 MAYNE, Corn. J. C. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. to compl. estab. fr. May 8, 1849.
 MOBERLY, Lieut. F. J. to act as 1st asst. civ. eng. v. Rundall.
 O'NEILL, Ens. T. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Nov. 22.
 POWLES, Ens. J. G. to do du. with 47th N.I. Dec. 9.
 PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 PRIOR, Ens. B. J. C. 33rd N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 26.
 RAKES, Capt. R. W. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 1.
 REVELL, Lieut. B. 31st L.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 1.
 SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. C. M. 9th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 SHUBBRICK, Capt. R. 5th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 26.
 SIMPSON, Capt. G. W. Y. art. to act as princ. com. of ord. Nov. 26.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 26.
 STANSFIELD, Ens. T. W. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. 7th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.

TAYLOR, Lieut. col. com. lt. inf. to be col. from Sept 28, 1850, and to stand below Col. C. D. Wilkinson, C.B. Bengal Inf.
 TAYLOR, Capt. R. 2nd L.C. to rank fr. March 7, 1848, v. Ommanney, ret. Dec. 6.
 WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 28.
 WALSH, Capt. T. P. 52nd M.N.I. to be com. of 2nd Punjab inf. v. Johnston, Nov. 23.
 WOOD, Lieut. E. G. 6th L.C. to be qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

CLERK, C. Dec. 1.

ARTILLERY.

PLAYFAIR, F. L. Dec. 3.

INFANTRY.

PLAYFAIR, H. M. Dec. 3.

POWLES, J. G. Dec. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. 1 yr. to sea, m. c.
 BRETT, Capt. 31st L.I. fr. Dec. 12 to Feb. 12, 1851, to Madras.
 BRETT, Brev. major T. 4th L.C. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, to Neilgherries.
 BROOKING, Lt. and adj. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, 1851, to Madras, prep. to apply to leave to Europe on furl.
 BROWN, Capt. W. R. 1st M. Fus. fr. Apr. 30, 1851.
 DANSEY, Lieut. R. D. 30th N.I. to Feb. 15.
 DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 DUKE, Lieut. col. T. A. 1st Fus. Dec. 24 to Jan. 22.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. col. W. E. A. 27th N.I. to Eur.
 GILBERTSON, Lieut. C. F. 43rd N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. J. 18th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. leave cano. Dec. 3.
 MANN, Major J. 2nd N.V.B. Nov. 28 to Dec. 27, to Neilgherries.
 NEWBERRY, Capt. G. K. 8th L.C. to April 4, prep. to Eur.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. H. 26th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 PRINGLE, Ens. A. 27th N.I. to March 31.
 PRINGLE, Lieut. G. 35th N.I. in ext. to June 30, 1851, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. J. 9th N.I. 2 years, Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 STEWART, Capt. J. 7th N.I. leave to prep. to Eur. cano.
 STONE, Lieut. W. H. 44th N.I. to Eur.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Assist. surg. T. L. pl. at disp. of Res. of Hyderabad, for emp. in Nizam's serv. Nov. 26.
 BLACKWELL, Assist. surg. J. H. fr. d. d. 21st N.I. posted to 21st N.I. Dec. 6.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. D. ret. to duty, Dec. 10.
 WILLIAMS, Supp. surg. B. ret. to div. Dec. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CHOLMELEY, H. Dec. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURTON, Asst. surg. J. C. 30th M.N.I. to Europe, m. c.
 HAGGER, Vet. surg. T. 1 mo.
 SUTHERLAND, Surg. R. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 11, to Secunderabad and presidency, to apply for leave to Europe, on furl.
 WILKINSON, Surg. J. 7th L.C. in cont. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, 1850, to enable him to join.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Capt. A. C., H.M.'s 86th, s. at Madras, Dec. 7.
 ANDREW, the lady of Asst. surg. P. A. 6th N.I. d. at Dharwar, Nov. 11.
 BARRETT, wife of J. d. at Madras, Nov. 28.
 COULTRUP, wife of the Rev. S. W. d. at Madras, Dec. 9.
 DEERLIN, wife of Apoth. H. Van, s. at Madras, Nov. 30.
 DOBBS, the lady of Capt. R. S. d. at Toomcoor, Nov. 20.
 GARRETT, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 11.
 GAUDIN, Mrs. C. W. A. d. at Pursewankum, Nov. 22.
 GORDON, the wife of A. A. d. at Nungumbaukum, Nov. 27.
 JAMES, the lady of Capt. G. L. 5th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Nov. 26.
 JAMES, wife of H. d. at Bangalore, Nov. 27.
 KELLIE, the lady of J. s. at Kilpauk, Dec. 2.
 MCINTYRE, wife of Apoth. P., H. M.'s 15th Huss. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 22.
 REBEIRO, wife of C. s. at Madura, Nov. 23.
 SERLE, the lady of Mr. A. s. at Adyar, Dec. 2.
 SHAKESPEAR, the lady of Capt. G. T. 26th N.I. d. still-born, Oct. 21.

SIMPSON, wife of A. M. d. at Nellore, Nov. 16.
 THOMAS, wife of John, s. at Madras, Nov. 27.
 VIVIAN, wife of Lieut. col. R. J. H. 30th N.I. s. at Madras, Dec. 7.
 WOOD, wife of Asst. apoth. W. A. s. at Chintadrapettah, Dec. 8.
 WEDDERBURN, wife of A. c.s. s. at Cuddapah, Nov. 18.
 YOUNG, the lady of Capt. P. B. 19th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Nov. 22.

MARRIAGES.

BURBY, James Wm. to Jane Adelaide, d. of James Sawyer, at Trevandrum, Dec. 11.
 CADELL, Capt. A. T. h. art. to Frances Isabella, d. of Maj. Arches, at Walthair, Dec. 3.
 CHAPMAN, Samuel, to Sarah Grace, d. of Robt. C. Frantz, at Vepery, Nov. 27.
 COX, Surg. Samuel L. h. art. to Emma, d. of G. Pearse, at Bangalore, Dec. 3.
 DICK, J. H. to Clarentine, d. of J. Willick, at Madras, Dec. 4.
 GEILS, Edward G. to Miss Louisa Dundon.
 GUSTARD, Capt. H. S. F. 6th N.I. to Margaretta Sarah, d. of the late Rev. J. White, at Mangalore, Dec. 4.
 HILL, Serj. maj. J. T. 49th N.I. to Pamela Bedal, at Madras, Nov. 20.
 PETERS, L. to Miss Maria Ragean, at Vepery, Nov. 27.
 PITTERS, A. A. to Miss Lucy, d. of the late Laurance Isaaks, at Cochlin, Nov. 19.
 PRINCE, Richard, to Miss Grace Bailey Cumming.
 VARDON, H. S. to Miss Adelaide F. Ventionette, at Vepery, Nov. 30.
 WOODBRIDGE, Asst. apoth. W. P. to Frances Maria, d. of Serjt. H. Carr, at Jaulnah, Oct. 21.

DEATHS.

BALL, Conductor J. at Cannanore, Dec. 5.
 BROWN, George, at Tellicherry, aged 66, Nov. 20.
 CASTOR, Christian Frances, wife of Capt. J. at Madras, Nov. 29.
 JOHNSON, John A. at Pursawakum, aged 74, Nov. 25.
 LANE, Thomas, inf. s. of Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. at Madras, Nov. 20.
 MARTIN, Mrs. H. C. widow of the late Capt. C. at Madras, Nov. 15.
 PEGRADE, Georgina, d. of G. at Narsingapoorum, aged 9, Nov. 12.
 WELLITON, Mrs. widow of the late surg. at Bellary, Nov. 20.
 WILLIAMS, Surg. Benj. at Madras, aged 55, Dec. 9.
 WRIGHT, Thomas, at Royapettah, Dec. 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28. *Genevieve*, Vincent, Mauritius.—30. *Brunette*, Cousens, London.—Dec. 1. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Calcutta; steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez.—3. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, London; *Amelia*, Maiden, Pondicherry.—8. *Ann*, Walker, London.—10. *Melanie*, Bird, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Charles Dumergue*.—Mr. and Mrs. Blacket; Serj. O. Horn; Mrs. Horn and two children.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—From SUEZ.—Mrs. W. Liddell, and two Miss Liddells; Capt. and Mrs. Raikes and servant; Mr. Clerk and servant; Mrs. Elliott and child; Rev. J. Anderson; Rev. P. Rajahgopal; Miss Locher; Capt. Gordon; Mr. Powles; Mr. Cockerell; Mrs. Hider; Mr. Hockington; Mrs. Swinley's servant; Mr. Hicks; Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Capt. Revell. From SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Baker; Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, two infants, and servant; two Miss Gordons; Miss Metcalf; Mr. and Mrs. Young; Mrs. Logan and servant; Mr. Boileau; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas; Mr. Currie; Mr. and Mrs. Skipwith; Capt. Kirby; Messrs. Crawford, Simson, Plowden, Taylor, and Richards; Mr. and Miss De Dombal; Mr. and Mrs. Halliday; Messrs. Gifford, Bansiger, Reddie, Betwends, Capt. Richards, Mrs. Swinley and infant, Miss Wilson and European female servant, Messrs. Frith, Eggers, Drummond, Montgomery, Brown, Capt. Spothiswoodie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. Maurel Weinbott, Bean, Kanaden, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. Isold and servant, H. E. the C-in-C. Sir W. Gomm, Lady Gomm and two servants, Capt. W. Yates, Mil. Sec. Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Halkett, the Hon. E. Douglas, Stafyl and Lord F. Fitzroy, Mr. Parker, jun. Mrs. Parker, sen. Mrs. Moon and infant, two servants. From ADEN TO CALCUTTA.—Syed Ali. From GALLE TO MADRAS.—Messrs. Stewart, Shuldum and infant, Mr. Aikin, and Dr. Young. From GALLE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Cruz, and 3 servants, Mr. G. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, child and servant, Messrs. S. J. Auld, F. W. Heigers, and N. Hormusjee and 2 servants.

Per *Amelia*.—Messrs. French, Mr. B. Johnson, and Mr. R. Johnson.

Per *Ann*.—D. Mackenzie, Esq.

Per *Melanie*.—Mrs. Eaton, four children.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, London; *Amelia*, Maiden, Pondicherry; *Ramilies*, Corvel, Mauritius.—27. *Amy Robsart*, Spence, London.—29. *Columbus*, Holton, London.—DEC.

1. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Calcutta; *Genevieve*, Vincent, Coringa; *Paragon*, Murch, Aleppee.—5. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Calcutta.—13. Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sullana*.—Mons. Beigin.

Per *Talavera*.—A. Freese, Esq. Messrs. Swinton, Rundall, and Clifton.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mrs. Gimblett, T. Hagger, Esq. C. Beck, Esq.

Per *Trafalgar*.—P. Irvine, Esq.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—To SOUTHAMTON.—Mrs. Walker and child. From GALLE TO SOUTHAMTON.—Lieut. A. C. Kennedy. From MADRAS TO SINGAPORE.—Asst. surg. J. D. V. Packman.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 13, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 3 per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	1½ to 2 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	17 to 18 per cent. dis.
1835-36	do do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	No transaction.
Tanjore Bonds	16½ to 17 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8½ to 9 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 8 per ct. pm.
 On existing cash credit accounts on do. 9 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 6 per Ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 9 "
 Ditto above 30 days 10½ "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-7 to 10-7-6 ca.
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
 Bank of England Post Bills, 2-1.
 Mauritius Government Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. dis.
 Sell, 1 do. do.
 Bombay.—Buy, ½ do. do.
 Sell, 1½ do. do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 2s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 3l. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of November 7th arrived at Bombay on December 9th, per *Achar*.

Commander the Hon. Byron Cary, R.N., has been appointed private secretary to the Governor of Bombay, v. Lieutenant Henry, resigned. Lieutenant Henry has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Governor of Bombay.

PRESS DISPUTES.—The editor of the *Bombay Telegraph* some time ago charged the editor of the *Bombay Times* (Dr. Buist) with having written a letter in the *Telegraph* abusing Mr. Canon, the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. The editor of the *Times* prosecuted the *Telegraph* for the assertion. The editor of the latter refusing to give evidence lest he should in some way implicate himself, the case broke down.

SIR J. JEZEKHOV has, it is said, in contemplation the erection and endowment of a Foundling Hospital at his own charge. The munificent knight lately contributed £1,500 to the establishment of an obstetric institution in the vicinage of the hospital which bears his name.

THE GUICOWAR of Baroda has appointed a Resident at Bombay, deeming that by this means his intercourse with Government may be more satisfactorily managed than heretofore.

THE KOJAHs.—Four of the Kojahs (a sect of Mahomedans), convicted of assaulting and killing three men of a division of their own caste at Mahim on the 15th November, were sentenced to death.

THE EXHIBITION.—A beautiful set of models of the agricultural implements of the southern Mahratta country has been sent by Mr. Reeves, collector of Belgaum, for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

THE RAILWAY.—The embankment at Sion Marsh in the Bombay line is being proceeded with; the contracts for the rest of the line have not as yet been closed. When the London Board of Directors next advert to the conduct of the press of India, it would perhaps be as well that they first deal with what we have said, before imputing to us, as is their wont, what we have never dreamt of. We should, for example, have liked to have had some explanation of the grounds on which a guarantee on an unlimited expenditure was looked on as secure, and of the reasons why 86lb. rails were sent out when the London consulting and local managing engineer, and the Bombay Board, were universally opposed to them. We are hostile to railway extravagance and railway jobs—those who share in, countenance, or benefit by, these, accuse us as hostile to railways. We at the same time allow that, seeing that railways are now to be constructed from the pockets of the ryots, for to this the guarantee question amounts, we should have liked to have seen the interests of these parties consulted. 2,000 miles of first-rate road, yielding ten per cent. at least, might have been made from the price of 120 miles of railway, which the public do not expect to yield five per cent.: an unlimited sum might be invested in irrigation, yielding a return of fifteen per cent. We wished the more advantageous adventure to be commenced with: since this has not been done, we have been glad to put up with the alternative, urged the construction of railways, and only exposed jobbery, extravagance, and delusion.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 17.

THE N. W. BANK.—A report on the state of the affairs of the Meerut Bank has just been published. Major Angelo's misconduct seems to have consisted not in applying money to his own use, but in so cooking the books as to make sums appear as profits, which were in fact not realized. A considerable part of the stock of the bank consisted, it seems, of money borrowed from it on the security of its own script: nine per cent. was paid as interest for this, while six per cent. was all that professed to be obtainable for dividends. Strange as it may appear, it is a common practice in all parts of India to borrow at the exorbitant rates of brokerage to invest in speculations which have the least possible chance of ever returning profits equal to the interest on the borrowed capital.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 17.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLACK, Lieut. 3rd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattewar, to proc. into districts, Dec. 18.
FRERE, H. B. E. to be commiss. in Scinde.
GIBBS, J. to remain at pres. and present himself before an exam. committee in Jan.
HAVLOCK, W. H. act. 1st asst. mag. of Khandeish, vested with power of a mag. in that collectorate.
KEYS, R. act. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, resu. ch. of off. fr. Newton, Nov. 26.
LAW, J. S. app. coll. and mag. of Dharwar.
MACLEOD, J. app. dep. to coll. of Kurrachee, Dec. 7.
MALET, A. resu. ch. of pol. and sec. depts. to resu. ch. as a gov. bank director and member of mist committee, Dec. 4.
OGILVY, T. to be commiss. in Sattara, Dec. 2.
RAVENSCROFT, A. W. post mr. gen. del. ov. ch. of gen. post off. to his dep. Nov. 30.
ROBERTSON, A. D. dep. coil. of Customs, and dep. opium agent at pres. assu. ch. of du. Dec. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, R. S. 17 mos. to Australia, m. c.
MORRIS, J. Nov. 1 to Dec. 24.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. 1 mo.
ROBERTSON, A. D. 10 days.
TUCKER, L. H. B. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Rev. N. to offic. as chaplain of Malcolm Peth and Sattara, for 1 year, in suc. to Goodall.
GOODHALL, Rev. W. to res. duties as chaplain of Ahmednuggur.
HUGHES, Rev. J. W. to be chaplain at Surat and Broach.
LAING, Rev. C. to be chaplain of Malligaum, Dhoolia, and Asseerghur, to proc. on being relieved by Goodall.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARROW, Lieut. W. G. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 26, in succe. to Lyons, pro.
BROWN, Ens. F. W. attached to 18th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BURNES, Lieut. G. J. H. 1st fas. to Dec. 31, 1850, on m. c.
CAMERON, Lieut. W. art. to be a mem. of committee of survey dur. abs. of Annesley, Dec. 2.
DAVIDSON, Capt. D. 18th N.I. returned to duty.
DEL HOSTE, maj. late on du. at Phoonda ghaut, to join his app. of dep. qu. gen. of army at pres. Dec. 11.
DUKE, Lieut. G. F. N. batt. returned to duty.

DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. L. D. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 26 in succe. to Lyons, pro. to be line adj. at Hyderabad on depart. of 29th N.I. Dec. 10.
FORBES, Lieut. col. D. fr. 8th to 24th N.I. Dec. 3.
GRANT, Lieut. 2nd Belooch regt. to rec. ch. of off. of line adjt. and treasure chest at Hyderabad, for Lieut. Nuttall, to act as adjt.
HAYWARD, Ens. G. F. 17th N.I. to join.
HEATH, Cornet J. M. is, at his request, trans. fr. 2nd to 1st L.C. going into the latter corps as jun. of his rank, Dec. 5.
HOUGH, Capt. L. S. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 21, in suc. to Toward, pro.
HUTCHINSON, Ens. to act. as interp. 24th N.I. dar. abs. of McPherson, or till further orders.
JAMES, Lieut. 10th N.I. to act as exec. eng. at Deesa, v. Browne.
JONES, Lieut. col. G. W. fr. 24th to 13th N.I. Dec. 3.
LYONS, Maj. H. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 26, v. Bulkley, dec.; posted to 28th N.I.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. R. H. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 21, in suc. to Toward, prom.
MACLEAN, Brev. maj. A. N. 28th N.I. to be maj. from. Oct. 26, in suc. to Lyons, prom.
MACLEAN, Lieut. H. T. to act as adjt. to l. wing, on dep. of r. wing and h. q. of 27th N.I.
MANT, Lieut. col. G. J. invalids, to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Bombay.
MELVILL, Lieut. col. resu. ch. of mil. and marine depart. Nov. 28.
MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. H. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 21 to Dec. 31, to Bombay on m. c.
NIMMO, Ens. T. R. posted to 28th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 13.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. J. T. to act. as adjt. to wing of 28th N.I. on its separation from regt. h. q.
SHORTT, Lieut. col. fr. 13th to 8th N.I. Dec. 3.
STALKER, Col. F. C.B. posted to 2nd Enr. L.I. v. Stannus, dec.
SWANSON, Maj. J. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 21, in suc. to Toward, prom.
TAYLOR, Lieut. J. E. to act as adjt. to l. wing 18th N.I. proceeding to Rajkote, Dec. 8.
TOWARD, Lieut. col. A. to rank fr. Oct. 21 v. Wilson, prom.
WILSON, Brev. col. G. J. to be col. fr. Oct. 21, v. Stannus, dec.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. J. W. resu. ch. of du. as lieut. of Up. Scinde police fr. Lieut. Creagh, Nov. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

INFANTY.

BELL, G. E. S. Nov. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Capt. W. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. in ext.
ASTON, Capt. H. pol. ag. in Kattewar, 1 mo.
BAYLY, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. to Dec. 31, in ext.
BELLASIS, Capt. G. H. 24th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
BENNET, Ens. J. camel bag. corps, to Jan. 15, in ext.
BONNOR, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L.C. fr. Nov. 19 to Dec. 21, to Bombay, on m. c.
BURKE, Capt. eng. 2 yrs. to Australia, on m. c.
CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
COLES, Ens. T. G. 15th N.I. to Feb. 1, in ext.
CROWE, 2nd Lieut. C. art. to Dec. 31, in ext.
D'ARCY, Lieut. R. W. adj. of Khandeish Bheel corps, 6 mo.
DE VITRE, Capt. J. 26th N.I. to Feb. 13, in ext.
FORBES, Ens. J. P. 7th N.I. to April 15, to Mhow.
GREEN, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to remain at Bombay.
HALKETT, Capt. C. 9th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.; to Eur. on m. c.
HAMMOND, Lieut. R. M. 20th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Bombay.
HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. T. M. art. Dec. 31, in ext.
HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
JONES, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.; to Europe, on m. c.
JACOB, Maj. H. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 5, to Bombay.
JAMES, Brig. gen. com. S. D. A. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. T. W. 8th N.I. leave cancelled.
MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
MCPHERSON, Lieut. W. E. 24th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
MORISON, Capt. B. G. 24th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. fr. Dec. 4 to Jan. 18, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
REID, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. fr. Dec. 25 to Feb. 10, to Bombay.
RICHARDSON, Ens. C. J. 8th N.I. fr. Nov. 23 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.
SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
SHIRT, Maj. C. 20th N.I. fr. Nov. 26 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.
SMITH, Ens. D. J. 6th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
STACK, Lieut. col. M. C.B. 1st L.C. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 6, to remain at Bombay.
STANLEY, Lieut. H. late treasurer in Scinde, 1 mo.
STUDDERT, Capt. T. sap. and min. to Jan. 5.
TROWER, Capt. T. 1st Eur. reg. 3 years to Eur. on fur.
TURNBULL, Lieut. W., N.V. batt. to Dec. 31, in ext.
WESTROPPE, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Nov. 25 to Dec. 5, in ext. to remain at Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CRUIKSHANK, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. fus. to ass. med. ch. of wing of 7th N.I. and to accompany it on its march to Ahmedabad.
FRASER, Surg. J. 6th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of stat. st. at Baroda, fr. Ogilvie, Oct. 13.
GILBERT, Asst. surg. attached to 2nd Eur. L.I. passed colloq. exam.
HAYNES, Assist. surg. R. to be vaccinator to the Concan, v. Faithful, resigned, Dec. 6.
HARRIS, Asst. surg. F. W. 9th N.I. to join.
LAWES, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 12th N.I. dur. indis. of Millar, Dec. 13.
MILLAR, Asst. surg. R. 12th N.I. rem. to 3rd L.C. v. Lodwick.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. to proc. fr. Larkhana to Sukkur, and rec. med. ch. of 14th N.I. fr. Surg. Deas, Dec. 11.
PELLY, Civ. surg. to rec. med. ch. of detach. at Dhoolia stat.
PIRIE, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid. to batteries about to assemble at Hydrabad for art. pract.
PITMAN, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of staff, &c. Deesa, on dep. of Camerton.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. to proc. to Rajcote, and ass. med. ch. of left wing, 8th N.I. fr. Surg. Kirk.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 13th N.I. v. Ogilvie, on m. c.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid. to h. q. of 28th N.I. Dec. 11.
YOUNGHUSABD, Lieut. J. W. 8th N.I. pl. at disp. of the Gov. Gen. Dec. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAN, Asst. surg. J. 1st Eur. fus. to Dec. 31, in ext.
DAVIES, Surg. D. 22nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
M'DOWELL, Vet. surg. J. h. art. to Dec. 31, in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARDIN, Mids. B. 3. mo. to Malabar Coast, Dec. 4.
BARRON, Mids. of the *Feroze*, to reside on shore.
CONSTABLE, Lieut. fr. the *Queen* to com. the *Constance*.
DEANE, Asst. surg. to join the *Hastings*, Dec. 9, to join the *Moozuffer*, Dec. 11.
DRAPER, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings*, to com. the *Queen*.
EVANS, Mids. fr. the *Clive*, to the *Feroze*, Dec. 2.
HAINES, Asst. surg. rel. fr. duty in I.N. Dec. 11.
KING, Lieut. fr. the *Constance*, to com. the *Medusa*.
LEEDS, Lieut. to join the *Moozuffer*, Nov. 30.
MITCHESON, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, Dec. 3.
REYNOLDS, Asst. surg. to resume duties as port surg. and med. ch. of the *Hastings*.
WINDUS, Mids. A. T. prom. to mate, to rank fr. Aug. 6.
YATES, Mids. of the *Constance*, to reside on shore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT, Mrs. E. L. d. at Mazagon, Dec. 11.
GARDNER, Mrs. A. H. s. at Bombay, Dec. 10.
HEWETT, wife of Lieut. W. 11th N.I. d. at Bombay, Dec. 5.
HODGART, wife of Mr. s. at Bombay, Dec. 14.
KENNEDY, wife of Lieut. M. engs. s. at Surat, Dec. 10.
LAFOND, wife of Hugh F. s. at Aden, Nov. 19.
LISTER, the lady of Lieut. G. A. 7th N.I. s. at Poona, Nov. 26.
MACDONALD, the lady of Commander A., I.N. s. at Bombay, Dec. 6.
MAHER, wife of H. d. at Kurrachee, Nov. 25.
OWENS, wife of T. Leon, d. at Poona, Dec. 10.
SEYMOUR, the lady of Lieut. L. M. 2nd L.C. d. at Deesa, Dec. 7.

MARRIAGES.

HALLETT, Ens. Francis A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Elizabeth Smith, d. of the late Lieut. col. Pickering, at Belgaum, Dec. 7.
NUE, Edward, to Margaret, d. of Hy. at Aden, Nov. 16.
REMINGTON, Alex. to Annette Hannah, d. of W. B. Cartwright, at Bombay.
RICHARDS, Capt. Robt. 3rd N.I. to Maria Jane, d. of Lieut. col. Wilson, H.M.'s 6th, at Poona, Dec. 7.
ROBERTSON, A. D. c.s. to Charlotte Henrietta, d. of Archibald Spens, at Byculia, Dec. 10.

DEATHS.

FITZPATRICK, Mrs. Ann, at Kalbadvie, aged 63, Dec. 13.
JANEZ, Master Peter, at Bombay, aged 10, Dec. 8.
STRATH, Wm. at Bombay, Nov. 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. Steamer *Berenice*, Fenner, Kurrachee.—9. Steamer *Acbar*, Balfour, Suez.—11. *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Calcutta; *Bidstone*, Lowry, Liverpool; *Larkins*, Bruton, China.—13. *Arienis*, Remington, China and Singapore; *Charles Grant*, Evans, China.—14. *Alan Kerr*, Gray, China and Singapore; *Gertrude*, Campbell, Whompos.—15. *Hosannah*, Pearson, Calcutta; *Woodbridge*, Capper, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Moffatt*.—Mr. Webb.
 Per *Sunge*.—Mrs. Maurice.
 Per steamer *Acbar*.—Mrs. Forbes and servant; Mrs. Wingate, and Mrs. Cruickshank and servant; Mrs. Sylvester, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Pelly, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Blake and child, with servant; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Charteris, Mrs. Col. Short, and servant; Mrs. Hodgkinson; two Misses Malcolm; Misses Johnstone, Rodds, C. Brooks, M. Brooks, Robinson, Jameson, and Reynolds; the Hon. Capt. Cary; Col. J. Shirreff, Col. Forbes; Captains J. F. Cruickshank and G. Wingate; Doctor J. Sylvester; Capt. Siddons, Capt. J. C. Bate, Capt. E. S. Blake; Lieut. Taylor; Capt. Mills and Lieut. James, Bengal army; Lieut. Hodgkinson, 28th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. J. T. Jameson, Bo. army; Lieut. L. Pelly, 17th Bo. N.I.; Cornet J. G. Willis; Messrs. G. P. Robinson, Evan, Ormiston, H. Fellows, W. C. LeGeyt, and A. T. Binny.
 Per H. C. steamer *Berenice*.—Ens. Thain, 24th N.I.
 Per *Surat*.—Maj. S. Bruce Mitchell, 2nd Fus.
 Per *Sesostris*.—Count Delagros, Maj. Whittle, c.b.; P. Saltmarsh, Esq.
 Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—J. C. Landon, Esq.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Mrs. Dalzell, and three children; Maj. Macan.
 Per *Phlox*.—Mrs. W. Leggett and child; T. F. Fenning, Esq. c.s.; C. Andrews, Esq. c.s.; F. Pelly, Esq. c.s.; E. Fillmore, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. *Flora Mair*, Stobo, Glasgow; *Ketch Kaikhusoc*, Dassajee, Colombo.—10. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo.—11. *Catherine Apar*, Fowler, Calcutta; *Slag*, Barker, London.—12. Steamer *Braganza*, Potts, Point Galle.—13. *Royal Sovereign*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Futtay Salam*, McClure, Colombo and Penang.—14. *Lord Dufferin*, Clarke, Liverpool.—15. *Seringapatam*, Furnell, London.—17. Steamer *Sesostris*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Futtay Salam*, to PENANG.—Mrs. M'Clure; Miss Simpson.
 Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Dickinson, Capt. Cumberlege, H.M.'s 64th; Lieut. Dickinson, Capt. Woosnam.
 Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Phillips, Maj. Brown, Maj. Phillips.
 Per *Seringapatam*.—Mrs. Barrow and 6 children, with servant; Mrs. T. J. A. Scott, and 4 children, with servant; Mrs. Gill and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Col. White, Mrs. Spring and 2 children, with servant; Capt. Barrow, 5th M. cav.; Capt. T. Spring, H.M.'s 83rd foot; Lieut. Walker, Lieut. G. L. Thompson, 26th Bo. N.I.; Capt. H. E. D. Jones, 28th Bo. N.I.; W. G. Allan, Esq.; T. Hankin, Esq.; Ens. J. C. Richardson, 8th Bo. N.I.; Ens. H. B. Scott, H.M.'s 86th foot.
 Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Lieut. R. W. D'Arcy, Henry Dickinson, Esq.; Phillip Saltmarsh, Esq.; and Count De La Gros.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 110 to 111
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 103 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 102½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 98 sales
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 85 per 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 82 per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 83½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	1,000 each 500 17½	per cent. dis. sales
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do.	10 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do.	1½ p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do.	6 to 6½ p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do.	14,500
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do.	13,700
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each 500 do.	60 p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 19-1-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 3 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £	10 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	219 to 221
German Crowns,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	Rs. 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at 6 months' sight, per rupee ..	2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 2d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	97
..... 30 days' sight	97½
..... at sight	98
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs.	219

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 15s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 9½.

CEYLON.

Mr. McCarthy, as Lieutenant-Governor, met the Legislative Council on the 21st of November. In his opening address, he described the state of the revenue as most favourable; but a public writer has questioned his figures, and otherwise accused Mr. McCarthy as Lieutenant-Governor, of doing that which as Auditor-General he formerly condemned in others—viz. putting down Government promissory notes as assets. Be that as it may, a surplus revenue of £10,663 appears on the first half of the present year, and a balance of £62,589 in favour of the colony on the 1st October last, being an increase of £26,000 since the 1st January last. The Lieutenant Governor also announced to the council the intention to bring in an Ordinance for the prevention of cattle stealing, and by which it was designed to place this crime within the jurisdiction of the District Courts, for the purpose of insuring speedy and summary punishment. It is necessary to explain that the crime of cattle-stealing has hitherto fallen within the province of the Supreme Court, where the accused were tried by a jury; whilst in the District Courts the judge alone (with three assessors, whose opinion he is not in any way bound by) will in future be authorised to try them. This extraordinary measure, which is to a certain extent a suspension of trial by jury, it was explained, was rendered absolutely necessary by the state of disorganization into which the districts of Matelle, Kornegalle, and Nuerakalawa are lapsing in consequence of the prevalence of the crime of cattle-stealing. It is remarkable, that these are the very districts where the so-called rebellion broke out in 1848, and where the poor people, so long neglected by Government, were goaded on by bad measures, and oppressive and obnoxious taxes, and finally so fearfully punished.—*Observer, Dec. 13.*

BIRTHS.

ANTHONISZ, wife of James E. s. at Galle, Nov. 29.

KING, Mrs. R. d. at Ceylon, Nov. 28.

OHLMUS, wife of G. J. s. at Colombo, Nov. 26.

PEREIRA, wife of J. M. E. s. at Colpetty, Dec. 2.

MARRIAGE.

HESSE, John Henry, to Miss Helen Blacket, at Ceylon, Nov. 28.

DEATHS.

BUTLER, Eliza Mary, d. of Samuel, at Ceylon, aged 2, Nov. 15.

LISTER, Samuel, at Kandy, Nov. 20.

PHILIPPS, J. L. at Matura, Oct. 18.

PULLENAYEGE, Daniel R. at Colombo, Nov. 17.

VANDERWALL, Philip A. at Colombo, Dec. 5.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 24 arrived at Hong-Kong on Nov. 11, per *Pekin*.

The H.C. Steamer *Phlegethon*, with Admiral Austen and family on board, got on the rocks below Canton on the 4th November, whereby three holes were made in her iron hull, and the vessel settling in an alarming manner, with the tide running like a sluice, the Admiral and the Misses Austen were obliged to retreat to the boats.

The old questions of Land tenure, and Police assessment, have both passed under review during the current month; and in addition to these standing topics, we have now another,—the Currency question. Agitation of the first of these matters arose out of an objection, on the part of one of our oldest residents, to pay rents for lands, which he had either redeemed from the sea, or that he deemed to be arbitrarily assessed.—*Friend of China, Nov. 28.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, Mrs. A. H. d. at Victoria, Nov. 2.

LOCKHART, Mrs. Wm. s. at Shanghai, Oct. 9.

MCANDREW, wife of D. d. at Victoria, Nov. 12.

DEATHS.

CROUCH, M. Seymour, at Canton, Nov. 20.

FOOT, Capt. of the barque *Nautilus*, at Whampoa, Nov. 5.

HUBBARD, R. H. at Shanghai, aged 25, Oct. 9.

PROCTOR, Daniel L. at Shanghai, Nov. 5.

TREVELYAN, Chas. Fred. s. of Wm. at Canton, aged 2, Nov. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1. *Thomas King*, Robins, Colombo.—3. *Zephyr*, Brown, Namo.—5. *Diana*, Fletcher, Sydney.—9. *Sir George Pollock*, Withers, California.—10. *Albion*, Clark, Newcastle; *Berkshire*, White, Sydney.—15. *Antelope*, Lubeck, San Francisco; *Pedlar*, Whetter, Liverpool.—17. *Sir Bevois*, Lawton, London; *Robert Small*, Small, London.—18. *Jessie Smith*, Baxter, Bombay.—19. *Osmard*, Cole, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sea Witch*.—Mr. and Mrs. Meredith.
Per *Sir Henry Hardinge*.—Capt. and Master Brown and Mr. Leigh.
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Lieut. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Messrs. J. Crampton, and C. Mackenzie.

Per *Pekin* from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Gibbs, Wise, Shaw, and Wetmore, Maj. Layard, Lieut. Tranchell, Dr. and Mrs. McAndrew.

Per *Auriga*.—R. Rutherford.

Per *Antelope*.—H. Kastrop.

Per *Robert Small*.—Rev. Messrs. Dowling and Montels, and Mr. Fournier.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Liverpool; *Pauline*, Stillgies, Manila.—7. *Eagle*, Lawell, Madras.—11. *Marquis of Bute*, Bannatyne, London.—12. *Henry Winch*, Harris, London.—19. *J. Sheptard*, Jamieson, London.—20. *Keem Shan*, Moore, California.—22. *Quentin Leitah*, Fitzmorris, Bombay.—27. *Pilgrim*, Francis, Cape of Good Hope and London.—29. Steamer *Pekin*, ——— Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Warlock*.—Mrs. Laen; Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers; and Mr. McGregor.

Per *Henry Winch*.—Mr. Norton.

Per *Randall*.—W. Revans.

Per *Pilgrim*.—Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

Per steamer *Pekin*.—Messrs. W. H. Wardley; C. Ryder; W. Thorburn; J. P. Watson, and R. Rothwell.—For CEYLON.—Dr. Fergusson.—For BOMBAY.—P. Jacob.—For SUEZ.—S. G. Rathbone.—For SINGAPORE.—M. Agabeg.

Canton, Nov. 28, 1850.

EXCHANGE.

On England, doll. 5s. 0½d. to 5s. 2d. On India, E.I. Company's Accepted, Rs. 233 to 234.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 2½. to 2½. 10s.; to the United States, dolls. 12.

AUSTRALASIA.

A despatch from Earl Grey to Sir C. Fitzroy, Governor of New South Wales (published in the Sydney papers), after referring to former despatches, instructing the Governor to make immediate arrangements, in concert with the officer commanding the troops in New South Wales, for sending the whole of the disposable force serving there to Wellington, being of opinion that, in the present circumstances of the colony, there was no occasion for so large a body of troops; and further instructing the Governor to inform the Legislative Council that her Majesty's Ministers were of opinion that these colonies had made so much progress in wealth and population that their inhabitants might reasonably be expected to bear also a part of the heavy charges which, with a view to their protection, are imposed upon their fellow-subjects residing in the United Kingdom; proceeds as follows:—

"These communications will have fully prepared you for the reduction which her Majesty's Government finds it absolutely necessary to make of the military expenditure of the Australian colonies, and I have accordingly to acquaint you that her Majesty's Government propose to transfer to the colony of New South Wales the barracks and all military buildings and lands not immediately required for the preservation of stores, and that the charge of providing, maintaining, and repairing quarters in New South Wales must in future be undertaken by the colony, and that the force to be retained there will be reduced to a guard in the capital of the colony, and in the town of Melbourne, which will be the capital of the proposed province of Victoria. If a greater amount of force is required, the Local Legislature must either make provision for raising a more considerable body of police than is now maintained, or some other description of local force, or else provide for the pay and allowances of an additional number of her Majesty's regular army, in which case there would be no objection to allow additional regiments to serve there.

"In adopting the policy which I am thus called upon to prescribe to you for your future guidance, her Majesty's Government are urged by the consideration that New South Wales already possesses representative institutions; that these will, it cannot be doubted, very speedily be extended to the other Australian colonies, and that all the restrictions heretofore imposed on colonial trade by Imperial legislation have now been removed.

"It is my duty to apprise you, that if the Colonial Legislature should not think proper to make adequate provision for the maintenance of the necessary barracks, in the manner in which the health and comfort of the troops will be as well secured as at present, it will be incumbent on her Majesty's Government to remove them altogether.

"I have only further to acquaint you, that in giving up to the colony the barracks and other buildings, which are to be transferred to it under the present instructions, it must be distinctly understood that her Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right of resuming possession of them at any future time, if it should in their judgment become necessary to do so. Some nominal rent must, therefore, be reserved, as a recognition of the title of the Crown to the property."

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, on the 21st November, Professor Patton read a paper on the aneroid.

Considerable discussion has of late arisen on the subject of the aneroid barometer, and great uncertainty still exists in reference to its utility. A letter from the eminent instrument-maker, Mr. Adie, read before a late meeting of this Society, has tended very much to increase previously existing doubts of its usefulness in ascertaining high altitudes, for which its portability and cheapness would have made it particularly suitable. It being of great importance, not only to have those doubts set at rest, but also to have some means of testing their correctness, Mr. Patton obtained two aneroids,—one, graduated to 27.5 inches, and one to 23 inches,—and subjected them to the following experiment: In the neck of a flask containing a small quantity of mercury he inserted a small bent tube, and when the flask was inverted, the mercury, of course, stood at the same level in the flask and in the tube. The flask was properly supported on a small retort-stand, and the aneroids were then placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and a few strokes given to the pump. When the air became a little rarified in the receiver, the elastic force of the air in the flask pressed down the mercury, and the degree of exhaustion was measured by the altitude to which the mercury rose in the tube. Therefore, neglecting for the present the diminution of the elastic force of the air in the flask, arising from the increase of volume, and neglecting, also, the change in the temperature under the receiver, the rise of mercury in the tube should be exactly equal to the fall indicated by the aneroid, and *vice versa*. And this was the case in each of the experiments. The air was first pumped out, and the receiver, not being perfectly air-tight, it re-entered gradually, and readings were taken at the same instant.

After giving the details of the different experiments, Mr. Patton continues:—"From these experiments I felt satisfied that the aneroid No. 2 would not differ from a mercurial barometer by more than one-tenth of an inch, if carried to a height of 6,000 feet. Since these experiments were made, I have had an opportunity of taking it with me to the Mahabuleshwur, and of comparing it with the sympiesometer, and the results show how accurately my anticipations have been fulfilled,—at least, as far as 4,500 feet. When the merits of the aneroid become known, and confidence is placed in its indications, it will probably supersede all other portable instruments for ascertaining the heights of mountains."

"There is good reason for believing," says the *Chinese Repository* for May last, "that the Chinese had the art of printing books by blocks and types fully six hundred years before it was known in Europe, and though their knowledge does not detract from the merits of the invention of Gutenberg and Fust, still how many precious manuscripts and palimpsests might have been saved from irrecoverable destruction if Europe had had commercial and literary intercourse with China in the days of the Heptarchy and Hejira. Moveable types are still employed by printers, though the common mode of printing by xylography is regarded as cheaper. We have recently made the acquaintance of an enterprising bookseller and printer named Tang, who has devoted much attention to the manufacture of moveable types by casting them in moulds, and has already produced two founts, with which he has printed several works. Mr. Tang is a partner of a bookselling firm in Canton, which has expended upwards of ten thousand dollars on these founts."

"According to his account, the mode of making the type is to carve the character upon a small block of wood of the right size, cutting the strokes clean, and then make an impression of its face in fine clay, into which mould the melted tin is poured. The clay is separated from gritty particles by stirring it up in water, and pouring off that which does not soon settle, afterwards drying it. Four types are cast at once in a frame, and the clayey matrix broken in pieces when they are taken out, to be remade for a second casting by a similar impression of the wooden type. They are afterwards planed to a uniform height. The next page is printed with these tin types, raised to the same height as the English ones, in order to take the impression in the common hand-press; they are only $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines high, partly in order to suit the wooden frame in which they are set up and printed, but chiefly to save the expense of tin."

"The frame in which the types are set up and printed off, is a solid piece of rosewood, planed smooth, with its top guarded on three sides by a ledge, the top of which, just the height of the types, forms the border of the page when printed. The types are then set up in the frame, no composing stick being used, the

columns separated by neat brass rules, and the leaf divided by a central column, as in Chinese books. In the specimen here given, the types are not spaced, but in works printed with the other and larger font, the characters are usually separated. Twenty-one columns exactly fill the frame; a moving slide secures the types on the top, and completes the border round the page; the types are not justified, or spaced out in each column to the same length, the page being sufficiently tightened at the sides to prevent the types rising when inked. When the page is proved and corrected, it is printed in the ordinary Chinese way with a brush."

"The number of types which have been cast for these two founts exceeds 150,000, but what variety of characters is included in them we do not know. The principal motive Mr. Tang assigns for embarking in the enterprise was to print two sorts of lottery tickets, with which his townspeople gamble very much; one of them, made from the Hundred Family Names, called *Wei Sing Pü*; and the other from the *Tsien-tsz' Wan*, or Milenary Classic. He uses them also for whatever jobs may be required, but has never ventured the publication of a newspaper—or more likely has never thought of employing them for such a purpose."

The number of the *Repository* has a page printed with the tin types cast by the Chinese in clay, which are remarkably clear and distinct. The Editor states that a coadjutor had, by way of experiment, made a small set of moveable clay types, "and the impressions taken from them are such as to afford ample proof that, with a good material and a little experience, it would be very easy to prepare either types or matrices by this original Chinese method at a much less cost than by the steel punches and copper matrices now in use."

Baron MacGuckin de Slane makes the following apology for Arabian poetry. "Its decline," he says, "can be easily traced down from the accession of the Abbassides to the time of the Aiyubites; for many centuries, the patrons of the belles-lettres were of foreign extraction, and writers who sought their favour were obliged to conform their own judgment to that of persons who were in general unable to appreciate the true beauties of literary compositions. Works which had obtained the patronage of the prince could not fail to fix the attention of other poets, who took them as models which they strove to imitate and to surpass. The opinion held in the schools, that the ancient *kasidas* (elegies) were master-pieces of art, contributed also to the perversion of good taste; their plan and ideas were servilely copied, and it was by refinement of expression alone that writers could display talent. Verbal quibbles, far-fetched allusions, thoughts borrowed from the old writers, and strained so as to be hardly recognizable,—such were the means by which they strove to attain originality: sense was sacrificed to sound, the most discordant ideas were linked together for the futile advantage of obtaining a recurrence of words having a similar written form, or a similar pronunciation: poets wrote for the ear and the eye, not for the mind, and yet the high estimation in which their productions were held may be judged from the readiness of Ibn Khalikan to quote them. His taste was that of the age in which he lived, and the extracts which he gives enable the reader to form an idea of the Arab mind at the period of the Crusades."

The figurative language of the Moslim poets is often difficult to be understood. Thus, according to the Baron, the *narcissus* is the *eye*; the feeble stem of that plant bends languidly under its flower, and thus suggests the *languor of the eyes*. *Pearls* signify both *tears* and *teeth*; the latter are also sometimes called *hailstones*, from their whiteness and moisture. The *lips* are *cornelians* or *rubies*; the *gums*, a *pomegranate flower*. The *dark foliage of the myrtle* is synonymous with the *black hair of the beloved*. *Ringlets* trace on the cheek or neck the letter *haw* 3; they are also called *scorpions*, either from their *dark colour*, or their agitated movements, and it is remarked by M. de Slane that we are told in the *scholia* on Thucydides (A, §6) that the word *σκορπιος* was employed by the ancient Greeks to designate a boy's curls. The *eye* is a *sword*: the eyelids are *scabbards*. The *fairness of the complexion* is *camphor*; a *mole*, or *beauty-spot*, is *musk*. A *mole* is also sometimes compared to an *ant*, creeping on the cheek towards the *honey of the mouth*. A *handsome face* is both a *full moon* and *day*; and *black hair* is *night*. The *waist* is a *willow branch*, or a *lance*. The *water of the face* is a metaphor employed to denote *self-respect*: a poet *sells the water of his face* when he bestows mercenary praises on a rich patron devoid of every noble quality.

Such are the copious resources of Arabian poets!

M. Fresnel, in the *Journal Asiatique* for October, with great philological skill and sagacity, has identified the Yemenite prince in whose reign the expedition of the Romans under *Ælius*

Gallus took place. Strabo calls the prince *Ιλασσάρος*. This name, M. Fresnel shows, is no other than Alyshrah, which in the Himyaric text would be Alasharh, Elasharh, or Ilasharh; this name, in the Greek mode of transcription, must necessarily be written *Αλασσάρε*, *Ελασσάρε*, or *Ιλασσάρε*, which, with the Greek nominative termination, would be *Ιλασσάρος*. Shurabil Yaksab Alyshrah was born A.D. 68, only forty-four years before the expedition of Ælius Gallus, who was forced by him to raise the siege of Saba, and to make a disastrous retreat.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, January 17, 1851.

THE expectation, naturally indulged, from the skill of the negotiator, of the success of Sir James Brooke's commercial embassy to Siam, has been disappointed; his propositions, though moderate and reasonable, have been rejected in a peremptory and insolent manner. The most unpalatable of those propositions, and which probably gave a bad savour to the rest, was that for the abolition of the state monopolies, whereby the king secures to himself large profits, as a merchant, to the grievous prejudice of the foreign as well as the domestic trader. The principles of sound commercial policy, simple and obvious as they are, seem to be too perplexing for the comprehension of these semi-barbarous princes. When a British political agent in one of the states of Western India endeavoured to convince the raja and his ministers that a reduction of the enormous tolls levied upon commodities passing through the territory would increase the revenue, they treated the proposition as repugnant to common sense, and when, upon making the experiment, the revenue was doubled, whilst trade and industry received an extraordinary impulse, their wonder was unbounded.

There is much difficulty in deciding how those petty independent potentates are to be dealt with, whose territories can furnish contributions to the general commerce of the world, in which their subjects are willing to participate, when they are pertinaciously bent upon restraining or embarrassing commercial intercourse with other nations. The interests of all communities are so concerned in the giving scope to such intercourse, that it seems almost preposterous to argue the question as one of obligation.

At the first view it would appear that, in the exceptional case supposed, there is no remedy; that all nations, represented by their rulers, have a right, if they think fit, to reject the advantages which accrue from the interchange of commodities, and that, if they are insensible to argument, and obdurate to solicitation and importunity, they must be left to the consequences of their own obstinacy and folly. But a close consideration of the subject may well suggest a doubt whether such an option can really be allowed to one society, as would entitle it to obstruct the highway of international trade, which tends to the moral and material benefit of the whole human family. The productions of the earth were designed by the Author of the Universe for the common use, and to be the common property of mankind in the gross; and an individual nation cannot be at liberty to hoard its products, if

abundant enough for foreign supply, and to exclude other nations from an enjoyment which would not contract its own, without contravening the purposes of the Creator. Writers upon public law lay down the doctrine, that nations which wilfully alienate themselves from the rest of mankind, and pursue a solitary and selfish policy, are not entitled to the protection of that law, or to be included within the pale of civilized people.

In the case before us, the question is not, however, one of non-intercourse. The court of Siam does not, like that of Japan, interdict all foreign trade; but it imposes severe restrictions upon it, and denies reasonable accommodations to foreign traders. This, again, would seem, at first sight, to be a matter entirely within the discretion of the particular state, which, it may be alleged, has a right to prescribe the conditions under which commerce shall be carried on with its subjects. There can be no doubt, however, that this right has limitations; that oppressive and tyrannical regulations, imposed by one state upon the subjects of another resorting to its ports for the purpose of peaceable trade may be a legitimate subject of complaint and remonstrance, and may even justify forcible interference. The case of China,—not an unexceptionable case, it is true,—may be cited; but there have been instances in Europe where, in the catalogue of grievances set forth in a declaration of war, the unjust treatment of the merchants of the war-proclaiming state has found a conspicuous place.

It is as agreeable to the rules of universal equity as to the dictates of common sense, that, if the merchants of one nation are permitted to trade at the ports of another, they are entitled there to justice and to all reasonable facilities for the purposes of their trade; and that, though in matters of mere regulation, the municipal law of that nation is binding upon all foreign traders who visit its ports, arbitrary and onerous exactions, rules which confine their dealings to particular individuals, and anything which checks the fair and free course of traffic, cannot be justified.

If this be a correct view of the question, the state monopolies, and other impediments to trade at the Siamese ports, are matters which, if not redressed upon the respectful complaint of our traders, may be made the subject of remonstrance, and even of direct interference, on the part of our Government. Such an interference, having strong grounds for its justification, if exercised, in the eyes of the world, not for the interests of British commerce alone, would not be at variance with principle or practice, and could lead to no evil consequences.

EUROPEAN communities, vexed with internal squabbles arising from slight differences of opinion regarding articles of their common religious faith, might derive a salutary lesson from the harmony which subsists amongst the people of India, who are discriminated by diversities of creed utterly irreconcilable and antagonistical. Under the rule of Christians, numerically a very small minority, are placed in that country millions of Mahomedans, of opposite sects, and tens of millions of Hindus, who, equally abhorring Islamism and Christianity, are strongly attached to rites which Christians and Mahomedans, though denouncing each other's creed, join in reprobating. These discordant elements rarely, and never but upon compulsion, come into conflict; by a wise system of toleration, British government keeps them in peace and subjection.

Strange incidents, however, sometimes arise, in such a chaos of superstitious notions and observances, which probably disturb the gravity, as much as they tax the judicial patience and impartiality, of the Christian dispensers of the law. A small modicum of beef-tea, secretly mixed with their food, might un-caste a whole family of Hindus, and an entire mosque, with all its worshippers, might be contaminated and defiled by the exhibition of a pork chop. The caste questions which come before the Company's Mofussil Courts are often of the most whimsical character, yet they must be adjudicated with as much caution and solemnity as the great Gorham case. A few years ago, damages were recovered in one of these Courts against a superintendent of a Hindu feast for having caused the loss of the plaintiff's character by omitting to invite him to the said feast, which was a solemn festival of the caste.*

An example of the peculiar action of these religious prejudices in India, and of the jealous care with which any violation of them must be guarded against, is furnished in our last publication.† A Musulman ressalidar in a regiment of native cavalry was brought to trial before a court-martial, for having killed a cow in the lines of his regiment, and thereby insulted the religious prejudices of the Woordee major of his regiment, who was a Hindu. The ressalidar, it appears, had taken the precaution to obtain the permission of his commanding officer (a Christian) to kill the cow, so that he had committed no military offence; yet the court found him guilty, and sentenced him to dismissal,—a sentence which the Commander-in-Chief commuted to suspension for six months. "It would be a hard measure of justice," he observed, "to dismiss a brave officer, who has served with honour for fifty years, because he so far forgot his duty as to join in religious animosity."

Those who think the sentence, thus mitigated, a severe one,—and many will think so,—should recollect that this very act, the slaughter of a cow, at Benares, in 1809, caused a violent tumult, attended with considerable loss of life. The Indian Law Commissioners, in their Penal Code, proposed to affix to this offence,—“the destruction of any object held sacred by any class of persons, with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons,”—the penalties of fine and imprisonment; remarking that the principle on which they had framed that chapter of the Code, “Of Offences relating to Religion and Caste,” was one on which it would be desirable that all governments should act, “but from which the British Government in India cannot depart without risking the dissolution of society,” namely, that every man should be suffered to profess his own religion, and that no man should be allowed to insult the religion of another, whether true or false.

The soundness of this doctrine cannot be disputed. Our Government in India must never withdraw the protection they throw around every object which the perverse superstition of their subjects regard as sacred, whether cows, peacocks, or monkeys, a salagram, or the tooth of Buddha.

HER Majesty's Government have determined to withdraw the troops hitherto maintained in the colony of New South Wales at the expense of the mother-country, and to leave the office and charge of protection, in time of peace, to

the colonists themselves, who have made so much progress in wealth and population, as Lord Grey tells the Governor, that they might reasonably be expected to bear that charge; in addition to which consideration, New South Wales, he adds, possesses representative institutions, whilst all the restrictions imposed upon the colonial trade by the Imperial Legislature have been removed.

By this important step, the Government carry out the views of the financial reformers at home, and it is justified by arguments very plausible in themselves, and which the colonists, if disposed to resist the measure, will have some difficulty in gainsaying. If a colony has arrived at such a stage of maturity that it can exercise all the functions of self-government, it appears to be superfluous, as well as derogatory, to the colony, for the mother-country to maintain a force for purely colonial purposes, which, as Lord Grey remarks, perform duties more analogous to those of a police corps than of a part of her Majesty's regular army. The colony may be considered, he says, perfectly secure from the attack of any foreign enemy, or hostilities by native tribes, or an attempt to rise on the part of the convicts. All the internal protection needed by the colonists could be rendered by a police force or a militia raised by themselves.

But the validity of the reasons by which this policy,—in due course to be pursued towards all our other colonies when placed in similar circumstances,—affords but slender consolation to those who discern in it consequences fatal to the imperial authority. If our colonies are self-governed and self-defended, deriving no aid from the mother-country, and bound to it by no other political tie than the having at the head of its executive an officer appointed by the Crown, their position is that of virtual independence, the single remaining link being more likely to gall and irritate than to unite and attach. Every acquisition made by the colonists in territory, numbers, wealth, and the other elements of political power, will add fresh stimuli to the desire for entire independence, and furnish the means of attaining it.

These are painful reflections, but they will force themselves upon the mind.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Recent advices continue to confirm former accounts as to the satisfactory progress made in various parts of India in the planting, culture, and cleaning of cotton. It is the more satisfactory to find private letters wearing this encouraging aspect, since a portion of the newspaper press of India seems to be more industriously than creditably employed in casting all sorts of doubt and discouragement upon the experiments, and in endeavouring to make even success itself wear the garb of failure. We have seen some letters recently received from the Dharwar district, dated November last, containing satisfactory accounts of the cotton culture in that district. This year's crop has been planted, and the writers state that the cultivation of New Orleans cotton is fast increasing there. Last year, the extent sown with this seed was 15,000 acres; but, from the best sources of information accessible to the writers, including the reports of the Government native officials, there is reason to believe that the quantity sown this year will be upwards of 30,000 acres, more than double that of last year. In the early part of the present season, we learn, the prospect of the crop was not favourable, owing to the want of moisture; but the late rains were both heavy and of long duration, continuing till late in October; and we are glad to learn that, when these accounts left, the prospect of another good crop was most flattering. It is estimated that the produce of cotton from New Orleans seed within the Dharwar district will probably be about 3,300 candies, of 7 cwt. each; but, as a good deal is also planted in the Mogulee, and in the Madras ter-

* 1 Morley's Dig., 93.

† P. 6.

ritory adjoining, the amount forwarded from the Dharwar district in 1852 will perhaps reach 4,000 candies. One letter states that "the cultivation of the New Orleans plant is fast gaining ground; and I doubt not that in a few years it will, to a large extent, take the place of the indigenous plant." We also learn that about 600 bales New Orleans, and 350 bales of native cotton, were being forwarded from Dharwar to Bombay at the date of these advices.

From another source we learn that efforts are now being made to extend the culture of New Orleans cotton in other districts, and that a planter has been appointed to Sattara, another to Surat, and a third to Ahmedabad, the district where a Mr. Goldie, many years since, succeeded in growing Bombay cotton; and where, subsequently, Dr. Burns picked some seed amongst the hedges of what had formerly been Mr. Goldie's plantation; and from these seeds grew some excellent cotton, which was much approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Indeed, it was the growth of this cotton which subsequently led to Dr. Burns's being employed at Broach.

But it is not of New Orleans seed alone that we have good accounts. A few years since, some Pernambuco seed was distributed in the Madras presidency. One gentleman sowed with this seed a patch in a coffee plantation among the Wynad hills, where the soil is said to be poor and rocky, and unfit for almost any other crop. This cotton was not only not cultivated, but was altogether forgotten, till last year a partner of the gentleman who had sown it was struck with the white appearance of a patch of coffee plantation, and found, to his surprise, the cotton plant in full bearing. On seeing this unexpected result, application was made for more Pernam seed, which was supplied; and there is every reason to expect, that if the soil be poor, the moist climate of the Wynad hills will prove exceedingly favourable to the culture of Pernam cotton. A specimen of this cotton was sent to England, and, having been inspected, it has been valued in Manchester at 7d. to 7½d. It has all the characteristics of wild, uncultured cotton, being harsh and irregular; but there is little doubt that due care in culture and cleaning would make it all that is required for the purposes of manufacture. A large quantity of Pernam seed has been forwarded to Southampton, in readiness for the Indian steamer of the 20th inst.—*Manchester Guardian*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL BENTHAM SANDWICH, C.B., of the 1st regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), who died at Cannes, in France, on the 7th of December last, after a protracted illness, aged 58, entered the Bombay army as a cadet of infantry in 1811, and was posted to the 2nd batt. 5th reg. N.I., with which he was employed in active field service in Kattywar and Cutch during the years 1815, 16, and 17; was posted to the 1st regiment of light cavalry in November, 1818, and was present with that regiment on its various services in the field until the end of 1826. In 1838 he was employed in command of the 1st regiment of light cavalry during the campaign in Scinde and Afghanistan, under the late General Lord Keane, and was at the siege and capture of Ghuznee. In 1839, Colonel S. was nominated a Companion of the Military Order of the Bath, and had the 3rd class Order of the Dooranee Empire conferred on him by the King of Afghanistan for his services in that country. He also received a medal for the capture of Ghuznee. Colonel Sandwich was devoted to the service, was highly esteemed, and is deeply regretted.

THE EAST INDIA DIRECTION.—A vacancy in the Direction of the East India Company has occurred, consequent on the resignation of George Lyall, Esq. M.P. Wednesday, the 29th inst. is the day fixed for the election of a director in his stead.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.—The examination of the candidates for admission into the East-India College next term was held at the East-India House on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th inst., when, of nineteen candidates who were examined, the following seventeen were reported duly qualified, viz., Messrs.

Arbutnot	Grey	Palmer
Baring	Goldingham	Phillips
Barnard	Gough	Taylor
Cockerell	Herschel	White
Elliott	Mangles	Willock.
Erskine	Muspratt	

CHARLES JUSTIN MACCARTHY, Esq. has been appointed colonial secretary for the island of Ceylon.—Jan. 3.

AUSTRALIAN POLICE.—The *Belfast Chronicle* has been given to understand that the Government contemplates organizing a police force in Australia, and with this view, it is intended to submit a proposition to the constabulary of Ireland, in order to induce a number of them to volunteer to go out to that colony.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—The Government appears to have decided upon the route for steam-communication with the Australian colonies, an advertisement having been issued by the Admiralty for tenders for a monthly mail steam service between Singapore and Sydney, Australia.

THE "Essex" has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 1. *Astarle*, Roberts, Whampoa.—2. *John Knox*, Davidson, New South Wales; *Junna*, Johns, Bengal; *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Bengal.—3. *Forfarshire*, Tudor, Whampoa; *Simlah*, Dewar, New South Wales; *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Mauritius; *Edgar*, Gibbens, Algoa Bay; *Steadfast*, Spencer, Bengal; *Devonshire*, Stephens, Singapore; *Manila* (American), Given, Manila.—4. *Persia*, Broadfoot, Bengal; *St. Abbs*, Willis, Shanghai; *Tropic*, Robertson, New South Wales; *Zurah*, Ayre, Madras.—6. *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, Bengal; *Paradise*, Clare, Bloemeng, Banks, Serenus, Cockburn, *Ambassador* (American), Hadley, *Zion's Hope*, Parker, *Delhi*, Wheeler, and *Nizam*, Jarman, Bengal; *Athenian*, Norris, Madras; *Ellen*, Walker, Batavia; *Nonpareil*, Poland, Shanghai; *Jeremiah Garnett*, Daley, Shanghai; *Aden*, Smith, Whampoa; *Helvellyn*, Harrison, and *Hesperus*, Kelley, Madras; *Benlond*, Moore, Bombay; *Neptune*, M'Donald, Munsoorcottah; *Maria Burriss*, Varwell, and *Terpichore*, Leman, Mauritius; *Ina*, Darke, Maulmain.—7. *Plantagenet*, Bird, Bengal; *Norfolk*, Kreeft, and *Harebell*, Navlez, Mauritius; *Quebec Packet*, Hadden, Cape; *Jane Greene*, Shield, Madras; *Meg Merrilies*, M'Kellar, Manila; *Lady Bruce*, Burns, and *Montrose*, Kerr, Bengal; *Corinthian*, Randle, and *Emma*, Carse, Mauritius.—8. *Asia*, Roskell, New South Wales; *Neptune*, Vautier, Whampoa; *Marchioness of Douro*, Woodnorth, Manila; *Scotia*, Carey, Bombay; *Devon*, Firth, Bengal; *Augusta*, Barnett, Batavia.—9. *Robert Bradford*, Glog, Bengal; *Barbadian*, M'Intyre, and *Akbar*, Williamson, Mauritius.—10. *Anna Robertson*, Munro, Madras; *Iron Gem*, Good, Bengal; *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Bombay.—11. *Effort*, Tyack, Ceylon.—13. *Pantaloon*, Candler, Cape of Good Hope; *Anne Jenkins*, Lewis, Ceylon; *Sir John Falstaff*, Powell, Ceylon.—14. *Lord Haddo*, Smith, Mauritius; *Douglas*, Huntley, Coringa; *Dublin*, Robinson, Bengal; *Favorite*, Alexander, Port Phillip; *Marmion*, Peat, Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JAN. 6. *Penyard Park*, Weller, New South Wales; *Corsair's Bride*, Blyth, St. Helena; *Alice Maude*, Winn, Algoa Bay.—7. *Persia*, Stevens, Port Philip; *Zemindar*, Poole, Calcutta; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Calcutta; and put back 11.

From LIVERPOOL.—JAN. 3. *Mary Ray*, Ellwood, Singapore; *Sir Henry Pottinger*, Conway, Calcutta.—2. *Penningham*, Hamilton, Cape.—3. *Harbinger*, Candlish, Ceylon.—4. *Alliance*, Campbell, Hong-Kong; *Warwick*, Owen, Calcutta; *Beethoven*, Throwell, Bombay.—3. *Ceres*, Ashton, Port Natal.—6. *Livingstone*, Jones, Calcutta; *Flora M'Donald*, Smith, Bombay.—7. *William Carey*, Emmet, Calcutta; *Solomon*, Heine Farding, Calcutta.—13. *Olterspool*, Hughes, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—JAN. 3. *Lord Sidmouth*, Dow, Bombay; *Lady Sale*, Young, Port Natal; *Cape Breton*, Reid, New South Wales.—5. *Bangalore*, Aiton, Sourabaya and Batavia.—6. *Neptune*, Brooks, Batavia and Singapore.—3. *Mora*, Tuelon, Mauritius.

From HULL.—JAN. 6. *Oden*, Storr, Akyab.
From GUERNSEY.—JAN. 5. *Onyx*, Lanfesy, Adelaide.
From HARTLEPOOL.—JAN. 3. *Europa*, Nolles, Manila.
From LEITH.—JAN. 2. *Symmetry*, Hutchinson, Adelaide.
From PORTSMOUTH.—JAN. 7. *Lancastrian*, Langley, Port Phillip.—6. *Margaret West*, Baumann, Batavia; *William Watson*, Morrison, Bombay; *Ann*, Stonehouse, Cape.—9. *Mermaid*, Anderson, Swan River.

From PLYMOUTH.—JAN. 10. *John Line*, Palmer, Port Natal and Madras.—6. *Ann Thomson*, Davys, Hobart Town.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BACKHOUSE, the wife of J. B. C.B. late brev. maj. Beng. art. d. at Deal, Jan. 5.

BUTTERWORTH, the lady of Rev. George, d. at Henbury Court, Gloucester, Jan. 12.

COX, the wife of Henry M. d. at 17, Mecklenburgh-sq. Jan. 6.

LUMLEY, the lady of J. R. late capt. 9th Beng. N.I. s. at Clare Villa, Lake, Isle of Wight, Jan. 9.

MARJORIBANKS, the wife of Edward, jun. d. at 13, Cavendish-sq. Jan. 12.

ST. JOHN, the lady of Lieut. col. Bombay army, s. at Worcester, Dec. 28.

LEWIN, the wife of Henry, d. at Eltham, Jan. 17.

MARRIAGES.

BATTISCOMBE, Rev. Robert S. to Lydia E. d. of the late John Lumsden, of the E.I.C.'s civil service, Jan. 14.

BLAIR, James, s. of the late Capt. E. McL. Beng. army, to Frances B. E. d. of the late N. I. Halhed, Bengal civil service, at Bath, Jan. 2.
BOYD, Walter, late capt. in the Royal Irish Fus. s. of Robert Boyd, of Plaistow Lodge, Bromley, Kent, to Delia, d. of John Robert Pittes, at the District Church of St. John's, Cambridge-sq. Jan. 14.
DYNE, Rev. W. M. Chaplain Hon. E.I.C.'s serv. to Ellen, d. of Henry Dumbleton, at West Church, near Southampton, Jan. 7.
PHILLOTT, Rev. H. W. to Fanny, d. of the late Richard Phillott, Bengal Med. Estab. at Knightsbridge, Jan. 2.
RICHARDSON, Arthur St. John, Bombay civ. serv. to Mary F. d. of the Rev. J. Wrench, D.C.L. at Salehurst, Sussex, Dec. 31.
WINTER, Rev. G. B. B.A. to Augusta S. d. of Edward Lawford, at Beckenham, Kent, Jan. 2.

DEATHS.

BALSTON, Edward, formerly Com. in Hon. E.I.C.'s milit. serv. at Corfe-hill, near Weymouth, aged 72, Dec. 31.
KERR, Crawford, late of Hong Kong, at Oxford-ter. aged 36, Jan. 3.
PRYCE, W. H. S. infant s. of W. B. Com. of the E.I. ship *Windsor*, at Gravesend, Jan. 2.
STRACHAN, P. L. at Segheen, in the Delta, near Cairo, aged 49, Nov. 27.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 24th, 1850, and Jan. 3rd, 8th, and 15th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Patrick B. Smollett.
 Mr. Abel Mellor.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. Charles Corfield, 47th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. John P. Beresford, artillery.
 Lieut. William J. Birdwood, engineers.
 Brev. capt. William P. Devereux, 2nd Europ. reg.
 Lieut. William Hornidge, 24th N.I.
 Ens. Patrick P. L. Stafford, 34th N.I.
 Maj. Albert Pinson, 46th N.I.
 Maj. John Bower, invalids.
 Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, do.
 Assist. surg. Andrew C. B. Neill.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. William E. Evans, 1st Europ. reg.
 Lieut. Edwin Maude, 4th N.I.
 Lieut. Charles R. Baugh, 9th N.I.
 Lieut. Walter F. Anderson, 11th N.I.
 Capt. William M. Leckie, 13th N.I.
 Lieut. Robert Goldie, 27th N.I.
 Capt. John G. J. Johnston, invalids.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry Unwin.
 Mr. Henry Carre Tucker.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Arthur St. John Richardson.
 Mr. George Scott.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Frederic R. M. Gossett, 38th N.I.
 Assist. surg. John P. Kelly.
Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. William J. Cooke, 8th N.I.
 Ens. George W. Playfair, 34th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry W. Evans, 9th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. George W. Leeds, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. William Smyth, engineers, 6 months.
 Lieut. Edward Thompson, 1st N.I., do.
 Ens. William B. Castle, 38th N.I., do.
 Lieut. Charles B. Basden, 61st N.I., do.
 Brev. maj. John Nicholson, 27th N.I., 10 months in extension to his furlough of one year.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Frederick Tyrrell, 8th N.I., 6 months.
 Capt. John A. Church, 20th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. G. J. Shaw, M.D., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Francis H. Hora, purser, Indian Navy, till the end of June next.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Edward Whitehead, M.A.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. James Davenport, M.D.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry Frye, 39th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Francis A. Cumberland, Indian Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. William Mortimer Dyne, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. James Strong, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
 Mr. James Boughes Bewsher, do.
 Mr. John Gould Lakes, do.

ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Engineer Cadets, who passed their public examination on the 8th June, 1849, and have since been reported qualified by the Director of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, have been stationed as follows, viz.—

At Bengal.

Mr. Thomas George Montgomerie.
 Mr. William Edmund Warrand.

At Madras.

Mr. Leverton Donaldson.

At Bombay.

Mr. Richard Edward Forbes Cotgrave.

Lieut. col. Frederick Abbott, C.B., retired list, has been appointed Lieut. Governor of the Military Seminary, vacant by the decease of Maj. gen. Sir E. Stannus, C.B.

HAILEYBURY.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted students of the East-India College:—

Mr. Arbutnot	Mr. Herschel
Baring	Mangles
Barnard	Muspratt
Cockerell	Palmer
Elliot	Phillips
Erskine	Taylor
Grey	White
Goldingham	Willock
Gough	

The destination of Mr. Henry E. Cockerell, late a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 1 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 9th Dec., 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

George Charles Depree.
 George Miller Dobbin.
 Clement John Mead.
 Thomas Eden Dickens.
 John Percivall.
 Patrick Charles Anderson.
 Mordaunt Martin Fitzgerald.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Charles Nassau Tucker, *Indus*, 20th Sept.
William Henry Macnaghten, do. do.
Augustus Joseph Boulton, *Indus*, 20th Nov.
George Keith Swinton, *Ripon*, 20th Dec.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
William Lucas Gordon Morris, *Sutlej*, 27th Sept.
Edward Speke, do. do.

To rank from the 9th Dec. 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

George Bowen Cassan Simpson.
John Robert Simpson.
Ralph Arthur Frederick William Ellis.
Augustus Willes.
Henry Roche Osborn.
Francis Arthur Wodehouse.
Mervyn Archdall Humphrys.
John Carstairs McNeill.
Edward Henry Cassan Simpson.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1850, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

Lestock Alexander Boileau (appointed 16th Oct.), overland, 20th Oct.
George Earnest Ekins (appointed 18th Nov.), overland, 20th Nov.
Edward Thornbrough Sadler (appointed 15th Nov.), overland, 20th Nov.
William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan (ditto), do. do.
Charles Wemyss Havelock, abroad (para. appointed 20th Nov.), paras. *via* Marseilles, 25th Nov.
George Hamilton Eardley Howard, abroad (ditto), do. do.
Henry Lawrence Williams, abroad (ditto), do. do.
George Rees Kemp, abroad (ditto), do. do.
Robert Charles O'Dowd, abroad (ditto), do. do.
Eugene Impey, abroad (ditto), do. do.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Edward Chapman, *Ripon*, 20th Dec.
Gilbert James Pasley, do. do.
Clarence Comyn Taylor, do. do.
Henry John Revell Low, do. do.
Charles Ferguson Sharpe, do. do.
William Edward Russell Roberts, do. do.
Arthur Gordon, do. do.
George Wightman Baird, do. do.
Thomas Edward Vander Gucht, do. do.
Brooke Rynd Chambers, do. do.
Philip Henry Farrell Harris, do. do.
James Vere Hunt, do. do.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.—

Henry Reginald Buttanshaw, abroad, para. *via* Marseilles, 24th Dec.

Note.—The appointment of this gentleman was advised in the Court's military despatch, dated 24th Dec. 1850, No. 139, in which he was described as "Henry Buttanshaw," but whose Christian names have since been ascertained to be "Henry Reginald."

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Alexander Key, *Soubahdar*, 28th Dec.
Julius James Greene, do. do.

(No. 1 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

John Edwin Cathcart, M.D., *Indus*, 20th Sept.
Henry Francis Williams, M.D., *Indus*, 20th Nov.
Edward John Vivian, do. do.
James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M.D., do. do.
Henry Smyth Lockett, do. do.

(No. 1 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 9th Dec. 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order,

provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

George Walton Onslow.
William D'Oyly Kerrich.
Archibald Robertson Gloag.
Richard Aufrère Baker.
Charles Walker Martin.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Claude Clerk, *Ripon*, 20th Oct.
William James Morris, *Indus*, 20th Nov.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

John George Powles, *Ripon*, 20th Oct.

To rank from the 9th Dec. 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

John Forster Haworth.
William Peyton.
John Shaw Steuart.
Francis Augustus Brett.
John Samuel Smith.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1850, agreeably to Court's resolution of 4th December, 1833, and in the following order, viz.—
John Alfred Ellis (appointed 30th Oct.), *Gloriana*, 31st Oct.

John FitzCharles Lock Harris (appointed 6th Nov.), overland, 20th Nov.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Charles Henry Maude, *Ripon*, 20th Dec.
William Wynter, do. do.
Henry Edward Mottet, do. do.
Maxwell Sinclair Fox, do. do.
James Saumarez Brock, do. do.
George Nesbitt Stephens, do. do.

(No. 1 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

John Thomas Williams, *Ripon*, 20th Dec.

(No. 1 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 8th Dec. 1848, the day on which he passed his public examination, and next below Mr. Alexander Davidson, who is detained in this country by sickness, viz.—

John Archibald Ballard (quitted Chatham 2nd July, 1850), *Gilmore*, 24th Sept.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 9th Dec. 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Edward John Wrench.
Thomas Bridges Heathorn.
Ashmead John Billamore.
Francis Hemming.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

John Archibald Pym, *Indus*, 29th Sept.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the 9th Dec. 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Francis Vizard.
Frederick Breese Salmon.
Arthur Soppitt.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1850, agreeably to the Court's orders of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

Stewart Fellows (appointed 2nd Oct.), overland, 29th Oct.

James Arthur Gayer, abroad (para. appointed 20th Nov.), para. via Marseilles, 25th Nov.

Henry Close, abroad (ditto), do. do.

Thomas Bell (appointed 27th Nov.), overland, 29th Nov.

Alexander Wardrop (appointed 20th Nov.), do. do.

William Henry Stanley (appointed 27th Nov.), do. do.

Augustus George Stanley (appointed 20th Nov.), do. do.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

George Ralph Collier Westropp, *Ripon*, 20th Dec.

Hamilton Mackenzie Simpson, do. do.

Kenelm Neave, do. do.

Joshua Havelock, do. do.

D'Arcy William Jopp, do. do.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of that dated 31st Dec. 1849.)

From the date of the transmission of the Court's despatch advising his appointment.—

The Rev. Arthur Henry David Smith Moore, 7th Feb. 1850.

From the date of sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded.—

The Rev. John Blomefield, B.A., *Nile*, 2nd June, 1850.

The Rev. William James Jay, M.A., *Sutlej*, 27th Sept. 1850.

The Rev. John Edward Wharton Rotton, M.A., overland, 20th Nov. 1850.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of that dated 31st Dec. 1849.)

From the date of sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded.—

The Rev. Richard Firth, M.A., *Trafalgar*, 19th Aug. 1850.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of that dated 31st Dec. 1849.)

From the date of sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded.—

The Rev. Edward Newton Dickinson, *Earl of Balcarras*, 29th July, 1850.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 10TH JAN. 1851.

Bengal 3rd Light Dragoons.—Capt. James Grant (2nd), from half-pay unattached, to be captain (repaying the difference), v. Brevet-Major John Richard Blagden Hale, who exchanges. Dated 10th Jan. 1851. Lieut. Henry Wood to be capt. by purchase, v. Grant, who retires. Dated 10th Jan. 1851. Cornet Augustus Barton White, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Wood. Dated 10th Jan. 1851.

18th Foot.—Capt. John Borrow, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be capt. v. Kenyon, who exchanges. Dated 10th Jan. 1851. Capt. John Cormick, from the 40th Foot, to be capt. v. Graves, who exchanges. Dated 10th Jan. 1851.

22nd Foot.—Lieut. John Charles Hamilton Parks, from the 73th Foot, to be lieut. v. Butt, who exchanges. Dated 8th Nov. 1850.

61st Foot.—Assist.-surgeon William Briscoe, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist.-surgeon, v. Lucas, deceased. Dated 10th Jan. 1851.

70th Foot.—Lieut. William Bellers, from the 50th Foot, to be lieut. v. Gray, who exchanges. Dated 10th Jan. 1851.

75th Foot.—Lieut. Augustus James Beaufort Lochlan Butt, from the 22nd Foot, to be lieut. v. Parks, who exchanges. Dated 8th Nov. 1850.

A Chinese moral writer, inculcating discretion in speaking, says: "He who created all things, in forming man, gave him two hands, two ears, and two eyes, and but one tongue, implying that he should see, hear, and do a great deal, but say little. His tongue is closely shut up in his mouth, the teeth being a wall, the lips suburbs, the beard palisades: so that the tongue is, as it were, trebly guarded."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 3rd Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MARINE CANVAS,
PIG IRON,—also
PITCH and TAR;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 22nd day of January, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, for the Election of a Director of the said Company, in the room of George Lyall, Esq., who hath disqualified.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 15th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 63 tons of Dead Weight (Coals only).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 15th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 277 tons of Dead Weight.

100 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 29th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CORDAGE,—also,
FILES and RUBBERS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 29th day of January, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

MORE than twenty years have elapsed since you placed me in the honourable office of a Director of the East-India Company.

During that period, many questions deeply involving your interests, the interests of the British nation and those of the people of India, have come under discussion—to all of them I have given my best consideration, and on all I have delivered an honest and unbiassed opinion.

For the rights of my constituents I trust I have been zealously watchful, and for the welfare and happiness of the people of India, I feel that I have ever cherished the deepest regard, and laboured with untiring industry.

Your approbation and continued confidence, as manifested by repeated re-elections, I have felt and valued greatly; and when through your kindness I returned to the Direction in April last, I indulged a hope that renewed health would enable me to discharge the important duties of a Director as heretofore. That hope, however, has not been fully realized, and I therefore think it right to surrender into your hands the trust so kindly conferred, rather than retain it when enfeebled health must necessarily diminish the power of exertion.

In announcing to you this step, I have a parting duty to perform of the most pleasing kind, that of tendering my best wishes for the continued prosperity of India under the administration of the East-India Company, and my warmest thanks for your kind and long-continued support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
GEORGE LYALL.

Park Crescent, January 15, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

A Vacancy having occurred in the management of your affairs, by the retirement of your much respected Director, Mr. Lyall, I hasten to apprise you that it is my intention, in fulfilment of my pledge, to proceed to the ballot at the ensuing election.

Deeply thankful for the promises of support which I have received from so numerous a body of the proprietors, as to justify the most confident expectation of success, I respectfully solicit all those who, though kindly disposed to favour my pretensions, have not yet declared themselves, now to honour me with intimation of their purpose.

The day of election is fixed for the 29th instant, and I will lose no time in forwarding to my friends who may desire them, letters of attorney, to enable them to vote by proxy.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
WILLIAM DENT.

London Tavern, January 16, 1851.

P.S. My Committee meet daily at the London Tavern, and will thankfully receive intimation of any change of residence, or other communications.

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Alexander, R., Esq.
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Bair, Captain
Bosanquet, T. W., Esq.
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TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of intimating that it is not my intention to contest the seat in your Direction, rendered vacant by the retirement of George Lyall, Esq.

At the same time I have the honour to inform you, that from the satisfactory progress of my canvass, I am enabled to pledge myself most positively to go to the ballot upon the next vacancy; and I am happy to add, that, through the kind exertions of my friends, I shall do so with a perfect confidence of success.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
JOHN HARVEY ASTELL.

6, Vigo-street, Regent-street, January 15, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

A VACANCY having occurred in the East-India Direction, by the retirement of Mr. Lyall, I have the honour to announce to you that, in accordance with the intimation contained in my letter of the 1st of August last, it is my intention to proceed to the ballot, which is fixed for the 29th instant, and I respectfully solicit the votes and support of such proprietors as have not yet declared themselves. My Committee will meet daily at the London Tavern, where the attendance of my friends is earnestly requested.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CARNAC MORRIS.

Committee Room, London Tavern, January 15, 1851.

P.S. It is particularly requested that any recent change of residence may be notified to the Committee.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE resignation of Mr. Lyall having caused a vacancy in the East-India Direction, I beg to say that it is my intention to proceed to the ballot, in accordance with the announcement which I had the honour of making to you in July last.

To those friends who have kindly promised me their support, I desire to return my grateful acknowledgments, and to solicit the continuance of their exertions in my favour.

To those proprietors who have not yet declared themselves, I renew my earnest solicitations for the honour of their votes and interest at the ensuing election, which is fixed for Wednesday, the 29th inst.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,
DUDLEY COULTS MARJORIBANKS.

P.S. Mr. D. C. Marjoribanks' Committee sit daily at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and his supporters are respectfully requested to apprise them of any changes in their residences, and of their wishes as to the mode of voting, whether by proxy or in person, that in the former case the necessary papers may be duly forwarded to them.

London Tavern, January 16, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I BEG respectfully to announce to you that it is not my intention to present myself to you as a Candidate for a Seat in the Court of Directors, on the occasion of the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Lyall. I take this opportunity of returning my best thanks to those proprietors who have honoured me by communicating to me their approval of the grounds upon which I have asked their suffrages, and of soliciting the support of those who have not yet favoured me by such declaration.

The reception which my claims have hitherto met with affords me ample encouragement steadily to continue my canvass, and I trust that, through your kindness, I may find myself at no very distant period in a position to come to the ballot with every prospect of success.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
L. R. REID.

20, Hyde Park-square, January 15, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE resignation of Mr. Lyall has occasioned a vacancy in the Board of Direction of your affairs.

It would be premature at this early stage of my canvass to advert to the period when I may come to the ballot, but I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my grateful thanks for the support and encouragement I have already received.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. R. CAMPBELL.

10, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, January 15, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

A VACANCY having occurred in consequence of the resignation of your esteemed Director, Mr. LYALL, I take the liberty of again presenting myself to your notice.

The considerable accession of votes upon which I may fairly calculate after the ensuing election determines me, notwithstanding the very favourable reception by which I have been hitherto encouraged in my canvass, to postpone, for a short time only, an appeal to the ballot.

In the interval, be assured that I shall spare no exertion to obtain for myself the honourable distinction of a seat in the Court of Directors, to which I look forward with increasing confidence.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Your obliged and obedient servant,
FREDERIC MILLETT.

Woodhill, Ripley, Surrey,
15th January, 1851.

COMPLETION OF THE

NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

On the 1st of February, 1847, the publication of "The National Cyclopædia" was commenced. On the 1st of February, 1851, the Work will be completed, in Forty-eight Parts and Twelve Volumes.

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The Completion of the Work will involve a very extensive demand for sets. The Twelve Volumes are stereotyped; but it is not an easy operation to reproduce a book of more than six thousand pages, and impossible to do so, without delay, if previous notice is withheld. The Publisher, therefore, most earnestly requests that persons desirous of becoming purchasers of the complete Cyclopædia, print Three Pounds, in Twelve Volumes, strongly bound in cloth, or Three Pounds Twelve Shillings handsomely half-bound in calf, will intimate their intention to their respective Booksellers immediately.

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Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year
20	On or before 9th of May, 1844.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30		1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
50		1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
60	1844.	1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

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Friday, Jan. 17, 1851.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria*, with the mails, left Bombay on the 3rd of January, made Aden on the 12th, and arrived at Suez on the 19th. The mails were forwarded on to Alexandria, whither port they left (per *Merlin*), and reached Malta on the 26th, whence they were conveyed (per *Medina*) to Marseilles, arriving on the 31st ult.

The *Oriental*, with the London Mail of December 24, left Suez January 8, for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 4.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Dec. 25 | Madras Dec. 27
Bombay Jan. 3

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

AFFAIRS of domestic interest form the staple of the news brought from India by the present mail. The chief incident is the promulgation of a Farewell Order of Sir Charles Napier, which exhibits in a very humiliating point of view the conduct of certain officers of the Indian army, whose debts, he says, "are no less injurious to the fair fame of the military profession, than discreditable to their regiments, and ruinous to themselves." This severe exposure,—not less necessary than severe,—has called forth discordant opinions from the Indian press. The *Bombay Times*, the harshest critic of the general policy of Sir Charles, bestows the highest praise upon this, "one of the most tremendous lectures ever published,—the more cutting and tremendous in that it is almost all of it true." It adds:—

"It is probably not yet generally known to the European reader, that the personal liabilities of the British officers in India to their various creditors exceed a million sterling; that four-fifths of our subalterns are in debt; and that the civil service is still worse in this way than the military. This woeful state of matters, with all the sad train of deplorable consequences attendant on it, is almost entirely due to habits of selfish or sensual indulgence, and gross personal extravagance, which have for many years past been creeping in amongst us—to horse-racing, and other varieties of gambling: balls and dinners on a scale met with at home only amongst the nobility—the use *ad libitum* of champagne and other expensive liquors,—with, at the presidency, house-rents and equipages double or triple what can be afforded. That these things are not the result of low pay, is evident from the fact that young civilians, who receive twice or thrice as much as young soldiers, get just so much the more deeply and rapidly entangled, whereas large bodies of non-commissioned officers make money from their pay."

The *Lahore Chronicle* observes, "If all the orders of his Excellency, and all his acts, had borne the impress of this valedictory address, glorious indeed would have been the command of Sir Charles Napier." On the other hand, the *Bombay Telegraph* characterizes the Order as "marked by a spirit of acerbity and even of rashness;" observing that Sir Charles "generalizes in such coarse though vague language upon the disgrace and infamy attached to indebtedness, as to render his strictures harmless and without distinct application to the guilty parties;" whilst the *Delhi Gazette* is of opinion that, were not the Order a privileged communication, "actions for libel might lie against the ex-Commander of the Bengal Army."

Sir Charles was received with a kind greeting at Ferozepore, on the 9th December, the troops being drawn up in line alongside the road for his reception.

"Arrangements were made to distinguish Sir Charles from the numerous parties of horsemen coming in the same direction, who, with elephants, camels, cart and foot passengers, made such a dust, that the first gun, announcing his arrival, had fired before any of the 3,000 men awaiting him had caught a glimpse of his person. No sooner, however, did the veteran catch the sound, than he put spurs

to his horse, and dashed, with the whole cavalcade of his staff, down on the troops, like an eagle stooping on his prey. He was met by the presentation of arms, and three cheers, along the whole line. Sir Charles rode leisurely down two-thirds of the line, when, either to save time, or to indulge a natural impatience of inactivity, he started again, and wheeling sharply round the left flank, amidst clouds of dust, in which half his *cortège* was lost, he dashed along the rear, and round to the front again, and would have put the troops in movement, had the time and ground permitted; but, on consideration, they were dismissed with an expression of his Excellency's approbation of their appearance."

On the 10th, at a dinner given by the 87th Fusiliers, at which upwards of fifty persons sat down, Sir Charles, in reply to a toast, alluded to his having, when quite a boy, been connected with the 87th, and concluded by proposing the health of their colonel, Lord Gough, "than whom," he remarked, "a worthier or a more truly noble-minded man does not breathe." Sir Charles said he had long known Lord Gough more or less, but that lately he had had opportunity to become better acquainted with his real character, and he would repeat, "a more amiable or a more noble-minded man did not exist."

In the reports of what fell from Sir Charles that evening, it is stated that he passed high encomia upon the native army, remarking, that he had often heard comparisons drawn between the officers of the two services,—the Royal and the Company's; but he could find no difference—he had always found the same spirit in both—the officers of the Sepoy Army in the day of action outstripping their men to the front, and the men themselves, the best in the world to support H. M.'s troops; that though he had led into action men from the three presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, he had *never* seen one of them flinch from his duty; that, Ferozepore being the last station in which he would appear as Commander-in-Chief, he was glad of having an opportunity to express, in a Queen's mess, his high esteem of the Indian army; "to have done so at other tables might have seemed flattery; but here he felt more at liberty to speak freely."

Sir Charles embarked on the *Sutlej*, at Ferozepore, on the 18th December, for Kurrachee, where he would embark on the *Moozuffer* steam frigate. He was expected at Bombay on the 8th or 10th January, in time to proceed to Europe by the steamer of the 17th.

The Governor-General had left Lahore, on his way to Wuzeerabad, where he was to meet Maharajah Golab Singh on the 24th December. On the 18th he had reached Serokee, six miles only from the place of meeting. The Maharajah arrived at Sealkote, from Jumoo, on the 19th, and was expected to be at Wuzeerabad by the 22nd. He was to wait on the Governor-General on the 24th, and his visit was to be returned on the 26th. On the 27th there was to be a grand review of the British troops; and this was to be followed, on the 28th, by a review of the troops in attendance on the Maharajah.

There had been but little abatement of the sickness at Lahore. It will be seen from details given elsewhere, that the number in hospital had slightly diminished, but the number of deaths had increased. Ninety-five men in the 1st European Fusiliers had died of the disease, and that regiment has altogether lost 139 men during the last ten months. At Peshawur the sickness was decreasing; the number in hospital, which had been upwards of 2,600, is now below 1,400. The mortality here had not been great. Arrangements are being made for improving, as far as possible, the location of the troops; the greater part of the garrison of

Lahore are to be moved from Anarkulee to Meer Meer and it is said that Loodianah is to be given up as a military station, on account of its insalubrity, and because it is now no longer a frontier town.

The Punjab police arrangements are tending towards completion. The force is to consist of six battalions; Major N. Chamberlain is to be superintendent. Besides the infantry, there will be a mounted force of about 2,700 men, and three subaltern officers are to be appointed, with the designation of "Lieutenants of Police," who are not, however, to be attached to any specific corps, but to move about as occasion may require.

The only occurrence reported of a political character is an outbreak amongst the tribes on the north-eastern frontier, noticed by the *Englishman* some time since, and of which that journal gives the following as the latest particulars:—

"About 500 troops, with several officers and the head-quarters of the Assam Light Infantry, are engaged in operations against the Angami Nagas. These people have been a long time engaged in plundering their neighbours, and laying waste all the villages round them, including those of another Naga tribe, which is partly under British authority, and partly independent. It has been nearly exterminated by the Angami tribe. We have heard that these people's incursions were reported so long ago as 1835; and an attempt was made to restrain them in 1839. Since that time scarcely a cold season has passed without a military party being sent into the hills in order to overawe these marauders, and convince them that they are not beyond the strong arm of the British Government. This plan seems to have been effectual, and the villages within British territory were completely protected from plunder and murder till about two years ago. About that time, we know not by whose advice, a native was placed on the hills as a sort of superintendent or darogah. He had a small military force at his disposal. This man had previously lived among the Nagas, though we believe himself of Hindoostan, and he seems to have been selected for his knowledge of the country and firmness of character. A great object in placing him in the hills was to put an end to the blood-feuds, so common among the tribes. In this he did not succeed, whether from partiality in seeking personal advantage, or because the attempt was prematurely made, seems uncertain. Be that as it may, his interference was resisted, and terminated in his being murdered one night, seven or eight sepoy and coolies being killed, and about thirty wounded at the same time. The affairs of the Punjab being then unsettled, Government did not punish this crime at the time; but last year a party was sent to the hills under Lieutenants Campbell and Vincent. They were well received by a clan, being one-half of the inhabitants of Mozomah, a large village where the Darogah was killed; the other half-clan under their chief retired, and took up a strong position on a neighbouring height.

"Shortly after this, Lieut. Vincent proceeded south to meet the political agent from Munipore, as had been previously arranged; but by some misunderstanding, when Lieut. Vincent arrived at the place appointed, the political agent was found to have started on his return the day before. Lieut. Vincent fell sick, and was obliged to leave the hills. On his way down he met Lieut. Campbell with all his party in retreat. He had previously gone out to enforce the obedience of a large neighbouring village allied to the hostile party of Mozomah. The enemy were on the watch, and the detachment left by Lieut. Campbell not wide awake, for the village of Mozomah was burnt down in the night, and he lost all his supplies in the fire; so that it became necessary, for the safety of his party, to retire at once to the depôts at Dhemapore below the hills. The unfortunate people who had favoured the British force, stated to be about three hundred, including women and children, were obliged to accompany him for protection, abandoning all their cattle and whatever property they had saved from the fire. At Dhemapore these officers met Capt. Butler, who had come over from Nowgong to see what was going on, and he thought it proper to return to Nowgong immediately. Some of the villagers proceeded to Gowhatty, to beg the government agent to do something towards restoring them their village. Lieut. Vincent, though still very ill, volunteered to return with a party to retake the village, and to protect it with a small detachment, that this friendly tribe might be enabled to cultivate their fields in security. It was late in the season, viz. February, and the party was overtaken by heavy rain, but nevertheless re-occupied the village, and Lieut. Vincent volunteered to remain there through the rains, which offer was accepted. He has remained there all the year, until the commencement of the dry season permitted a re-inforcement to be sent to him. The friendly tribe being supported by others, was enabled to supply itself and the detachment with grain through the rains.

"When the hostile clan retired to the heights, they erected a

stockade on a ridge very difficult of access, and having obtained some muskets, which appear to have been recently introduced among the Munniporees and Cacharees, they were enabled to maintain their defences against the parties sent to attack them by Lieut. Campbell. These defences, we hear, have since been greatly strengthened, for it was not considered prudent to permit the small force under Lieut. Vincent to undertake offensive operations, but to wait quietly for guns. We heard some time ago that these had been sent up, under Capt. Reid, of the Artillery. Indeed, it was reported that a large force of infantry was about to proceed to the North-eastern frontier, but the rumour was either unfounded or the intention abandoned.

"The principal object of the present campaign is to capture the defences above mentioned, and it is expected that when the Nagas find their fortifications untenable, they will break up their party and come to terms, the chief having already shown signs of being very tired of the war. A reinforcement has been sent up, and it is supposed to be the determination of Government to use the opportunity of putting an end to the predatory incursions of the Nagas. If they are not effectually put down at once, the task will be far more formidable when they become, as they assuredly will, possessed of a sufficient stock of fire-arms. The country is extremely difficult, covered with thick forests, and full of abrupt declivities, so that troops could hardly penetrate against resolute defenders thoroughly acquainted with the country. Should these people be completely subdued, it will be necessary to appoint officers to manage the country, or else in a few years they will assuredly return to their predatory habits."

The journalist describes these men as a fine, bold, active people, fond of traffic and barter, and desirous of making money. Their number is estimated at 100,000. It is added that General Whish was about to proceed to Assam on a tour of inspection, and that it will depend on his report whether or not more troops will be ordered to that quarter.

The other troublesome eastern frontier tribes, the Kookers, were at last disposed to be quiet, and five of their chiefs had offered to submit, and to give hostages for keeping the peace towards the inhabitants of the British territories.

Nothing certain is known respecting the course the Government of India will take towards recovering from the Nizam the large sum of money due by him to the East-India Company's Treasury. The *Bombay Telegraph* states that an affair in the Nizam's country at Ryemoo had terminated successfully. The refractory killedar, who held out against the detachment of the contingent sent against him, had surrendered, the fort having been invested for ten days. "The Brigadier (Beatson) in command of the force issued on the following day a very complimentary order to the officers and men, praising their steadiness under a heavy and galling fire directed upon them whilst in the jungle surrounding the fort. The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army was at Secunderabad after the affair took place. The fort is in the Ellichpore district. Sir George Berkeley has since returned to Madras."

The Presidential and Mofussil papers are occupied with the exposures connected with the affairs of the North-West Bank of India. "This was one of the many establishments," observes the *Bombay Times*, "got up on the principle that it was better for officers who would have loans, to borrow from each other through the medium of a bank, which charged fair rates of interest and no more, than from the native usurer. The promoters of these seem to have thought it possible so to manage matters as that the self-same parties should be both borrowers and lenders, and the stock which was paid up,—a considerable portion of it was never paid at all,—was so far money borrowed from the bank itself: for this nine per cent. interest was charged, and dividends fluctuating betwixt six and seven were allowed. It must seem almost incredible at home, yet it is a fact not the less, that scarcely is there a joint-stock company

amongst us that does not present us with similar things to these; and the practice is almost universal amongst those desirous of speculating, yet unprovided with the means, to borrow in the bazaar, or from the banks, money at nine or ten per cent. to be embarked in copartneries where dividends of six or seven are the best ever dreamed of! The chance of stock running up and the shares selling at premium, is one motive to such folly: another is, that a temporary accommodation is by this means sometimes attained—for other purposes than those of speculation. The Meerut, like the Benares Bank proprietors, had partaken largely of these things, and a long series of frauds, falsehoods, fabricated books and delusive balance-sheets, are exposed, such as ought to send scores of those who rank as officers and gentlemen to a penal settlement."

Major Angelo, the late Secretary of the Bank, in a letter addressed to the proprietors, strongly denies that he has misappropriated the funds, and calls for an audit, which would show, he says, that his conduct to the Bank is unimpeachable. He makes the following singular declaration:—

"Had I published the extent of possible losses, which amounted to about eighteen lacs of rupees, at the crisis, and those losses, with one exception, not caused by any imprudence of mine, it would have created a panic; a run upon the bank must have followed; the assets could not have been realized in time to meet it, and would have been greatly depreciated from the necessity of early realization at any sacrifice. This would not only have brought down the bank, but possibly have involved the shareholders individually in ruin."

The intelligence from the presidencies may be summed up in a brief space. At Calcutta, the arrival of Jung Bahadur from his mission to Europe, on the 19th December, had created some interest. He was to proceed in about a week to Katmandhu, the court of which he would astonish by the narrative of his travels. The affair between the Government and Joteepersaud, the commissariat contractor, attracts public attention. We have inserted in another column some details of this affair, and some remarks upon it by the *Englishman*, the accuracy of which is in some quarters impugned. Public opinion appears, however, strongly against the Government. "It is admitted," observes the *Hurkaru*, "that Joteepersaud may be guilty of some of the offences; but the fact of immense sums being long owing to him is undoubted, and ugly suspicions are excited by the harsh way in which he is treated, dragged, as he has been, from the precincts of an independent tribunal to which he had appealed, to be tried in the Courts subject to his debtor and prosecutor. This unfavourable feeling is encouraged further by the exuberant zeal displayed by the Company's servants in their master's cause, and for the discomfort and annoyance of his adversaries."

The Act enabling the Government to take land for the railway had been passed and promulgated. It is thereby enacted, that any railway made under the sanction of Government is a public work, and that—

"The persons employed in any public work, with their servants and workmen, may enter upon any land for surveying the ground, and in the case of a road, canal, or railway for setting out the intended line thereof, and in the case of any intended road, canal, or railway, may mark the intended line by cutting a trench, or placing landmarks along the line; and, where otherwise, the survey cannot be completed, and the line marked, may, with the sanction of the government or of any officer appointed by government for this purpose, cut down and clear away any part of any jungle or top of trees in the direction of the intended line. Provided that no person shall enter the cartilage of any house under colour of this Act without consent of the occupier, unless between sunrise and sunset, and after due notice given to such occupier."

At Bombay, Sir John Grey, who arrived on the 19th

was installed on the 30th December into the offices of Commander-in-Chief and second member of Council, and on the following day, a splendid entertainment, consisting of a dinner and a ball and supper, was given in the Town-hall to his predecessor, Sir W. Cotton, which was attended by the whole *élite* of the community. The affairs of the railway at that Presidency were proceeding favourably. The first shipment of rails had arrived, and tenders for the sleepers had been advertised for. The railway committee having applied to Government for permission to extend their surveys towards the Ghauts, and beyond Callian (the limits of their existing contract with Government), the answer was to the effect, that the Government had no objection to the surveys being so extended, but that they could not allow the 5 per cent. interest on any money specially spent on surveys beyond the limits contemplated by the existing contract.

There is nothing worthy of note in the intelligence from the other parts of the East.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major R. S. Wilkinson, K.H., at Phillimore-place, Kensington, Jan. 26.

BENGAL.—Capt. L. R. Keane, inv. estab. at Ferozepore, Dec. 13; Capt. F. Martin, pens. estab. at Agra, aged 73, Dec. 7.

MADRAS.—Lieut. A. J. Cattley, 1st Eur. fus. at Bellary, Dec. 14; Capt. H. R. Nuthall, 23rd N.I. at Mooltan, Dec. 8.

BENGAL.

THE CASE OF JOTEEPERSAUD.

The memorial of Lalla Joteepersaud to the President of the Council of India contains, amongst others, the following allegations:—

"That he is ready to admit that he has made large profits on his transactions with the Government, but is prepared to prove, on any fair investigation of his accounts, that such profits have been perfectly legitimate; that he was the contractor for the supply of grain, stores, &c. &c., to the army during the Cabool campaign, and during the Sutledge campaign, and the Punjab campaign, and that his accounts for all three campaigns are, to this hour, unadjusted and unsettled; that, according to vouchers and documents in his possession, the Government owes him about 57 lacs of rupees, exclusive of interest, and of Government paper and Bank Stock deposited by him as security for the faithful performance of his contracts, to the extent of five lacs of rupees; that in March, 1849, a convicted felon, by name Buldeo Sing, then under sentence of imprisonment in the Agra jail, from which place he has subsequently made his escape, sent to him a message, to the effect that, if he would give him (Buldeo Sing) a certain sum of money, he would not inform against him; that having nothing to fear, the memorialist refused to hold any communication with Buldeo Sing, who thereupon caused a petition to be presented to the cantonment magistrate at Agra, accusing the memorialist of making overcharges in his accounts respecting bullocks hired for the carriage of grain; that Buldeo Sing, when called upon to prove the accusation he had brought against the memorialist, admitted that he could not prove it, and that his charge was founded on hearsay, upon which statement his petition was accordingly dismissed by the cantonment magistrate; that Buldeo Sing a second time applied to him for money, and threatened that in the event of refusal he would cause the memorialist further trouble; that he again refused to hold any communication with Buldeo Sing; that Buldeo Sing then addressed a petition to the Military Board, when one member of that Board, contrary to the advice of the other members, recommended that, on the petition of the informer, an investigation should be instituted; that the matter was subsequently referred to the President in Council, and in January, 1850, an order was passed to the effect that the civil authorities in Agra should inquire into the truth of the charges brought by Buldeo Sing against the memorialist; that the depositions of the memorialist's gomastahs and servants (which had been taken in his

absence) were then read over, and the memorialist was required to state what he knew regarding the hire of certain Brinjaree bullocks; that having afforded every information in his power, the memorialist begged that he might be permitted to return to his business, which was greatly prejudiced by his absence, but this request was refused, and he was informed that if he left Agra he would be brought back thana by thana—a mode of transit usually adopted when criminals are conveyed from one station to another; that a system of oppression was then resorted to, and a means of obtaining 'confessions' and 'evidence' adopted, which has had no parallel since the days of the Inquisition in Spain; that one Ghunseeram, a gomastah of the memorialist, who had charge of a most important dépôt with the army of the Punjab, was seized about eight koss from Bareilly, when on his way to Agra, and there imprisoned at Bareilly upon no charge whatsoever; that one Dhowaney Doss, a Brinjaree bullock proprietor, was kept in confinement in the joint-magistrate's own compound for twenty-five days, and urged daily to recant a deposition which he had previously sworn to in Court, in disproof of the charges brought against the memorialist, the said Dhowaney Doss having sworn that he had supplied and received payment for 7,000 bullocks, he was ordered to swear that he had supplied only 5,000 bullocks; that the memorialist having been detained at Agra for about two months against his will, made an application through his counsel that he might be permitted to leave that station, and look after his affairs, which had fallen into very serious confusion; that after much difficulty such application was granted, on condition of the memorialist entering into personal recognizances for Rs. 20,000, to appear at Agra when called upon; that having been thus released from Agra, he was advised to bring an action in her Majesty's Supreme Court for the amount of his claims against the Government, where any question of fraud would be speedily brought to an issue, and he relieved from the suspense and vexation with which he was threatened in the Mofussil Court; that in pursuance of such advice, he repaired to Calcutta, and on the 3rd October his attorneys served the attorney for the East-India Company with a notice of proceedings for the recovery of the balance due to him, amounting to Rs. 57,79,239, with interest, and that this suit is in progress; that the contract for the army of the Punjab, out of which the accusation has sprung, was forced upon him by Major Ramsay, deputy joint commissary-general, who refused to listen to the memorialist's reasons for not wishing to take a third contract, those reasons being that the Cabool accounts and the Sutledge accounts were still unsettled, and there was no knowing when he would get paid his money; that the army of the Punjab was assembling at Ferozepore, and no arrangements for the supplies had been made up to the 15th October, the date on which Major Ramsay sent for the memorialist in Meerut, and insisted on his entering on his work instantly, as there was not one moment to be lost; that the memorialist proceeded to Ferozepore, and made such speedy arrangements, that the army was enabled to march at the time appointed; that the memorialist, as in the campaign of the Sutledge, accompanied the army, and in times of the greatest difficulty and danger provided the troops, European and native, with all that they required, as will be seen from the certificate of Lord Gough, of which the following is a copy: 'Although the financial arrangements of Lalla Joteepersaud have not come under my observation, and I can offer no opinion on them, I bear willing testimony to his zealous services and great exertions as principal commissariat agent with every army I have commanded in India. In the Gwalior, Sutledge, and Punjab campaigns, I had much reason to be satisfied with the commissariat arrangements; no difficulties, however great, rendered it necessary to put the troops on half rations; and I deem it due to the respectable character of Joteepersaud to add my testimonial to the many and most creditable ones he now holds from his immediate superiors, as well as other officers of high standing.' "

This unfortunate contractor's case has given rise to an act of official tyranny on the part of a Company's servant, which shows clearly how this country would be governed if the desired object of getting rid of all independent Englishmen could be accomplished. The contractor, accompanied by his counsel, took the road to Agra, but being accidentally delayed a few days longer than the date on which he had given security to appear, the magistrate at Agra, Mr. Martin Richard Gubbins, caused his house to be forcibly entered, and property taken away to meet the penalty of half the recognizances which the said Gubbins chose illegally to inflict. Not satisfied with this, he seized the property of Mr. Lang, the prisoner's counsel, who had joined him in the recognizances. The security having been given to the Supreme Court, the authority of that tribunal was necessary to legalize any proceedings, but Mr. Gubbins, fortified by the Dal-

house Act, which secures impunity to ignorance and malice, has displayed a vigour beyond the law against a man who has for years been vainly asking for payment for the food furnished to the army during the several campaigns in Cabul and the Punjab. — *Englishman*.

THE RAILWAY.

We understand that the final direction of our first railway is not yet decided on. Major Kennedy has three lines under his consideration; the first through Pundooah and Burdwan, direct to Mirzapore; the second through Pundooah to Burdwan, and thence to Rajmahal; the third through Pundooah and the coal districts, to Rajmahal. Should the second line be adopted, a branch rail will be constructed by the East-India Railway Company to the Collieries.

Major Kennedy's report will be submitted for the consideration of the Governor-General, by whom it will be referred for final decision to the Court of Directors. In the mean time what is certain, is that the railway is to go to Pundooah, a distance of about 40 miles, so that no time will be lost by the reference home, as the construction of that portion of the line will probably require two years; though we have learned with great pleasure that Major Kennedy advocates, as we expected, single lines and the cheapest plans of construction, consistent with efficiency. This is a great point; and we congratulate the community on the appointment of an officer whose views are so rational and practical to the office of consulting engineer to the Government, to preside over the great work of introducing railways into this country.

The committee, associated for the purpose of establishing a company to carry out the project of a railway from the collieries, have had an interview with Major Kennedy, at which a good deal of highly interesting information on the subject of our railways was elicited. We learn that Major Kennedy expressed himself much pleased with the project of these gentlemen, and considered the views promulgated by them to be perfectly sound and practical; but as it is now certain that the East-India Railway Company will provide a railway from the collieries, either a branch or main line, there is no occasion of course for any special company for the purpose; and the functions of the committee are at an end. We hear that they were much gratified by what they heard from Major Kennedy. — *Hurkaru*, Dec. 24.

The act "for giving additional facilities for public works," authorizing the taking of land for railways, was passed on the 20th December.

MR. THOMAS BRACKEN.

MR. BRACKEN, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in Calcutta, originally came to this country as a cavalry cadet, and left the army to join the house of Alexander & Co., of which he was for some years the most active partner. At the time of the failure of that house, Mr. Bracken was in England, and soon after his return to India, was appointed secretary of the Bank of Bengal, being the first person not a member of the civil service who has held that appointment. The confidence thus placed in Mr. Bracken's business talents and integrity, under the circumstances in which he was placed, is a sufficient proof of the esteem he enjoyed in this community. He retired about four years ago, intending to remain in England, with the reasonable expectation of enjoying many years of comfort, but his health suddenly gave way under a paralytic affection, and he returned to Calcutta last year, under the persuasion that the climate to which he had been so long accustomed would benefit him. In this it is to be feared he was disappointed, and for some months past no expectation was entertained of his ultimate recovery, or even of his again enjoying health enough to make existence desirable. For himself, his death can only be regarded as a happy release, but he will be long and deeply regretted by an extensive circle of old friends and acquaintances. — *Englishman*.

During the last week the society of India has been deprived of one of its most eminent and esteemed members, by the death of Mr. Thomas Bracken, after a long and honourable career in India of thirty-six years. After having completed his studies at Oxford, Mr. Bracken came out to India upon the strength of the new charter of 1813, and became associated with the house of Alexander & Co., then the largest mercantile establishment in Calcutta. On the retirement of the senior partners, in 1818, with colossal fortunes, which made them the envy of the poor members in council, he was admitted a member of the firm, at the same time with Col. Young, who relinquished the important office of military secretary to Government, in which he enjoyed the entire confidence of the Marquis of Hastings. Mr. Bracken continued in the house, struggling manfully against the difficulties of his position, aggravated as they were by the payments which

were to be made good to the retired partners, on their own valuation of the assets, till he and his colleagues were finally constrained to yield to the pressure of circumstances, and to seek the benefit of the Insolvent Court, with obligations exceeding three millions sterling. He was subsequently appointed secretary to the Bank of Bengal, notwithstanding the strenuous effort made by Mr. Toby Prinsep to retain this berth within the circle of the Civil Service; and he was allowed, after a vigorous struggle, to enjoy the same allowance which had been given to his covenanted predecessor. His conduct in this responsible situation secured for him the gratitude of all those who had any personal interest in the institution. The failure of his health obliged him to return to England in 1847, but the voyage produced no improvement, and he was induced to seek the alleviation of a painful disease, by again resorting to a warmer climate. He returned to India a complete wreck in constitution, and after lingering for several months, has at length been released from suffering. His kindness of disposition, and the strength of his social attachments, endeared him to more than one generation of Indian residents, at the same time that his manly and vigorous mind insured him the esteem of those who were able to appreciate intellectual excellence. In his palmy days, he was one of the purest and most spirited of the public writers among us, and hundreds have dwelt with delight on the articles with which he enriched the periodical press of Calcutta. At that time, there was nothing in India superior to the productions which emanated from the pens of Thomas Bracken, John Young, and John Palmer; and if ever a collection should be made of the writings of the two former, and the correspondence of the latter, the public will learn that the "merchant princes" of the old times had other and higher claims to public estimation, than the commercial influence which they wielded. — *Friend of India*.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS IN THE PUNJAB.

The meeting between the Governor-General and Maharajah Goolab Sing is to take place at Wuzerabad on the 24th December, and to be conducted on both sides with much ceremony and splendour. It is probable that the European troops at Sealkote will be brought over to Wuzerabad on the occasion, an arrangement by which three entire European regiments, with horse artillery, besides a large body of native troops, and of all arms, will be present on the imposing occasion, probably the last of the kind that will occur for some time to come. — *Lahore Chron.* Dec. 11.

The Governor-General has deferred his departure till tomorrow, when the camp will move in progress to Wuzerabad and Peshawur. The cavalry portion of the escort, a wing of the 7th Irregulars, commanded by Major Mulcaster, returns to Hoosheearpoor, being relieved by a wing of the 18th Irregular Cavalry, under Capt. Phillips, but the detachment of Major Mackenzie's troop of horse artillery, under Lieut. Walker, proceeds as far as Wuzerabad, where it will be relieved by a party of European horse artillery. — *Ibid*.

Mithenkot is the destination of the 3rd Regiment of Punjab Irregular Cavalry, and not Leia. — They will march from Umritser in the course of a few days. — *Ibid.* Dec. 14.

The Governor-General reached the cantonment of Serokee on the 18th inst. The camp was pitched on the brigade exercise-ground, facing the town of Wuzerabad, distant about six miles in a north-easterly direction. A levee was held on the 19th, at three in the afternoon, for the reception of the military officers of the brigade, which was of course numerously attended.

The Maharajah's visit to the Governor-General is to be returned by his Lordship on the 26th; on the 27th there is to be a grand review of the whole of the British troops, at which H.M.'s 3rd Lt. Drags. are directed to be present, which is to be followed, on the 28th, by a review of the troops in attendance on the Maharajah. — *Ibid.* Dec. 21.

Goolab Sing arrived at Sealkote from Jumoo on the 19th instant, under the salute due to his rank from Capt. Knatchbull's battery, H.M. 3rd Drags., and the 63rd N.I. being drawn up to do honour to the great man. His Highness will probably reach Wuzerabad on the 22nd. — *Ibid*.

The wing of the 18th irregular cavalry, commanded by Capt. Phillips, that marched hence in attendance on the Governor-General, will proceed on to Peshawur, instead of being relieved at Wuzerabad by a wing of the 6th irregulars, as previously intended. — *Ibid*.

The 4th Punjab Inf. have been ordered to march at once towards Kohat, leaving their numerous sick under the care of the civil surgeon of Lahore. — *Ibid*.

Instructions were received at Wuzerabad, on the 13th instant, for the immediate march to that station, from Sealkote, of the whole of H.M.'s 3rd Lt. Dragoons, the wing of H.M.'s 24th Foot, the 4th Light Cavalry (Lancers), Capt. Baldwin's troop of horse

artillery, and Captain Delamain's battery, now there, so as to be present on the arrival of the most noble the Governor-General, who is expected to reach Wuzerabad, or more properly speaking Serokee, this day. On the 16th, however, a second set of instructions was received, directing H.M.'s 3rd Dragoons to stand fast at Seelkote, and the wing of the 6th Irregular Cavalry to proceed to Wuzerabad instead. There is every probability of the 3rd Dragoons, who have been marched from Umbala to Seelkote, and who have kept up their carriage three weeks in expectation of moving to Wuzerabad on the departure of the 9th Lancers, being, after all, marched back to Ferozepoor.—*Lahore Chron. Dec. 18.*

We believe we may intimate with confidence that Major-General Battine, whose name has long been mentioned, and with good grounds, for the Punjab command, will succeed Sir Walter Gilbert. That gallant officer, whose tour expires on January 10, will leave Lahore almost immediately after for the presidency (according to our information his departure is fixed for the 11th). He will carry with him the respect, esteem, and good-will of all who have had the pleasure either of being associated with or serving under him, and his departure will be a source of regret with all. The good understanding that has subsisted between the civil authorities and Sir Walter, during the stormy command of Sir Charles Napier, when it was extremely difficult to steer a middle course, has been a subject of especial gratification to the Government, and has smoothed many difficulties that might otherwise have occurred.—*Ibid.*

H.M.'s 6th Lancers left Wuzerabad on the 12th instant in progress to Umballah, but, after making one march, were recalled to Wuzerabad, where they will remain to form part of the ceremonial on the occasion of the interview between his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere and the Governor-General, which takes place on the 23rd instant.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 20.*

H.M.'s 14th Dragoons are to be replaced at Lahore by H.M.'s 87th Fusiliers, who are to be marched over from Ferozepore in detachments as accommodation for their reception at Mean-Meer are completed.—*Ibid.*

Major-General Sir Dudley Hill, K.C.B., arrived at Loodiana on the 7th, and proceeded at once to Ferozepore on his inspection tour.—Campbell's troop of horse artillery are mentioned as being in a sad sickly state: they are still in tents.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Jubbulpore, Dec. 2nd:—"A troop of the 7th Cavalry, under Lieut. Bernell, marched out of this station, having been relieved by one from Saugor under Capt. Caulfield. It is said that Lieut. Bernell intends resigning the service on the 1st of February, 1851."—H.M.'s 9th Lancers expected to leave Wuzerabad about the 9th or 10th instant, and to arrive at Ferozepore about the 22nd or 23rd; but owing to the difficulties experienced in procuring carriages for the baggage and the women of the regiment, there was no certainty regarding the time they would move. The men are spoken of as in excellent health, and by no means dissatisfied with their change of station.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec. 26.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOREIGN MERCENARIES IN THE NIZAM'S STATE, who might be expected to make common cause against English interference, are thus estimated by a correspondent of the *Englishman*. It appears that the Arabs, in the pay of the Nizam and his principal chiefs, are nominally about 7,000, but in reality about 4,000, the difference being made up by fictitious lists, and by the enlistment of Mowuluds, or half-caste Arabs. The Pathans are about 1,500, but their leaders are in command of nearly 4,000 disciplined soldiers. Besides these mercenaries, there are 1,100 Rohillas, 1,286 Sikhs in military service, 1,800 more scattered through the country, 1,442 Scindians, and a few Turks and Moguls. The whole constitutes a powerful force of 14,000 men, all accustomed to warfare, and drawn from races far superior to the Deccanees in physical qualifications and military courage. The whole of this body, with the exception, perhaps, of the Rohillas, will be prepared to resist any attempt at their summary expulsion, and they would be assisted by the thousands of half-caste Arabs scattered through the country, and by the soldiery of all descriptions who live by plunder under their protection. To counter-balance this force, there is the British contingent, the subsidiary force, and about 15,000 of the Nizam's own troops. The two first bodies, commanded by English officers, are in a far higher state of discipline than either Arabs or Pathans can pretend to, and have exhibited their courage in many a well-fought skirmish. The mercenaries would also, in the event of a struggle, have to encounter the hostility of an immense armed population, by whom they are bitterly detested, and of half the great military leaders in the state, who would rejoice in so fair an opportunity to be freed from their pecuniary obligations.

RETIREMENTS.—Capt. M. R. Onslow, 4th L. C., and Capt. J. Wilcox, 4th N. I., are about to apply for permission so retire from the service.

MR. CLIFFORD, C.S.—A dreadful accident has happened to Mr. F. W. Clifford, C.S., at Agra. He was thrown from his horse on the morning of the 18th, and has injured the vertebrae of the neck so severely, that he died on the 22nd instant. His loss will be deplored at Agra, as he is most universally and deservedly esteemed.

SIR T. TURTON.—Among the business transacted at the sitting of the Insolvent Court on the 7th December, we observe that a dividend of Rs. 3 8s. per cent. was declared on the estate of Sir Thomas Turton.

RECLAIMED THUGS.—The *Mofussilite* mentions that among the articles sent home to the Great Exhibition of 1851 from Upper India, is a handsome double poled tent, entirely constructed by the reclaimed Thugs at Jubbulpore.

SANATORIUM FOR THE PUNJAB.—The *Lahore Chronicle* publishes some particulars concerning a projected Sanatorium at Chumba in the Noorpoor hills. The place is beautifully situated in a pass, about 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and will soon be easily accessible.

CAPTAIN SPENS.—We are informed, upon what we consider good authority, that, in a collision which happened on Monday last at Allipore, between the darogah of Mundal Ghaut and Captain Spens, of the Midnapore and Culmejole division, the darogah received a blow from the captain on the region of the spleen, when that organ burst, and the man almost instantly expired; whereupon Captain Spens gave up his name and address to the Thannah people—and retired. Colonel Sage, upon receiving this startling information, lost no time in officially recommending Captain Spens to be relieved from his duties as early as practicable; signifying at the same time his intention to place Mr. Brine in temporary charge until he could find a competent officer to fill that situation.—*Morning Chronicle, Dec. 18.*

LAKE IN THE HILLS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* reports the "discovery" in the hills of a large lake, only twenty miles from Mussoorie, with a fine plain around it.

SIKH RECRUITS.—The *Lahore Chronicle*, under his local head, mentions that some Sikhs have recently been admitted into the 65th regiment, having first submitted to the removal of their beards, as a necessary preliminary to entering a regiment of the line. This measure appears to us to be rather dictated by a desire for uniformity of appearance than by true policy. The beard among all the northern races of Hindostan is revered as a sign of manliness, and its retention would have enabled the officers, on the occurrence of any disturbance, to have detected at a single glance the presence of the Sikhs. We hope a careful record of enlisting statistics will be kept in every regiment in the north-west, so as to prevent the old Khalsa from obtaining a predominance in any one corps.—*Friend of India.*

SICKNESS AT LAHORE.—The condition of the 1st Fusiliers is becoming, to judge from all we can hear, more precarious than it ever was, since the commencement of the disease that has committed such dire ravages in the ranks of this gallant corps. It is true that the number of sick, which was, on the 13th of December, 263 out of a strength of 772, had, on the 19th inst., diminished to 220 out of 762, but it is also to be remembered that death has contributed fearfully to reduce the return. Since the disease, which has considerably more than decimated the regiment, first declared itself in its aggravated form, 95 men have been borne to the grave. The total number of deaths in the corps, since the 7th of Jan., on which day it marched into Lahore, has been 139. On the 13th of this month there were, including 88 convalescents, 351 rank and file unfit for duty, or nearly one-half the corps. On the 19th the number appears to have been three hundred, and that in the month of December, with apparently all the advantages of climate, season, and greatly increased medical attendance, in their favour! When we last wrote on the subject we mentioned that an improvement had taken place in the commissioned ranks, there being only three on the sick list; but it escaped our attention that the number present with the regiment had been considerably reduced; several officers having been sent away on sick leave, and some even on medical furlough to Europe. On the 13th of December there were present only fifteen regimental officers, out of a nominal strength of forty-eight, and of these fifteen, two are field officers, two on the regimental staff, three have not passed drill, and two are under two years' standing, leaving six officers to perform the duty of ten companies of European soldiers! The efficiency of the regiment is thus destroyed by a paucity of officers, almost as effectually as its utility has been impaired by the sickness of the men. For all useful purposes in India the 1st Bengal Fusiliers might just as well be in New Zealand as at Lahore.—*Lahore Chron., Dec. 21.*

SIR W. GOMM was to leave the presidency in progress to the north-west.

MR. REDDIE, of the firm of MacVicar & Co., is appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

NATIVE APPRECIATION OF RAILWAYS.—The *Poornochandroday*, a native paper, thus speaks of the railway:—"Never, since the English rule has been recognized in the country, has there been a similar occasion to exhibit the patriotism and regard for their country which is now presented; and it is to be hoped that all will come forward and show that, when the Government undertakes a work solely for the benefit of the country, the native population have public spirit enough to support the Government in every way in their power. It appears that the railway will require about one hundred yards of land in width, and at stations an additional quantity, but the entire amount is very small; that upon this strip of land they are going to spend about one or two lacs per mile for the good of the country, and that they expect the traffic will be so large as to pay them a good dividend. Whether this be the case or not, one thing is certain, it will do more for the country, and for every human being in it, than any measure ever previously carried out; and if ever a cause deserved the earnest, cordial, and combined support of the native population, it is to aid the introduction of a railway which is eventually to connect Calcutta with Delhi and the Punjab, and to bring Bombay within forty-eight hours' travelling distance."

DR. W. MEIKLEJOHN, senior Presbyterian chaplain, Calcutta, whose death was intimated two days since, was the youngest son of the late Rev. Mr. Meiklejohn, Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh. He came to India in 1837; in 1845, he returned to Scotland, partly for the benefit of his health, in part to be present as representative from Calcutta of the General Assembly for the year. He was a man of good talents, excellent sound sense, and great warmth of heart and kindness of disposition. He had for some time past been suffering from liver complaint, and was on the eve of proceeding to the Cape for change of climate, when he died, generally and deeply regretted.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 2.

DR. W. H. MEIKLEJOHN, the senior chaplain of St. Andrew's kirk, died on Saturday evening. He had been ill for some time, and his passage had been taken in the *Wellesley* for the Cape, in the hope that change of climate might restore his health.—*Herkara*, Dec. 16.

After the sermon at the Scotch kirk yesterday morning, a resolution, passed by the Kirk sessions, was read from the pulpit, to the effect that a subscription should be opened for placing a mural tablet in the church, and erecting a monument over the grave, to commemorate the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Meiklejohn.—*Ibid.* Dec. 23.

POSTAL REFORM.—There is hardly any doubt, that the scheme of postal reform to be recommended to Government will embrace an ana postage for all newspapers, a very reduced charge for the transmission of letters, and a plan for the adoption of the money order system, on a basis suitable to the requirements of the population. The native bankers and traders are looking forward with great anxiety to the advent of changes, which, as they rightly conclude, will exercise vast influence on the commercial prospects of the country. Mr. Beadon has, we believe, finished his tour of inspection, and proceeds to lay his report before Government, so that, before long, we may expect to hear of something decisive upon the subject.—*Delhi Gaz.*

JUNG BAHADOOR, the Nepaulese Ambassador and suite, landed from the *Atalanta* yesterday afternoon at half-past four o'clock, under a salute of nineteen guns, when he was received at the ghat by the private and military secretaries to the Deputy Governor, and other staff officers. His excellency was escorted to Belgatchee House on the Dum-Dum road, which has been taken for his accommodation. It is said that the ambassador will remain here a week, and it is as yet uncertain whether he will proceed to Benares by land or water. If the former, there will, of course be a considerable sum to be paid to the I. G. S. N. Company for nothing. The *Atalanta* was detained by going up the Gulf of Manaar, for the purpose of landing the ambassador on the island of Ramisseran; but it was found she could not approach it within a number of miles, and the commander went back to Colombo, where a small steamer, capable of going within a mile of the island, was lent to his excellency, and he proceeded in her, and visited the celebrated temple situated on it, about seven miles from the shore.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 20.

PUBLIC WORKS.—A commission, consisting of Major J. P. Kennedy, consulting engineer to the Government, Major W. E. Baker, of the Engineers, and Mr. Chas. Allen, of the civil service, have been appointed for inquiring into the system of superintendence and execution of public works in the presidency of Bengal.

LIEUT. W. E. SANDYS.—Letters from Arracan report a melancholy accident near Ramree. Lieut. W. E. Sandys, the executive officer of that district, was proceeding to Sandoway in the H. C. Schooner (or gun-boat, as those vessels are locally termed) *Cerulew*. The serang, instead of keeping the little craft under shelter of the land, anchored her far out, and, it is said, some hours after she should have been brought to. During the evening a strong breeze sprung up, and the schooner went down at her anchors, all hands on board with her. It is providential that Mrs. Sandys and her child were left behind at Ramree, Lieut. Sandys being desirous of getting rapidly through the duty which summoned him to Sandoway. The unfortunate officer was a lieutenant in the 55th N.I., had passed college with honours; served during the campaign of the Sutlej, including the battle of Sohraon, for which he wore a medal; and commanded a detachment employed against the Sunga tribes in Arracan in 1847. During the early part of 1848 he was appointed to the department of Public Works. Lieut. Sandys was the eldest son of Mr. J. F. Sandys, who will be remembered by the historian of the Bengal press as the gentleman appointed by Mr. Buckingham to succeed him in the conduct of the *Calcutta Journal* when he was arbitrarily deported by Mr. Adam. The son inherited the literary predilections of the father, and in years gone by contributed to the columns of this paper.—*Eastern Star*, Dec. 9.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

H.M.'s 22ND AND 60TH REGTS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Loodianah, Nov. 30, 1850.—I was delighted with the appearance and state of the 22nd regt. I found one thousand powerful, healthy men on parade, good soldiers all, and but 29 men in hospital, with trifling ailments; not a case of fever or dysentery among them. The whole regiment is in good order, and fit in all points for war.

My stay was too short, and the ground too precipitous, to exercise the regiment, but I saw enough to assure me that it is fit to take its place in a line of battalions, or to be thrown out in front as a light corps, and in either position to do itself and its commanding officer credit. I told the regiment that I feel proud of being its colonel, and I repeat it, I am proud,—very, very proud of it.

I brought the 22nd and 60th into the hills, that I might have two effective regiments under my hand, in case of sudden need. I hope that my successor will keep them both in their present quarters for the next two years. He will then always have two thousand healthy, strong and practical soldiers ready for service.

I was glad to see the friendship which exists between these two fine regiments. This makes men work well together in action, and in every way that become soldiers. I now bid adieu for the present to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of my regiment, with the hope that we shall again meet in England. But meet again or not meet again, my wishes will always be for their health, and for the glory of their colours in battle.

C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C. and Col. of H.M.'s 22nd regt. of foot.

GENERAL SIR W. M. GOMM, K.C.B.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 6.—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to nominate General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., to the chief command of all her Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, and the Honourable the Court of Directors having appointed him to the command of the Honourable the Company's forces in India, from his assumption of the foregoing appointment, he proceeds to announce in General Orders that, with the concurrence of his Honour the President in Council, he has this day assumed the duties of his command.

2. In making this announcement he is sensible that he should be greatly failing in the deference due to the highest military merit and renown did he not accompany it with a direction that all the honours hitherto paid to General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., be continued to his Excellency by the united armies of India so long as he shall remain upon its territory.

3. The Commander-in-Chief claims permission briefly to give expression to a soldier's pride on first feeling himself at the head of an army, bright with victory and healthy through discipline, the joint result of its own valiant and loyal spirit steadily displayed, and of the skill and energy with which this has been hitherto directed in the chief command.

4. It will be the duty and the aim of the Commander-in-Chief to uphold the character of the army at its present enviable height, undiminished and unimpaired, both in quarters and in camp.

5. For thorough success in this grateful pursuit he relies with confidence on the cordial and zealous support of superior officers

of all ranks and degrees throughout the combined services, and on the hearty concurrence of their subordinates in command.

6. His surest guarantee of success beyond all this, is founded on his knowledge, that the code of rules and regulations for the guidance of the army, and the regimental system prescribed by the Duke of Wellington, are adhered to in their full integrity by all corps of her Majesty's service in India, and emulously subscribed to by those of the sister service of the East-India Company.

7. The Commander-in-Chief has only further to announce on this first occasion of his presenting himself to the army of India, that it is his steady purpose to follow up in their full spirit the views of his most distinguished predecessors in this great command, for promoting the cause of discipline in corps in all its bearings, and the welfare and comfort of the individual soldier, both British and native, by all appliances and means legitimately within his province to bring into operation.

8. All reports, returns, and correspondence relative to her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces, are to be sent to the heads of the various military departments, as usual.

9. The Commander-in-Chief will proceed shortly to join the forces in the N. W. Provinces, and will inform the adjutant-general of the army when he leaves Calcutta, in order that any communication of importance, requiring his Excellency's immediate decision, may be forwarded to meet him on the march.

The undermentioned officers are appointed on his excellency's personal staff, from this date:—

Capt. E. R. W. Wingfield Yates, H.M.'s 82nd foot, military secretary.

Capt. J. Halket, Coldstream guards; Ensign the Hon'ble E. W. Douglas, 17th Bombay N.I.; and Capt. G. G. Stappylton, H.M.'s 13th light infantry, aides-de-camp.

Capt. Lord Frederick J. Fitzroy, Grenadier guards, ext. aide-de-camp.

Brevet-maj. C. J. Otter, H.M.'s 61st foot, Persian interpreter.

The whole of the head-quarters' staff and establishments, lately in attendance on his Excellency General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B., during his visit to Ferozepore, will proceed without delay towards Cawnpore, taking up the camp equipage now in store at Kurnaul, to meet his excellency the commander-in-chief on his progress towards the upper provinces.

By order of his excellency the Commander-in-chief.

W. A. J. MAYHEW, Captain,
Offg. Depy. Adjutant Genl. of the Army.

CHAPLAINS.

Fort William, Home Department, Ecclesiastical, Dec. 6, 1850.—Notification.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to augment the complement of chaplains and assistant chaplains on the Bengal establishment, from fifty-nine to sixty-three, and to authorise the number of full chaplains to be increased from nineteen to twenty-one, it is hereby notified, that the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment will, from the date of the receipt of the Hon. Court's despatch, viz. Nov. 1, 1850, comprise 21 full chaplains, and 42 assistant chaplains.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S FAREWELL ORDER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, Dec. 9, 1850.—It would neither be justifiable nor becoming in me to interfere with the private affairs of officers in the army, which I have the honour to command, so long as those private affairs do not interfere with the public service. But when they injure the public service; when they reflect disgrace upon our uniform; it becomes my duty to draw attention to the subject, and in this public manner to call upon the officers of the Queen's and Company's services to exert themselves in maintaining the honour of their regiments, by assisting the Commander-in-Chief in putting a check upon those, whose debts are no less injurious to the fair fame of the military profession than discreditable to their regiments, and ruinous to themselves.

2. It is more than one year since I received a very excellent letter from a brigadier, upon this important subject. I had then just assumed my present command, I waited to see more clearly how matters stood, before I felt justified in touching upon affairs of so private a nature. From that time to this day, a considerable portion of my time has been taken up in the examination of weekly, if not daily, complaints against officers for non-payment of debts, and in some instances, the ruin of tradesmen has been consequent on that cause. There is, therefore, a call upon me for this order:—a call which cannot be cast aside.

3. When it is considered that the army is of an immense magnitude, I am bound to say that the number of officers who have misconducted themselves in a manner so derogatory to the character of gentlemen is not inordinate, but, at the same time,

it is so large as to demand repression with a strong hand; and I do trust that the officers of regiments will take not only vigorous but rigorous measures to bring those who are guilty to a sense of shame at being ordered to appear before a court of requests for debt. An officer, who is summoned before a court of requests, must feel conscious that, although wearing the British uniform, he is not standing there in the character of a gentleman! He must feel, if he feels at all, disgust at his own degraded position. He may by possibility have been unfortunate; he may only have been thoughtless, but must feel in his heart that he is before the public in a group with the infamous, with those who are cheats, and whose society is contamination. A well-bred gentleman cannot support this feeling!

4. I am not merely a rich man, speaking to those who are poor. I have known poverty, and have lived for years on less than half what every ensign in this army receives, and so lived, too, in a more expensive country than India. I take no merit to myself for this—I only state it as a fact, that I may not be taunted on the threshold of my argument, by being told I know nothing of the difficulties of poverty. I do know them perfectly—and I know more—I know that every ensign in India can live well on his pay, and that many, who have never appeared before a court of requests, have largely assisted their families—largely, compared to their means.

5. I do not say that a subaltern officer can give dinners; I do not say he can indulge in many luxuries; I do not say he can cast off all self-denial; nor do I see why he should do any of these things. The proceedings before these Courts of Requests are the shameful proofs that he should not! When an officer gets a commission, he, without that labour which attends the initiation into most other professions, at once receives a good income, and that before he has any knowledge of his trade. In most other professions a young man hardly gets his food at the commencement. The families of many officers, if not of all, have made great sacrifices to gain this amply sufficient income for these officers, and these last have no right whatever to live as if they were gentlemen of landed property; nor as men do, who have served longer, and earned a higher rank and greater income than themselves. It is the desire to imitate those above us, and not to regard our own means, that is mischievous to all, and most so to young men.

6. The result is ruin to numbers: To show this I will quote from two brigadier's letters, sent officially for my perusal upon this degrading subject. "At a Court of Requests held on the 6th instant, there were 53 cases, and (with the exception of four of trifling amount) all against subalterns—amount Rs. 4875."—Again the same officer writes, "Decrees of 'Execution General' are not unfrequent, and the efficiency of the officers seriously affected by their pecuniary embarrassments." Again, "although I am aware that it is very difficult to control the expenditure of officers, yet, when they are brought forward thus publicly, month after month, I consider it my duty to bring to the notice of his Excellency the involved circumstances of the officers under my command, with whom, in other respects, I have no fault to find."

7. Another brigadier writes thus:—"Another officer I know enjoys champagne tiffin, leaving his servants to drag him before the court for their just claims. How humiliating for those connected with and proud of the profession!" Yes, it is humiliating, and long experience tells me, that it is to the exemplary conduct of regimental officers, and to the sentences of courts-martial, that the army must look for correcting this baseness in individuals. That the Commander-in-Chief will support the officers of regiments I may venture to assert, whoever that Commander-in-Chief may be; but the close and dominating power to keep down such misconduct, is in the messes. The man must be base in every sense of the word that can bear the contumely of his comrades, incurred by a disgraceful action. But I must not confine myself to messes alone. Commanders of regiments should strenuously exert themselves to maintain the good name of their regiments. They should recollect that "Courts of Requests," when they decide that justice to a tradesman, or other creditor, demands of them to put an officer under stoppages, pronounce that the said officer is a man so lost to all sense of propriety, that he endeavours to defraud his creditor, and therefore can no longer be considered in the light of a gentleman. He is forced to be honourable against his will; and it is the bounden duty of the commanding officer to refuse to such a person all indulgence, and to hold him so strictly in hand that such misconduct on the officer's part may at all events be as disagreeable to that officer himself, as it is to his regiment and his tradesmen!

8. That I am not exaggerating these matters I could easily prove by publishing such facts to the officers of the two armies, as would shock every honest and honourable man, and show how entirely I am authorized in saying that these facts are, to the

last degree, dishonourable. One commanding officer of a regiment writes thus: "I can confidently assert, that the numerous cases brought monthly before the Courts of Requests is a disgrace to the army we belong to." This is one among many who are labouring for the honour of the service.

9. I have not sought for this information from officers; these letters came uninvited from men of high rank in both the Queen's and Company's services, and have been sent to me, formally, as official complaints! They are men who feel as every officer in the Queen's and Company's services ought to feel.

10. But while stating how very disgraceful it is for an officer to appear before a Court of Requests, I will say a few words upon the causes of such conduct.

11. The first is, that some young men get commissions without having had much education, or perhaps a vulgar one, which is worse. These officers are not aware that honesty is inseparable from the character of a thorough-bred gentleman. A vulgar man, who "enjoys a champagne tiffin" and swindles his servants (as a brigadier writes to me, when speaking of these matters, and referring to an officer under his immediate command) may be a pleasant companion to those who do not hold him in contempt, as a vulgar knave—but he is not a gentleman! His commission makes him an officer—but he is not a gentleman! and I claim that character in all its integrity for the officers of her Majesty's service and for those of the honourable East India Company. I speak of men whose own misconduct has brought them into debt; not of those whom misfortune has thrown into debt. These last are very few in number, and very unfortunate indeed to be on the same list with those whom they despise! Of these, who are so unfortunate, I need not speak; their own exertions to pay their debts are unceasing and honourable.

12. The second cause is, that young men arrive in India and think that, having escaped from school, it is mainly to be dishonourable. So they cheat the Government by not attending to their duties, and they cheat their tradesmen by not paying their debts. They meet champagne drinking swindlers, who sponge on them, and lead them into expense.—Thus comes debt—then bankers are at hand to advance money. Thus they become involved past redemption, and soon the habit of being constantly in debt makes them grow callous to the proper feelings of a gentleman.

13. Now, if all officers commanding regiments were to do their duty (as great numbers do), and if the body of officers of each regiment would give such a commander proper support, this course would not be followed by young men on their arrival in India. By strict lessons in their duties, and plenty of drill, the commanding officers of regiments would prevent Government being cheated; and by the proper gentlemanlike conduct and honourable sentiments which should pervade every mess, reproaching expense and extravagance of all sorts, and by practising rigid economy in the establishment, the young officer would at once learn that to drink unpaid-for champagne, unpaid-for beer, and to ride unpaid-for horses, is to be a cheat and not a gentleman.

14. The third cause of debt is the constant marching of regiments. This has no remedy in time of war, and I have strongly recommended that it should be as much as possible avoided in time of peace. It is very severe on the troops and on the state itself. The Governor-General concurred in my recommendation, that the troops should not be generally relieved this year, and I hope none may be moved for some years to come, if the peace continues. However, these marches ought not to throw careful and honourable men into debt. They are, when required, the proper and just demands of the service, and every man can be and ought to be fully prepared to meet them. Still, these marches are causes of difficulty, and the difficulties which result from them are, in some degree, excusable in very young and inexperienced men, but not so in old officers, who have risen to the rank of Lieutenant.

15. The fourth cause of debt is, the extravagance of messes. This I entirely charge upon the commanding officers. Many regiments (both Queen's and Company's) have economical messes, especially in the Queen's regiments, because the number of officers in the latter is so large. But many regiments are extravagant. And in all cases where a mess is extravagant, the fault lies with the commanding officer. I have heard it said by some, that "the commanding officer ought not to interfere with the mess, which should be considered as the private table of the officers." Now people who talk thus forget that there is a wide difference between a mess and a private gentleman's table. The last is regulated by his income, and there is but one income and one master to be consulted as to expense. But in a mess there are many masters, and the mess must be regulated by the income of the poorest. The majority have no right to crush the poor

and prudent officers, with the extent of whose liabilities they are utterly ignorant. Must an officer, because he belongs to a mess, explain all his distresses, his misfortunes, his generousities, his follies, to the members of a mess, in order to prove his incompetency to meet his extravagance? Common sense forbids this; yet, unless the mess is on such an economical footing as to enable the ensign, on his pay, to join it, this infringement on a gentleman's private liabilities and demands must take place; and the commanding officer, alone, can protect every one under his orders from the often insufferable presumption of mess committees. He, alone, can properly direct and so rule matters that the ensign can live on his pay, and live becomingly; that is to say, save on his pay! I do not call drinking wine or beer, or inviting friends, "becoming." It may be so, or it may not; according to the means and feelings of each individual:—All I maintain is, that the mess must leave each member free to do as his means enable him, for each officer is individually responsible for his conduct to the public from which he receives his pay. This is justice, and justice can never be wrong. The pay of an ensign is sufficient for his just expenditure, and the commanding officer is, and can alone be responsible that this rule of rigid and just economy is never infringed. What officer will go to a mess committee and tell his private misfortunes, or his difficulties? Yet this is what those people (who say that the commanders of regiments ought not to interfere with the mess) want. They are overbearing tyrants, who want to set aside the private affairs of officers, and to make those officers, who cannot afford such extravagance, pay for these persons' selfish enjoyments, which they want to indulge in at other men's expense. That is the real object of those who wish to prevent the interference of commanding officers. But the rules of both Queen's and Company's services give commanding officers the right to interfere, and the Commander-in-Chief will take care to hold him responsible, that the ensign has his rights; namely, the power to live at the mess, as becomes an officer and a gentleman—drinking water if he pleases, or drinking champagne if he pleases; but, able out of his pay to liquidate his debts like a gentleman, drinking what he may. That is to say, that the necessary mess charges leave him enough out of his pay to cover all his other reasonable expenses.

16. The fifth cause of expense and ruin I believe to be the banks. They afford a ready means for the young and foolish to obtain money, but at an enormous interest. I have heard the objection to banks contested on the score that formerly officers, who now borrow from banks, borrowed from natives, and even from their own soldiers; that it is, therefore, better for an officer to be in debt to a bank than to natives. I am unable to say what was formerly done; but I am perfectly sure that, whatever facilitates the borrowing of money produces ruin to young officers; encouraging those vices which are the most mischievous, especially racing, a vice always accompanied by gambling and extravagance.

17. Some of the evils which I have touched upon may be remedied by the Commander-in-Chief; some by commanders of regiments; some by the officers of regiments as bodies; and some by individuals themselves. To these I must leave them. I can only offer my advice as I quit the scene. To-day I am Commander-in-Chief; a week hence I shall be no more to the armies of India than a private gentleman. But the armies of India must ever be much and dear to me! For nine years my whole energies, such as they are, have been devoted to the honour and glory of the Company's troops. I may say that I have become as much identified with the armies of the three presidencies, as if I had risen from their ranks. I have jealously guarded their honour, and I have fought at their head.

18. I now leave them for ever. But in the retirement of private life, although no longer able to serve them, the destinies of the Indian armies will ever occupy my thoughts.

19. I here take leave of them, hoping that this order will be of use, as the last which I can issue to the armies of India!

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

MILITARY FUND.

Fort William, Dec. 20, 1850.—The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a military letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 117, dated 23rd October, 1850, paragraph 4.

Letter, No. 101, dated 18th June, 1850.—Transmit, with reference to paragraph 98 of Court's Despatch, dated 30th Aug., 1826 (published in General Order, No. 21, dated 26th January, 1827), a letter from the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund, requesting to be informed whether compulsory subscriptions to

the fund should be confined to the unmarried classes, or be also imperative on the married members.

Para. 4. It is a condition of appointment to our military service, that all officers shall subscribe to the Military Fund; and we consider it to be imperative on those who are married to subscribe in that class.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ROBERT FAITHFUL FANSHAWE, INVALIDS.

Head Quarters, Nov. 27, 1850.—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1850, Lieut. R. F. Fanshawe, of the invalid estab. and adj. and q. m. of the Eur. invalids at Chunar, was arraigned on the following charges; viz.:—

1st. For officerlike conduct and direct disobedience of the standing general order of Dec. 30, 1823, in having, at Chunar, at various times between May 16, 1848, and Aug 2, 1848, borrowed several sums of money, amounting in all to Rs. 922 8 a. or thereabout, from Sergeant G. Hind, of the Eur. invalids at Chunar.

2d. For highly unbecoming conduct in having, at Chunar, between Jan. 6, 1849, and May 28, 1849, occupied and kept possession of a house belonging to a widow named Zinu (commonly called French) without her consent and contrary to her wish; and for having withheld from her the rent of the said house, Rs. 50 per month, for the whole or a great part of the period of his occupation, until forced to pay it by awards of Courts of Requests at the suit of Mrs. French, the rent for Feb. Mar. Apr. and May, 1849, being still unpaid to Mrs. French.

3rd. For highly unbecoming conduct in having, at Chunar, between June 26, 1848, and May 29, 1849, inclusive, or for various periods respectively within that time, withheld their just wages from the undermentioned servants in his employ, viz.:—Soobratie, Besesur, Ghoon Ghoon, Dursun, Buchoo, Phulloo, Hingun, Beharee, Bustee, Sajeawun, Kaleechurn, Berjoo, Bechun, Ramjanee, Sona; thereby causing distress and loss to these individuals.

4th. For having, at Chunar, between April 18, 1849, and June 3, 1849, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 131. 0a. 1p. or thereabouts, being the aggregate of the estates of Bom. P. Burke, Gunner W. Brown, and Private T. Barron, deceased, with which he, Lieut. Fanshawe, was intrusted for the purpose of distribution to the heirs of the deceased, as the officer in charge of the companies to which the deceased men belonged.

5th. For having, between March 1, 1848, and June 3, 1849, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 34, or thereabouts, drawn by him, as adjutant of the European invalids, which ought to have been paid, and is still due, to Schoolmaster-sergeant W. Law, of the European invalids.

Finding.—Of the first charge,—*Guilty.*

Of the second charge,—*Guilty*, with the exception of the word "highly," substituting "about the middle of March," for "Jan. 6," excepting the words "the whole or a great," excepting that there was only one award of a Court of Requests, and that the rent for Feb. March, April, and May, 1849, is still unpaid to the extent only of Rs. 182-12-1; also, that it appears the prisoner did not originally occupy the house without the consent of the owner.

Of the 3rd charge,—*Not guilty*, and acquits him thereof. The Court find that the prisoner did owe the wages to the servants as stated in the charge, excepting to Phulloo, Hingun, Bustee, and Ramjanee; but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, attach no guilt to the fact.

Of the fourth charge,—*Guilty*, with the exception of the word "fraudulently," and substituting "Aug. 4, 1848," for "April, 18, 1849."

Of the fifth charge,—*Guilty*, with the exception of the word "fraudulently."

Sentence.—To be very severely reprimanded.

Confirmed.

C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I am unable to understand upon what principle the Court found Lieut. Fanshawe guilty of the first charge and yet fails to cashier this officer? An officer who is capable of writing a begging letter (asking for money) to a sergeant under his command, is unfit to hold a commission, even had this act not been a direct breach of the general orders, and had been the only one of which he has been convicted.

I am equally unable to understand upon what grounds the Court acquits the prisoner on the third charge! The Court finds that he, a British officer, did owe money to his servants; it is also proved that these poor men were much distressed thereby, and, in consequence, were obliged to borrow money! moreover, while Lieut. Fanshawe did not pay these men their

wages, this officer kept three horses (for I am warranted in taking it for granted that he did not keep three grooms without he kept three horses), his duty being confined to the fort of Chunar!

I do not know to what "peculiar circumstances" the Court can possibly refer to excuse such an act of dishonesty and want of feeling! The only "peculiar circumstance" I can find is, that Lieut. Fanshawe chose to contract debts which he well knew that he could not pay! I cannot agree with the Court in its extraordinary opinion that "no guilt attaches to the fact" of not paying servants their just wages, and forcing them to borrow money in their distress! I am inclined to believe that if the Government kept the members of this Court eight months or a year out of their pay, we should hear very different sentiments expressed.

Reprimand.—Lieutenant Fanshawe! your sentence is to be "severely reprimanded." I cannot understand why the court-martial did not cashier you, as, in my opinion, it ought to have done. Public duty makes me regret that you have escaped from a just punishment, but I shall rejoice if the very lenient punishment inflicted may improve your conduct as a British officer.

C. J. NAPIER, Gen., C.-in-C.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, Dec. 6.

ALEXANDER, J. offic. coll. at Midnapore, made over ch. of treas. to J. Watson, Dec. 2.

BALFOUR, H. to offic. as asst. to sub-treas. v. J. R. Ward, Dec. 5.

BATTYE, G. W. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Bhagalpore, dur. abs. of W. S. Alexander, making over ch. of collect. of Nuddea to H. A. R. Alexander, Dec. 13.

BEAUFORT, W. M. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in dist. of Pooree, Dec. 10.

BRADFORD, C. W. dep. coll. of customs, 2nd div. prom. to 2nd grade of dep. coll.

BROWNLOW, H. civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, Dec. 4.

CARDEW, F. made over ch. of office of civ. and sess. judge of Beerbloom to prin. sudder ameen, Dec. 11.

CASPERSZ, C. P. dep. coll. trans. fr. Soonderbuads to 24-pergunnahs, Dec. 10.

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshahye, made over ch. of duties of office to prin. sudder ameen proc. to proc. to Pabna on sessions duty, Dec. 9.

COCKBURN, F. J. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Barb. in dist. of Patna, and to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that sub. div. Dec. 10.

DENISON, C. B. pl. at disp. of Gov.-gen. for emp. in Punjab. Nov. 30.

DRUMMOND, F. B. returned to duty, re-attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Dec. 17.

DUNBAR, J. to offic. as comm. of 18th or Jessore div. Dec. 19.

EDWARDS, R. M. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Saharanpore.

ELLIOTT, W. H. mag. of 24 pergun. rec. ch. of off. fr. C. W. Mackillop, Dec. 2.

ELLIS, E. L. asst. to mag. and coll. of Benares, inv. with spec. pow. Nov. 25.

FAGAN, C. W. offic. mag. and coll. of Humeerpoor, to offic. as judge of Bundelcund, Dec. 7.

FORBES, A. mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree, made over ch. of treasuries to G. Hough, Dec. 2, to proc. into interior of district.

GARRETT, R. B. coll. of Cuttack, made over ch. of treasury to H. C. Halkett, Dec. 9, to proc. into interior on public duty.

GILMORE, M. S. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, rec. ch. of office fr. H. C. Halkett, Dec. 2.

GREY, W. to offic. as sec. to Gov. of India in home and foreign dep. dur. abs. of Halliday, Dec. 6.

HARRISON, E. F. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, vested with special powers, Dec. 6.

HARRISON, P. P. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra, made over ch. of office to H. Rose, Dec. 2.

HARVEY, J. J. to offic. as Akbarry comm. of 1st or Calcutta div. Dec. 19.

HICKIE, M. C. dep. coll. of customs at Agra, to be dep. coll. at Delhi, v. Cowley, dec. Dec. 13.

HOLLINGS, C. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Behar, Dec. 10.

HOIST, G. P. dep. coll. of customs at Hansi, to be dep. coll. at Agra, Dec. 13.

HUTCHINSON, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allygurb, dur. abs. of Tyler, Dec. 9.

JENKINS, R. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbloom, joined his station, Dec. 9.

KEW, J. O'B. to be post mr. of Bareilly.

LANCE, G. E. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab, Dec. 10; delivered over ch. of thanahs forming sub. div. of Serajgunge to mag. of Mymensing, and to jt. mag. of Pabna, prep. to proc. to the Punjab, Dec. 19.

LOCH, T. C. ret. to duty, re-attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Dec. 17.
 LOCHNER, W. C. to asst. to mag. and coll. of East Burdwan, pl. at disp. of govt. in India in for. dep. for emp. in Punjab, Dec. 3.
 MACRAE, C. to be princ. sud. ameen of Furreedpore, and to exerc. full pow. of a mag. Dec. 10.
 MELVILLE, A. L. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, rejoined his station, Dec. 17.
 MUSPRATT, H. rep. qual. for pub. serv. by prof. in two nat. lang. Dec. 13; att. to Beng. div. of pres. Fort William.
 NAESMYTH, J. Asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, pl. at disp. of govt. of India, in for. dep. for emp. in Punjab, Dec. 3.
 OGILVY, D. rep. his dep. for England, per *Oriental*, Dec. 10.
 PALMER, S. G. Abkarry, commiss. of 1st or Calc. div. made ov. ch. to A. C. Bidwell, Dec. 12.
 PAXTON, G. A. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Serajgunge, vested with spec. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in districts of Mymensing, Pubna, and Bogra.
 PENN, J. H. to ch. of treasury at Lahore.
 PEPPER, G. A. in ch. of sub. div. of Munglepore, on leave, to make ov. ch. of sub. div. to A. W. Russell, Dec. 10.
 PLOWDEN, T. C. re-att. to N. W. P.
 ROSS, J. R. B. dep. coll. trans. fr. 24 Pergunnabs to the Soon-debunds, Dec. 10.
 SAMUELS, E. A. re-att. to Beng. div. of pres. to offic. as register of Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, dur. abs. of B. J. Colvin, Dec. 9; rec. ch. of office fr. C. T. Buckland, Dec. 10.
 SHAKESPEAR, A. to offic. as civ. auditor N. W. P. dur. abs. of Lloyd.
 SKIPWITH, F. re-att. to Beng. div. of pres. Dec. 11.
 STEER, G. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Jessore, made ov. ch. of off. to prin. sudder ameen, Dec. 4.
 STRONG, C. R. sub. asst. to comm. of Assam at Nowgong, made over ch. of duties.
 SWINTON, A. mag. of Shahabad to be register of deeds for that district.
 TAPSELL, H. to be dep. coll. at Hansi, Dec. 13.
 TAYLER, W. post. mr. gen. made ov. ch. of G. P. O. to J. R. B. Bennett, Dec. 2.
 TAYLOR, P. coll. of Moorshedabad to offic. as mag. Dec. 19.
 TEMPLE, R. pl. at disp. of gov. gen. for emp. in Punjab, Nov. 30.
 THREPLAND, T. vested with powers of jt. mag. Dec. 9.
 TOOGOOD, O. asst. to coll. and mag. of Moorshedabad, placed at disp. of govt. of India in foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab; app. to offic. as mag. of Moorshedabad is cancelled, Dec. 19.
 TREVOR, E. T. offic. coll. of Hooghly, rec. ch. of his office fr. J. Naesmyth, Dec. 2.
 TUCKER, C. jud. of court of sud. dew. &c. resu. ch. of du. Dec. 12.
 WARD, J. R. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, Dec. 12.
 WATSON, J. in ch. of Midnapore collectorate, made over ch. of treasury dept. coll. prep. to proc. into districts on public duty.
 WILTON, J. to be post mr. of Meerut.
 WOOD, O. to be an extra asst. at Rawul Pindee, and to have ch. of treasury at that station.
 YOUNG, A. R. re-att. to Beng. div. of pres.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CRAWFORD, J. A. Dec. 6. CURRIE, C. Dec. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, W. S. 1 mo. prep. to sea.
 CHAPMAN, G. 15 days.
 FINNEY, R. leave cancelled.
 FORD, W. 12 mo. on m. c. to hills.
 HALLIDAY, F. J. 1 mo.
 HAMMOND, H. W. 1 mo. on m. c.
 HAY, W. J. 1 mo.
 JAMES, H. F. 2 mo. in ext.
 JACKSON, J. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.
 LINDSAY, C. R. 1 yr. in ext. on m. c.
 LLOYD, T. K. 3 mo. to pres. prep. to emb. to Europe on furl.
 MUIR, J. 1 mo.
 OGILVY, D. to England, on m. c.
 PEPPER, G. A. 1 mo.
 REID, A. 2 mo. in ext. on m. c.
 PRINSEP, J. H. Nov. 12 to Dec. 10, in ext.
 TOOGOOD, O. 14 days in ext.
 TYLER, E. F. 21 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLOMEFIELD, Rev. J. to be rel. of du. with the Archdeacon, and to ret. to his du. as domestic chapl. of the Bishop, Nov. 26.
 D'AGUILAR, Rev. J. B. chaplain of Meerut, 1 mo.
 GLADWIN, Rev. C. H. B. 1 mo.
 HAMILTON, Rev. A. to be sen. chapl. of St. John's Cathedral.
 MEIKLEJOHN, W. H. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 PANTING, Rev. R. asst. chapl. to be chapl. Dec. 17.
 PANTING, Rev. R. chapl. of Dinapore, to be jun. chapl. of St. John's, on dep. of Rev. T. Wood, Nov. 26.
 PRICE, Rev. R. M. asst. chapl. to be chapl. Dec. 17.

RUSPINI, Rev. W. O. to be jun. chapl. of St. Paul's Cathedral, and offic. as sen. chapl. v. Fisher, on leave, Nov. 26.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Ens. R. H. M. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. 10th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. W. C.B. fr. 2nd to 8th L.C.
 ANDREE, Maj. gen. R. C. fr. 7th to 69th N.I.
 ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. 58th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. art. fr. 4th comp. 3rd to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
 ASHE, 2nd Lieut. H. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BADDELEY, Ens. C. 47th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 BAKER, Brev. maj. W. E. engs. arr. at pres. fr. furl. to ch. of iron bridge-yard at Allipore, Dec. 13.
 BALDWIN, 1st Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. fus. passed in Hindustani.
 BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. 34th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15; to be interp. and qr. mr. Dec. 13.
 BECHER, 1st Lieut. J. R. engs. qual. as interp. Dec. 10.
 BIGNELL, Lieut. F. D'O. 10th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 BIRCH, Brev. Maj. F. W. 41st N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. at a nat. gen. court martial convened at Mooltan, Nov. 20.
 BIRCH, 1st Lieut. R. C. 1st Eur. Bengal Fus. to offic. as interp. with H. M.'s 14th Lt. Drags. Dec. 6.
 BOISRAGON, Ens. T. W. R. 69th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 BONAMY, Lieut. J. C. 32nd N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 BOURCHIER, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 6th comp. 9th batt. to proc. to Dacca on arrival fr. England.
 BOWRING, Brev. Capt. G. G. 59th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. A. Blackwood.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; asst. to commr. in Tenasserim prov. assu. ch. of du. Nov. 19.
 BROUGHAM, 1st Lieut. T. art. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 4th comp. 3rd batt. and to be adj. of art. div. Loodianah.
 BROWNE, Lieut. T. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav. to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Keiller.
 BRUCE, 1st Lieut. H. Le G. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 BURGE, Lieut. A. B. 69th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 BURGESS, Lieut. F. J. 74th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 BURLTON, Lieut. col. W. C.B. fr. 8th to 2nd L. C.
 CADELL, Ens. W. d. d. 33rd, posted to 62nd N.I. at Etawah.
 CALLANDER, Ens. A. 58th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. 47th N.I. to d. d. with regt. of Kelat-i-Shilzie, Dec. 9.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. 2nd in com. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. to proc. to Golah Ghaut in view to proc. with detach. of corps on active service.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. K. D. J. to do duty with 27th N.I. posted to 29th N.I. at Peshawar, Dec. 6.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. R. D. d.d. 33rd, posted to 63rd N.I. at Sealkote.
 CAREY, 2nd Lieut. De V. F. art. fr. 3rd comp. 5th to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.
 CAULFIELD, Brev. capt. G. 46th, N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 8, 1850, in suc. to Weston, dec.
 CHESNEY, Lieut. G. T. engs. to proc. to Loodianah, in view to d.d. with h. q. sap. and pion. Nov. 30.
 CLARKE, Ens. C. D. S. 73rd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. to act as interp. and qr. mr. in 5th l. c.
 COOKSON, Lieut. S. B. 73rd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 COMYN, Ens. A. De, 30th N.I. passed colloq. examination.
 CORY, Ens. A. 16th gren. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 COX, Ens. J. B. 62nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 CURRIE, Ens. A. A. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 26, 1850, v. Oakes, dec.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Kamroop, made over ch. of treasury and duties to Capt. Rowlatt, to proc. into interior of district.
 DARLING, 1st Lieut. A. art. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 DAVIES, Ens. M. G. 71st N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. to offic. as a-d.-c. on Gov.-Gen.'s personal staff, Dec. 1.
 DAWSON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. qual. as interp. Dec. 10.
 DENNISS, Lieut. A. D. art. qual. as interp. Dec. 10.
 DEWAAL, Capt. P. H. K. 34th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 16.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 6.
 DRAKE, Capt. J. M. jud. adv. gen.'s dep. rem. fr. new app. to Lahore, Nov. 27.
 DURNSFORD, Capt. H. F. 59th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Barrackpore.
 EARLE, Lieut. J. M. 24th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 ELDRIDGE, Asst. riding-mr. J. to be a riding-mr. on the establish-ment fr. Nov. 9, in suc. to S. Peake, dec.
 FAGAN, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 FARQUHARSON, Lieut. L. J. 6th L.C. passed in Hindustani.
 FENNING, Capt. S. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
 FISHER, Ens. H. S. V. to do duty with 33rd N.I.
 FITZGERALD, Ens. H. J. 10th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 FRASER, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 8th batt.
 GIBB, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.

GIBBS, Lieut. R. W. 72nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 GOODWYN, 2nd Lieut. A. G. eng. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 GORDON, Lieut. T. 65th N.I. to do duty at Landour depôt.
 GRAHAM, Ens. J. 14th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 HALL, Lieut. G. W. M. 26th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 4th irreg. cav. v. Martin, Nov. 23, to retain ch. of adjts. off. till arrival of J. Smith, passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 HALL, Ens. C. H. 64th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. fr. 4th comp. 9th to 2nd comp. 8th batt.
 HARRIS, Brev. capt. A. 1st L.C. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 6th L.C. v. Grindlay, on leave.
 HAY, 1st Lieut. W. H. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 19.
 HEARSEY, Ens. J. doing duty with 34th N.I. qual. as interp.
 HEWITT, Col. W. H. 27th N.I. to be a brig. 2nd class in succ. to Brig. A. Dick, 71st N.I. whose tour on the brig. staff will terminate on Jan. 18.
 HICKEY, Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. passed, July 31, the exam. in field engineering prescribed in G.O. Sept. 30, 1847.
 HIRE, Lieut. S. J. 22nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 HOGGAN, Ens. J. W. 45th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 HOLMES, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 HOOK, Lieut. F. A. 73rd N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. 70th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. princ. commr. in Tenasserim prov. Amherst, assum. ch. of duty, Nov. 19.
 HUME, Lieut. J. J. 48th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 HUNTER, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. 4th comp. 7th batt. to 1st comp. 6th batt. and to be adj. of art. div. Hoheypore.
 HUTCHINSON, 1st Lieut. C. W. eng. passed in Hindustani.
 HYNDMAN, Lieut. E. 26th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 INGILBY, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Lieut. Birch, on leave.
 INNES, Lieut. J. J. Mc. L. engr. to proc. to Loodianah in view to do du. with h. q. sap. and pion. Nov. 30.
 IARWIN, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15; to be adj. 1st inf. Scindiah's conting. v. Macpherson, Nov. 26.
 JENKINS, Corn. H. G. 10th L. C. passed col. exam. Nov. 17.
 JENNINGS, Corn. A. D. (not arrived), posted to 10th L.C. as 3rd cornet, Dec. 6.
 JONES, Lieut. W. L. 42nd L.I. to offic. as int. and qr. mr. to 44th N.I. till further orders, consequent on the removal of Sub. int. and qr. mr. Keighley to another appt. Nov. 21.
 KENNEDY, Maj. J. P. made ov. ch. of superint. of Hindoostan and Thibet road to Lieut. D. Briggs, Nov. 19; to proceed to Calcutta with all expedition in view of his assuming ch. of the railway dept.; assu. ch. of du. as consulting railway engr. to govt. Dec. 4.
 KENNEDY, Ens. T. G. 62nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 KIRBY, Capt. G. art. returned to duty, Dec. 6.
 KIRKE, Capt. H. 12th N.I. to do duty at Landour dep. Nov. 27.
 LAMB, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 LANE, Lieut. C. S. 26th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 LAWFOED, Ens. F. A. d. 43rd, posted to 50th N.I. at Delhi.
 LESTER, Lieut. H. S. 32nd N.I. offic. as cantonment jt. mag. at Wuzerabad, to continue to perform the du. of interp. and qr. mr. to corps.
 LUMSDEN, Ens. P. S. 60th N.I. qual. as interp. Dec. 10.
 LYSER, Ens. H. M. 72nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. M. 58th N.I. passed in Hindustani.
 MACNAGHTEN, Corn. W. H. to do du. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
 MAGNAY, Lieut. J. D. 36th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 MANNING, Lieut. H. D. 19th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 MARTIN, Ens. J. P. 1st N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 MARTIN, Capt. A. 33rd N.I. to be com. 4th irreg. cav. v. Hill, dec.
 MAXWELL, 1st Lieut. H. H. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 M'DONALD, Lieut. J. D. 39th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 MEREWETHER, Ens. A. 61st N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 MILES, Ens. F. N. 66th, or Goorha regt. N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 28, 1850, in suc. to Carter, transferred to inv. est.
 MITCHELL, Maj. G. B. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. res. com. of Scinde camel corps, Nov. 25.
 MONTGOMERY, Lieut. C. L. 65th N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 6.
 MUNRO, Lieut. S. M. 25th N.I. qual. as interp. Dec. 10.
 MUNRO, Lieut. L. 43rd L.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 NEMBHARD, Ens. W. 55th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 19, 1850, v. W. E. Sandys, dec. Dec. 13.
 NEPEAN, Lieut. E. P. T. 38th L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 20, 1850, in suc. to Jeremie, dec.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. C. adj. 2nd Punjab cav. to continue to offic. as 2nd in com.
 NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. Darjeeling, to act as com. of Schundy, sap. and min. and as asst. exec. off. dur. abs. of Byng.
 NORMAN, Lieut. H. W. 31st N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 NUTHALL, Brev. maj. T. J. 46th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 8, 1850, in suc. to Weston, dec.
 OLIPHANT, 2nd Lieut. W. S. engs. qual. as interp.
 OLDFIELD, Ens. M. S. T. 9th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 PARISH, 1st Lieut. W. H. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th, to 3rd comp. 8th batt.
 PHILLIPOTS, Lieut. J. S. 66th or Goorha regt. N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 28, 1850, in suc. to Carter, transf. to inv. est.
 PIXLEY, 2nd Lieut. A. W. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.

FLOWDEN, Capt. H. G. C. 9th L.C. app. a maj. of brig. to complete estab. Dec. 7.
 POLLARD, 2nd Lieut. C. eng. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 POULTON, Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. passed in Hindustani.
 POWELL, Ens. T. E. 43rd L.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 PRESANT, 2nd Lieut. T. art. fr. 6th comp. to 4th comp. 8th batt.
 QUAYLE, Lieut. W. F. art. qual. as interp. Dec. 10.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. col. W. H. to the 62nd N.I.
 RANDALL, Ens. W. L. (not arrived) posted to 59th N.I. Dec. 6.
 RATTRAY, Lieut. T. 64th N.I. attach. to Rangurh L.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 REAY, Lieut. C. 32nd N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 RICHARDS, Capt. S. 55th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 6.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. F. 49th N.I. 2nd in com. 8th Irr. Cav. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 RICHARDSON, Ens. L. 58th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 ROTHNEY, Lieut. 4th Sikh L.I. to assu. ch. of adj. off. in add. to other du. Nov. 12.
 RYBOT, 2nd Lieut. G. O. art. fr. 3rd comp. 8th to 4th comp. 7th batt.
 SANDYS, Lieut. col. F. H. fr. 62nd to the 7th N.I.
 SCOTT, Ens. E. E. H. 55th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 13.
 SCOTT, Capt. E. W. S. art. peria. to res. his app. as sec. to the milly. board, fr. Jan. 1.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. to act as adj. v. Wilson.
 SINCLAIR, Ens. H. 30th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 SMALLPAGE, 2nd Lieut. F.E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 3rd, to 2nd comp. 1st batt.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. 44th N.I. to be adj. 4th irreg. cav. v. Hall.
 SMYTH, Capt. J. H. art. fr. 4th comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 6th batt. and to com. No. 9 horse field battery attached.
 SPEKE, Ens. J. H. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 8, 1850, in suc. to Weston, dec.
 STANNUS, Lieut. R. T. interp. and qr. mr. 16th N.I. res. app.
 STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L.C. to be asst. supt. of the remount depots in room of Capt. M. R. Onslow, who has obtained leave on private affairs, prep. to apply for perm. to retire from the service.
 STUBBS, 2nd Lieut. F. W. art. fr. 4th comp. to 6th comp. 8th batt.
 STURT, Capt. A. A. princ. asst. to commiss. of Assam, at Gawalparah, del. over ch. of treas. and collec. of dist. to Sub. asst. H. Driver.
 SYME, 1st Lieut. P. M. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th, to 3rd comp. 4th batt.
 TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. A. F. art. to be adj. of art. div. at Mooltam, on Lieut. Brougham proc. to Loodianah.
 THOMSON, Lieut. W. A. A. 9th L.C. 2nd in com. Gov.-Gen. body guard, passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 THOMSON, Ens. W. B. 13th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 THOMPSON, Ens. E. 67th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 TRAVERS, Capt. J. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 19.
 TROTTER, Lieut. W. L. 45th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 TUCKER, Corn. C. N. to do du. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, Nov. 23.
 TUDOR, Brev. lieut. col. J. C. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 8, 1850, in suc. to Weston, dec.
 TURNER, Capt. F. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th batt. to 3rd troop 3rd brig.
 UNWIN, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. in succ. to Stannus, on leave.
 VALLINGS, Ens. J. d. d. 67th, posted to 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind, Dec. 6.
 VANRENEN, 1st Lieut. D. C. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 WAKE, Capt. C. H. 34th N.I. to count. to offic. in Meerut div. v. Younger, Nov. 27.
 WARD, Lieut. W. J. 51st N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 15.
 WATSON, Lieut. W. C. 47th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 WATSON, Ens. H. A. 49th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 WELCHMAN, Maj. J. 10th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 16.
 WELD, Lieut. G. 14th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15; app. adj. and qu.-mr. of Eur. inv. and to ch. of vet. comp. at Chunar, v. R. F. Fanshawe.
 WHISH, Brev. maj. G. P. 60th N.I. qual. as interp.
 WHISH, Lieut. M. B. to act as adj. dur. indis. of Lieut. and Adj. L. P. Taddy.
 WIGGENS, Brev. maj. E. 52nd N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. Sirhind div. dur. abs. on the staff employ of Lieut. E. B. Johnson, or until further orders, Nov. 22.
 WILKINSON, Col. C. D. c.b. to the 7th N.I.
 WINTLE, 1st Lieut. A. to act as adj. to 1st co. 4th batt. art. Dec. 7.
 WYNDHAM, Cornet C. 9th L.C. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. jud. adv. gen.'s dep. rem. fr. Lahore to Meerut div. Nov. 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

BOILEAU, L. A. Dec. 6.
 RAIKES, H. T. A. Dec. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. W. eng. fr. Dec. 1 to June 1, 1851, to presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. D. C. art. fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, to Nynce Tal, on m. c.

BIRCH, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. Nov. 2. to April 2, 1851, prep. to Eur. on m. c.

BIRD, Capt. R. W. asst. to resident at Lucknow, twenty days in ext.

BOSWELL, Lieut. and Adj. N. C. 2nd N.I. fr. Nov. 8 to May 8, 1851, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m. c.

BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. asst. to commr. in Tenasserim, prov. leave cancelled.

BUNNY, 1st Lieut. A. art. from Dec. 15 to Feb. 15, 1851, to Delhi and Meerut.

BYNG, Capt. E. D. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Dec. 15, instead of former date.

BYNG, Capt. R. B. P. 62nd N.I. Jan. 20 to March 20, 1851.

CAMPBELL, Brev. lieut. col. G. art. fr. Dec. 1 to April 15, to pres. prep. to app. for ful. to Europe.

CAUTLEY, Brev. maj. R. 10th L.C. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, in ext. to Jullundur, to enable him to appear before the standing med. com.

COVENTRY, Brev. lieut. col. F. 6th L.C. fr. Nov. 25 to March 1, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.

COX, Major G. inv. estab. Dec. 1 to March 10, 1851, to Cawnpore.

CURTIS, Brev. lieut. col. J. G. W. c.b. 37th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. 1 mo.

DICKENS, Lieut. C. H. art. to May 12, 1851, prep. to Eur.

DONOVAN, Ens. J. fr. Oct. 11 to Nov. 7, to rem. at Cawnpore, and to enable him to join regt.

DREW, Lieut. H. R. 8th N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to April 20, 1851, to pres. prep. to apply for leave to the Cape or Australia.

DRUMMOND, Maj. H. emp. on sp. du. in Kumaon, 6 weeks.

EDEN, Lieut. F. G. 1st Assam L.I. fr. 26th Aug. to Sept. 2, to proceed on the River and visit Seebasgur, on m. c.

FARRINGTON, Lieut. J. J. pioneers, Nov. 16 to Feb. 28, 1851, prep. to Eur. on m. c.

GARDNER, Lieut. H. C. 38th L.I. prep. to Eur.

GOODRIDGE, 1st Lieut. E. J. art. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.

GORDON, Ens. J. C. 39th N.I. fr. Oct. 11 to Nov. 15, to rem. at Lahore.

GROVE, Maj. S. J. com. 6th inf. reg. 8 mo.

HALL, Lieut. J. T. S. 12th N.I. fr. Aug. 22 to Jan. 22, to Kurachee and Bombay, on m. c.

HOLROYD, Lieut. jun. asst. to commis. of Assam, 1 mo. in ext.

HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. princ. commis. in Tenasserim prov. leave cancelled.

HUNGERFORD, Capt. T. J. W. art. 1 year fr. Dec. 10, to Deyrah and hill north of it, on m. c.

JAMES, Lieut. H. dep. com. in the Punjab, leave cancelled.

KENNEDY, Capt. W. 5th N.I. Nov. 1 to March 31, 1851, prep. to retire.

LEEDS, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MILL, Lieut. J. art. to Eur.

MONEY, 1st Lieut. J. art. 2 years to N. S. Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, on m. c.

MUNRO, Lieut. L. 43rd N.I. Nov. 30 to Dec. 1, 1851, in ext. to Nyce Tal, on m. c.

PARSONS, Lieut. J. E. B. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. Dec. 1 to Dec. 1, 1851, to Gwalior, &c. on m. c.

PILLANS, Brev. maj. W. S. art. to Nov. 15, in ext.

QUIN, Corn. R. O. 2nd L.C. Nov. 30 to March 28, 1851, in ext.

REES, Capt. C. M. 65th N.I. fr. Nov. 23 to April 1, 1851, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m. c.

ROGERS, Ens. R. G. 6th N.I. Sept. 15 to Jan. 1, 1851, Murree hills, on m. c.

SALTER, Brev. col. H. F. 6th L.C. 2 years to Cape and New South Wales, on m. c.

SMYTH, Brev. maj. G. C. 3rd L.C. fr. Nov. 15 to March 15, 1851, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m. c.

SNOOK, Capt. J. V. 23rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to March 10, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. 1 year to Sirsa, on m. c.

STANSBURY, Brev. capt. D. 60th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Feb. 28, 1851, to Cawnpore.

STEEL, Lieut. col. J. superint. cantonment police 3 weeks.

TICKELL, Capt. R. S. 72nd N.I. Oct. 11, 1850, to Jan. 11, 1851, prep. to ret. fr. serv.

TUCKER, Cornet C. N. cav. fr. Dec. 15 to June 15, 1851, to Mirzapore, and to enable him to join the corps to which he may be hereafter posted.

TURNER, Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Feb. 15, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

UTTERSON, Lieut. E. V. 27th N.I. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1851, prep. to Australia on m. c.

WILCOX, Capt. J. 4th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to May 1, 1851, to Jullundur and Simla, prep. to apply for perm. to ret. fr. the serv.

WILLIAMSON, Col. D. 39th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie and hills. n. of Deyrah, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. 2nd batt. art. to aff. med. aid to 1st Ir. 3rd brig. h. a. remaining at Annarkullee, Nov. 30.

BARBER, Surg. J. fr. 12th N.I. to 4th batt. of art. at Peshawar, to join, Dec. 14; to aff. med. aid to 41st N.I.

BEDFORD, J. R. civ. asst. surg. of Rajshahye, to be reg. of deeds.

BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. 35th L.I. to pl. himself at disp. of superint. surg. of Cawnpore circ. Nov. 23.

BROWN, Surg. G. G. M.D. 2nd brig. h. a. to rec. med. ch. of 1st co. 5th batt. art. and No. 11, lt. field batt. Dec. 6.

CAMPLIN, Asst. surg. J. M. d. d. art. at Dum Dum, to join and d. d. with detach. of H.M.'s recruits at Chinsurah, Nov. 23.

CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. M.B. arrived at Umballa in med. ch. of 1st co. 5th batt. art. and No. 11, lt. field batt. art.; to make over that ch. to Surg. Brown, of 2nd brig. h. a. and join and d. d. with 2nd L.C. as a temp. arrangement. Dec. 6; to proceed to Jullundur and pl. himself under orders of Supg. surg. of the Lahore circle.

CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. to d. d. in the gen. hospital at Calcutta, Nov. 23.

CHEEK, G. N. civ. asst. surg. of Bancoorah, resu. ch. of duty on Dec. 2; to aff. med. aid to 47th N.I. dur. illness of Davison, and also to rec. ch. of the Cawnpore Native hospital and mag. fr. Asst. surg. Francis, on dep. of 60th N.I.

COLLINS, Asst. surg. A. to d. d. with art. at Dum-Dum, Oct. 2.

DAVIDSON, Surg. J. fr. 21st N.I. to 35th L.I. at Lucknow.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. E. V. M.D. 31st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 12th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Garner.

DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. civ. asst. surg. Purneah, res. ch. of office.

FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 1st co. 1st batt. and 4th co. 7th batt. art. and Nos. 19 and 1, lt. fd. batt. att. to the companies respectively, Dec. 6; to d. d. with 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to temp. med. ch. of left w. 24th F. dur. abs. of Hanbury.

FAYRE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. d. d. art. at Dum Dum, to proceed to Chinsurah and d. d. with detach. of H.M.'s recruits at that station, Oct. 30, to proceed to Cherra Poonjee, and aff. med. aid to h. q. Sylbit L.I. batt. Nov. 23.

FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. 60th N.I. to aff. med. aid to civ. estabs. and jail at Bandah on dep. of Surg. Mottley.

GARNER, Asst. surg. H. S. 12th Irr. Cav. to aff. med. aid to estab. att. to Phillour mag.

GARNER, Asst. surg. H. S. 12th Irr. Cav. to proc. to Phillour, and afford med. aid to 49th N.I. v. Asst. surg. T. M. Lee.

GRIFFITH, Surg. S. M. 38th L.I. to aff. med. aid to 54th N.I. on dep. of Asst. surg. Beale in attendance on the Bishop of Calcutta.

GUISE, Asst. surg. J. A. to act as gar. asst. surg. and to aff. med. aid to H.M.'s recruit dep. v. Crawford, Nov. 28.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. 41st N.I. to ass. med. ch. of art. div. Bombay ord. estab.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. 41st N.I. to aff. med. aid to brig. staff and estab. v. Barber, Nov. 30.

HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 1st Eur. Beng. fus. at Wuzerabad, Nov. 15.

HATEWAY, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to med. ch. of div. staff in the Punjab, in pl. of Surg. Baddeley, Nov. 21.

IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to d. d. with art. div. in the Punjab.

KEATES, Asst. surg. W. qual. as interp. Dec. 10.

KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 23rd N.I. and 15th irreg. cav. on duty with art. camp, Dec. 6.

LACY, Asst. surg. T. S. fr. 30th N.I. to 8th irr. cav.

LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. 49th N.I. to aff. med. aid to estab. att. to mag. Nov. 23.

LYELL, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of corps of guides, v. Dr. Cole, Nov. 26.

MAYNE, Asst. surg. E. W. to remain at Cawnpore and aff. med. aid to 68th N.I. Dec. 11.

M'DONALD, Asst. Surg. D. M.D. 2nd irr. cav. to affd. med. asst. to hosp. H.M.'s 61st regt. in add. to his other du. Nov. 20.

M'KINNON, Surg. C. H. art. to med. ch. 3rd comp. 4th batt. art. and No. 7, lt. field batt. v. Asst. surg. S. R. Tucker, m.p.

MITCHELL, Surg. E. inv. est. perm. to reside in pres. div. and draw pay and allowances fr. pres. pay office of Aug. 13 last.

MORRIEON, Asst. surg. J. S. fr. 50th N.I. to med. ch. of art. div. at Mooltan, Nov. 23, to proc. to Meerut, and do du. with H.M.'s 29th regt.

MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. 7th N.I. to pl. himself at disp. of superint. surg. of Trans Ravee circ. Nov. 23.

NISBET, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to affd. med. aid in the hosp. of 1st Eur. Bengal fus. in add. to his other duties, Dec. 6.

O'CALLAGHAN, Asst. surg. D. J. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 42nd L.I. at Midnapore.

PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to rel. Asst. surg. Hinton fr. med. ch. of art. at Wuzerabad, and to aff. med. aid in the hosp. of H.M.'s 61st reg. Nov. 20; to proc. with art. towards Sealkote, and thence to rejoin H.M.'s 10th. reg. at Wuzerabad.

PEARSON, Asst. surg. in med. ch. of l. w. Sirmoor batt. to aff. med. aid to civ. station at Deyrah, Nov. 26.

RAE, Asst. surg. G. fr. 8th irr. cav. to 30th N.I.

RUSSELL, Surg. T. 34th N.I. to med. ch. of brig. staff at Wuzerabad station on dept. of Surg. Toke.

SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. fr. 10th to 7th N.I. at Jhelum, Nov. 23; to rel. Asst. surg. Faithfull fr. med. ch. of 4th comp. 8th batt. art. and of jail and civil estabs. at Almorah.

THORNTON, Surg. H. J. 1st L.C. to med. ch. of st. at Cawnpore, v. Mackinnon, res. Nov. 25.

THING, Asst. surg. E. B. 20th N.I. to med. ch. of detach. of Eur. reg. at Dum Dum, Dec. 5.

TRITTON, Surg. E. art. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 7th bat. dur. an. prac. Dec. 5.
TUCKER, Assist. surg. S.R.M.D. art. to rel. Asst. sur. Nisbet fr. med. ch. of 3rd co. 4th batt. art. and No. 7 lt. field batt. Nov. 30; to relieve Asst. surg. Baddeley fr. med. ch. of the 1st troop 3rd brig. h. art.
WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. recently posted to 57th N.I. to rem. and do duty with art. at Lordianah until arrival of Asst. surg. Mactier, or until further orders, Dec. 6.
WEBB, Surg. A. pl. at disp. of Com.-in-Chief, with a view to temp. app. to pers. st. of C.-in-C. Dec. 13.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to detach. of inv. pro. through Loodianah to pres. Nov. 11; to aff. med. aid to detach. of sappers and pioneers, 4th Sikh local inf. jail estabs. and station staff, on dept. of Turnbull.
WHITTALL, Asst. surg. A. to med. ch. of Sylhet, L.I. batt. at Cherra Poonjee, v. Mann, Nov. 23.
WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N.I. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of h. art. at Meerut, Nov. 26.
YOUNG, Asst. surg. J. 28th N.I. to aff. med. assistance to hosp. H.M.'s 61st reg. in add. to his other duties, Nov. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEEK, G. N. civ. asst. surg. of Bancorrah, leave cancelled.
CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. 49th N.I. Nov. 14 to Jan. 31, 1851, to Simla, on m. c.
HUTCHINSON, T. C. civ. asst. surg. of Shahabad, 6 mos. on m. c.
MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. 9 mo. to sea on m. c.
TURNER, Vet. surg. C. to Europe, on furl.
WILSON, Asst. surg. T. W. M.D. fr. Nov. 21 to Dec. 21, to presidency, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—32nd. Capt. E. R. W. Yates, to be mil. sec. to C. in C.—Staplyton, Capt. G. G. C. H. M.'s 13th L.I. to be A.D.C. to C. in C.—Halket, Capt. J. Coldstream Guards, to be A.D.C. to C. in C.—Fitz Roy, Capt. Lord F. J. Gren. Guards, to be extra A.D.C. to C. in C.—Otter, Brev. maj. C. J. 61st ft. to be Persian interp. to C. in C.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Lieut. F. J. McFarlane, 2 yrs. to England.—10th Hussars. Capt. Stedman, to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar on m. c.; Lieut. Drummond to Jan. 10, 1851, to Bombay.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut. A. Need, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.; Lieut. H. Edwards, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. W. D. M. Blyth, to Dec. 25, on m. c.; Lieut. Ling, 2 yrs. to England; Vet. Surg. A. W. Caldwell, to aff. prof. aid, to horses of 1st and 2nd tr. 3 brig. h. a. and No. 7, lt. field. batt.

INFANTRY.—10th. Capt. J. R. G. Patteson, 3 mo. fr. Dec. to Bombay, and 18 mo. to England; Capt. Norman, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. G. F. Moore, to do duty with conval. depot at Landour dur. cold season; Surg. Mockler, leave to Jan. 31.—22nd. Brev. maj. J. Ramsay, mil. sec. and a.-d.-c. to Gov.-Gen. resu. ch. Dec. 1; Lieut. W. Hughes, fr. May 11, 1851, until emb. of detach.; Capt. A. L. Johnston, 6 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Bombay.—24. Capt. Lutman, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. A. De Veuille, 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Asst. surg. Stewart, to med. ch. of conval. depot at Landour.—32nd. Lieut. H. J. Davies, to do duty with detach. of inval. fr. Ferozepore to Bombay, under Capt. Norman; Capt. G. S. Moore, to Dec. 20, to rem. at Lahore, on m. c.—53rd. Capt. R. T. Parker, to March 26, in ext.; Lieut. Follows, 2 yrs. to England.—60th. 1st Lieut. Dawson, passed exam. in Hindustani.—61st. Asst. surg. W. H. Jephson, to Feb. 28, 1851.—70th. Asst. surg. Eaton, app. to med. ch. of conval. dep. at Landour, cancelled.—80th. Lieut. G. S. Young, 2 yrs. to England.—87th. Brev. capt. A. Walshe to com. a detach. of Eur. inv. proc. to Lower Prov.—94th. Ens. W. D. H. G. Day, to be Lieut. v. Bredin, fr. Dec. 4; 1st Lieut. O. Fitzgerald, qual. as interp.—98th. Lieut. E. Grantham, 2 yrs. to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMES, wife of Thomas, d. at Garden-reach, Dec. 8.
AULDJO, wife of Lieut. J. R. 36th N.I. s. still-born, at Moradabad, Dec. 19.
BAYLEY, wife of E. C. s. d. at Simla, Dec. 5.
BELL, the lady of Adam, M.D. s. at Lucknow, Nov. 27.
BELSON, the lady of Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. d. at Delhi, Dec. 20.
BREMNER, Mrs. Charles, s. at Howrah, Dec. 3.
CAVE, wife of Lieut. G. N. 21st N.I. s. at Cherra Poonjee, Dec. 2.
CHAMBERS, the lady of Capt. 21st N.I. d. at Landour, Dec. 9.
CHRISTIE, wife of Henry, d. at Cawnpore, Dec. 10.
CLARK, wife of S. G. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
COCKBURN, Mrs. W. d. at Maggoorah, Nov. 22.
CROIX, Mrs. M. A. De la, s. still-born, at Chandernagore, Dec. 20.
DALTON, the lady of Capt. H.M.'s 61st, d. at Peshawur, Dec. 8.
DALY, Mrs. P. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 2.
DAVIDSON, wife of J. s. at Ghazepore, Dec. 7.
DAVIS, wife of Lieut. W. 31st N.I. s. at Jullundur, Dec. 10.
FAIRWEATHER, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 15.
FLASHMAN, wife of N. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 14.
GASTRELL, the lady of Capt. J. E. s. at Dera Ghazee Khan, Dec. 4.

GOWAN, the lady of Col. G. E. C.B. d. at Ferozepoor, Dec. 21.
HARRIS, the lady of Lieut. J. 17th N.I. s. at Hoshcearpore, Dec. 11.
JACKSON, wife of E. C.S. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 20.
JENKINS, the lady of Lieut. C. V. 1st L.C. s. at Cawnpore, Dec. 17.
JORDAN, Mrs. J. P. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 10.
JOSEPH, Mrs. C. s. at Scrampore, Dec. 22.
KILLWICK, Mrs. F. A. d. at Purneah, Dec. 13.
LAMB, wife of Rev. R. M. s. at Meerut, Dec. 14.
MARRIOTT, the lady of Capt. E. 57th N.I. d. at Lucknow, Dec. 18.
MOLLOY, Mrs. R. s. at Garden Reach, Dec. 4.
NUTHALL, wife of Lieut. W. F. 18th N.I. s. at Sandoway, Nov. 20.
OCHME, the lady of W. D. H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
PENNY, the lady of Col. C.B. d. still-born, at Agra, Dec. 12.
REBEIRO, wife of Lewis, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.
RICKETTS, the lady of Capt. G. P. 1st L.C. d. at Cawnpore, Dec. 6.
ROBERTS, wife of J. B. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 13.
RUSSELL, wife of Angustus, d. at Jubbulpore, Dec. 2.
RUSSELL, wife of C. D. C.S. s. at Jessore, Dec. 21.
SKINNER, wife of Chas. B. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
STEVENS, the lady of Geo. s. at Ballygunge, Dec. 13.
SMITH, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
TRONSON, the lady of Edward, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
TURNBULL, wife of H. M. d. at Agra, Dec. 13.
WALLIS, Mrs. C. B. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 17.

MARRIAGES.

ANGELO, Lieut. F. C. 16th N.I. to Helena E. d. of Rev. M. Cumming, at Benares, Oct. 31.
ANSON, Capt. O., H.M.'s 9th lanc. to Frances E. d. of Lieut. col. J. Manson, 48th N.I. at Cawnpore, Dec. 12.
BLECHYNDER, R. to Eliza H. d. of the late R. F. Crow, at Calcutta, Dec. 12.
BROOKS, Lieut. J. H. 1st L.C. to Sophia M. d. of the late H. Cloete, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.
BROWNE, Lieut. G. F. S. 24th N.I. to Margaret M. d. of T. R. Davidson, C.S. at Nagpore, Nov. 25.
BYRNS, W. to Mary, widow of the late R. D. Carey, at Calcutta, Dec. 17.
COLDSTONE, S. to Louisa B. Turnbull, at Agra, Dec. 13.
GARSTIN, Lieut. H. M. 36th N.I. to Louisa J. d. of the late Capt. W. C. Carleton, 36th N.I. at Moradabad, Dec. 16.
GOULDING, J. to Elizabeth, widow of the late C. Permien, at Delhi, Dec. 10.
GROVE, Capt. S. J. 68th N.I. to Louisa E. d. of the late G. Snowden, at Calcutta, Dec. 12.
LIMBERT, G. P. to Emily S. d. of Rev. T. Bristocke, at Barrackpore, Dec. 17.
LINCOLN, T. to Mary Walsh, at Simla, Dec. 12.
PHILLIPS, C. to Virginia R. d. of the late J. Heymer, at Calcutta, Dec. 17.
RONALDSON, H. to M. E. Weguelin, at Calcutta, Nov. 25.
SARSON, W. to Anne A. Lidard, at Bengal, Dec. 7.
TOMLIN, J. B. to Maria L. d. of J. Maldin, at Bengal, Dec. 9.

DEATHS.

BOWEN, David Alfred, at Calcutta, aged 35, Dec. 9.
BRACKEN, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 60, Dec. 10.
BROWNE, wife of James, at Calcutta, aged 23, Dec. 13.
CHAPMAN, Walter, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.
COCKBURN, the inf. d. of Mrs. W. at Jessore, Dec. 7.
COWIE, inf. d. of John, at Seepore, Dec. 23.
DAVIDSON, Laura J. inf. d. of Lieut. H.M.'s 29th N.I. at Peshawur, Nov. 29.
DIXON, John, at Calcutta, aged 51, Dec. 16.
FEELING, Margaret, wife of Geo. at Jullundur, Dec. 14.
FENWICK, Wm. Francis, s. of Maj. H.M.'s 10th regt. at Wazeerabad, Dec. 6.
FITZGIBBON, the inf. s. of Conductor, at Delhi, Dec. 12.
GORDON, JANE, widow of the late Adam, at Calcutta, aged 70, Dec. 23.
HERITAGE, Sarah, widow of the late Mathias, at Calcutta, aged 83, Dec. 7.
HICKEY, Caroline, wife of Wm. at Howrah, aged 32, Dec. 15.
KEANE, Capt. L. R. inf. estab. at Ferozepore, Dec. 13.
KEARNS, P. wife of D. H. at Jessore, aged 29, Dec. 11.
KEEFE, John, at Delhi, aged 35, Dec. 20.
MARTIN, Capt. F. pens. estab. at Agra, aged 73, Dec. 7.
M'CANN, J. J. at Garden Reach, aged 55, Dec. 17.
MEIKLEJOHN, Rev. Wm. H. at Calcutta, aged 40, Dec. 14.
NELSON, Jane Maria, relict of the late T. G. at Calcutta, aged 29, Dec. 6.
O'HANLON, Patrick, at Alipore, aged 85, Dec. 20.
PARRY, wife of N. B. at Calcutta, aged 30, Nov. 23.
RYALL, Isabella, inf. d. of Conductor C. at Ballygunge, Dec. 4.
SHEELS, inf. s. of J. at Gongerah, Dec. 8.
SINCLAIR, Wm. at Calcutta, aged 52, Dec. 8.
TURNBULL, inf. s. of Lieut. M. J. 7th L. C. at Umballa, Dec. 5.
VANDERBECK, inf. s. of J. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.

WALLER, Hy. Scott, s. of Maj. R. h. art. at Peshawur, aged 5, Dec. 12.
 WATSON, J. W. s. of the late J. A. M. D. at Calcutta, aged 30, Nov. 24.
 YOUNG, Mary D. relict of the late T. C. s. at Calcutta, aged 26, Dec. 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 9. *Washington*, Cole, Singapore; *Hempsyke*, Barlow, Shields; *Pappy*, Thomson, China; *Rob Roy*, Francis, China.—10. *Zenobia*, Saxon, Cape of Good Hope; *Agincourt*, Hyne, London; *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore and Penang; *Ardoeer*, Lovett, China.—11. *Ellerslie*, Black, Singapore; *William Goddard*, Russell, Boston; *Russell Glover*, Smith, California and Singapore; *Ferroluna*, Quesadar, Singapore and Penang; *Maria*, Heckford, Penang; *Nemesis*, White, Liverpool; *Centauro*, Blunt, Bombay; *Bellaires*, Rees, Liverpool; *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Liverpool.—12. *Ann*, Gamble, Hong-Kong and Singapore; *Despatch*, Telfe, Mauritius; *John Quincy Adams*, Nickets, California and Singapore.—13. *Charles Cooper*, Cutts, Singapore and Malacca.—14. *Worcester*, Hawkings, Hull and Table Bay.—15. *Marlborough*, Webb, Portsmouth; *Earl of Clare*, More, Mauritius; *Ganges*, Smith, Penang; *Henry Pratt*, Maling, San Francisco and Singapore.—16. *John Ritson*, Ritson, Liverpool; *Sully*, Handey, Mauritius; *Severn*, Gardner, San Francisco and Singapore; *Australia*, Harrison, Bombay; *Fattle Oheb*, Wilkinson, Singapore; *Kanaga Leichmy*, Madden, Prince of Wales Island.—18. *Atalanta*, Nisbett, Bombay and Point-de-Galle; *Navigater*, Phipps, Boston and Ceylon.—20. *Blythwood*, Jameson, Bombay; *Catherine*, Edmonds, California and Singapore.—23. *Eria*, Hicks, Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Agincourt*.—Mrs. Hyne, Capt. Drisdance, H.M.'s 61st; Lieut. Knox, H.M.'s 75th; Ens. J. H. Gordon, H.M.'s 29th; Ens. T. E. Gordon, H.M.'s 61st; W. Potter, and J. Smith.—From CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. *Charles Tucker*, Esq.; Lieut.-col. Wheeler, 6th regt. N.I.; Capt. Rigby.
 Per *Zenobia*.—Mrs. Saxon and three children.
 Per *Dido*.—Masters C. and M. Roydb.
 Per *Parland*.—Mr. and Mrs. Richards, and Mr. Sola.
 Per *Russell Glover*.—Mr. L. Rodman and Mr. J. Gibbons.
 Per *Ellerslie*.—Mr. and Mrs. Necks and child.
 Per *Bellaires*.—Mr. E. H. and Mrs. Scott, and Mr. E. T. Longham.
 Per *Ara*.—Mrs. Gamble and family.—From SINGAPORE. Mrs. Wright and family, Miss Barley, and W. Wright, Esq.
 Per *Despatch*.—Mr. Arnol, and Mr. Arnol, jun.
 Per *Charles Cooper*.—Mr. G. Moxon.—From HONG-KONG. Rev. Mr. Sander and Warren Hattaway.
 Per *Worcester*.—Mrs. Hawkings.
 Per *Marlborough*.—Mrs. Trevor Plowden, two children, and servant; T. C. Lock, Esq. Mrs. Lock, child and servant; Maj. and Mrs. John Welchman and servant, Mrs. John Lang and servant, Capt. and Mrs. Dewaal, Mrs. Sydney Webb and servant, Mrs. Biss, Mr. Biss, jun. two Misses Biss, and two Masters Biss; Mrs. Penny, and two Misses Penny; Mrs. Sykes, family and servant; Miss Naesmith, Miss Steel, Miss Fraser, Miss Deacon, Mrs. Yates and two Misses Yates, Mrs. Stephens and two children.—Macpherson, Esq.—Raikes, Esq. and two Mr. Wetheralls; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dougal, Mrs. Louthgate.
 Per *Ganges*.—Miss De Luy, and Mrs. Smith and three children.
 Per *John Ritson*.—Mrs. Ritson, John Duff and James Duff, Esqrs.
 Per *Sully*.—Mrs. Kirk, Miss Alice Kirk, Miss King, and John Kirk, E. Moultrie, and E. A. Landale, Esqrs.
 Per *Duke of Wellington*.—Farq. Matheson, Esq.
 Per *Fattle Oheb*.—Mr. Francis Teaver, late chief officer of the ship *Charlotte*.
 Per *Catherine*.—Mr. R. H. Soomy.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 7. *Berkampore*, Smith, Liverpool; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Mauritius; *Sovereign*, Haines, London; *Weraff*, Smout, Penang.—9. *Eriol*, Perry, Comorandale Coast; *Mary Imrie*, Bisset, Mauritius.—11. *Enterprise*, S. V. Cops, Arracan and Moulmein; *Iris*, Banewe, Bombay; *Alice* and *Raymond*, for —.—13. *Glen-daragh*, Pearson, Liverpool.—14. *Sansonnnet*, Huet, Mauritius; *Nile*, Nisbett, London and Madras; *Pharsalia*, Allen, Boston; *Frances Walker*, Hay, London; *Jolly Robin*, Joynson, Liverpool; *Milton*, Harlon, Boston; *Edward Marquard*, Pike, Bombay; *Nasser Nacoda*, Malabar Coast; *Eleanor Dixon*, Quay, Liverpool.—16. *Hamoody*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Teak*, Ruddle, Singapore.—17. *Rajah*, Lawson, Liverpool; *Yathana Yeamoon*, Ellis, Rangoon.—18. *Camperdown*, Denay, London.—19. *Wellesley*, Parish, London; *Minden*, Crawford, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Camperdown*.—Mrs. Palmer and four servants, Miss Bredda, Samuel Palmer, Esq.; Madame de Becour, two children, and two servants; Mrs. Lawrence De Souza, two children, and two servants; Mrs. Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Capt. Dimsdale, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Miss Campbell, Le Chevalier de Becour, Dr. Burton, Capt. W. M. Johnston, Capt. Dimsdale, Lieut. E. Leeds, 47th B.N.I., child and servant, E. Brown and F. Fletcher, Esqrs., and Master Ross.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 25, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	4 12 to	5 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. disc.	3 8 ..	3 12
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	3 12 ..	4 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. do.	0 10 ..	0 0
Third Sica 4 do.	.. do.	18 0 ..	18 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	16 0 ..	16 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	1800 to	1850
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. par		
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	50 ..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	..... Co.'s Rs. 104 5 to 104 13	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	..... 15 10 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	..... 13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	..... 221 4 .. 221 13	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	..... 220 14 .. 221 10	
Sovereigns	..... 10 4 .. 10 5	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	..... 16 3 .. 16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	..... 20 14 .. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1¼d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

THE NIZAM'S STATE.

"Two circumstances have occurred which in a marked manner indicate the temper of the Arabs towards us, and their readiness to come into collision with us. Major Babington, who was marching to Nagpore at the head of his regiment, had some dispute with a party of about forty Arabs, at a village called Bitch-kondah. The Arabs in their insolence poked a Sepoy in the back with a poignard, and tore Major Babington's jacket. These were acts of cool defiance and contempt; but Major Babington, who could have annihilated them, showed the utmost forbearance, and contented himself with making a report of their conduct, at once a proof of his temper and self-possession. General Fraser will, in all probability, have the Arabs punished; an apology from the Government is no amends, for the Arabs are not within the control of the Government. The other circumstance is that a predatory and refractory Seedee, having possessed himself of a village called Mow Kakur Mow, replied to Col. Beatson, who has invested the place and who called upon him to surrender, promising to give them their lives, that God had given them their lives and had besides given them ammunition to defend them with. Col. Beatson has sent for two eighteen-pounders, and the Seedee will be beaten into submission; but the temper of these people is to risk a battle with us, and they have not unfrequently used defiance to provoke us to it. What the measures of the Government of India may be if the debt is not paid, is not known; but if it press upon the interests of the Arabs, it is a moot point as to whether the opulent chieftains will be able to arrange a composition, or whether the body of Arabs will constrain them into risking a contest with us. I rather think the latter, for if the Arabs continue to maintain their extravagant claims, I do not see what composition to satisfy them could be made. They profess that they want nothing but their just due, and will return to their country when that is paid them, but what their just dues are will form the difficulty. The contribution is all upset, the Nizam, without any pressure from abroad, has cut down the quotas to a mere pittance. There is now no resource left in this scheme for paying the debt, but as the Nizam sent 32,000 gold mohurs to his treasurer to contribute towards the payment of the debt, it would indicate that he still had treasures left sufficient to discharge it. But his highness acts so totally without any sort of calculation, that there is no coming to any conclusion from his actions."—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RAJA OF TRAVANCORE has just sent to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. here, a splendid present, to be transmitted to her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is a throne or chair of state, composed of polished ivory and inlaid or set with abundance of pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. The work is entirely of native design and workmanship.—*Crescent*.

MR. E. F. ELLIOT.—The natives of Madras have properly appreciated the really valuable services of Mr. E. F. Elliot, as principal commissioner of the late Petty Court, and intend to present to him an address expressive of their esteem and respect for this very able and energetic public officer.—*Athenaeum*, December 12.

THE HON. J. F. THOMAS, Esq., member of council, has proceeded to Ceylon in the steamer *Oriental*.—*Ibid*. Dec. 14.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS and suite landed at Cannanore on the 6th December from the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Although we only a few days ago expressed our belief that Sir George Berkeley had not sent in his resignation of the command of the Madras army, and perhaps we were correct in so doing, we have now reason to believe that his Excellency will not pass another hot season in India. The Commander-in-Chief's departure will take place, we are told, in March next.—*United Serv. Gaz.* Dec. 13.

From a letter from Secunderabad, dated December 8th, we learn that Sir George Berkeley, the Commander-in-Chief, is to hold a levee on Tuesday the 10th, at eleven a.m. A grand ball is to be given on the 12th to Sir George by the 2nd European Lt. Inf., who are also to entertain him and his staff at a dinner. The residents are also soon to give a grand ball.—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 14.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 13, 1850.—The following movements are ordered:—

49th Regt. N.I., from Madras to Moulmein.

50th Regt. N.I., from Moulmein to Madras.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D. to act as sub-jud. of Bellary, v. Story.
PELLEY, C. R. to act as l.d. asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, v. Arbuthnot, Dec. 17.
STOKES, H. coll. and mag. of Guntur, resumed ch. of the dist. fr. H. Newell, Dec. 12.
STORY, E. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddapah dur. abs. of W. Elliott, Dec. 17.
WARD, S. N. app. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddapah is cancelled, Dec. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOURDILLON, J. D. for 1 mo. to Presidency.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLAGRAVE, Capt. Chas. Alex. 40th N.I. to act as dep. pay. at Masulipatam, v. Capt. R. W. H. Leicester.
COOKE, Brev. capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to offic. as dep. asst. com. gen. Dec. 17.
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. art. fr. 2nd batt. to 5th batt. Dec. 10.
DUFF, Ens. R. W. fr. do. duty 31st L.I. to do duty with 12th N.I. Dec. 16.
DUNBAR, Lieut. J. B. 3rd L.C. will take charge of Ens. J. G. Powles' app. to do duty with the 47th N.I. as far as Secunderabad, Dec. 19.
MACLEANE, Capt. C. M. 43rd N.I. to act as asst. com. gen. v. Robertson, m. c. Dec. 17.
MORRIS, Corn. W. G. fr. 5th to 1st L.C. to join Dec. 14.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. H. M. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join Jan. 1.
SHORTLAND, Lieut. T. H. V. 86th N.I. qual. as interp. subject to further exam. on visiting presidency.
SIDMONS, Capt. H. F. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
SURTEES, Lieut. A. S. 41st N.I. ret. to do duty, Dec. 20.
TEED, Ens. H. J. E. 23rd L.I. rel. fr. d. d. 43rd N.I. and to proceed to join his corps *rid* Calcutta.
WESTON, Ens. C. posted to the 1st fus. v. Woodcock, promoted.
WOODCOCK, 2nd Lieut. John, 1st fus. to be lieut. v. Cattley, dec. Dec. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
CAVALRY.

MORRIS, W. G. Dec. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, Maj. G. B. 2 years to sea and the Cape, on m. c.
BROOME, Lieut. W. R. 49th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.

CLARIDGE, Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th gren. in ext. to Feb. 28, Secunderabad and Bolaram, on m. c.
CLARK, Lieut. P. 49th N.I. to ret. to Eur. on m. c.
EATON, Lieut. G. P. H. art. to ret. to Eur. on resign. the app. of adj. Dec. 31.
EWART, Lieut. A. J. P. 16th N.I. 3 mos. Cochla.
FENTON, Corn. F. A. 7th L.C. leave cancelled.
FRANCIS, 1st Lieut. P. M. eng. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11.
HILL, Capt. H. P. 9th N.I. Dec. 10 to April 10, prep. to ret. fr. serv.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. F. 28th N.I. to Bellary, under leave granted Aug. 27.
KING, Lieut. Jos. leave cancelled fr. date of his rejoining his station.
LOCH, Lieut. H. 24th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
LAW, Lieut. col. Alex. engs. 30 days to Neilgherries.
OSBORNE, Lieut. col. G. W. 19th N.I. Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, 1851.
PULLEY, Ens. L. H. 9th N.I. prep. to Eur. m. c.
SHOULDHAM, Lieut. Arthur James, 26th N.I. to ret. to Eur. on m. c.
SHUBBRICK, Capt. R. 5th N.I. 6 mos. to N.W. prov. of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREW, Sen. Asst. surg. P. A. M.D. to be surg. fr. Dec. 9, v. Williams, dec.
ANDREW, Surg. P. A. fr. late prom. to 6th N.I. Dec. 16.
CURRIE, Asst. surg. A. O. to act as zil. surg. of Chingleput dur. abs. of Fitz-Patrick, Dec. 17.
FORD, Asst. surg. C. G. E. 7th N.I. to be civ. surg. at Narsingapore, v. Cheyne.
SMITH, Asst. surg. G. M.D. to be gar. surg. of Fort St. George, and prof. of anatomy and physiology, v. Bell, Dec. 13.
THOMPSON, Surg. W. B. fr. 6th N.I. to 41st N.I. Dec. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. G. M.D. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on m. c.
GRAHAM, Surg. H. G. 10th N.I. to March 16, prep. to Europe.
SMYTH, Surg. W. R. Jan. 16 to Feb. 15, prep. to retire fr. serv.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOULCOTT, the wife of Lieut. C. G. 16th N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Dec. 13.
COXE, the wife of J. W. s. at Parawakam, Dec. 13.
CROFTON, the lady of Lieut. T. 52nd N.I. d. at Vellore, Dec. 17.
GAGER, the wife of F. D. d. at Black Town, Dec. 19.
GROVES, the lady of F. A. s. at Madras, Dec. 9.
HUBARD, the wife of Rev. C. s. at Tanjore, Dec. 6.
LAWRENCE, the wife of J. d. at Bellary, Dec. 7.
MABOOTH, the wife of J. A. s. at Madras, Dec. 20.
NICKLE, the wife of Capt. R. W. D. 30th N.I. d. at Cuttack, Dec. 9.
ORTON, Mrs. G. s. at Narsingapooram, Dec. 19.
TWIGG, the wife of R. d. at Vepery, Dec. 14.
WAPSHARE, the wife of Capt. 10th N.I. s. at Saugor, Dec. 11.

MARRIAGES.

CODD, Lieut. P. L. 49th N.I. to Mary A. H. d. of the late J. Honner, at Madras, Dec. 12.
TIMS, P. to Anne, d. of W. Asprey, at Chutterpore, Dec. 6.
WALHOUSE, M. J. c.s. to E. A. B. de Hutzleben, d. of the late Lieut. col. Baron de, at Coimbatore, Dec. 4.

DEATHS.

BALDY, W. H. s. of G. at Madras, aged 13, Dec. 6.
CATTLEY, Lieut. A. J. 1st Eur. fus. at Bellary, Dec. 14.
FRANKLIN, Ethel G. C. inf. d. of J. J. at Madras, Dec. 16.
LASERON, Eliza H. wife of Rev. E. at Cochlin, Dec. 7.
NUTHALL, Capt. H. R. 23rd N.I. at Mooltan, Dec. 8.
ROSS, D. C. at Kurnool, aged 32, Dec. 11.
WAPSHARE, inf. s. of Capt. 10th N.I. at Saugor, Dec. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 20. *Vernon*, Voss, London; *Nile*, Nisbet, Calcutta; *Lena*, Plain, Liverpool; *Eagle*, Sawell, Whampoa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Vernon*.—Messdames Errington, Blackford, Longcroft, Prichard, Plant, Sullivan, and Baylis; Misses Hale, A. Hale, Taylor, A. Taylor, and Blackford; Master Blackford, Majors Errington and Blackford; Lieuts. Bruce, Longcroft, Prichard, Plant, Surtees, and Poyntz; Rev. Mr. Baylis; Messrs. Sullivan, Gabagan, O. Hea, Barry, Blair, Thompson, Bell, Law, Tripp, and Medhurst; Messdames Mary de Salis, Mary F. Xavier, and Mary Ignatius; Miss Marianne Mangan, Rev. B. Sheridan, Rev. T. Gleeson.
Per *Nile*.—J. Dalrymple, Esq.; H. P. Heighly, 49th regt. M.N.I.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and 4 children; Lieut. H. Phillips, and Ens. W. Paton, of 26th regt. M.N.I.; N. A. Dawson,

Col. Salter, 6th regt. B.C.; Mrs. Dalrymple and 2 children, Mrs. H. Cowie and 2 children, Mrs. E. P. Nisbet and child, Miss Nelson, 3 children of Mr. Steer, 4 children of Mrs. Ridsdale, 1 child of Mrs. Inglis, Mr. Hilder, Col. Dickson, 18th M.N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds, and 7 children, Mrs. Scott and 2 children, and 3 children of Mr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, 46th regt. M.N.I.

Per Eagle.—Mr. and Miss Garteley, Mr. and Mrs. Wale and family, Mr. Scott, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara and family.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 19. *Sandwich*, Peddie, Port Natal.—21. *Sophia*, Clabon, Mauritius.—22. *Cumberland*, Davison, London; *Melanie*, Bird, Calcutta; *Amelia*, Maiden, Northern Ports.—23. *Nile*, Nisbet, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sandwich.—Capt. Moir, Mr. W. H. Anderson, Messrs. Macqueen, Williams, and Evans.

Per Melanie.—Mr. Hill.

Per Amelia.—Mrs. Marden and servant.

Per Nile.—Mrs. Davidson and 3 children, Mrs. Brett and 4 children, Mrs. Tracey and children, Mrs. Johnston and 2 children, Mrs. Minor and 6 children, 1 child of Col. Osborne, 2 children of Rev. Mr. Coles, Col. Davidson, Rev. Mr. Tracey, M. McDowell, Esq., E. Minor, Esq., Mr. Mellish, and Mr. Jordon.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 24, 1850.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	3 to 3½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	3 to 3½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	18 to 18½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	17 to 17½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	1½ to 2 dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	17 to 17½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt	16½ to 17 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8½ to 9 prem.

BOMBAY.

'MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of November 25th arrived at Bombay on December 29th.

Dr. BUIST is appointed sheriff of Bombay.

INDUS FLOTILLA.—We are rejoiced to hear that it is in contemplation to immediately increase the force of the Indus flotilla. This has been talked of for months, but it appears the measures proposed by the late commodore of the flotilla will at length be carried out. The steamers on the Indus, though expensive, have so often proved themselves up to their work, that we can hardly imagine the Government would without sufficient cause, reduce that branch of the public service.—*Kurrachee Advertiser*, Dec. 14.

Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, owing to the almost unprecedented pressure in the money market, have thought it the best course they could have adopted to bring their affairs to a termination for the present, and with the view of doing due justice to every one of the creditors, place in the hands of four trustees, their valuable assets, which much more than cover the liabilities.—*Telegraph*, Jan. 3.

This event withdraws, for the present, from active employment two of our most able and energetic Parsee merchants—merchants who for a long period were believed to be the possessors of enormous wealth. Dadabhoj Pestonjee, in particular, has always been distinguished for the philanthropy of his disposition and liberality of his opinions—taking an active lead amongst the members of his active race in all matters of native improvement.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 2.

THE STEAM FRIGATE QUEEN, which made such a splendid run from Aden with the last mail, having run out of coals, was obliged, we are told, to burn her launch, spars, lower deck, and many other articles of both the gunner's and boatswain's stores, to keep her steam up. The nuisance of having such vessels employed as mail packets, where expedition is the chief concern, is now becoming intolerable, and must by some means or other be put a stop to. The idea of the mail being 13 days on its way from Aden, after having accomplished the distance from London to that port in 20, is unbearable, and ought to be at once protested against in a body by the community in general, and the mercantile interest in particular.—*Ibid*.

COTTON CULTIVATION.—We have received letters from the cotton districts around Broach, as well as from that place itself.

The statements contained in which are well calculated to sustain that confidence in the cotton productive powers of the soil of Guzerat, which we have always entertained, provided a stimulus to its cultivation be properly applied. We learn that the crop now rapidly approaching maturity will equal, if not exceed 300,000 bales; that of last season having reached only 200,000. The quality promises to be good, and if due measures are now taken whilst there is time to warn the ryots and all the intermediate parties between the ryots and the shippers at Bombay, of the consequences of wilful adulteration, or even of a want of due care in preserving the staple from dirt and in cleansing it from seed; if we repeat, these precautions are taken in time, the result will, we feel confident, be to raise the character of Surat cotton in the Liverpool and other home markets, and to create a demand for the article heretofore unknown.—*Telegraph*, Jan. 3.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON'S FAREWELL ORDER TO THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 29, 1850.—On the occasion of assuming the command of the Bombay army, nearly four years ago, Lieut.-gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton adverted in just terms of commendation to the professional merits of that body of soldiers, founded on previous knowledge and observation. A higher and nearer relation to them has not only confirmed the sentiments then expressed, but has enabled him to become more intimately acquainted with, and to appreciate more fully, the strong claims to his approbation of every branch and grade of H.M.'s and the Hon. Company's troops under his command during the latter period.

On the eve, therefore, of resigning his present honourable position, the C.-in-C. discharges a gratifying duty in recording his unqualified admiration of the distinguished gallantry, of the high principles of military discipline, obedience, and alacrity in performing their respective duties, which have uniformly marked all ranks of those of whom he now takes leave; and H. Ex. desires that these sentiments may be communicated to every regiment on the establishment, on the first parade after the receipt of this order.

To particularize individuals, where all so highly deserve to be named, is a difficult matter; but official communication has necessarily brought some officers and departments more immediately under H. Ex.'s notice than others, and these he considers it just to specify singly and collectively.

Of the professional zeal and merit of Maj. Gen. Auchmuty, c.b., commg. the Poona Div. of the army, and of Brig. Gen. Manson, c.b., now commg. the Scinde Div., and who for a considerable time held the former command, the C.-in-C. has had personal opportunities of judging; and to the merits of both these officers he bears the fullest testimony.

To Brig. Gen. James, formerly commanding the Northern Division, and who has lately been transferred to the Southern, H. Ex. begs to offer his best acknowledgments for zeal in performing the duties which have devolved on him. The same are also due to brigas. and officers commg. detached stations and regiments, and they are here cordially tendered.

In acknowledging the able assistance which he has received from the heads of departments of the staff of the army, his Exc. has particular gratification in offering his sincere thanks to Lieut. col. Hancock, adj. gen. of the army, for the able and unremitting attention he has devoted to the efficient discharge of the numerous and important duties of that department; to Major Conway, c.b., act. dep. adj.-gen. to H.M. forces, and to Capt. Heatley, brig. maj. Queen's troops, the C.-in-C. has to convey his fullest satisfaction with the able manner in which the staff duties of those branches of the army have been conducted.

To Lieut. col. Holland, his Exc. begs to offer his cordial thanks for his zeal and attention since he has entered on the duties of qr. mr. gen., which afford the fullest assurance of the high value of his future services in that important department. The able assistance the C.-in-C. has derived from Lieut. col. Ogilvie, judge adv. gen. upon all occasions, claims his grateful acknowledgment: to a thorough knowledge of military law that officer unites a clearness of judgment and honourable and rigid impartiality. Major Davidson, the comm. gen. and the several officers acting under him, have discharged their onerous duties in a way fully to meet the C.-in-C.'s approval.

As the full efficiency of the medical department of the army has always been regarded by his Exc. as an object of the utmost importance, he feels it due to record his acknowledgments to the members of the Medical Board; to the act. dep. insp. gen. of H. M.'s hosp.; and to the several sup. surgs., for their unremitting attention to their professional duties.

To his mil. sec. Lieut.-Col. Brooke, c.b., the C.-in-C. offers the thanks which are due to an excellent officer, who has

unremittingly and zealously discharged his duties : and to the other members of his personal staff he proffers his warm acknowledgments for their attention and assistance.

Finally, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton bids an affectionate adieu to all under his command, and assures them of the sincere and lively interest he will ever feel in their future honour and welfare.

LIEUT. GENL. SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON, G.C.B.

Bombay Castle, 30th December, 1850.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., has this day resigned the office of Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army and his seat as a member of the Council of this presidency.

To Sir Willoughby Cotton, as Commander-in-chief, the Governor in Council considers the army of Bombay to be largely indebted for the ability, impartiality, and energy, with which its affairs have been administered, its welfare promoted, and its interests guarded and preserved. The efficiency of the army in all its departments, the state of its discipline, and its constant readiness for service in the field, were practically tested by the call for a large detachment to take part in the recent operations in the Punjab. The rapidity, and at the same time the perfect order, with which this corps was assembled and organized, the signal gallantry it displayed in action, and its unshaken discipline in every variety of situation incident to a trying campaign, are well known, and amply prove that during the tenure of the Command-in-chief by Sir Willoughby Cotton, the high character of the Bombay army has been fully and most honourably maintained.

To Sir Willoughby Cotton, as a member of the Council, the public acknowledgments of the Government are justly due for the sound advice with which his Excellency's extensive experience and thorough knowledge of the Indian army and of warfare in India have enabled him to assist their consultations on all questions of military policy.

All military honours as Commander-in-Chief and as a member of the Government will continue to be paid to Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton until his Excellency's departure from India.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR JOHN GREY'S ADDRESS TO THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 30, 1850.—With reference to the Government General Order, No. 748, of this day's date, Lieutenant-General Sir John Grey has the honour of assuming command of the forces on the Bombay establishment.

The high character which the Bombay army has gained for gallantry in the field and orderly conduct in cantonments is sufficient proof of the admirable state of its discipline, and it is with no ordinary feelings of pride and gratification that the Lieutenant-General takes on him this distinguished command.

It will be the Lieutenant-General's aim to preserve the army in the high state of efficiency in which it has been made over to him by his able predecessor, Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, and he confidently relies on all officers and soldiers for a zealous support and co-operation in this endeavour.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLANE, C. G. to act as civ. aud. and mint master dur. abs. of Simon, Dec. 17.
ERSKINE, J. M. app. act. 2nd asst. to col. and mag. at Kutnagerry, v. J. Robertson.
FORBES, A. K. rec. ch. of off. of agent, for gov. at Surat fr. W. C. Andrews, Dec. 7; del. over ch. of Surat ag. to E. G. Fawcett.
MALET, H. P. app. coll. and mag. of Tanna, Dec. 17.
PRICE, C. app. act. mil. acct. and dep. acct. gen. v. Blane, Dec. 21.
SPOONER, R. coll. of Ahmednuggur, to proc. into dist. on dep.
WILSON, J. H. rec. ch. of shop and stall tax dep. fr. F. Suirs; dr. of assess. and coll. of Whed tax fr. Capt. Baynes, Dec. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE. FELLOWS, S. Dec. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CURLING, J. 1 mo. in ext.
DAVIDSON, A. F. 1 mo.
ERSKINE, J. M. 1 mo.
FRERE, W. E. 15 days to the Deccan and Bombay.
RIVETT, L. C. C. to Dec. 28 in ext.
SIMSON, W. 1 year to sea and Egypt, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Rev. G. L. chaplain of Deesa, to March 31, in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. S. 1st Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Sept. 11.
BATE, Capt. J. C. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
BELL, Ens. G. E. S. to d. d. with 1st regt. at Poona, to join.
BESANT, Ens. A. to d. d. with 24th N.I. to join the corps on its arrival at Sattara, Dec. 17.
BLAKE, Capt. E. S. art. ret. to duty Dec. 9; to com. of No. 1 lt. fd. batt. with 3rd co. 1st. batt. art. attached to Kolapore, Dec. 17.
BROWN, Ens. F. W. to d. d. 24th N.I. to join that corps on its arrival at Sattara, Dec. 17.
BROWN, Maj. L. pol. ag. in Rewa, Kanta, resu. ch. of ag. fr. Lieut. Battye, Dec. 11.
BRUCE, Capt. F. F. 12th B.N.I. to offic. as com. of Scinde camel corps, v. Mitchell, Nov. 25.
BURROWS, Lieut. 15th N.I. to perf. duties of exec. eng. Surat, dur. abs. of Kennedy, on leave, Dec. 17.
CARNEGIE, Ens. J. to d. d. 24th N.I. to join the corps on its arrival at Sattara, Dec. 17.
CRUICKSHANK, Capt. J. J. engs. ret. to du. Dec. 9.
DOBREE, Lieut. J. 5th N.I. to act as asst. mil. aud. gen. v. Forbes, Dec. 26.
DOUGLAS, Ens. Hon. E. W. 17th N.I. to be a.-d.-e. to his Excellency the C.-in-C.
DOUGLAS, Ens. Hon. E. A. 17th N.I. a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C. ret'd. to duty, Dec. 6.
DUNCAN, Ens. J. A. M. fr. 11th to 28th N.I. v. Maunsell, who exch. Dec. 18.
ELLIS, Ens. E. H. to d. d. 26th N.I. to join on the regt.'s arrival at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 16.
FORBES, Lieut. col. D. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
FORBES, Capt. J. G. 23rd N.I. to act as dep. mil. and. gen. dur. abs. of Jameson, Dec. 26.
FORBES, Ens. J. P. to d. d. 26th N.I. to join on the regt.'s arrival at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 16.
GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th B.N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. of Scinde camel corps, v. Bruce, Nov. 25.
HAIG, Lieut. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. northern div. to Rajpootana field force, to join when relieved, Dec. 18.
HICKMAN, Ens. D. H. posted to 5th L.I. Dec. 18, v. Laurie, resigned.
HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
HUME, Maj. J. G. 10th N.I. to ass. com. of Deesa field brigade and station, fr. Nov. 17.
JACKSON, Capt. 10th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Deesa, dur. abs. of Prior, Dec. 17.
JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
KAY, Lieut. B. transf. fr. Aden to Deesa, Dec. 24.
LAWRIE, Ens. G. M. 5th N.I. perm. to resign.
MACDONELL, Lieut. D. J. 2nd N.I. to act as der. time Lieut. O'Neill may remain in com.
MARK, Lieut. A. R. 3rd batt. art. to act as exec. engr. at Ahmednuggur, v. Kilner, fr. Nov. 31.
MAUNSELL, Ens. G. fr. 28th to 11th N.I. v. Duncan, who exch. Dec. 18.
MORISON, Capt. B. G. 24th N.I. rep. fit for duty and to proc. to Sattara to wait the arr. of his reg. Dec. 26.
MYLNE, Capt. C. D. 6th N.I. to act as sec. to mil. board, v. Thornbury, on m. c.
NASMYTH, Lieut. engs. to be exec. engr. at Deesa, Dec. 26.
NEWELL, Ens. J. T. 2nd N.I. to perform duties of acting adj.
PARK, 2nd Lieut. W. A. to rank fr. Dec. 11, v. Furneaux, prom. Sept. 11.
PELLY, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 9.
PHAYNE, Capt. R. to rel. Maj. Delhoste fr. spec. duty in civ. dep. Dec. 17.
POLLEXFEN, Lieut. J. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. Rajpootana field force to northern div. to join Dec. 18.
RAMSAY, Ens. J. A. to d. d. with 26th N.I. to join on the regt.'s arrival at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 16.
SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. to join his station Dec. 30.
SHERIFF, Col. J. 27th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 9.
SMITH, Ens. D. J. 6th N.I. attached to 8th N.I. until arrival of his corps at pres. Dec. 18.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. E. 23rd L.I. to perform to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Bainbridge, Dec. 17.
WALLACE, Capt. R. pol. ag. in Mahee Cantta, resu. ch. of ag. fr. Etheridge, Dec. 1.
WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. 2nd Eur. to be pay mr. in Scinde, v. Maclean, prom. Dec. 17.
WINGATE, Capt. G. eng. ret. to duty, Dec. 9; to be superint. of rev. surv. and assessment in S. Mahratta country, and asst. to colls. of Dharwar and Belgaum, Dec. 12.
WRAY, Lieut. J. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. pres. to southern div. to join Dec. 18.
YOUNG, Ens. D. B. to do duty with 24th N.I.; to join that corps on its arrival at Sattara, Dec. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGAR, Capt. E. W. com. Guzerat and Koolce pol. corps, 1 mo.
BALLINGALL, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to 15, to remain at pres. in ext.

BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. Dec. 26 to Jan. 20, 1851.
 BINGHAM, Lieut. R. L. 1st Fusiliers, Dec. 26 to Jan. 26, 1851.
 BLENKINS, Brev. maj. W. B. G. 6th N.I. leave cancelled.
 BRIGGS, Capt. P. M. 19th N.I. fr. Dec. 2, 1850, to Feb. 15, to Bombay.
 CLEMENTS, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to 20, in ext. to rem. at Bombay, for purpose of being exam. in Hindustani.
 CONYBEARE, Lieut. T. H. art. Dec. 29 to Feb. 10, 1851.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. D. 18th N.I. fr. Dec. 24, 1850, to Feb. 20, to Bombay.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. fr. Dec. 29 to Jan. 15, to rem. at pres.
 DICK, Lieut. O. J. 3rd L.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. T. art. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, 1851, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
 GLASFORD, 2nd Lieut. E. R. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Dec. 25, 1850, to Jan. 25, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindustani.
 GRANT, Lieut. col. sup. eng. Poona div. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. on m. c. prep. to Europe.
 JAMES, Brig. gen. C. B. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 JAMESON, Lieut. col. G. J. dep. mil. aud. gen. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 JERVIS, Ens. d. d. 14th N.I. fr. Dec. 18 to 31, to the Deccan.
 KEMBALL, Capt. C. 1st L.C. Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.
 KEMPT, Capt. F. S. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Dec. 23, 1850, Jan. 7, to Bombay.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. exec. eng. Surat, 1 mo. fr. Dec. 25, to pres.
 LAVIE, Capt. H. 13th N.I. Jan. 15 to Feb. 28.
 MACAN, Lieut. col. G. 2nd Eur. L. I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
 MACDONALD, Capt. M. 22nd N.I. fr. Dec. 21 to Feb. 28, to remain at Bombay.
 MARBT, Lieut. P. D. 2nd batt. art. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c. Jan. 17 in ext.
 MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. Dec. 26 to Jan. 20, 1851.
 MICHELL, Maj. G. B. 2nd Eur. H. Fus. to Eur. 3 yrs. on m. c.
 MOYLE, Lieut. J. G. 10th N.I. Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, 1851, Kurrachee.
 MÜNCKE, Capt. G. exec. engr. Dharwar, 2 mos.
 POPP, Ens. R. S. 3rd N.I. fr. Dec. 25 to Jan. 25, to Bombay, for the pur. of undergoing an exam. in Hind.
 PRIOR, Capt. G. N. 21st N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
 REYNOLDS, Lieut. J. H. 17th N.I. fr. Dec. 16, 1850, to Jan. 31, to Bombay.
 SIMPSON, Capt. E. H. 2nd L. C. Jan. 15 to Feb. 20.
 STAINFORTH, Lieut. H. E. engs. fr. Dec. 20, 1850, to Jan. 20, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hind.
 TAPP, Maj. T. Poona irr. horse, fr. Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, to Bombay.
 THORNBURY, Capt. N. H. sec. to mil. board, Jan. 9 to March 28, to Neigherry Hills.
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. M. W. 4th N.I. Dec. 20 to Feb. 1, 1851.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAN, Asst. surg. J. 1st Eur. reg. to join his station, Dec. 31.
 BECHER, Lieut. 8th N.I. to act as adjt. to the left wing dur. its separ. fr. head qu. Nov. 7.
 DAVIES, Lieut. H. F. 29th N.I. to act as adjt. to the left wing on dep. of 1st quar. wing fr. Hyderabad, Nov. 9.
 DE CRESPIGNY, W. Civ. asst. surg. at Kaira, to resume ch. of duty.
 FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of 2nd Belooch batt. Dec. 20.
 FURNEAUX, 2nd Lieut. J. E. 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieut. v. Simpson, ret. fr. Sept. 11.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. to assume med. ch. of 9th N.I. fr. Dec. 4; att. to 2nd Eur. L.I. to proc. to Kulladghee to rel. Asst. surg. Bingham, 14th N.I. proc. to Dharwar, Dec. 24.
 IMPEY, Asst. surg. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 19.
 IMLACH, Asst. surg. 23rd L.I. to med. ch. of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art. Dec. 18.
 MACDONELL, Lieut. 2nd gren. N.I. to act. as adjt. until fur. orders, v. O'Neill, dec.
 PRIE, Asst. surg. to proc. in med. ch. of left wing 29th N.I. on its march fr. Hyderabad to Kurrachee, Dec. 20; to return to Hyderabad in med. ch. of 6th comp. 4th batt. proc. to that station, Dec. 20.
 PIRIE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd co. 4th batt. art. fr. Mills, Dec. 31.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. C. J. ret. to du. Dec. 9.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. M.D. att. to 1st Eur. fus. Dec. 18.
 WICHE, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of staff and details at Sattura, on dept. of Asst. surg. Dent, Dec. 20.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 2nd troop H. A. Dec. 20.
 WYLLIE, Asst. surg. 19th N.I. to med. ch. of 3rd comp. 1st batt. art. Dec. 24.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. 14th N.I. pl. at disp. of med. bd. Dec. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DEAS, Surg. J. 24th N.I. fr. Dec. 17 to Jan. 31, 1851, to Bombay, on m. c.
 FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. J. J. 2nd Belooch batt. Dec. 21 to Jan. 31, 1851, on m. c.
 SINCLAIR, Surg. gen. J. A. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 28.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAKER, Mids. perm. to resign fr. Dec. 18.
 BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. to aff. med. aid to Indus flotilla dur. abs. of Deane.
 BROWNE, Asst. surg. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore, Dec. 24.
 DEANE, Asst. surg. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Sesostis*, Dec. 16.
 EDWARDS, Mids. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Clive*, Dec. 19.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. of the *Sesostis*, perm. to reside on shore, Dec. 17.
 KENNEDY, Asst. surg. J. L. perm. to reside on shore.
 LAKES, Mate J. H. 1 year fr. Oct. 29 to Egypt and Syria on m.c.
 LEWIS, Lieut. fr. the *Clive* to the *Sesostis*, Dec. 16.
 LLOYD, Lieut. C. of the *Tigris*, perm. to reside on shore.
 NIXON, Lieut. J. G. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore.
 PENGELLY, Lieut. 1 yr. fr. Oct. 29, in ext.
 STROVAN, Lieut. fr. the *Clive* to the *Sesostis*, Dec. 16.
 TEMPLER, Mids. fr. the *Clive* to the *Moozuffer*, Dec. 19.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CARKE, the wife of T. H. s. at Aden, Dec. 2.
 GREY, the wife of G. d. at Middle Colaba, Dec. 27.
 HATCH, the wife of Lieut. W. S. art. s. at Belgaum.
 PURVES, the wife of Capt. 9th N.I. d. at Belgaum, Dec. 20.
 WATT, the wife of J. s. at Girgaum, Dec. 29.
 WORGAN, the wife of J. s. at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 14.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT, R. I.N. to Anne B. d. of J. Lawson, at Bombay, Dec. 20.
 COLEBROOKE, J. to Eliza, widow of the late Mr. Stettaford, at Bycullah, Dec. 24.
 FORBES, Lieut. G. 5th L. C. to Charlotte G. d. of W. T. Brande, at Mahabuleshwar, Dec. 19.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. H. W. 13th N.I. to Ellen F. d. of the late J. H. Farquharson, c.s. at Bombay, Dec. 26.
 SMALL, Surg. D. H. to Isabella, d. of the late E. A. Whight, at Bombay, Jan. 1.
 SMITH, R. H. to Mary Nichol, at Aden, Dec. 2.

DEATHS.

KEAN, wife of Lieut. at Poona, Dec. 18.
 LASERON, Eliza K. wife of Rev. E. at Cochin, Dec. 7.
 SHEEHAN, Dr. at Poona, Dec. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 18. *Ann Martin*, Martin, China; *Charles*, Andrews, Manila; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Tankeria.—19. *Bengalee*, Colcbank, China; *Pursee Merchant*, Edwards, Singapore; *Bombay*, Flamante, London; *Sagaf*, Birch, Canton.—21. *William Darley*, Cammell, Hull; *Unicorn*, Irving, Liverpool; *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta; *Adelaide*, Watson, —.—22. *Regina*, Quintom, China; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnar*, Beys, China; *Mary Charlotte*, Wilkinson, Calcutta.
 23. *Kusorie*, Amour, Siam; *Joseph Bushby*, Gibson, China.—24. Steamer *Braganza*, Potts, Pointe de Galle; *Haldee*, Hopkinson, Hull.—28th. *Zenobia*, Jackson, San Francisco and Singapore.—29. *Queen*, Draper, Aden.—30. Steamer *Duarka*, Fisher, Surat.—31. *Chippewa*, Jas. Barclay, Liverpool.—JAN. 1, 1851. *St. Lawrence*, M'Farlane, Liverpool and Rio Janeiro.—2nd. *Glasgow*, Hamlin, Glasgow; steamer *Sir J. R. Canac*, Beys, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ann Martin*.—Mr. W. V. Abraham, and Mr. J. Abraham.
 Per *Charles*.—Mrs. Andrews and child.
 Per *Pursee Merchant*.—Mrs. Edwards.
 Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Blenkins, Miss Blenkins, and two servants, Maj. Blenkins, c.B. 6th Bom. N.I. and Lieut. Jones.
 Per *Sago*.—Mr. A. D. Dobie.
 Per steamer *Victoria*, COLOMBO.—Mrs. Graham and child, Mrs. Jefferson and three children, Mrs. Birdwood and three children, Mrs. Coles and child, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Pennycuik, two Misses Buckley, two children of Lieut. Hart, and servant, Capt. Graham, J. Jefferson, Esq.; R. H. Thomas, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Taylor, Capt. H. Willoughby, 2nd Eur. L.I.; Lieut. Willoughby, 4th Bom. rifles; Mesdames Ramplin and Jones; Messrs. Jones and Lloyd.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Mr. McNeil.
 Per *Unicorn*.—Mr. Smith.
 Per *Regina*.—Mrs. Quintom.
 Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*.—Miss Wilkinson.
 Per *Zenobia*.—Mr. W. C. Beach.
 Per steamer *Duarka*.—Capt. Stanley and Capt. Battye.
 Per *St. Lawrence*.—Joseph Kitchen, Isaac Sugden, and John Salisbury.
 Per *Braganza*.—J. Ritchie, Esq.
 Per *Haldee*.—Miss Haynes and Mr. Haynes.
 Per steamer *Queen*.—Sir John Grey, K.C.B.; Maj. and Mrs. Tudor, Maj. and Mrs. Lynch, 29th N.I.; Capt. Turner, Bomb. Engs.; Capt. Grey, H.M.'s 85th regt.; Capt. Hunter, 4th N.I.; Rev. W. Fletcher, Rev. G. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Miss Low, Miss Whyte, Miss Hamilton, Miss Rowley, Capt. Faher, Mr.

Boaswell, Mr. Marshall, 10th Hussars; Mr. Phillips. Mr. Geo. Phillips, Mr. Green, J. T. Bell, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 17. *Teaser*, Castor, Madras; *Earl of Durham*, Greigson, Aden.—18. *William Wallis*, Downing, London.—19. *Myarum Dyrum*, Brady, Colombo.—22. *Araminta*, Hogg, Liverpool; *Lord Western*, Phillips, Aden.—23. *General Sale*, White, China.—27. *Emily*, Roberts, Madras.—28. *Susannah*, Leekie, China; *Fatel Rozack*, Andrew, Calcutta.—30. *Herefordshire*, Richardson, London.—JAN. 1, 1851. *Sydney*, Wild, China.—2. *Sir J. Jeebhoy*, Clark, Gogo.—3. *Steamer Victoria*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Champion*.—Mrs. Stevenson and two children.
Per *Dwarka*.—Lieut. Pollexfen.
Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Mrs. Dr. Leggett and children; Mrs. Black, Mrs. Taylor, and children; and Capt. Blake.
Per *Owen Glendower*.—Mrs. Jameson, Brig. gen. C. B. James, Bombay army, and son; and Lieut. col. G. I. Jameson. For LONDON.—Mrs. W. J. Hunter, and four children; Mrs. C. W. Grant and servant; Mrs. F. C. P. Reynolds, and two children, with an Eur. servant; Mrs. Cole and servant, Mrs. Parc, two children of Major Quentin's, four children of Capt. Buller's, two children of Lieut. H. D. Hart's, Lieut. col. G. W. Grant, Bom. eng.; Capt. W. H. Woodgate, H.M.'s 86th foot; Lieut. Frederick Valiant, 1st Bombay Lanc.; and Assist. surg. J. J. Cole, Bengal army.
Per *Herefordshire*.—Mrs. Dimock and three children, Mrs. Speedy and four children; Capt. J. Speedy, H.M. 8th foot; Capt. W. H. Candler, 64th foot; Lieut. A. J. Loftus, H.M. 10th Hussars; Lieut. E. R. Hannan, 8th foot; Asst. surg. J. H. K. Innes, 83rd foot; Ens. J. Adamson, 37th M.N.I.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—His Excellency Lieut. gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., K.C.H. and servant; two ladies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Simson and servants, Lieut. col. Hartley, H.M. 8th the King's regt.; a lady, Lieut. col. G. Macan, Lieut. J. T. Sneyd, 8th M.C.; Maj. G. B. Michell, 2nd B. Fus.; Capt. G. D'Arcy, A.D.C.; Capt. C. Halkett, Capt. the Hon. J. J. Bourke, W. Pruen, Esq. and Capt. W. Auchmuty, A.D.C.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Jan. 3, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 110 to 111
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 102 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 101½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 97
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 84 per 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 81 per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 81 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each	500	18 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500	do. 10½ p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	" 500 each	500	do. 1 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each	1,000	do. 7 to 9 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 12,500 each	12,500	do. 14,500
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each	7,000	do. 13,700
Colaba Land Com...	" 10,000 each	10,000	do. 7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com...	" 500 each	500	do. 62 p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com...	" 50 each	19-1-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 2 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 9½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 219 to 221
German Crowns,	" 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	Rs. 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 3d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 2½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	97½
..... 30 days' sight	97½
..... at sight	98
On Madras at 30 days' sight	98½
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 219	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. to 2l. 5s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 13.

CHINA.

The following memorial, presented to the emperor by Sae-shangah, commander-in-chief of the garrison of Peking, is published in the *Peking Gazette*:—

"On the 21st day of the present month, the keeper of the Seu-en-woo gate reported the seizure of a book, together with other papers, upon the person of one Ting-Kwangming, a native of Shan-tung, while passing through the gate. The prisoner, being examined, deposed as follows:—

"I am thirty years of age, and a native of the district of Leih-ching, in Tsenan-foo, the capital of Shan-tung. From my youth up, I have been brought up in the Romanist faith. In the 24th and 25th years of Taoukwang, while on a visit of pleasure to Taegan-foo, I heard that Lo-luy-sze, a native of Rome, a city in the Great West, was lodging in a shop in the town, and being a member of the same Church with himself, I went to the house to place myself under his guidance. He gave me to understand that he had, when residing at Canton, assisted Keying in arranging the affairs of the English barbarians, and had so won upon him by his good conduct, that that statesman promised to represent him most favourably to the emperor, directing him to wait in Shan-tung until he heard from him. Not receiving any further tidings from him on the subject, he left Shan-tung for Shanghai, where he built himself a house, from which, with a telescope, he kept a look-out against the incursions of the red-haired Englishmen, whom he thus succeeded more than once in driving back. In the 4th month of the 26th year, I came to Peking, and opened a shop for the sale of bows, within the bastion of the Seu-en-woo gate. In the 8th month of the 28th year, I wrote a petition to Keying, which I commissioned a friend of mine, named Wang, to present to him. Whether or not this paper ever reached the minister, I cannot say, for I have never met Wang since then. In the 3rd month of the 29th year, Lo-luy-sze (the Romanist foreigner) sent a servant of his, named Kaou, to Peking, who took up his quarters in a shop, the name of which I cannot recollect, situated upon the Se-ho-yuen canal, outside of the Ching-yang gate. Hearing of his arrival, I visited him, and inquired upon what business he had come. He told me that Lo-luy-sze had sent him to the capital to inquire what progress the representation, which Keying had promised to make of his zeal in arranging English affairs, had made. I thereupon informed him that there was a report that Keying had already noticed the subject to the emperor, and that a Romish church was about to be built in consequence; and I advised him not to move further in the matter, lest he should do harm. Having done this, I wrote a letter to Lo-luy-sze, which I gave to Kaou, and told him to take back. He returned with it forthwith. At that time I had not as yet presented any petition at the residence of Keying, but since then, during the 5th and 7th months of this year, I have addressed him four several times, and carried my letters to his own house, but the door-keeper has conveyed none of these into his hands. On the 21st day of this month, I entered the Seu-en-woo gate with a fifth petition in my hand, when the officers on guard, hearing of it, took me up, and sent me to this office, with both my petition and a copy thereof, which I had intended to keep."

"Having taken the above deposition, I ordered the prisoner to put upon paper the substance of the letter which he gave to the man Kaou to carry back to Lo-luy-sze, and I find that it agrees in the main with his own story. I have therefore to request your Majesty's permission to hand over the prisoner, Ting Kwangming, for trial to the Board of Punishments."—*North China Herald*, Nov. 2.

The Board of Punishments reports that Le Yuenfa, the rebel chief of Kwang-se, "who has been guilty of the heinous crime of fomenting internal rebellions, attacking walled cities, massacring lawful authorities, and opposing the imperial troops," has arrived at Peking, and has been lodged in close confinement, to await the punishment of death, which his Majesty decrees he shall suffer, in order to assert the dignity of the empire, and "quiet the minds of men."

LEW CHEW ISLANDS.

The visit of H.M. steam-sloop *Reynard* to the Great Lew Chew promises to have a most favourable result in ameliorating the condition of Dr. Bettelheim, whose missionary labours, for the last four years and a half, have been productive of but little benefit towards the propagation of Christianity in that remote region.

The *Reynard* carried an official despatch from Lord Palmerston, intimating that the British Government took an interest in Dr. Bettelheim's welfare, and would view with great displeasure any attempt on the part of the Lew-Chewans to expel him from the island. In making this known to the authorities, Capt. Cracroft was ably seconded by the Bishop of Victoria, who was on board the *Reynard*, and acted as interpreter, which his lordship's knowledge of Chinese enabled him to do without the necessity

of Dr. Bettelheim's intervention. An interview with the governor of Napa took place on the 5th of October, when the grievances of which Dr. Bettelheim had too much reason to complain were laid before him. Two of these charges were serious; ill-treatment and violence towards himself, he having been publicly beaten in the market-place of Napa on the 6th of January last, and gross insult to his wife. Eighteen hours were given for a reply, in explanation of the charges. On the 9th, the viceroy and governor of the island arrived at Napa, from Sheudi, the capital; and as this was an occasion when a show of force might be deemed politic, Capt. Cracroft and the Bishop proceeded to the place of meeting, attended by a guard of fifty men, and all the officers of the *Reynard* in full dress. Their presence, it is more than probable, contributed something towards the satisfactory result which we have the gratification of recording. The viceroy there distinctly stated that Dr. Bettelheim should be very differently treated for the future. The explanation or reply to Dr. Bettelheim's charges was accepted, and has since been forwarded to Hongkong for the consideration of H.M.'s plenipotentiary. The *Reynard* left the island on the 10th, after a friendly visit from all the chiefs, and an interchange of presents, having made an impression that will not soon be forgotten. The *Reynard* is the first steam-vessel that has visited that part of the world, and we trust, ere long, to hear of her being ordered to Japan, where doubtless these proceedings will soon be known, and as certainly disapproved of.

Dr. Bettelheim's time has not been altogether thrown away. Though he has not succeeded in making any converts, he has translated the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles into Low-Chewan, and he is now busy with the rest of the New Testament, which he hopes to complete during the next twelve months. He has also nearly finished, ready for the press, a Japanese dictionary.—*North China Herald*, Nov. 2.

SINGAPORE.

A supplement to the *Singapore Free Press* contains the returns of exports and imports for the two last commercial years. The total of imports is Drs. 11,303,837, and of exports Drs. 10,455,521. The place which stands highest on the list of imports is Calcutta, amounting to Drs. 2,846,884, while those from Great Britain are Drs. 2,692,409. The articles are not distinguished in this list, but this large amount of imports from Calcutta is of course chiefly made up by opium. China comes next, being Drs. 1,065,129. In exports the position of these places is changed. China is at the head of the list, the total of merchandize to that country being Drs. 1,808,269, while Great Britain is Drs. 1,200,961, and Calcutta only Drs. 389,777. The total increase of imports of merchandize for the official year 1849-50 over the preceding year is Drs. 1,184,152, treasure having undergone a slight falling off, namely Drs. 250,512. The total exports exhibit a decline as compared with the preceding year equal to Drs. 593,548.

JAPAN.

The New York papers give the following account of the release of several Americans detained as prisoners in Japan:—

"Information having been received through the Dutch Government at Batavia of the detention and imprisonment in Japan of sixteen American shipwrecked seamen, the United States ship-of-war *Preble* was despatched, in February, 1849, to demand their release. On her way to Japan, the *Preble* touched at the Loo-Choo Islands,—a kingdom in themselves, yet dependencies of Japan. For gentle dignity of manners, superior advancement in the arts, and general intelligence, the inhabitants of this group are by far the most interesting unenlightened nation in the Pacific Ocean. The *Preble* is the first American man-of-war that has ever visited them. As the *Preble* neared the coast of Japan, signal guns were fired from the prominent headlands to give warning to the surrounding country (as it was afterwards ascertained) of the appearance of a strange ship. As she entered the harbour of Nagasaki, the *Preble* was met by a number of large boats, which ordered her off, and attempted to oppose her further ingress; but by standing steadily in, with a fine breeze, their ranks were soon broken, and a desirable position selected for anchoring. Fleets of boats, crowded with soldiers, shortly afterwards began to arrive, and from that time until the *Preble* left, they poured in, in one incessant stream, day and night. Each squadron of boats had banners ornamented with distinctive symbols and devices, which were transferred with the troops to their encampments on the elevated shores surrounding the anchorage of the *Preble*. From these heights

were, at intervals, unmasked batteries of heavy artillery, numbering in all upwards of sixty guns, which were trained upon the *Preble's* decks. It was in the face of this array, and with a cordon of boats drawn around the ship, that negotiations were carried on for the release of American citizens from an ignominious and cruel imprisonment of nearly seventeen months. Against these men the Japanese urged not the slightest charge, except the difficulty they had had in building prisons and cages strong enough to hold them. Yet they were treated with inhuman barbarity, and when first confined were made to trample on the crucifix, being told that it was 'the devil of Japan,' and that if they refused to comply, their lives would pay the forfeit. The demand for their release was at first treated with a well-affected haughty indifference by the Japanese authorities. This subsequently gave place to an evasive diplomacy; but upon being peremptorily told by Capt. Glynn, in language that could not be misunderstood, that they must immediately deliver up the men, or means would be found to compel them, and that the American Government always knew how to recover and protect its citizens when improperly detained or abused by any nation whatever, they quickly changed their tone, and deprecating any anger or excitement on the subject, the lieutenant governor (who had conducted the interview on behalf of the Japanese) promised that they should be sent off to the ship in two days from that time. This was strictly fulfilled."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE last accounts from the Sandwich Islands give interesting evidence of their continued progress. The want of labourers, however, was still a subject of complaint, the native population, which was estimated by Capt. Cook at 400,000, being now not more than 80,000, while a diminution is steadily going on at the rate of about 6 or 7 per cent. per annum. Owing to this circumstance, an Act had just been passed prohibiting the natives from emigrating to California without special permission, to be obtained on showing good cause, "many having gone there and died in great misery." The influx of foreigners was rapidly augmenting, and trade of all kinds was active. The demand for lumber was continuous, and the number of new buildings in course of erection at Honolulu, the capital, was unprecedented. The natives also were beginning to prefer frame-houses to their ordinary thatched huts. Consequent upon the rapid growth of the foreign commerce of the islands, four new ports of entry had been opened—three on the island of Hawaii, and one on the island of Kauai. The establishment of a bank was also contemplated, and the opening of an agency for some English or American fire and life assurance company appears also to be desired. Arrangements had been published for sending articles to the Exposition of 1851, consisting of agricultural produce, native woods and grasses, and specimens of native labour, such as fine mats, kapas, &c. The treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States had been ratified on the 24th of August. The vessels of both countries are to be free, with the exception of the coasting trade, and whalers are to be allowed to land supplies, not including spirituous liquors, to the value of Drs. 200, free of duty. Provision is also made for the surrender of criminals. The treaty is to last for ten years, and then to continue, subject to a year's notice. Among the Acts recently passed by the Legislature, was one to abolish the privilege of paying taxes in produce, the currency of the islands having increased so as to render it unnecessary. The rise in the rate of wages had led to an Act also for increasing the commutation to be paid for the labour of twelve days per annum required to be contributed by every inhabitant for the maintenance of the roads, &c. from 12½ cents to 50 cents for each day. The return of the two young princes with Mr. Judd from their recent visit to England, France, and the United States, had just occurred, and the reception given them in this country seems to have been regarded with great satisfaction. Much reliance was also placed on the good offices of England, in procuring from France a just recognition of the claims of the islands for compensation, arising out of the destructive attack made upon them a year or two back by M. Dillon, the French consul.—*Times*.

A THIRD RING ROUND THE PLANET SATURN.—Letters received from Boston announce the discovery of a third ring round the planet Saturn,—a phenomenon which has been for some time suspected. This fact was ascertained by the astronomers at the Observatory at Cambridge. It is interior to the two others, and therefore its distance from the body of Saturn must be small.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

In the last number of the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, M. Bazin has translated some portions of the *Shwuy-hoo-chuen*, a Chinese romance of the class we term "historical," one of which,—*à propos* of the appearance of a disease, which bears some resemblance to the cholera morbus, in the eleventh century,—relates the extraordinary expedient adopted by the emperor to stay its ravages.

"In the spring of the third year Kea-yaou (A.D. 1058), a pestilential disease ravaged the empire, spreading from the Keang-nan to the two capitals. In every department of every province, the reports of the authorities succeeded each other like flakes of snow. It is said that in the eastern capital (Tung-king) and its suburbs, so great was the mortality, that more than one-half of the population and of the troops was swept away by the epidemic. Paou-ching, the governor of Kae-fung-foo, put forth police regulations and prescribed sanitary measures to allay the commotion of the lower classes, and to check the progress of the disease. These precautions, however, and the distribution of medicines, were vain; the contagion, in spite of the resources of art, propagated itself with inconceivable rapidity. The mandarins of the empire resolved to deliberate upon the subject; they assembled in the grand court of the palace, and solicited an audience of the son of heaven, the emperor Jintuang.

"In this august assembly, one of the great ministers, Fan-chung-yen, rose, and thus addressed the emperor: 'Sire, the epidemic is extending throughout all our provinces; the army is rapidly diminishing; the people are dying in multitudes; at every step we encounter the dead and the dying, who are left to perish without succour. In such a state of things, the humble advice of your minister is, that we must control this terrible scourge by means of sacrifices, and call to the relief of the nation the grand master of the doctrine of the Taou-sze. Let us, moreover, offer in all the temples a grand propitiatory sacrifice to all the spirits of heaven, without exception, and your majesty must offer a supplication to the Shang-te (Lord of Heaven). These measures will, I doubt not, deliver us from this great calamity.'

"Jin-tsung, adopting this suggestion, ordered a member of the Han-lin academy to draft an imperial order, which he copied out with his own hand, and calling for some sticks of incense, he charged Hong-sin, the governor of the palace, to be the bearer of this imperial missive. Hong-sin took his departure, with the order and the incense, and mounting his horse, with an escort of thirty men, took the road to Sin-chow, in Keang-se, where he arrived without halting.

"The mandarins of the city having attended him, Hong-sin immediately despatched an officer to the Taou-sze who dwelt in the palace of the Supreme Purity, on the mountain of Dragons and Tigers, to advertize them of his visit. Next day, the mandarins accompanied him to the foot of the mountain, where he saw all the Taou-sze of the palace, who appeared in great numbers, some ringing their little copper bells, or beating their drums; others holding boxes of incense, flowers, or lighted flambeaux; some again bearing banners upon which were painted the forms of genii, and others umbrellas sparkling with gems and pearls. A troop of musicians swelled the train, as they descended in procession from the mountain to receive the imperial message.

"When Hong-sin came opposite the palace of the Supreme Purity, he dismounted, and was saluted by the Taou-sze, who, after compliments, conducted him into the temple of the Three Pure Ones, inviting him to draw forth the imperial missive from its case, and to offer a sacrifice. This being done, Hong-sin demanded of the Venerable Superintendent of the palace where was the master of the doctrine. 'Governor,' he replied, 'that great anchorite, the ancestor of generations, disengaged from all ties (passions), and supremely pure, as he has abjured intercourse with mankind, dwells not here, but has built for himself a cabin of rushes upon the summit of the mountain of Dragons and Tigers, where he cultivates virtue.' 'But the son of heaven summons him to the capital,' returned the governor, 'and I must fulfil my mission.' 'Allow me,' said the venerable one, with a smile, 'to make an observation. The emperor's missive must be deposited upon the altar; without the observance of rigorous forms, neither I nor any of these venerables present dare open the missive. Deign to partake of a collation in our convent, and we will then consider what is to be done.'

"Escorted by the mandarins, Hong-sin followed the Taou-sze into their monastery, where the novices offered him tea, fish, and

fruit. When the meal was over, he addressed the chief of the Taou-sze thus: 'Since the master of the doctrine has fixed his abode on the top of the mountain, in a cabin of rushes, why do you not charge some one to invite him down? I wish to have an interview with him; he might open the missive.' 'The grand anchorite,' interposed the Superintendent, 'not only lives upon the top of the mountain, but is endowed with extraordinary faculties; when he pleases, he can bestride a cloud and direct its course. It would be impossible to track his footsteps. As to us, miserable bonzes, we can scarcely gain a sight of him; how, then, can you expect that we should send a messenger to him?' 'What is to be done, then?' inquired Hong-sin. 'A pestilential disease is ravaging our country, and as it is extending far and wide, the emperor desires to avail himself of the prayers and propitiatory sacrifices of the master of the doctrine, in order that the wrath of heaven may be appeased, and the people saved. I am required to execute the will of the emperor: enlighten me with your counsel.' 'Beware,' replied the venerable priest, with some sharpness; 'there are difficulties in the way. If the son of heaven wishes to save his subjects, it is indispensable that your excellency should become a convert to our faith; that you should practise holy abstinences, observe fasts, and perform ablutions; that you should lay aside this gorgeous habit, dispense with your escort, gird the case containing the missive on your loins, burn perfumes on your way, as you climb the mountain on foot, and having gone through the prescribed ceremonies, you will then behold the great master of the doctrine, to whom (having touched the earth with your forehead) you may address your supplication; but if, failing in faith, your courage shall falter, your journey up the mountain will be fruitless—you will not see him.' 'Well,' exclaimed Hong-sin, 'my heart should not know fear, for, to tell the truth, I have fasted all the way from the capital, subsisting upon roots and water. To-morrow, therefore, at break of day, I will ascend the mountain.'

"Next day, accordingly, at the early dawn, the Taou-sze roused Hong-sin, to begin his ablutions, and when they were completed, he was clad in a long hempen tunic, and sandals of straw were put upon his feet. After eating some roots boiled in water, he wrapped the imperial missive in a piece of yellow silk, suspended it in its case from his shoulder, and, bowing himself to the earth, burnt the incense of the son of heaven. The Taou-sze then, in a body, conducted him to the foot of the mountain, and whilst some of them pointed out to him the tracks he was to follow, the venerable Superintendent exhorted him to be firm and resolute.

"Hong-sin, taking leave of the Taou-sze, invoked the Master of Heaven, and began to climb the steep. For some time he traced the tortuous paths of the mountain, which formed an infinite number of zig-zags, seizing sometimes the plants that grew by the way, to which he clung as to a cord, in order to help him up. After a journey of two or three miles, his feet began to swell, and he became so weak that he could not speak. He now began to reflect upon the soft cushions and delicate viands he had left at the palace to come upon this painful expedition, exploring with straw sandals upon his feet the intricate paths of this solitude. 'Ah, wretch that I am!' he said, or tried to say. Nevertheless, he resumed his journey, but had scarcely gone fifty paces before, overcome with fatigue and panting for breath, he sank under the shade of some trees. On a sudden, a whirlwind shook the mountain; the roar of wild beasts was heard, echoing in the air like thunder, and he beheld a tiger bounding towards him, with a white face and fiery eyes. The unhappy governor of the palace, seized with terror, exclaimed, *a-ya!* and fell flat upon the ground. The tiger, fixing his eyes upon him, scratched the earth on each side, grinded his teeth, uttered a roar or two, and at length, taking a leap down the hill, disappeared. Hong-sin raised his eyes; his teeth chattered, his heart throbbed, his body shivered like the leaves of a tree agitated by the wind, and his limbs trembled like the legs of a cook just come out of a fight in which he had been beaten. Bitter were the complaints he uttered. Taking courage, after some time, he burnt more perfumes, and recommenced the ascent. He had scarcely proceeded fifty paces further, when his heart again sank within him, and he exclaimed, 'The august emperor has, by his sovereign will, sent me to this place; but fear has seized me'—

"Before he had finished, another gust of wind shook the trees, and diffused a filthy vapour in the air. Listening, the terrified governor heard amongst the bushes around him a dull murmur and a kind of rustling sound; on a sudden, a monstrous serpent, as white as snow, glided from the thicket, just as a bucket-rope is evolved from a well. 'Surely, death is my portion now,' exclaimed the horror-struck mandarin, who, in his agony, leaped upon an eminence; but the mighty monster, dart-

ing upon the rock, approached him with glaring eyes; and, after performing various gyrations, thrusting its tongue out of its jaws, and covering the face of the trembling governor with its venomous saliva, moved away, and he saw it no more.

"The governor, shuddering with fear, and blushing with shame at his want of resolution, cursed the Taou-sze in his heart, and, resolving to encounter no more such adventures, descended the mountain."

The narrative then relates that the Taou-sze conciliated the governor by showing him their various sacred edifices, amongst which was a singular building bearing the inscription of "Palace of the Subjugated Demons." Hong-sin inquired what this meant, and was informed by the chief bonze that it was the abode of the demons whom the masters of the doctrine in ages past had subdued, and placed under lock and key; that amongst them was the prince of the demons, who had been subjugated in the Tang dynasty, and that, if by any chance he escaped, the empire would suffer grievous calamities. Hong-sin, whose curiosity overpowered his fear, peremptorily commanded the door to be opened, that he might behold the king of the demons. The bonze implored him not to persevere in his demand, and protested that he dared not open this dread abode. Hong-sin reproached him with imposture, and with having himself erected this building, which he pretended to be inhabited by demons. "This is a trick of your detestable art," said he. "I know history; I have read books which are the mirror of truth; and do they say that there are demons incarcerated anywhere? I do not believe that the king of the demons is shut up here; therefore, quick, open the door." The priest could not resist the authority of the governor, and commanded the brazen locks to be broken. Hong-sin and the Taou-sze entered the interior, which was silent and dark. Torches were brought, when nothing appeared but a monument, bearing an inscription, in ancient characters, to this effect: "Hong, whom I shall meet by chance, will open this." The governor, encouraged by this discovery, insisted that the monument should be opened forthwith, and, in spite of the warnings of the chief bonze, the work of demolition commenced. The monument was levelled; its foundations were exposed, under which a slab of green jasper appeared. Hong-sin, disregarding the entreaties of the bonze, ordered this slab to be removed, when a yawning gulf was disclosed, 10,000 *chang* deep, whence a piercing voice issued, which bore no resemblance to the sounds of mortal organs. Suddenly, a dark vapour arose from this abyss, which ascended half way to the clouds, and fiery sparks, like falling stars, issuing therefrom, illuminated the horizon. All present, priests included, fled with precipitation, and screaming with terror; Hong-sin, more dead than alive, rushed madly from the horrid scene, and, meeting the chief bonze, inquired what beings they were who had thus emerged from the pit. "All I can tell you," replied the terrified bonze, "is, that our great ancestor, the divine instructor, when he transmitted to his disciples his precepts and talismans, said, 'In the interior of this temple are confined the genii who preside over one hundred and eight stars of sinister presage; the king of the demons is amongst them; a monument is erected over his body; remember, that if ever he is suffered to escape, he will persecute all living creatures.' You, O governor, have released him, and now what frightful evils may we not expect!"

Hong-sin was struck with consternation; a cold sweat pervaded his limbs; he hid his face with his hands. Hastily collecting his baggage, followed by his escort, he took the road to the capital. Entering the city of P'en-leang, he learnt that the great master of the doctrine had offered, during seven days and seven nights, sacrifices to the genii of heaven, and that the epidemic had entirely disappeared.

Captain Brooke, of the Mewar Bheel corps, has sent to the Asiatic Society of Bengal some specimens of zinc ore, procured from the mines of Jawar, half-way between Kherwara and Udayapura. These mines, which have been closed since 1812-13, are stated by Col. Tod to have yielded a net revenue to the Rana of £22,000 a year.

Wei Yuen, the author of "The Holy Wars of the Tsing Dynasty," a work in twenty vols., very popular in China, denounces the "doctrines of Jesus" as injurious to the people and hurtful to the state, declaring that "Christianity and opium" are the chief evils which endanger the empire.

The church built at Shanghai, under the direction of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, in the western part of the city, has *Ye-soo tang*, 'Jesus Temple,' written in large characters over the front door, which attract many of the natives to enter. The service is in Chinese.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

TUESDAY, February 4, 1851.

FOREMOST in the questions which must engage the attention of Parliament, during the ensuing session, will be those relating to finance and taxation. Wealth has its vexations and embarrassments as well as poverty, and a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is put to his wit's ends to devise means of supplying a deficiency of revenue, is tormented, when he finds a surplus in his hands, to know what to do with it. The income tax, the tax on windows, the taxes on knowledge, the duty upon malt, and the duty upon tea, are severally marked out for attack, upon public or private grounds; and as a tax, in whatever form, is an obnoxious thing, all that can be said in favour of any tax is, that it is not so bad as another. Soap and carriages are added to the list, and that great financier, Mr. MacGregor, the member for Glasgow, in his manifesto addressed to the electors and non-electors of that city, declares his opinion, "that not only the window, but all assessed taxes, the hop duty, and all the excise taxes, excepting spirits and malt (the latter also as soon as practicable), and all taxes on knowledge, should be abolished." To be sure, all these various claims might be met by the plea, that this nominal surplus is in reality no surplus at all, since it is applicable to the payment of the state debt, and therefore belongs to the public creditor; but there seems to be a general disposition to *pooh-pooh* this suggestion, and to consider that, as we are not the generation that contracted the debt, we ought not to be called upon to pay it.

As it is plain that a surplus of £2,500,000, if distributed amongst all the imposts we have enumerated, could afford no sensible relief in either, a selection must be made, and, after giving due weight to all that has been or can be alleged against the burthen and inequality of the income tax, the social and sanitary evils attending that on windows, the impediments to the diffusion of useful information created by the duties on paper and advertisements, and the injustice of the malt tax, our conclusion is, that a reduction of the heavy import duty upon tea would be the best object to which the surplus revenue could be directed. To this conclusion we have been led by considering, not merely the relief the reduction would actually afford, but the probability that the impulse given thereby to the consumption of the article would gradually make up the loss, — a circumstance which is a main ingredient in the question of preference, and which can be urged on behalf of neither of the other imposts, except, perhaps, the malt tax.

All the arguments in favour of a reduction of the tea duties are forcibly put in a memorial recently presented to the First Lord of the Treasury by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. They state, in the first place, that a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1847, recommended a considerable reduction of this duty, as conducive to the comforts of the people, and essential to the extension of our trade with China. They allege that the loss of

revenue would be but temporary, and would be replaced in a year or two by the increased consumption of tea, and also of sugar,—an allegation which is warranted by the effects produced by the reduction of the duties on coffee, sugar, and other articles, and even on tea itself; that to a very large portion of the people tea may be considered as one of the necessities of life, and its increased consumption would check the evils arising from the intemperate use of intoxicating stimulants; that tea is almost the only foreign article upon which, under our present liberal system, the import duty has not been reduced, being taxed from 150 to 200 per cent., whilst sugar, coffee, and other articles of consumption, are taxed only from 50 to 100 per cent.; that a liberal reduction of the duty on this commodity would greatly extend the commerce of this country, and especially our direct trade with China, which is now stationary, and would be only an act of justice to that country, the government of which admits British manufactures at a duty of 5 per cent. only.

These various reasons, moral and social, as well as fiscal, make out, in our opinion, an irresistible case, not for an entire remission of the tea-duty, which is not asked, but for a liberal diminution of it. We remember the powerful speech of Mr. Wilson, in the House of Commons, two years back, against the impolicy and injustice of this tax, and in favour of a material reduction of it, and unless place has wrought, as it sometimes does, a total change of opinion, though founded upon statistics, the Glasgow Chamber will have at least one able advocate on the Treasury Bench.

In pressing upon Lord John Russell the policy of reducing this duty as a means of extending our direct trade with China, the Chamber states a fact which stands in strange contrast with the sanguine opinions expressed by some of the witnesses upon whose evidence the Legislature thought it expedient, in 1834, to withdraw this trade from the hands of the East-India Company:—

“Such an extension of trade was naturally expected by British merchants at the conclusion of the war with China; and, although these expectations have not been realized, and the trade with China has for many years retrograded, and is even now stationary, when every other branch of trade is rapidly increasing, there is yet good reason to believe that a liberal reduction of the duty on tea would enable British merchants to purchase much larger quantities of that article in China, for which the Chinese would willingly receive British manufactures in return.”

We well remember the fluent predictions of the late Mr. Rickards, and other opponents of the Company, as to the astonishing expansion which the China trade would receive as soon as it was thrown open. Reduction of duty on tea was not thought of. The apathy of the Company was the sole obstacle to the almost boundless enlargement of this trade, which was to absorb an incalculable supply of British manufactures. Even Mr. Grant, in his celebrated letter on the Charter, in 1833, argued that, “in the case of this trade, as of every other, the presumption is, that the extent of the dealings, and the national benefit resulting from them, will be in proportion to the opening afforded to capital and adventure to embark in the trade;” and he appealed to the success attending the opening of the trade with India as an experiment which neutralized all objections as to the improbability of the extension of the China trade. It now appears, after nearly twenty years’ trial, that “the trade with China has for many years retrograded!”

A CALCUTTA paper has published a list of the officers of the Indian army who have been brought to trial by Court-Martial during the command in chief of Sir Charles Napier, from June, 1849, to December, 1850. It thence appears that, in the comparatively short space of eighteen months, the number of officers so tried is forty-five, of whom no fewer than twenty were sentenced to be cashiered or dismissed, and twenty-two to suffer lesser penalties, the number of acquittals being only three. This is at the rate of nearly three trials, and more than one expulsion, per month. So large a number of trials might be attributed to an undue stringency of discipline, and even a tyrannical exercise of authority, on the part of the head of the army, did not the convictions and the dismissals bear so great a proportion to the number tried, proving that the cause must be found in the state of the army itself. An examination into the nature of the charges, moreover, discovers that, in the majority of the cases, they were not founded upon acts of insubordination, or explosions of ill-regulated temper, but upon moral grounds, in many instances upon conduct “disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman.”

Taking this view of the subject, a very high degree of credit is due to Sir Charles Napier for his vigilance and firmness. It is not reasonable to suppose that any sudden deterioration took place in the Indian army when he assumed the command of it; the presumption, therefore, is, that his predecessors were too lenient towards the failings of the European officers of that force, which has, indeed, been suggested by some of the journals. A tenderness of this kind is very detrimental to the character of any army, but infinitely so to that of the army of India.

It has been often lamented that the peculiar constitution of Indian society offers a bar to those improvements of it which might be expected from a free intercourse between natives and Europeans. Even at the Presidencies, their intercommunication is but superficial; it does not penetrate, on the native side at least, into the interior, so as to knit families together by the ties of social or familiar acquaintance. But in the army, an opportunity is afforded for a more intimate knowledge of each other to the European officers on the one hand, and the native officers and sepoy on the other, which, whilst it tends to strengthen the influence of the former, furnishes the latter with ready means of appreciating the better qualities of the European character. In the same proportion, however, that this facility of intercourse is available for good ends, it may be productive of evil. The natives of India are, by nature and habit, shrewd observers of actions, and example operates upon them in a salutary manner; whatever is commendable they are disposed to imitate; what is the reverse, they are less prone to copy than to despise and shun. When the native soldier discovers that his European officer is profligate, dishonest, or a drunkard, he is tempted to entertain a low opinion of the vaunted morality of Europe. The military branch of the public service of England is justly considered to be pre-eminently one in which a high tone of honourable feeling prevails; a reverential regard for the principle of honour is inculcated on all occasions upon the sepoy; but if many aberrations from that feeling and that principle, on the part of those to whom he is taught to look up as his instructors, give him reason for suspecting that their pretensions to superiority in morals are illusory, his respect, not merely for his officers, but for Europeans

generally, must suffer abatement. In one of his early "Remarks" upon a Court-martial, Sir C. Napier adverted to this consequence of misconduct in a European officer of a native corps. "I know," he said, in his reprimand of the offending party, "what the feelings of the men you command would be, namely, those of contempt and disgust towards their officer."

This consideration renders a watchfulness on the part of the Indian military authorities indispensable. In the Queen's army at home, immoral conduct in an officer involves his own interests, and the credit and discipline of his corps; in the native army of India, such conduct superadds a stigma upon the European character in the eyes of a people who are mainly retained in subjection to our sway by their respect for that character, and whom it may influence for good or for evil.

These observations had been written before we had seen the Farewell General Order to the Officers of the Army, issued by Sir C. Napier, which tends strongly to confirm them. It will be observed that the Order refers simply to the subject of officers' debts, which, although "no less injurious to the fair fame of the military profession than discreditable to their regiments and ruinous to themselves," are not made matters of charge against the parties before a Court-martial. Sir Charles acknowledges that "the number of officers who have misconducted themselves, in a manner so derogatory to the character of gentlemen, is not inordinate;" at the same time, he says, "it is so large as to demand repression with a strong hand;" and when he cites the testimony of one commanding officer, that "the numerous cases brought monthly before the Courts of Requests is a disgrace to the army we belong to," and of another, that a certain officer "enjoys champagne tiffins, leaving his servants to drag him before the Court for their just claims," the world will not condemn him for the strong terms in which he stigmatizes such disgraceful conduct. "That I am not exaggerating these matters," he adds, "I could easily prove by publishing such facts to the officers of the two armies as would shock every honest and honourable man, and show how entirely I am authorized in saying that these facts are, to the last degree, dishonourable."

The Order reveals, in a fearless manner, the sources of this evil, and the better part of the army, we doubt not, will concur with public opinion in attaching due weight to the reproofs and warnings of Sir Charles Napier.

An incident deserving some notice is related in our China intelligence. The deposition of a native Christian, arrested at Peking, discloses the fact that a Roman Catholic missionary (probably a Jesuit), a native of Rome, during the war with the English, had assisted the Chinese against our countrymen, and employed, under the late reign, the credit and influence he thereby acquired to promote the interests of his Church in China.

The deponent, Ting-kwang-ming, a native of Shantung province, states that he had been brought up from his youth in the Romanist faith; that, a few years back, he became acquainted with a native of Rome (whose name is hopelessly disguised under the Chinese transcription of Lo-luy-sze), under whose guidance he placed himself; that this person told him he had, whilst residing at Canton, rendered good service to Keying, in "arranging the affairs of the English barbarians," whom, at Shang-hae, he had "more

than once driven back;" and that the Commissioner had promised to represent him most favourably to the Emperor, who, it appears, was prevailed upon to allow of the building of a Romish church. Subsequently, however, a hitch seems to have intervened, and the delay induced the Jesuit to employ the services of the deponent, who went to Peking, and presented a memorial to Keying (then in high favour at court), on behalf of his priest; the latter, growing impatient, sent his servant to the capital to urge the matter, but the deponent dissuaded him from moving, and despatched him back to the Jesuit, memorializing Keying himself; in attempting, however, to convey the *fifth* petition into his hands, poor Ting-kwang-ming was seized, and brought before the commander of the garrison, by whom he was handed over to the Board of Punishments for trial,—upon what charge we are not informed.

Several conclusions may be drawn from this incident: first, that, in spite of the severe restraints of the government, Christianity does continue to make proselytes in China; secondly, that Romish missionaries find an entrance into that country, probably through the instrumentality of the English, whose interests they endeavour to undermine and injure; lastly, that the reigning Emperor is even more averse to the toleration of Christianity than his predecessor, and we should not be surprised to find that, notwithstanding the resolution he displayed in driving back the "red-haired Englishmen," Lo-luy-sze has been ordered to quit the empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.—Wm. Dent, Esq., has been elected a director of the East-India Company in the room of George Lyall, Esq.

GOVERNORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—The Queen has been pleased to re-appoint Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knt., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of New South Wales, and to appoint him to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colonies of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South Australia, and to be Governor-General of all the colonies of Australia, including the colony of Western Australia. Her Majesty has further been pleased to re-appoint Sir William Thomas Denison, Knt., captain in the corps of Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of Van Diemen's Land, and Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knt., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of South Australia; and to appoint Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of Victoria.—*London Gaz.*, Jan. 28.

THE FIRST PUISNE JUDGESHIP AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, vacant by the death of Judge Menzies, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. William Musgrave to that office.—*Globe*.

THE TEA DUTIES.—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has presented a memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury, praying him to advise her Majesty's Government "to sanction a liberal reduction of the import duty on tea."

INDIAN COTTON.—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Commercial Association, on the 20th January, Mr. A. Turner, the president, made some observations upon the operations which private enterprise is at present carrying out in India, along the coast from Tuticorin to Trichindoor, stating, from information received from Mr. David Lees, a member of that body, who was at present engaged in personally superintending the growth of cotton from the New Orleans or Mexican seed, that it can be produced at 2½d. per lb., and, after deducting all charges in its transit to Liverpool from Trichindoor, will only cost 4d. per lb. Samples of this cotton were recently exhibited in Manchester, and declared to be worth 8d. per lb.

AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIPS FOR THE CHINA TRADE.—The *Eclipse*, a beautiful clipper ship, just built, is now loading in Peck-slip, and is to sail for California and the East Indies. She is another of the fleet of rapid sailers that have, within a recent period, been launched from the New York ship-yards to compete with English vessels for the trade of Oriental ports. Her length is 200 feet, and she registers 1,225 tons. Her arrange-

ments are very complete. The accommodations for her crew, in particular, are excellent, the fore-castle being placed on the main deck, and suitable provision made for lighting, ventilating, &c. The cabins are elegantly finished with satin and zebra woods, relieved with azure and gold. The fine new clipper ship *Sea Serpent* is about to take her departure for San Francisco and Canton; 1,200 out of the 1,600 tons she is capable of receiving are already engaged. Her cargo will consist principally of goods suited to the San Francisco market. Having arrived there, she will unload and replenish herself with goods likely to meet a ready sale at Canton; and, after having crossed the Pacific, will take in a stock of Chinese merchandize, and sell it at London; at London she will load, for the fourth time, with goods for the American market, and come home, perhaps, at the end of eleven months, with her first cost paid for out of her first trip. There are now about a dozen elegant clipper vessels owned in New York in the Canton and California trade.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

ABERDEEN CLIPPERS FOR THE CHINA TRADE.—The public journals have been filled during the past month or six weeks with the feats of the *Oriental American* ship of 1,060 tons, which, in her last run, carrying a cargo of about 1,100 tons, made the passage from Canton to London in ninety-eight days. At the time of her arrival her voyage was contrasted with that of the *Reindeer*, an Aberdeen clipper of 328 tons, which sailed from China about the same time, which, with her copper hanging loose about her, and carrying 500 tons of a cargo, was only beaten five days in the passage from Amoy; and also with that of the *John Bunyan*, another Aberdeen ship, which in the previous spring, when perhaps more favourably situated as regards the monsoons, made the voyage from Shanghai, three days' sail farther from Canton, in ninety-nine days, and which, though registering only 470 tons, brought about 720 tons of cargo. We have just learnt of another voyage made by an Aberdeen-built ship, which at all events equals, if it does not surpass, that of this same celebrated *Oriental*. The *Countess of Seafield*, built by an Aberdeen firm, Messrs. A. Duthie and Co., and commanded by Captain Leask, an Aberdeen captain, left Woosung, about 1,000 miles farther up the country than Canton, on the 8th of October last, and arrived in the London Docks on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant, thus making the voyage in 102 days from port to port. The *Countess of Seafield*, which belongs to our enterprising townsman, Bailie Adamson, registers 520 tons, and brings a cargo of over 700 tons of tea and silk.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

THE NEW COMPANY FOR STEAM TO INDIA has issued its prospectus, under the title of "Eastern Steam Navigation Company." Plymouth is to be the port of departure, and the lines to be established are, one to India (Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta), China, and Australia, on the 5th of every month; another from Calcutta to China, calling at Singapore, to enable Indian passengers to proceed to Australia; and another, if desirable, between Aden and Mauritius. The navigation to China is to comprise a regular communication between Shanghai and Hong-Kong, touching, when not interfering with the mails, at intermediate ports; and the average rate of speed of the boats of the company is to be 10½ knots an hour. In connection with the line from England on the 5th of each month, there is to be a passenger route, *via* Trieste, leaving London about the 10th, and reaching Alexandria by the boats of the Austrian Lloyd's. The capital of the company is to be £1,200,000.

THE NEW STEAM LINE OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, between Calcutta, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai, is to commence about the 1st of May.

STEAMERS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CALCUTTA.—It is said that efforts are being made at Liverpool to establish a new company to run screw steamers from that port to Calcutta. The proposal is to build iron boats for the service of 2,500 or 3,000 tons, with 500-horse power.—*Times*.

SHIPPING TO AND FROM INDIA.—The annual comparative statement, published by the East-India and China Association, of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, which entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, in the years 1849 and 1850, shows that the number of vessels entered inwards at the port of London was 594, of 281,768 tons, in 1849; and 597, of 288,819 tons, in 1850; leaving an increase in favour of the latter period of 3 vessels, with 7,051 tonnage. The increase in Liverpool was 49 vessels, with 28,237 tonnage—the difference between 199 vessels, with 95,516 tonnage, and 248 vessels, with 123,813 tonnage. The gross increase shown is 58 vessels, of 36,314 tons; the total number of vessels entered inwards having been 868, with 406,479 tonnage, in 1849, against 9,626, with 442,793 tonnage, in 1850. The clearances outward, as far as the port of London is concerned, show an increase of 4 ves-

sels, of 15,023 tons—the difference between 580 vessels, with 276,718 tonnage, in 1849, and 584 vessels, with 291,741 tonnage, in 1850. The increase at Liverpool was 28 vessels, with 18,713 tonnage, the clearances in 1849 having been 303 vessels, with 149,224 tonnage, and in 1850, 331 vessels, with 167,937 tonnage. The total increase is 45 vessels, with 40,139 tonnage; the gross numbers being 1,128 vessels, with 522,056 tonnage, for 1849, and 1,173 vessels, with 562,495 tonnage, for 1850.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—In a little volume, by the Rev. R. C. Coxe, vicar of Newcastle, amongst other extracts from correspondence between the Rajah of Saravak and the author, is the following passage from Sir James, referring to the defeats of the pirates in 1849, which is the best vindication of his necessary severity against these former scourges of the Indian seas:—"Pray keep the 31st July apart for a special observance; for during the last year not a single innocent life has been taken by these pirates, and not a single prahu has fallen into their hands. The substantial good of our victory has been greater than that of many triumphs famous in story."

ENS. JAMES WILLIAM BRYANT, 22ND REGT. BOMBAY N.I. was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London on the 21st ultimo.

THE SHIP "PERSEA" has been engaged for the freight of stores to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 18.—*Hebe*, Jones, Mauritius.—20. *Ganges*, Deas, Whampoa; *Honor*, Daniels, Mauritius; *Britannia*, Corbin, Calcutta; *Jannet*, Ward, Whampoa; *Countess of Seafield*, Leisk, Shanghai.—21. *Sir Robert Sale*, Loader, Whampoa; *Emily*, Valentine, Shanghai; *Express*, Phillips, Mauritius; *Sir Robert Peel*, Soron, Batavia.—22. *Menzies*, Braithwaite, Whampoa; *City of Glasgow*, Muir, Bengal.—23. *John Bibby*, Pearson, Whampoa; *Mencius*, Thompson, Shanghai; *Labuan*, Scott, Bengal; *James Watt*, Turpie, Whampoa; *Nicoline*, Vubertson, Singapore; *Herald*, Vertue, Madras.—24. *Naomi*, Cothay, Whampoa; *Fanny Chapman*, Cunningham, Shanghai; *Coromandel*, Cowan, Bimlipatam.—25. *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius.—27. *Will Watch*, Thompson, South Australia; *Lord Haddo*, Smith, Mauritius (not as reported 14th instant).—28. *Fleur-de-lis*, Robson, Ceylon.—29. *Lochlomond*, McHarty, Bengal.—**FEB. 3.** *Fortitude*, Christmas, Whampoa; *Malacca*, Cousitt, Hong Kong; *Graham*, Harrison, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—**JAN. 18.** *Oriental* (American) Palmer, Hong-Kong; *Gloriosa*, Carey, Calcutta; *Paramatta*, Sopitt, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—19. *Bondicar*, Martin, New South Wales; *Beile Vue*, Machan, Cape and Madras; *Duke of Bronte*, Barclay, New Zealand.—18. *Phillip Laing*, Cadenhead, Bombay.—22. *Jane Pirie*, Adams, Calcutta.—24. *Jenny Lind*, Westgarth, Cape.—22. *Centaur*, Joss, Algoa Bay.—23. *Helen Stewart*, Kerr, Bombay.—24. *Symmetry*, Hutchinson (from Leith), Adelaide; *B. B. Greene*, Miller, Mauritius.—23. *Jane Cain*, Dunsford, Melbourne.—24. *Bolivar*, Murray, New South Wales; *May Queen*, Thomas, New South Wales; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Calcutta; *Briton*, Berwick, Adelaide.—**FEB. 1.** *Stately*, Ginder, New Zealand; *Spy*, Farrand, Algoa Bay; *Cheapside*, Lewis, Hong-Kong.

From PORTSMOUTH.—**JAN. 18.** *Penyard Park*, Weller, New South Wales.—22. *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, Madras and Calcutta.—**FEB. 1.** *Samarang*, Escott, Hong-Kong; *Duke of Bronte*, Barclay, New Zealand; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Calcutta; *Emma*, Davis, South Seas.—2. *Jane Cain*, Dunsford, Port Phillip.

From PLYMOUTH.—**JAN. 23.** *Wanderer*, Reynolds, Adelaide; *Persia*, Stevens, Port Phillip; *Zemindar*, Poole, Calcutta.—17. *Propontis* (steamer), Glover, Cape.

From COWES.—**FEB. 1.** *B. B. Greene*, Miller, Mauritius.

From LIVERPOOL.—**JAN. 15.** *Maggie*, Davidson, Hong Kong; *John Moore*, Sleigh, Bombay; *Marion*, Bilton, Bombay, and put back leaky.—18. *Nile*, Leighton, Calcutta.—19. *Catherine*, Flett, Plymouth and Adelaide.—23. *Condor*, Daly, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Carleton*, Jones, Adelaide.—24. *Ken*, Dickson, Shanghai; *The Duke*, Atkinson, Calcutta.—25. *Inconstant*, Wilson, Bombay, and put back leaky.—27. *Duchess of Lancaster*, Stevenson, Shanghai.—28. *Fairfield*, Hornell, Calcutta, and put back.—**FEB. 1.** *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—**JAN. 15.** *Boadicea*, McKay, Port Phillip.—23. *Margaret Smith*, Bell, Madras.—25. *Chaucer*, Souter, Singapore; *Matilda*, Butler, Mauritius.—26. *Admiral*, Hamilton, Aden.—31. *Glenorchy*, McConnell, Calcutta; *Kerelaw*, Wilson, Ceylon and Madras.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—**JAN. 13.** *Erin* (steamer), Potts, Calcutta.

From CADIZ.—**JAN. 17.** *Peru*, Meyer, Calcutta.

From the DOWNS.—**FEB. 1.** *Propontis*, Barnes, Shanghai; *Cotfield*, Finn, Calcutta; *Jane*, Norris, Hobart Town; *Apprentice*, Hardy, Bussorah; *Elizabeth Browne*, Killea, Sydney; *Viceroy*, Morrison, Bombay.

From FALMOUTH.—**FEB. 1.** *Mermaid*, Anderson, Swao River; *Vallisneria*, Nicol, Cape; *Bellerue*, Machan, Cape and Madras; *Persia*, Stevens, Port Phillip.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer *Indus*, from Southampton Jan. 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez:—

For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Reynolds, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Wright and child, Mr. Lockwood.

For ADEN.—Lieut. Brackenbury, Rev. Mr. Mitford, Mrs. Mitford, child, and Miss Clarke; Mrs. Sandwith, Mr. Grant, Capt. H. B. Sweet, Mr. Collier, Mr. W. M. Boyce, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Sopitt, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Pinkey, Mr. Lockett, Mr. Castell, Mr. Mills, Mr. Bosworth, Mr. Sibthorpe, Mr. J. Y. Moleworth, Mr. E. Coghlan.

For MALTA.—Mr. J. Saunders, Capt. Groves, Capt. Hon. W. Yelverton, Capt. and Mrs. Servante, and two Misses Servante.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Unwin and servant; Mr. Gosset, Mr. Larpeat, Mrs. Manderson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. H. Biddle, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. T. M. Shelley, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Seagrave, Mr. G. H. Hale, Mr. T. Roods, Mr. J. Gillespie, Miss Hickey, Miss L. Hickey, Mr. A. Ross, Mrs. Tweddell, Mr. C. Swetenham, Mr. Manderson, Mr. Bramley, Mr. J. Sherriff, Miss Heneesey, Mr. St. G. Tucker, Mr. Oldham, Mrs. Oldham, Mr. A. Hay, Mrs. Hay, Mr. H. C. and Mrs. Tucker, two children, and servant; Mr. Hawkin, Mr. Hawkin, jun., Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. McCallum, Mr. F. H. M. Sitwell, Mr. Phaire.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Kerakoose, Maj. T. Hecker, Mr. Harrison, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. A. Gordon, Mr. Smyth, Lady Rawlinson, infant, and servant; Mr. J. Aitcheson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Crake, Capt. Coxwell, Capt. Richards, Mr. R. A. Baker, Mr. Bloutflower, Miss Scott, Mr. T. S. Parker, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Peyton, Dr. H. Henton, Mr. Tennant, Miss Litchfield, Mr. G. Heathcote, Mr. Robinson, Lieut. J. S. Lumsdaine, Capt. M'Leod.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Tillson, Mr. Lowdon, Mr. Couperus, and Friend.

For CEYLON.—Mr. Lee, Lieut. Walmsley, Mr. W. H. Williams.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Odell, Miss Xischn, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Macleod, Mr. P. S. Forbes.

Per steamer *Pottinger*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 29.

For MALTA.—Miss Mansfield and servant, Archdeacon Le Mesurier, Capt. Servante, Mrs. Servante, and 2 Misses Servante, Mr. Sconce, Mr. Madrekell, Mr. C. Buckmaster, Capt. Parker.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FORBES, the wife of Capt. John, 3rd Bombay cav. d. at Blaclack, Aberdeenshire, Jan. 11.

MAITLAND, the wife of D. J. s. at 17, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, Jan. 25.

RATLIFF, the wife of John, Madras Civil Service, d. Jan. 27.

STUART, the wife of Capt. W. S. Bombay Engineers, s. at Aden, Dec. 17.

TREVELYAN, the wife of W. B. d. Jan. 23.

WILLOCK, the wife of Major G. d. at Tunbridge-wells, Jan. 16.

YOUNG, the wife of Henry, Madras Medical Service, s. at Hawkhurst, Jan. 28.

MARRIAGES.

BUDSON, Henry, to Mary S. d. of the late Col. Cunningham, Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, at Gloucester, Jan. 23.

CAMPBELL, John, to Helen, d. of Colin Campbell, at Torquay, Jan. 15.

JOHNS, J. C. to Sarah, relict of the late Lieut. gen. Clelland, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Jan. 18.

KENT, George, to Caroline, d. of the late Edward Parish, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Brixton, Jan. 23.

DEATHS.

HAMPTON, Martha L. relict of the late Ens. T. C. 57th Bengal N.I. at Torquay, Jan. 11.

JONES, Maj. H. late of the 8th Madras L.C. in Princes-st. Caven-dish-sq. aged 68.

SMITH, Nathaniel, late of the Bengal civil service, at Ashted, aged 54, Jan. 29.

WHITTELL, Robert S. s. of T. M. commissary of ordnance, Bombay establishment, at Camberwell, aged 8, Jan. 11.

WILKINSON, Major R. S. R.H. at Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, Jan. 26.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 22nd and 29th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Strachey.
Mr. Donald Ogilvy.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Alfred Wrench, 5th cav.
Lieut. Henry R. Grindlay, 6th cav.
Lieut. William F. Ogilvie, 69th N.I.
Assist. surg. Francis Anderson, M.D.
Vet. surg. Charles Turner.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. George Thomas Dick, 3rd N.I.
Lieut. Alexander K. C. Kennedy, 46th N.I.
Lieut. William S. Simpson, 48th N.I.
Assist. surg. John Wilson, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. gen. David Barr, 24th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Albany M. Grieve, Indian Navy.
Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Smartt, Pilot Service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Felix V. R. Jervis, 56th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Henry Nott, 19th N.I., per *Madagascar*.
Lieut. Charles V. Gordon, 28th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Charles Whitehill, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. George F. Taylor, 22nd N.I.
Maj. Robert J. Littlewood, invalids.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. George T. Holt, Indian Navy, in April.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—2nd-Lieut. Benjamin R. Williams, artillery, 6 months.
Lieut. William L. Halliday, 56th N.I., do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry Faulkner, 42nd N.I., do.
Assist. surg. Hugh F. C. Cleghorn, M.D., do.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. Thomas Gidley, 29th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. W. Foord, volunteer in Pilot Service, till the end of June next.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. John Vaughan, chaplain.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William R. Reade, 49th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Louis St. Clair, 17th N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

HAILEYBURY.

The destinations of Messrs. Joseph David Ouseley and Vernon Lushington, students at the East-India College, have been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

Erratum.—In the List of Rank of Bengal Infantry Cadets, published in our last number, the name of Mr. John Hadow Jenkins was omitted. He ranks next below Mr. George Hamilton Eardley Howard.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 17TH JAN. 1851.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Robert Dymond, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. White, promoted. Dated 17th Jan. 1851.

14th Lt. Drags.—Frederick Coates, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Mansel, appointed to the 3rd Lt. Drags. Dated 17th Jan. 1851.

70th Foot.—Ens. Edward D'Heillimer Fairtlough to be lieut. without purch., v. John Creach O'Brien, dec. Dated 19th Oct. 1850.

Ens. Arthur Saltmarshe to be lieut. by purch., v. Fairtlough, whose promotion by purchase, on the 15th Nov. 1850, has been cancelled. Dated 17th Jan. 1851.

Samuel James Lyle, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Saltmarshe, promoted. Dated 17th Jan. 1851.

75th Foot.—Thomas Carlisle, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Hardy, promoted. Dated 17th Jan. 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 24TH JAN. 1851.

Bengal, 70th Foot.—Capt. Sidney Cosby Jackson, from the 97th Foot, to be capt., v. Joseph Edward Addison, who retires upon half-pay, 97th Foot. Dated 24th Jan. 1851.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Ens. William Dean Hoare Guinness Day to be lieut. by purch., v. Bredin, who retires. Dated 24th Jan. 1851.

Ens. Michael William Lade Coast, from the 69th Foot, to be ens., v. Day. Dated 24th Jan. 1851.

Ens. John Murray, from the 77th Foot, to be ens., v. Charles Twysden Seale, dismissed by the sentence of a general Court-martial. Dated 24th Jan. 1851.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Thomas Carey, gent., to be assist. surg., v. Edward John Kennedy, M.D., cashiered by the sentence of a general Court-martial. Dated 24th Jan. 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 31ST JAN. 1851.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Cornet Henry Freeman George Coleman to be lieut. by purch., v. Cureton, promoted to the Cape Mounted Riflemen. Dated 31st Jan. 1851.

Madras, 51st Foot.—Staff-surg. of the Second Class George Stewart Beatson, M.D., to be surg., v. Sinclair, who exchanges. Dated 31st Jan. 1851.

Memo.—The Christian names of Capt. Crawford, of the 98th Foot, are Francis "Haden," not "Henry," as previously stated.

BOOKS.

The Cotton and Commerce of India, considered in relation to the Interests of Great Britain, with remarks on Railway Communication in the Bombay Presidency. By JOHN CHAPMAN.—Chapman.

THIS is a comprehensive, practical, careful, and temperate investigation of a subject which has lately been discussed at some length in our columns, namely, the cotton trade of India, in conjunction with the general commerce of that country. As might be expected of a gentleman who has directed his attention with so much industry and talent to the object of Indian railways, this topic occupies a prominent place in the work before us. Mr. Chapman appears to undervalue most of the suggestions which have been made for improving and cheapening the Indian cotton, in comparison with railroads. The want of European agency, the land tenures, the assessment, upon which so much stress is laid by some, are with him matters of comparative indifference. He doubts whether a more intimate connection can be maintained between the agriculture of India (especially that of cotton) and the capital, skill, and science of Europe, by means of the personal supervision of Europeans; he has reason to conclude "that the Indian government are well disposed to obviate any difficulty on the subject of tenures;" and he thinks "it is not from a diminution in the general amount of taxation in India that relief and advancement are to be chiefly expected." He observes: "Taxation in India amounts to so small a sum per head per annum, that the more important inquiry may well seem to be, not why is taxation in India so great, but, being so small, why is India so little able to bear it?" Whatever may be said about rent, he adds: "Cotton is now actually grown and sold at prices which would make it amply profitable to bring it to England, if only it were conveyed by decent means of carriage to the coast." This is the one great evil: "The source of all the difficulties," he believes, "lies in the wretched state of the means of transit."

The general course of Mr. Chapman's argument is as follows:—That the export of cotton from India to England has risen just as the costs of, or impediments to, the transmission of the cotton have been diminished;—that costs and impediments still remain, which are sufficient to account for the paucity of the supply; that, judging from the past, and from the power of growing acceptable cotton which certain parts of India are known to possess, the diminution of those costs and the removal of those impediments would be sufficient vastly to increase the supply;—and lastly, that the increase of the supply would necessarily be attended with the only circumstances by which an improvement of the quality of Indian cotton can be extensively and permanently affected.

In pursuing this course, he examines the production and prices of cotton in India, showing the districts which are, and those which are not, capable of growing cotton fit for English use, the former yielding a produce 2½ times the entire quantity annually consumed by the manufactures of Great Britain. He next inquires into the causes of the increase of the export of cotton from India to England up to a certain period, and of the cessation of increase;

the former being, he considers, the reduction of the costs incurred in the operations requisite between the grower in India and the spinner in England, namely, the fall in freights, in exchange, and in expense of carriage; and "the particular difficulty that prevents further increase," he shows to be the deficient means and the cost of carriage; he and takes as proved the following proposition, viz. "that, with a railway, the indigenous cotton of central peninsular India, of its present condition and quality, would have a safe and constant market at Liverpool, which it has not had, and could not have had, while employing the present means of conveyance." He then proceeds to point out the effects in India of a constant market for Indian cotton in England, and of improved means of transit in India. He next treats of the general commerce of Great Britain with India, suggesting, by analogy with other countries, the cause of its inadequate extent, and the remedy, namely, roads and railways. The remainder of the volume is devoted to matters somewhat of a controversial character, namely, a discussion of facts connected with the railway system of Western India, and with the line and proceedings of the Great India Peninsula Railway Company, the formation of which is mainly attributable to the exertions of Mr. Chapman. This subject, which (including the appendix) engrosses upwards of 200 pages,—more than one-half of the work,—though of much interest to parties connected with the railway, is of subordinate importance to the general inquirer.

Altogether the work is much too long, and although few will quarrel with the fullness of its details, the whole subject is treated in a manner too verbose, which we regret, lest this fault, into which Mr. Chapman has been betrayed by the copiousness of his materials, should interfere with a just appreciation of the merits of the work and the ability of the author.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, the

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THE COTTON and COMMERCE of INDIA, considered in relation to the Interests of Great Britain; with Remarks on Railway Communication in the Bombay Presidency.

By JOHN CHAPMAN, Founder and late Manager of the Great India Peninsular Railway Company.

"Promises to be one of the most useful treatises that have been furnished on this important subject.... It is distinguished by a close and logical style, coupled with an accuracy of detail which will, in a great measure, render it a textbook."—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1851.

Mr. Chapman's great practical knowledge and experience of the subjects upon which he treats of has enabled him to collect an amount of information, founded upon facts, such as we believe has never before been laid before the public. The all-important questions of supply, production, and prices of cotton in India, as well as the commercial and financial questions connected with it, are most ably treated."—*Morning Chronicle*.

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East-India House, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 6th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 10th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 9th April, 1851, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1851.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 5th February next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

14 tons of Measurable Goods (consisting of 30 Spars, the greatest length 50 feet, largest diameter 16 inches).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 5th February next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1ld. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

102 tons of Measurable Goods, being 238 Spars, the greatest length being 70 feet, and the largest diameter 20 inches.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 12th of February, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 6,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay.

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD FLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked).

} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 12th day of February forecited, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 5th February next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

WRITING PAPERS,
BRITISH IRON,—also
PAINT, &c.;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 5th day of February, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

ADVERTING to my address of the 15th inst., I have now the honour to repeat my fixed resolution to proceed to the ballot on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the Direction, and from the great accession of supporters consequent upon Mr. Dent's election this day, I feel justified in expressing the fullest confidence of success.

A service of nearly 30 years in the East may, I hope, be considered as giving me some claim to your suffrages, and I can assure you it is my earnest desire to devote my best energies to the promotion of your interests and the welfare of our Indian empire.

The zealous services, also, of my late father,—one of your Directors for nearly half a century,—will, I am confident, dispose many of you to look favourably on my pretensions.

With grateful thanks for the encouragement I have already received, and soliciting a continuance of your favours,

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

JOHN HARVEY ASTELL.

6, Vigo Street, Regent Street,
Jan. 29, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE election of yesterday has terminated in favour of Mr. Dent,—a result which will perhaps hardly occasion surprise, considering the length of time that gentleman has been in the field. The number of votes, however, recorded in my favour, and the great accession of strength I receive from the support of numerous friends released from previous engagement by Mr. Dent's election, enable me to announce my intention of proceeding to the ballot on the next vacancy that shall occur, with the most perfect confidence of success.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient humble servant,

JOHN CARNAC MORRIS.

10, Mansfield Street, Portland Place,
Jan. 30, 1851.

Mr. Dent	1,057
Mr. Morris	682
Mr. Marjoribanks	319

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

IN tendering to you my cordial thanks for the kind support you afforded me yesterday at the ballot, I beg to offer my best acknowledgments to a large body of Proprietors for their encouraging promises of future support.

In the course of my canvass I have found a considerable number of the Proprietors, most favourably disposed towards me, previously pledged to Mr. Astell, and many of my own friends most anxious to support that gentleman as well as myself. I have therefore determined to defer making a further appeal to the ballot until the second vacancy that may occur from this time, when it is my fixed resolution to do so, and when I can confidently expect, through your continued kindness, to attain the object of my ambition.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and obliged servant,

DUDLEY COUTTS MARJORIBANKS.

4, Upper Grosvenor Street,
Jan. 30, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

AS the election of Mr. Dent this day to the vacant seat in the Court of Directors abridges the period at the expiration of which I shall submit my pretensions to the test of the ballot, I take the liberty of thankfully acknowledging the increasing encouragement I receive, and of stating again my determination to persevere in earnestly soliciting the continuance of your support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

FREDERIC MILLETT.

Woodhill, Ripley, Surrey,
Jan. 29, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE election of Mr. Dent having released a considerable number of my friends from their engagements, I shall, with the addition of their kindly-promised support, look forward to a seat in the East-India Direction at no very distant period, and I again venture to assure you that I shall continue every exertion to enable me to proceed to the ballot.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE FORBES.

7, Hyde Park Gardens,
Jan. 30, 1851.

A CLERGYMAN, residing on his benefice, with his wife and daughters, in a healthy village, about two hours and a half from London, will undertake the charge of and educate TWO or THREE BOYS or GIRLS, during the absence of their parents in India.
Address, post-paid, Rev. A. B., care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street, London.

TO PARENTS RESIDING IN OR GOING TO INDIA.

A LADY, the wife of a beneficed Clergyman, residing in a very healthy rural locality, is anxious to receive into her family ONE LITTLE GIRL, to educate with her own two children, and to share equally with them the advantages of a good governess, under her own immediate superintendence. The highest references will be given.
TWO SISTERS might not be objected to.

Address, A. B., 26, Brock Street, Bath.

AMANEUSIS.—MANUSCRIPTS carefully, neatly, and expeditiously transcribed for the PRESS by a gentleman of experience in literary matters. CORRESPONDENCE, Circular-letters, or other description of COMMERCIAL WRITING, undertaken. Unexceptionable references will be given.

Address, E. H. M., 3, Vincent Place, Kingsland Road.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—A Married Clergyman, M.A. of Oxford, who has long prepared for the preliminary examination with marked success, will have vacancies after Christmas for pupils above 13 and under 17 years of age. His system of instruction ensures the most rapid progress. The judicious course of study required by the H.E.I.C. of candidates for Haileybury is equally desirable for general students, but in case of such applicants, the recommendation of a Director or Member of Parliament is required.

Address Rev. H. M. A., Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

BECKWITH and SON, GUN-MAKERS to the Hon. East-India Company, 58, SKINNER STREET, SNOW HILL, LONDON.
The excellent shooting of Beckwith's Rifles is established by upwards of fifty years' experience. B. and Son being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer Double-Barrel Rifles, suitable for the Colonies, at very low prices, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single-Barrel Fowling-pieces, Pistols, &c., of all descriptions.

THE NEW TOOTH-PICK TOOTH-BRUSH, thoroughly cleansing between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways, the hair warranted never to come out; in four strengths—viz. No. 1, hard; No. 2, less hard; No. 3, medium; No. 4, soft. The double anti-pressure nail-brush, which does not divide the quick from the nails. The triple hair-brush, which thoroughly searches and cleanses the hair in one-fourth part of the time of any other method, and acts as both comb and brush combined. The medium shaving-brush, being a selection of the strongest badgers' hair, so well secured in the socket as never to come loose. And, though last not least, the newly-invented "Renovator" clothes-brush, which makes an old coat look like a new one, and a new coat to look new double the usual time. Invented and made only by ROSS and SONS.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE.—The only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above DYE as infallible; and ladies and gentlemen requiring it are requested, if convenient, to have it done the first time at their establishment, which will enable them to use it afterwards themselves, without the chance of failure. They think it necessary to add, that, by attending strictly to the instructions given with the dye, numerous parties have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

BOTANIC WATER and BEARS' GREASE.—When the hair is becoming thin, and falling off, the only effectual remedy, besides shaving the head, is the use of the two above-named articles, applied alternately—the botanic water to cleanse the roots from scurf, and as a stimulant, and the bears' grease as a nourisher. If any further evidence was required of the virtues of bears' grease for renovating and preserving the hair, Mr. Catlin's account of the quantity used, and the length of hair obtained, by some of the North-American Indians, would be a sufficient answer.—ROSS and SONS, who first introduced the use of bears' grease in this country, and who fat and kill the animals, recommend the public to purchase none other but with their names and address printed on the pot, or the chances are, their obtaining a spurious article.

ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate Street, London.

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAKNESS, FRACTURES, SPRAINS, &c.

HUXLEY'S SURGICAL CAOUTCHOUC ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., are now daily patronized by all the leading members of the profession. Their superiority over every other fabric for artificial support is admitted by all who inspect them. They afford an equal, comforting, and permanent pressure on every portion of the limb, and are drawn on with the facility of an ordinary stocking. H. and Co. guarantee a comfort and support hitherto unknown in any other form of bandage. It is well known that all kinds of Surgical Stockings lately used have a tendency to impede the free and healthy action of the muscles, thereby producing relaxation and great diminution of the limb. Only to be obtained at HUXLEY'S Parisian Shirt Warehouse, 3, Vere Street, Cavendish Square.

KIDSTON'S MECHANICAL LEECH.

WM. KIDSTON and Co., 18, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, in directing the attention of the medical profession to their newly-invented instrument, termed "Kidston's Mechanical Leech," think it would be superfluous and presumptuous to make any comment in its behalf, further than drawing their attention to the testimonials in its favour, published in the "Lancet" of September 26, and in the Pharmaceutical Journal for October.

Full instructions for use will accompany the instruments.

Price per set of instruments,—i.e. three "Leeches," or Vacuum Glasses, with Puncturing Instrument, electro plated, in neat morocco case, complete,—£2. 5s.

CEYLON.—THE COFFEE ESTATE called NILLOO-MALLEY, situate in the Kallebokka Valley, in the Central Province, containing 508 acres, of which 196 acres planted and in full bearing, and 312 reserved forest land. Also, Six Sixteenths of the adjoining Estate, called DEYANELLA, containing 448 acres, of which 206 planted and in full bearing, and 243 reserved forest land. Will be DISPOSED OF by PUBLIC AUCTION in CEYLON, in MARCH next.

For particulars, apply to Mr. G. H. DUNDAS, on the Estates; or to Mr. CLAUD HAMILTON and Mr. EDWARD HARDING, at Messrs. THACKER and Co., 29, Great St. Helen's.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.
2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.

3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.

5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lb. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INDEROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor-cloths.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGGON and Co.'s PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for covering Steam-boilers, Pipes, &c.; preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and Co., 2, Dowgate Hill, London.

TO LATE RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—

TRUE MADRAS CURRY, and **MULLIGATAWNEY PASTE** and **CHUTNIES**.—Messrs. BARRIE and Co., Vepery, Madras, to enable their old correspondents returning from India to continue the use of the celebrated Condiments, have made arrangements to forward regular supplies of the above, packed in glass jars for family use, at 1s. 9d. and upwards, which may be had of CROGGON and Co., and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty, 21, Soho Square; FORTNUM, MASON, and Co., Piccadilly; and of the principal Sauce Vendors throughout the kingdom. Each bottle is labelled, and BARRIE and Co., Madras, stamped on the glass.

THE BEST INDIAN CURRY POWDER, UNEQUALLED FOR GENUINE FLAVOUR.

In 1 lb. Bottles, 3s. 6d.; ½ lb., 2s. 3d.; and ¼ lb., 1s. 6d.; or 7 lbs. for 21s.

INDIAN CURRY SAUCE, of superior quality.—This novel and piquant Sauce, now introduced to the English public for the first time, is peculiarly adapted for Steaks, Chops, Game, Fish, Cold Meats, Hash, &c. The addition of a little of this Sauce, in cases where a curry cannot be procured, will prove to connoisseurs a valuable accompaniment.

DELHI CHUTNEE, **TAPANIEN SAUCE**, and all other Condiments, from Calcutta direct.

PAYNE and Co.'s ROYAL POLYTECHNIC TEA and FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENT, 324, 326, and 328, REGENT STREET.

APPOINTMENTS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—

Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and others appointed to India. Officers joining their Regiments, and all those who have or who are expecting Appointments to India, China, or to any other of the Colonies, may obtain Detailed Lists of the necessary Outfit for every appointment, full particulars of the Overland Route to India, Rates of Passage-Money, Allowance of Baggage, &c., on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, East-India and General Outfitters, 152, Strand, London. The only house in the kingdom where THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOAT can be procured.

EMIGRATION and COLONIZATION.

IMMIGRATION being much required in AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c., and as the supposed expense of an OUTFIT often prevents individuals emigrating, S. W. SILVER and Co., CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and CONTRACTORS (having a large interest to maintain in those Colonies), have been advised to make known that they can supply a comfortable OUTFIT, including Bedding, for MALE or FEMALE Emigrants, from Four Pounds (net) upwards, or less (Two Pounds if needful), and for Children in proportion, at No. 4, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN (opposite the London Tavern), where lists will be given on application.

S. W. S. & Co., being the makers of nearly every article in all the Outfits they supply, and as one of their objects is to promote EMIGRATION, they neither receive from Agents, or pay the too usual commission to any person introducing Passengers to be fitted out, so that the Passage and Outfit may be procured at the least possible expense; but they will, on application, advise Passengers how to obtain the most economic passage to the Colonies. They have a Representative in every Australian Colony, to whom they ship Clothing monthly; thus they would forward small parcels free of expense.

NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS, MIDSHIPMEN, CADETS, CIVILIANS, LADIES, &c., are outfitted as heretofore, at the CARIN-PASSENGER OUTFITTING Warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67, CORNHILL (the Emigration Outfitting being exclusively at No. 4, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN), LONDON, and each branch at ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, A CERTAIN CURE FOR

DROPSY.—Extract of a letter from Mrs. Leedham, of Leamington, dated Oct. 15, 1850:—"To Professor Holloway. Sir,—It is with gratitude that I write to inform you of the wonderful cure effected on myself by taking your Pills for a severe case of dropsy. The disease appeared about five years since, and notwithstanding the various remedies I tried, and the different medical men I consulted, all seemed unable to check its progress; at last I was so much swollen that I could scarcely walk. At this crisis I commenced taking your invaluable Pills, and by their means, and strict attention to your printed directions, I am now perfectly cured."

Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London; and by all European and Native vendors of medicine throughout the whole of the East Indies.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

(No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.)

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Established by Act of Parliament, 19th May, 1836.

TRUSTEES.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.
C. H. Latouche, Esq. Henry Porcher, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.
John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

R. Bruce Chichester, Esq. Colonel Ouseley.
Major H. B. Henderson. Major Turner.
C. H. Latouche, Esq. Joshua Walker, Esq.
Edward Lee, Esq. Lewis Burroughs, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith.
Actuary—Mr. W. Lewis. Secretary—Mr. John Casenove.

INDIAN BRANCH.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AT CALCUTTA.

Charles Binny Skinner, Esq. T. C. Morton, Esq.
James Stuart, Esq. James Jos. Mackenzie, Esq.
Medical Officer—John Grant, Esq., Apothecary-General.
Bankers—Bank of Bengal. Solicitors—Messrs. Frith & Sandes.

This Society offers a lower and more economical scale of Premiums for Life Assurance than hitherto demanded by the established Offices in India.

Annual Premium for assuring 1,000 rupees:—

CIVIL.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	Rs. 33	Rs. 31	20	Rs. 38	Rs. 35
30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

After the expiration of 1851, the profits will be declared annually, and the payers of five complete annual premiums be regularly entitled to a participation therein, with a like option as to the mode of application.

Parties assured in India for Life shall, on their return to England for a permanency, and on the first half-yearly premium becoming due, be entitled to come upon the English rates of premium, and be placed under the rules and conditions of the Society there obtaining.

All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the number of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

The Society also grants ENDOWMENTS and DEFERRED ANNUITIES for India, the Tables for which, with full information, may be had at the Office of the Family Endowment Society, No. 12, Chatham Place; or at the Office of the Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

1, King William Street, London.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.
JOHN STUART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Major-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, Esq.
C. B. K.C.T., and S.
John Bagshaw, Esq., M.P.
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Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.
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Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.
William Rothery, Esq.
Robert Saunders, Esq.
James Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

BANKERS—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.
SOLICITOR—William Henry Cotterill, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—G. Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 45, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society, of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 9th of May, 1849, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year
20	On or before 9th of May, 1844.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30		1,000	34 8 4	14 0 3
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
50		1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
60		1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

APPLICATIONS OF GUTTA PERCHA.

Domestic, &c.

Soles for Boots and Shoes, which keep the feet both warm and dry.
Lining for Cisterns, &c.
Picture Frames.
Looking-glass Frames.
Ornamental Mouldings.
Bowls. Drinking Cups.
Jars. Soap Dishes.
Ornamental Inkstands. Vases.
Noiseless Curtain Rings.
Card, Fruit, Pin, and Pen Trays.
Tooth Brush Trays.
Shaving Brush Trays.
Window Blind Cord. Clothes' Line.
Coloured Material for Amateur Modelling.
Ornamental Flower Stands and Pots.
Sheet for damp Walls and Floors.
Conveyance of Water, Gas, &c.
Drain and Soil Pipes.
Gutta Percha Tubing is used as a "Domestic Telegraph" in lieu of Bells.
Tubing for Watering Gardens, Washing Windows, &c.
Lining for Bonnets.
Jar Covers. Sponge Bags.
Watch Stands. Shells.
Foot Baths. Lighter Stands.

Surgical.

Splints. Bed Straps.
Thin Sheet for Bandages.
Do. for Adhesive & Soap Plasters.
Stethoscopes. Ear Trumpets.
Liquid Gutta Percha for Wounds.
Bedpans for Invalids.

Chemical.

Carboys. Syphons.
Vessels for Acids, &c.
Tubing for conveying Oils, Acids, Alkalies, &c.
Flasks. Bottles.
Lining for Tanks. Funnels.

Manufacturing.

Buckets. Mill Bands.
Pump Buckets, Valves, Clacks, &c.
Felt Edging. Bosses.
Flax Holders. Bobbins.
Shuttle Beds for Looms.
Washers. Oil Cans.
Bowls for Goldsmiths.
Covers for Rollers.
Round Bands and Cord.
Breasts for Water Wheels.

Agricultural.

Tubing for conveying Liquid Manure.
Lining for Manure Tanks.
Driving Bands for Thrashing Machines, &c.
Traces. Whips.
Buckets, Bowls, &c.

For Offices, &c.

Wafer Holders. Inkstands.
Ink Cups (in lieu of Glass).
Pen Trays. Cash Bowls.
Washing Basins, &c. (which cannot be broken).
Tubes for Conveying Messages.
Canvas for covering Books, &c.
Architects' & Surveyors' Plan Cases.

Electrical, &c.

Covering for Electric Telegraph Wire.
Insulated Stools. Battery Cells.
Handles for Discharging-Rods, &c.
Electrotype Moulds.

Ornamental.

Medallions. Brackets.
Cornices. Console Tables.
An endless variety of Mouldings in imitation of Carved Oak, Rosewood, &c., for the Decoration of Rooms, Cabinet Work, &c.
Picture Frames.

Uses on Shipboard.

Sou-Wester Hats. Pilots' Hats.
Life Buoys. Tiller Ropes.
Buckets. Pump Buckets.
Hand Speaking Trumpets.
Drinking Cups. Powder Flasks.
Fishing Net Floats.
Sheathing for Ships.
Waterproof Canvas.
Air-tight Life-Boat Cells.
Tubes for Pumping Water from the Hold.
Round and Twisted Cords.
Lining for Boxes.
Speaking-Tubes for communicating between the Man on the Look-out and the Helmsman, Captain, &c.
Line for Signal Halliards, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Suction Pipes for Fire Engines.
Fire Buckets. Stable Buckets.
Lining for Coffins. Tap Ferrules.
Sounding Boards for Pulpits.
Communion Trays.
Tubing for Ventilation.
Hearing Apparatus for Deaf Persons in Churches and Chapels.
Cricket Balls. Bouncing Balls.
Golf Balls. Fencing Sticks.
Portmanteaus. Police Staves.
Life Preservers. Miners' Caps.
Railway Conspiration Tubes, &c.
Beds for Paper Cutting Machine Knives.
Fringe for Mourning Coaches, &c.
Fine and Coarse Thread.
Alarm Tubes for Mines, &c.
Official Seals, &c. Powder Flasks.
Troughs for Photographic Plates, &c., &c.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

EAST-INDIA ARMY and GENERAL AGENCY,

136, LEADENHALL STREET.

We have taken into partnership Mr. JAMES CUNDY, late of the Madras Army.

In thus having secured the services of a gentleman who, by long residence in India, has gained considerable practical knowledge, we feel that we have best consulted the interests of our old friends, and, we hope, show good reason for an accession of new.

On personal application at our office, or on inquiry by letter, every information and assistance will be given to parties arriving from or intending to embark for India, China, and the Colonies, and constituents in England will have prompt attention paid to their wishes, and will find in the Reading-room the latest newspapers, as well as every information they may require on all topics relating to India.

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From MALTA, on or about the 14th and 26th.

From TEBIZOND, on or about the 12th.

From CONSTANTINOPLE, on or about the 19th.

From SMYRNA, on or about the 21st.

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C. R. THOMPSON & Co., WINCHESTER HOUSE,
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1851.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND at the undermentioned dates:—

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Malabar.....	800	E. Noaks.....	Cape and Madras ..	10th Feb.
Madagascar.....	1000	E. Hight.....	Madras and Calcutta ..	8th Mar.
Coldstream.....	900	J. A. Cox.....	Ditto ..	10th Apr.
City of Poonah.....	900	A. A. J. Triscott.....	Calcutta direct ..	1st May
Nile.....	1250	E. P. Nisbet.....	Madras and Calcutta ..	1st June
Wellesley.....	1150	F. Arrow.....	Ditto ..	15th —
Barham.....	1200	J. Gimblett.....	Ditto ..	25th —
Agincourt.....	1050	C. Hyne.....	Cape and Calcutta ..	15th July
Monarch.....	1400	C. Wiltshire.....	Calcutta direct ..	25th —
Alfred.....	1400	A. Henning.....	Ditto ..	10th Aug.
Trafalgar.....	1250	D. Robertson.....	Madras and Calcutta ..	20th —
Prince of Wales.....	1350	W. F. Hopkins.....	Calcutta direct ..	26th —
Sutlej.....	1200	W. F. Hopkin.....	Ditto ..	26th Sept.
Wernon.....	1000	E. Vos.....	Madras direct ..	10th —
Seringapatam.....	1000	J. Funnell.....	Bombay direct ..	25th June
Owen Glendower.....	1000	W. H. Pare.....	Ditto ..	20th July
Earl of Hardwicke.....	1000	L. Brown.....	Ditto ..	20th Aug.

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1851.

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Ship's Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex.....	850	T. W. Pixley ..	Madras & Calcutta ..	Feb. 25
Minerva.....	940	G. Coleman....	Calcutta direct....	April 15
True Briton.....	990	S. McBeath....	Madras & Calcutta ..	May 15
Madstone.....	1000	J. T. Nash.....	Cape & Calcutta....	July 3
Southampton.....	1050	W. A. Bowen.....	Calcutta direct....	— 20
Devonshire.....	900	C. C. Consett ..	Cape & Madras ..	Aug. 10
Queen.....	1350	D. McLeod.....	Calcutta direct....	Sept. 1
Royal Albert.....	750	A. Scanlan....	Ditto ..	Oct. 10
Cornwall (new ship).....	700	W. Dawson.....	As may be required	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, with Messrs. M. and H. L. WIGRAM, 156, Leadenhall Street.

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
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Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1851.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta January the 8th, Saugor the 10th, Madras the 13th, Point de Galle the 17th, and Aden on the 27th, reaching Suez on February the 3rd.

The *Moozuffer*, with a mail, left Bombay January the 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 26th ult.

The *Achilles*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong December the 30th, Singapore January the 6th, and Penang the 8th. The mail reached Point de Galle on January the 13th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, arriving on the 6th inst. They reached Malta (per *Indus*) on the 10th, and Marseilles (per *Merlin*) on the 13th inst.

The *Indus*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 22nd inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 18.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 8	Ceylon	Jan. 15
Madras	— 13	China	Dec. 30
Bombay	Jan. 17		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE interview between the Viceroy of British India and the Great King of Cashmere, is the most noticeable amongst the few events announced by the present mail. The meeting took place on the 26th December, having been delayed for two days by a transient indisposition of the Marquess of Dalhousie. The gorgeous spectacle and its incidents are minutely recorded by the "Special Commissioner" despatched to the scene by the *Lahore Chronicle*, to whose narrative we refer our readers, lest we should mar its effect by an attempt to epitomise it.

The movements of the late Commander-in-Chief still fix the attention of the Indian journalists. He reached Sukkur on the 3rd January, and was received by the brigadier, his staff, and the officers of the station. He accepted an invitation to a dinner, where he is said to have spoken "readily, touchingly, and to the point." Meer Ali Moorad, the Khan of Khyrpore, who came to see his old friend, was present at the dinner, and the next day Sir Charles crossed the river on a visit to the Meer. He reached Hyderabad on the 7th, Kurrachee on the 12th, and was expected on the 17th at Bombay, where he was to be a guest of the Governor until the departure of the steamer on the 3rd February. "A public entertainment, in a sense of the phrase that would imply the Government or its immediate connections offering the late Commander-in-Chief that mark of respect," the *Bombay Telegraph* says, "is out of the question, owing to circumstances not necessary to mention, as they might revive a hostile feeling at a moment when a quite contrary sentiment ought to prevail: but we are not going to part with the veteran hero without offering him a parting tribute;" and it announces that a banquet, similar to the one offered to Sir H. Dundas, is to be given in honour of Sir Charles by the members of the Byculia Club. Even the *Bombay Times* acknowledges that public opinion is unanimous in his favour as a soldier, though opposed to him as a politician.

A letter from Ferozepore, published in the *Delhi Gazette*, says:—"Sir Charles Napier, when leaving, won good opinions from all: his few parting words, as he passed each regiment, were most kind; he showed himself interested in their welfare, and expressed and evidently felt regret at leaving. He said publicly—'in fact I am obliged to go.'"

The last important act of the ex-Commander-in-Chief was the issuing of the following "Circular," signed by the Adjutant-General, dated Simla, 15th December:—

"SIR,—With reference to General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief of this date, I am directed by his Excellency to request you

will have the goodness to bring to the notice, for the information of his successor, General Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., any cases which may be brought before the European Court of Requests in the district under your command, which may in your judgment be indicative of laxity of conduct on the part of those concerned, in view to the same being known and recorded in this department, it being obviously highly desirable that the few officers (whose looseness in regard to their pecuniary affairs and engagements tends to bring discredit on the service to which they belong) should be debarred from partaking of those rewards of staff or detached employ, which ought only to be bestowed upon such as pursue a very opposite line of conduct.

"I am further, by his Excellency's desire, to request that any cases of high play or gaming which may come under your observation, may be also reported to me, and I am commanded to impress upon you the necessity of checking, to the utmost extent of your power, an indulgence in those most pernicious and debasing practices, fraught, as they invariably are, with embarrassments and pecuniary difficulties, resulting too frequently in dishonourable and evasive endeavours to escape from their evil effects, instances of which have only very recently been brought to Sir Charles Napier's knowledge.

"I am permitted to add, that, in my capacity of adjutant-general of this army, it will be my duty, and a duty I will sedulously attend to, without respect of persons, to bring to the marked notice of the Commander-in-Chief, all reports which may be made to me, of the misbehaviour of officers of the description above adverted to, and insure to the utmost degree practicable that jealous and watchful rectitude of act and honourable bearing on the part of officers of this presidency, the absence of which, in some instances, so greatly tends to lower and depreciate the European character in India.

"In conclusion, I am ordered to instruct you to publish this despatch in your division or district orders, for the due information and guidance of all whom its contents may concern."

The publication of this circular has been treated as an unwarrantable liberty on the part of Sir Charles Napier, who, it is said, "affects to map out the course of action for his successor." It is urged that the proper course would have been for the late head of the army to address himself privately to Sir William Gomm on the subject.

The affairs of the Nizam seem to be approaching a crisis. Rumours of an appropriation of territory, in discharge of the debt due to the Government of India, which the Nizam either cannot or will not pay, are said to be prevalent as well in Upper as in Lower India. A Bombay paper pretends that instructions have been despatched by Lord Dalhousie to General Fraser, the resident, to appropriate so much of that Prince's territory as will suffice to clear off, by its revenues, the debt which he owes the Company, as well as pay the contingent; and that, "in case the Nizam should manifest to General Fraser any wish to be relieved from the troubles always attendant upon crowned heads, the resident is to listen with complacency, and to transmit his Highness's wishes to the Governor-General." Meanwhile the necessity for interference is daily becoming more essential, not merely to the well-being of the country, but even to the very existence of the Nizam's government, the financial resources of which are daily diminishing, through the successful opposition of refractory Talookdars. The Nawab of Ellichpore, not content with defeating his master's troops, has seized four or five villages not belonging to the Ellichpore Talooka. The valley of Berar, part of this territory, is the finest cotton district in India; and the Nizam is not likely to offer any opposition to the surrender of a province from which he is himself unable to derive any benefit. Sir George Berkeley, on his visit to Hyderabad, had declined paying a visit to the Prince, who in the

spirit of folly which characterizes him, insisted on the Lieutenant-General and all his suite taking off their boots and spurs, and approaching him in their stockings!

From another little kingdom, Oude, we have the following intelligence, which describes a new military punishment, the invention of the King:—

"The King's body-guard, consisting of 300 troopers and the same number of syces, mutinied a few days ago for their pay. The King sent for the native officers at eleven o'clock at night, and had them soused in the tank, and then put them in confinement. They have since been paid nine months and fourteen days' arrears. The troopers would not remain under the command of the Eunuch Colonel Named Uksoon-ood-Dowlah, and have been dismissed."

The dispute with the Kookees, on the north-eastern frontier, was in a train of settlement. Five of the hostile chiefs had come in, and would give hostages to keep the peace towards all persons within the British territories. We also hear from the same quarter that it is in contemplation to form a Government experimental cotton-plantation in Upper Assam, about sixty miles beyond Debrooghur, where the land is very fine, and well adapted to this cultivation; but there is a great want of labourers.

From the opposite frontier, we are informed that the Kohat hill tribes are to be bribed into good behaviour. According to the *Bombay Telegraph*, the Government in the north-west provinces has adopted the policy of "taking the hill tribes in the vicinity of Kohat into their pay, and thus converting a nest of active, watchful, and unscrupulous assailants into valuable allies, or, at the very least, into passive neighbours."

The operations for the extension of river irrigation in the Punjab were proceeding apace. The principal canal for watering the Baree Doab will leave the Ravee some miles from Shahpore, following the line of highest level right through the centre of the Doab, and will rejoin the river about sixty miles above Mooltan, a little above its junction with the Chenab. Two branches will flow off from the main trunk to the south, both limited by the Sutlej, one watering the country in the direction of Sobraon, the other in that of Kusoor; one branch to the north irrigates the land around Lahore, and so along to the southward of the Ravee between the river and the main canal. The length of the trunk and its branches is no less than 450 miles, and it will serve the purposes both of navigation and irrigation. The work will cost, it is believed, half a million sterling: it will irrigate about 545,000 acres, at present in a state of complete sterility. It will cost for its maintenance about 20,000*l.* a year, and yield a free return of 120,000*l.*, or twenty-four per cent., on outlay after meeting all charges,—thus repaying the cost within five years, and leaving us a clear increase of 120,000*l.* on our revenue from this single department.

The affairs of the North-Western Bank continue to attract much attention. "The concern," observes the *Englishman*, "is a small one, not of much importance to any except the unfortunate shareholders, who, it is expected, will lose the greater part of their capital; but it discloses the unsoundness of the system of joint-stock banking in this country, and must lead to the reform or winding up of others. At present, the disclosures as to the North-Western are of the usual kind—false accounts rendered, false profits divided, and the public swindled for the benefit of a few large stockholders. There is more to come out yet."

An Act has passed, to remedy abuses of this kind, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Registered Joint-Stock

Companies," which lays down wholesome rules to prevent mismanagement, and affords a remedy in case of its occurrence; but it is not compulsory. We have given insertion to this law in another page.

The trial of the contractor, Jotee Pershaud, had been put off until the 14th January. The *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"A statement has been going the round of the press to the effect, that Mr. Brown, the sessions judge of Agra, had upset the decision of Mr. Martin Gubbins, which declared forfeit the first recognisances of Jotee Pershaud. There is not a word of truth in the story. On the contrary, Mr. Brown has disallowed the grounds of appeal, and referred the case back again to the magistrate, intimating that when the latter issues his order for the recovery of the sum (Rs. 20,000), the robakary shall contain his detailed reasons for disallowing the defendant's objections. Nor is there a whit more of foundation for the assertion, that an attachment was issued against the press at Meerut, on account of the bail given by Mr. Lang. The magistrate of Agra wrote two letters to the magistrate of Meerut. The first requested that property to the value of Rs. 2,040 might be seized, without specifying any particulars, and the second contained a request, that the press might, on no account, be touched, even though the full amount could not otherwise be levied. The efforts of Mr. Lang to incur the honour of martyrdom were not quite successful, but along with his client he suffers in fiction, and endures undeserved woes. When his breeches were captured at Agra, the police acted under written orders not to take anything that might inconvenience him or prevent him going about as usual. Jotee wanted to pay the money for him, but no, he would be a victim. It was pleasant, and he liked it. Application has been made to the Supreme Court at Calcutta to estreat the second recognisances, and pending its decision nothing will be done in the way of enforcing payment of the first bail-bonds."

The *Hurkaru* says—"An action is to be brought in the Supreme Court here to test the effect of the new Magistrates' Protection Act in screening Mr. Martin Gubbins from the proper consequences of his illegal seizure of Mr. Lang's property; and if, as is possible, the Court decides in favour of the magistrate, the matter is to be carried before the Privy Council."

A commission has been appointed to make the most complete investigation into the whole organization of the Commissariat.

The Hindus at Calcutta had at length got up their long-threatened memorial against the Act passed in April last for abolishing the forfeiture of rights and inheritance by persons changing their religion. It is a long and well-written document, probably from the pen of an European.

The Committee of the Union Bank in Liquidation has declared a fourth dividend of 10 per cent. on balances, but it complains that the money comes slowly in, and that there is not much reason to hope for any improvement in this respect.

A draft of an Act "for Relief of certain Sufferers by the insolvency of Sir Thomas Turton" has appeared in the *Gazette*. It makes over to Government the estates now lying, and which may hereafter lie, unclaimed for fifteen years, in the hands of the Administrator-General, Government undertaking to pay the established claims of the sufferers recognized by the schedules of the local commissioners who investigated the subject.

A fatality seems to attend the progress of the Bengal railway. After fourteen months lost in deliberation about a matter in reference to which no doubt appeared to exist, the Act for enabling them to obtain ground became law on the 20th of December; when six weeks of the cold season had been lost, the commissioner is said to find his powers not sufficient, and that every obstruction that can be resorted to will be thrown in his way by some rich natives near Serampore the moment he begins to act. It is said, moreover, that in the case of the demise of a shareholder, the company will refuse to transfer his stock to his heirs unless

the will has been proved in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury. Meanwhile Major Kennedy, the consulting railway engineer to the Bengal Government, has three lines of railways under his consideration—the first, through Pandooah and Burdwan, direct to Mirzapore; the second through Pandooah to Burdwan, and then to Rajmahal; and the third through Pandooah and the coal districts to Rajmahal.

The contract for the Bombay railway has been concluded on what appear very favourable terms for the shareholders. The *Bombay Times* states,—

"The offers of Messrs. Favel and O'Fowler have been accepted for the construction of the railway from Bombay to Tannah, at the rate of 3,000*l.* per mile, or 53,000*l.* in all for earth-work alone: chairs, rails, &c., with other matters, will, it is stated, bring up the charge to 7,000*l.* per mile in all, not including of course the Sion embankment or the terminal. The *Gazette* informs us that Mr. Balston's offer was 65,000*l.*, Mr. Jackson's 60,000*l.*, and that the engineer's estimate was 67,000*l.*; the successful competitor is thus 14,000*l.* under this, and 7,000*l.* below his nearest rival. This is good news for the railway interests of India at large. The broad gauge is said to have been determined on for our Indian railways—on the same principle, probably, that 86 lbs. rails were selected, after the public voice, concurred in by the local authorities and board, and all the engineers, had declared unanimously in favour of the lightest kind of rails, and the cheapest mode of construction that could be obtained."

Mr. West's survey of the line for the railway from Baroda to the sea has been published,—a distance of forty-two miles. The expense for a single line of rails is estimated at 3,000*l.* a mile, or 160,000*l.* in all; this includes a pier estimated at 20,000*l.* and 21,000*l.* for working stock. The present traffic along the line is estimated at 47,000 tons, but it is believed that this would rise to 60,000 were the railway once in operation. The total income derivable is set down at 34,000*l.*, of which the working charges will absorb 20,000*l.*; leaving 14,000*l.* for dividends, or close on ten per cent. The whole preliminary charges are defrayed by the Guicowar, who gives the ground free of expense, and takes a large allowance of the stock.

From Ceylon we have no intelligence of any moment, except the names of six public servants brought prominently forward in connection with certain malpractices.

A supplement to the overland *Colombo Observer* contains a letter from Singapore, dated 6th January, of which the following is an extract:—

"I have it in my power to give you later information of the search which is being prosecuted for the recovery of Sir J. Franklin and his party, than even the Admiralty itself is yet possessed of. H.M.'s surveying ship *Herald* arrived here from the Arctic regions, via the Sandwich Islands and Hong Kong, during the last week, and she has the latest accounts from the far north. Near the extreme station of the Russian Fur Company, they learned from the natives that a party of white men had been encamped three or four hundred miles inland; that the Russians had made an attempt to supply them with provisions and necessaries, but that the natives, who are at enmity with the Russians, had frustrated all attempts. No communication could be opened with the spot where they were said to be, as a hostile tribe intervened. From the Esquimaux they had this vague story very satisfactorily confirmed, with the addition that the whites and natives having quarrelled, the former had been murdered. As to the possibility of these unfortunates being Sir J. F.'s party, I leave you and your readers to judge. Little hopes can now be entertained of finding them alive, as their provisions must have been expended one year, and their fuel, which is as necessary, must have all been burned out nearly two years since."

Sir James Brooke was expected in Singapore, on his route to Europe for the benefit of his health.

The Bishop of Calcutta had arrived at Penang on the 27th December, and was expected at Singapore; he will go over to Sarawak to consecrate the mission church.

The intelligence from China mentions a report at Canton that Commissioner Lin, who had been sent by the Emperor to put down the rebels in the Kwangsi district, was dead.

It is worth noticing, by way of future caution, that the telegraphic summary of the intelligence brought by this mail, and inserted in the London papers, gave the price of first-class bills at Calcutta as 2s. 0½d., instead of 2s. 2½d., the correct price.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Nevett, R.A., at Victoria, China, Dec. 11; Lieut. Alexander Minter, at Fort William, aged 20, Dec. 21.

BENGAL.—Capt. C. Rees, 65th N.I. at Umballah, Dec. 13; Capt. James Thompson, 19th N.I.

MADRAS.—Lieut. D. J. T. King, 4th L.C. at Bangalore, Dec. 3; Capt. H. Houghton, 1st fus. at sea, Oct. 14.

BOMBAY.—Maj. D. C. Keiller, 2nd Punjab cav. at Peshawur, Nov. 17.

BENGAL.

IRREGULAR ARTILLERY IN THE PUNJAB.

We have now a complete irregular force in the Punjab,—infantry, cavalry, and artillery; an experiment on a larger scale than Government have hitherto attempted; a rather large division of troops, as regular in point of strength, equipment, and drill, as any other division of the army (or doubtless it soon will be), only irregularly officered. Government have had every reasonable motive for making this experiment, and that it will materially assist in "settling" this newly-acquired portion of our territories, no person acquainted with the subject is disposed to doubt.

But it is a subject for speculation, how this is likely to affect the regular army at no very distant period; a subject, however, we do not propose entering upon at this moment. We wish merely to say a few words regarding the last addition to this Punjab irregular force,—the three batteries of artillery. We believe that these three appointments (we of course do not allude to the officers selected) are in no way a matter of gratulation among our artillery friends, much as they are withheld sharing the advantages enjoyed by their brethren in the other arms of the service. In the first place, since they have been almost wholly debarred extraneous employment, on account of the insufficiency of officers for the present number of troops and batteries, to increase the number of batteries, without adding to the size of the regiment, is something very like a practical contradiction by Government of their own statement.

Irregular artillery, again, conveys to us the notion somewhat of underdone cookery, which we would rather have left alone altogether than have only half done. Artillery, to be of any use, should be thoroughly efficient in every particular; the more it declines from this, the more certainly it will not only be an incumbrance, but possibly destructive to the force with which it is working. Irregular batteries! What general would ever ask for such a thing? "To them one would apply the besom, try to sweep them with some rapidity into the dust-bin, and well out of one's road, we should rather say."

However, irregular batteries of artillery, it appears, there are to be.—three of them,—equipped with gear and establishments similar to the present horse field batteries, with one officer of artillery attached to each; so that, if any one out of a large number of probable contingences should happen to deprive a battery of its head, a very useful sort of appendage to a force it will prove! And this for the purpose of saving a few hundred rupees,—literally no more. But we have heard it said that, in the part of the country where these batteries are to be stationed, they are never likely to be opposed to artillery: the moral effect of them is all that is desired. Why such an expensive sham, then, we would ask? and why in particular 9-pounders? Add to their utility, we should say; encourage them in the point on which we wish them to be effective only by giving them the lightest piece we have, which has most ammunition attached to it, which can be moved about and served with the greatest rapidity.

There are so many inconsistencies observable in the formation of these batteries, that we cannot look upon the matter with any of the satisfaction that we regard the organization of the Punjab irregular force of cavalry and infantry. That they may happen to do very well is quite possible, like many other "palpable absurdities" in this world; but we can never be the less conscious that it would be equally feasible to do altogether without them, or with something much better.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

MEETING BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.

Our "special commissioner" reports, from the cantonment of Serokee, that Maharaja Goolab Sing reached the neighbourhood of the camp of the Governor-General on Sunday evening, Dec. 22nd, about 4 p.m., ground having been taken up for him and his attendants about two miles in advance of the cantonment, on the right of the road to the town of Wuzeerabad. Brigadier Hearsey, c.s., commanding the station, accompanied by his staff, Mr. Montgomery, the commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Edward Thomas, under secretary, Mr. F. Courtenay, and Major Ramsay (private and military secretaries to the Governor-General), and two aides-de-camp, proceeded, with an escort of irregular cavalry, some distance in advance of the Maharaja's proposed camp, to which they conducted his Highness; on reaching the ground he was saluted with 19 guns from Capt. Delamain's horse battery.

The Maharaja was attended by troops to the amount of about 2,500 men, not presenting a very favourable idea of the vast army the sovereign of Kashmir was, in certain quarters, supposed to have under his command. It happened, unfortunately, that two of his said-to-be best regiments, those of Col. Steinbach (who were on their way to join the *cortège* of their master, having learnt, on arrival at Shupeeoon from Kashmir town, that a fall of snow, that lasted forty-two hours, had completely blocked up the Peer Punjab Passes), turned back in the hope of finding a better road in another direction. In attempting, however, to make their way through the Baneehal Pass, they were overtaken by a second snow storm, and suffered a loss of from forty to fifty men. The detention they thus encountered prevented their joining the camp of Goolab Sing before he reached Serokee. The Maharaja had himself considerable difficulty in making his way from Kashmir to Jumoo, snow lying in many places, six and eight feet deep. On one occasion his Highness had to take shelter in a cowshed, and ought, by all accounts, to have considered himself fortunate in having even that to avail himself of.

We have already mentioned, that the 24th of December had been fixed as the day on which the Maharaja was to pay his respects to the Marquis of Dalhousie, and every arrangement had been made accordingly. On the morning of the 23rd, however, a painful eruption, from which the Governor-General had been suffering for some days, was so severe that it became necessary to communicate to the Maharaja, that a postponement must take place, and it was consequently intimated to his Highness that he could not be received until the 26th. On the afternoon of the 23rd a large party, consisting of the principal officers in the camp, and others, accompanied by several ladies, proceeded to view the presents brought for the occasion from Kashmir; they were the admiration of all who saw them, fully bearing out the reputation that had preceded them. A Bechoba of shawl manufacture, five splendid shawls, intended specially for presentation to her Majesty the Queen, some jewellery of great value, a steel coat of mail, and several pieces of the small artillery peculiar to the hills, such as zumboors, sherbuchas, &c., were particularly admired. On Tuesday evening the Marchioness of Dalhousie received the whole society, present in camp and cantonments, at an evening party, at which, however, the Governor-General was unable to make his appearance; her ladyship was not sufficiently well to admit of her joining in the dance, Christmas-day was marked, in the vice-regal camp, by various private parties, and an unceasing interchange of presents, amongst which the ample supply of Kashmir fruits of the finest kind brought in abundance with the camp of its ruler, bore a conspicuous part.

On the 26th of December, at about half-past 3 o'clock, the same officers who went to welcome the Maharaja on his first arrival proceeded on elephants to his Highness's camp, and conducted him to the durbar of the Governor-General, who was, we are happy to learn, sufficiently recovered to go through the ceremony with apparent ease to himself. The following arrangements, for the reception of the illustrious guest, had been previously carried out. The durbar tent, across the centre breadth of which the two principal rows of seats had been placed, on the right and left of the Governor-General's, in the form of a horse shoe, was lined at the back by some troopers of the body guard; on the right and left, and along the interior front face, were placed the men of H.M.'s 32nd foot on escort duty with the camp; the entrance was lined, on either side, by the grenadier companies of H.M.'s 10th and 24th regiments of foot. The Governor-General's band was placed at the southern end of the durbar tent, and played during the whole of the interview. Outside the tent were posted, first, a double rank, mounted, of the body guard; secondly, on either side of the main street, a double row of the 15th regiment of native infantry, on escort duty with the camp, and after them the two guns of

Major Mackenzie's troop, and Capt. Phillip's wing of the 18th irregular cavalry. Then followed, in single rows, disposed on either side the street (which, in the midst of the first regiment turned at a right angle into the Wuzerabad road), H. M.'s 10th and 24th foot, Captain Delamain's horse battery, the 21st, 32nd, and 34th regiments of native infantry, H. M.'s 9th lancers, at open order, a troop of horse artillery, and Colonel Mackenzie's (the 6th) regiment of irregular cavalry. The street thus formed, from the entrance of the Governor-general's tent, cannot have been less than a mile in extent. Beyond its termination the deputation were met by the Maharaja and his attendants, well-mounted on elephants, that of the Maharaja carrying an elegant silver howda. The whole *cortège* then advanced in a body, and presented a highly picturesque sight, notwithstanding the dust raised by the clouds of footmen running in attendance on their prince. The effect was considerably heightened by the presence of many ladies, mounted on elephants, who marched with the line outside the street. The magnificent appearance of the 9th lancers attracted the especial attention of the Maharaja, who inquired, on the conclusion of the ceremony, whether the troops were all *sahab logues*!

On the arrival of the Maharaja, close to the end of the street of the vice-regal camp, at the angle mentioned above, Sir Henry M. Lawrence, the president of the board, and agent to the Governor-General, as respects Goolab Sing and all other chiefs in and about the Punjab, accompanied by Major Burn, deputy-secretary to the board, proceeded on an elephant to receive his Highness, who was welcomed, on his alighting from his howda, by Sir Henry Elliot, the secretary to Government, with the Governor-General. The troops, a double line of which was drawn up along the main street, as above described, presented arms, and the artillery fired a salute of 19 guns. On reaching the border of the carpet in the durbar tent, his Highness was met by the Marquis of Dalhousie, who cordially shook hands with the old man, and conducted the Maharaja to a seat on his own right hand, distinguished by being handsomely carved and gilt. Sir Henry Elliot took the right of the chief, and beyond him were seated Meer Runbeer Sing, the eldest son of the Maharaja, with Sirdars Juwahur Sing and Motee Sing, his nephews and sons of the late Raja Dhean Sing, and also Colonel Stienbach; on the left of the most noble the marquis sat Sir H. Lawrence, Sir Walter Gilbert, Mr. John Lawrence, Brigadier Hearsay, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. E. Thomas, Major Ramsay, and other aides-de-camp, and in the rear of the front row were at least 120 military, with a slight sprinkling of civil, officers. Many were accommodated with seats, but a large portion remained necessarily without them, so great was the crowd.

The Governor-General wore the full dress of a minister of state, with the star, ribbon, and collar of the Thistle; Sir Walter Gilbert, Sir H. Elliot, and Sir Henry Lawrence, also wore their several decorations. Goolab Sing had on a showy turban, with a green and gold choga, and green trousers. His beard was dyed black, and thus gave him the appearance of a man of fifty, though his age is above sixty. His attendants were not generally well dressed, and there was an absence of nationality that detracted much from their appearance. But few had a military look, none in fact that proud soldierly bearing that used especially to distinguish the court of Runjeet Sing on occasions of ceremony.

Immediately after taking their respective seats, the Maharaja, his sons and nephews, presented *surwaranas* or wave-offerings in cash to the Governor-General, while all the other attendants, who were not allowed seats, were called upon to make offerings in the shape of *nuzurs*. A few minutes, taken up in conversation between the guest and his noble host, intervened, after which the presents prepared for his Highness on the part of the British Government were displayed. Those for the chief consisted of an elephant, with a silver howda, of two horses, and forty one trays of miscellaneous articles. The trays were brought in and displayed in a double row on the floor before the Maharaja, the Governor-General drawing his Highness's attention to those articles particularly deserving of notice. The peculiar features of Oriental courts and manners were displayed in the presence of two accountants, who, seating themselves on the carpet, paper, pen and ink in hand, proceeded to prepare an inventory of the fine things spread out before them on behalf of their lord and master. A musical box, with a singing bird, attracted the particular attention of the prince, who handed it at once to his confidential minister, Dewan Joala Sahaie, who was standing behind him. The handsomest portion of the presents was a group in silver, of two ancient knights, one of whom is falling, pierced by the spear of his enemy. When the whole of the offerings to the Maharaja had been brought in, the Governor-General rose, and receiving the ornaments in succession from the hands of Mr. Thomas, under secretary, to whom they were passed by the Bengalee Treasurer of the *Toshekhuna*, himself

by far the best dressed native present, tied on his Highness's head a very fine diadem of diamonds, placed a gold chain round his neck, &c., the Jumoo chief, the common sower of thirty years past, standing all the while with his body inclined in an attitude of submission, wondering probably at the freaks of fortune that had raised him from the ranks to become the honoured guest of the Governor General of India, and the independent sovereign of a rich empire.

This ceremony concluded, to witness which the whole company stood up, the presents for the Maharaja's son and nephews were brought in respectively, in the same manner as before, his lordship himself bestowing, on each, and also on Col. Steinbach, the principal articles of jewellery presented. The share of Runbeer Sing, the heir-apparent, was twenty-one trays, while the sons of Raja Dhean Sing had each nineteen trays; the other attendants receiving *kheluts* according to their rank in the Maharaja's service. The first on the list was Johala Sahnai; after him came Dewan Huree Chund, the general-in-chief of his Highness's army. On his receiving the *khelut*, Sir Walter Gilbert rose, and addressed a few words to the general, expressing a hope that such a solid peace and lasting friendship had been established as would render a collision extremely improbable. The episode was a pleasing one. Amongst the recipients of his lordship's honours was a native gentleman of the name of Goolab Rae, who, though he may be a very brave man, had all the appearance of having just come out of a buncree's shop. He ought to form a conspicuous figure in the sketch of the ceremony, preparing for the *Illustrated London News*, by a talented officer of the Bengal Engineers. The distribution of the presents concluded, the interview was brought to a close, by the ordinary oriental fashion of presenting *utur*, after which the Maharaja took leave, being accompanied by the Governor-General to the centre of the carpet. On passing the silver group, Goolab Sing stopped to admire it. He was told by the Governor-General that it represented the European mode of fighting three hundred years ago, on which his Highness replied, that they fought at present after a more approved fashion! He was further escorted, by Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Henry Elliot, to the spot where his elephant was in waiting, and to some distance from the camp, by the under-secretary and an aide-de-camp, a parting salute, also, of nineteen guns, intimating to the assembled multitude that the ceremony of that day was concluded; then the troops returned to their respective quarters, and the meeting, between the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Governor-General of India, had become a matter of history.

If we are to believe all the protestations of friendship, goodwill, and gratitude made by his Highness on the occasion of this visit, the political result may perhaps be commensurate to the trouble bestowed on the show. The expense, it is whispered in well-informed quarters, will not be an object of much consequence, seeing that the gifts of his highness far exceed in value those of the Governor-General. The visit to Kashmir is a matter of course.

On the evening of the 26th, the Governor-General entertained a large party of the principal civil and military officers at dinner.

The return visit to the Maharaja of Kashmir was to come off yesterday. We shall probably not be able to give so detailed an account of that ceremony as the above, as circumstances compelled the early return of our "special commissioner," but friends will no doubt furnish an outline of what promised to be a more magnificent "spectacle" than the one we have attempted to describe.

On Friday, the 27th of December, the Marquess of Dalhousie, attended by a brilliant staff, all mounted on elephants, 21 in number, proceeded in state, under a salute of 19 guns, to return the visit paid him the day before by Maharaja Goolab Sing. The following is the order in which the procession moved:—

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sir Henry Elliot.
Brigadier Hearsay.
Mr. J. Lawrence.
Major Ramsay.
Captain Atkinson.
Mr. Thomas.
Dr. Grant.
Major Nuthall.
Lord W. Hay.
M. De la Grange.
Major Boyd.
Lieutenant Tucker.
Captain Lowe.
Captain Phillips.
Mr. M'Donald.
Mr. C. Hill.

Sir Henry Lawrence.
Sir W. Gilbert.
Mr. Montgomery.
Mr. Courtenay.
Major Fane.
Captain Metcalfe.
Captain Bowie.
Captain Davison.
Mr. Lambrecht.
Mr. Macdonald.
Major Burn.
Mr. Inglis.
Captain Loveday.
Lieutenant Walker.
Mr. Prinsep.
Captain Burroughs.

The procession was preceded and followed by detachments of the body guard.

The whole of the troops were out and formed in line, as they had done the day before, from the camp of the Governor-General towards that of Goolab Sing, the troops of the latter being also paraded and completing the line.

His Highness had deputed his son Meer Runbeer Sing, and some Sardars, to go as far as the viceregal camp to meet and escort the Governor-General, and he himself came nearly a mile in advance of his own tents to receive and conduct his lordship to his camp, showing a marked deference in the mode of reception, and establishing his inferiority in a decided manner in the eyes of the swarm of native lookers-on.

On alighting from his howda, which greatly eclipsed anything of the kind in Goolab Sing's suwaree, the Governor-General was conducted into the durbar tent by the Maharaja, who assigned to him a seat on his own right, while Sir Henry Elliot took his place to the left, the other British officers in attendance seating themselves on the right of the Governor-General. The durbar tents were most tastefully arranged, and when all were seated, the Governor-General and the Maharaja at the top of a long vista of tents, with fully 100 officers, in their glittering uniforms, forming a double line on either side, must have presented an imposing spectacle.

The attendants of the Maharaja then presented nuzzurs, and after some conversation, during which Goolab Sing again pressed on the Governor-General his anxiety to see him in Kashmir—an anxiety acquiescingly acknowledged by his lordship—his Highness directed his presents to the Governor-General to be brought in. They consisted of fifty-one trays, with horses and elephants. The tribute shawls of the year, intended for her Majesty, were again the chief objects of attraction. "In brilliant colour and exquisite softness and delicacy of texture," says a correspondent, "they exceeded any thing of the kind I ever saw." Several specimens of guns, of hill manufacture, very tastefully finished, formed another portion of the presents. Among others, a brass gun, called a "Yemsee," because usually carried on a buffalo or bullock, the calibre of which was perhaps half a pound. There were also two "sherbuchas," literally "lion's whelps," or "young lions," of the calibre of about four ounces, with rifled barrels made of steel. These guns are intended to be transported on camels, and can be perched on rocks, the walls of forts, and similar places.

After the offerings to the Governor-General had been disposed of, 21 trays were brought in for Sir Henry Lawrence, and 21 for Sir Henry Elliot. The other officers in attendance on the Governor-General also participated in his Highness's liberality, a list of their names having been previously sent to the Maharaja. Some kheluts were further presented by his Highness, after which utur was served, and the Governor-General rose to depart. His lordship was escorted to the place at which his elephant was in waiting by the Maharaja, and by Meer Runbeer Sing to some distance from the camp. The Governor-General was saluted, both on his arrival and departure, by a discharge of 21 guns, and did not reach his own camp till sunset.

On Saturday, the 28th of December, the entire force at Vizierabad was paraded, under Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, G.C.B., and Brigadier Hearsey, for brigade exercise in the presence of the Governor-General and Maharaja Goolab Sing. The troops were under arms, on the parade ground behind the camp, a little before 7 A.M., and the Kashmir chief came to the ground about half an hour afterwards. The troops consisted of five corps of infantry, viz.:—Her Majesty's 10th and 24th Foot, the 21st, 32nd, and 34th regiments of Native Infantry, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, the 4th Native Lancers, and the 6th Irregular Cavalry, with two batteries of artillery—altogether about 5,600 men. After forming line the troops marched round in slow time, then again formed line, advanced, covered by the light companies of the different corps and by the guns, formed square to receive cavalry, again formed line, then columns of companies, the cavalry advancing, charging through the intervals, and retiring under cover of a fire from the artillery. The review concluded with the general salute, after which the Governor-General and the Maharaja returned to their respective camps, and the troops to their several quarters. "It was a fine breezy morning," says another correspondent, "diversified with a few mares' tails, as seamen call the light floating clouds that portend wind. The hills between this and Cashmere, at not fifty miles off, with their sides covered with snow, added to the brilliancy of the scene."

The Governor-General is to visit Seealkote to-morrow (the 29th), and both camps are to move on Monday, Goolab Sing's towards Jumoo, the Governor-General's towards Goojrat. We are told his lordship intends visiting the field of Chilianwala,

and trust the obelisk to the memory of those who fell on that bloody field will obtain some of his attention. Rs. 7,000 have been paid in on account of this monument, and about 3,000 more are required to complete it.—*Lahore Chronicle and other journals*, Dec. 28.

THE SENIORITY SYSTEM.

It is lamentable to observe that, in the most important of all the presidencies, with the largest revenues, the largest population, the most diversified interests, and the largest staff of civilians, the withering influence of the seniority system should be established in full vigour, and that no member of the civil service should ever be permitted to indulge the hope that any manifestation of talent or zeal, or any amount of exertion, will ever prove of the least service in promoting his prospects. The claims to office among us are decided exclusively by a reference to the gradation list of the directory. Promotion goes nearly, if not altogether, as much according to the relative position of the individual in the civil service, as it does in a regiment. The slightest attempt to set aside this rule raises a clamour which effectually prevents the repetition of it. The Government of Bengal appears, at length, to have succumbed to the ascendancy of this mischievous principle. It is the path of peace and tranquillity. A reference to the list silences all remonstrance at once; it teaches every man his exact position and his prospects, and it makes no enemies. Although the Court of Directors have given the public service in India depends on individual merit, they must know that the assertion is utterly gratuitous as regards this presidency, and that, in every instance in which the Government of Bengal has endeavoured to carry out its enlightened views, and to give merit its due reward, it has encountered the fiercest opposition. The system cannot and ought not to last. A strenuous effort must be made during the Charter discussions to bring the nuisance under investigation. Should the opportunity be offered for such an exposure, there will be facts and correspondence submitted to the public which will startle all those who compare the practice of this Government with the ostentatious professions of the Court. The axe must be laid at the root of the evil. Bengal must have an independent and a strong Government, and it will then be enabled to admit the claims of merit without any reference to the clamours of mediocrity and seniority, and give fresh life and animation to the administration of this presidency.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 19.

The *Friend* compliments the Bombay presidency on the abandonment of the seniority system of advancement, and wishes the Bengal Government would only dare to do as we do. It is difficult to see any reason why they should not; they are omnipotent in the matter; and, considering the composition of the Council, with a military man at its head, ought to be much less trammelled than we are with civilian prejudices. Yet we do not believe that here we are trammelled with them at all. The *Friend* may not, perhaps, be aware of how entirely the present seniority system is thrown aside by us: we shall give him a few illustrations. Mr. Reid, our late acting Governor, was four,—Mr. Willoughby, senior member of Council, was three,—Mr. Blane, junior member of Council, was six,—from the head of the list, when they took their seats as councillors, having all been some time before provisional members. Mr. Young, collector of customs at the presidency,—one of the best appointments we have, and one usually conferred on a civilian near the top of the list,—has forty-two seniors. Messrs. Lumsden and Goldsmid, secretaries to Government in the general and revenue department, are twenty-seven and forty-nine respectively from the top of the list; while Mr. C. J. Erskine, Persian secretary to Government, is a civilian of 1839, with seventy-five names above his. It is quite true that the secretaryships to Government are seldom seniority selections,—efficient men must be had, and efficiency and age are not always proportioned to each other; but the very wide departures from the system just indicated will show how little heed is paid to it; while the illustration just given, where selection takes places where good men are indispensable, shows how little consideration in other cases is given to the welfare of the state, compared to the interests of a class of its servants. We have not as yet in India got the length of understanding the first principles of government, or the bases on which public appointments ought to rest. We are apt to look on the country as providing a certain number of incomes, which those who have had the fortune to secure appointments are entitled to divide amongst themselves, instead of viewing the holders of these in the proper light of servants, entitled to requital in proportion as they work, the State having no grounds for interesting itself in any way in individuals, unless inasmuch as they serve it.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 1.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The following Act passed the Legislative Council on the 27th December:—

Every unincorporated joint-stock company, whose shares are transferable by the deed, and all literary, scientific, or charitable societies, are entitled to registration, on petition to the Supreme Court at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. One half in number of the shareholders in any company (provided that they own at least half the stock) may resolve that the company be registered under the Act, and this resolution shall bind the whole company. Every registered company shall be subject to the following regulations:—

1. It shall hold at least one ordinary general meeting yearly.
2. Seven or more shareholders may call an extraordinary general meeting.
3. No registered company shall buy its own shares or land on the security of its shares, and every such purchase or loan shall be a breach of trust according to all laws now in force.
4. No registered company shall make any loan to any director or registered officer, or to any member of a local committee at any branch or agency, except only in the case of banking companies, to such limited amount, and on such securities as shall be sanctioned by the deed, or, from time to time, by a general meeting of the shareholders of such banking company; and every such transaction, except as aforesaid, shall be a like breach of trust.
5. No director, member of a local committee, or other registered officer, shall become security in any loan with the Company.
6. The accounts shall be audited half yearly.
7. The audited accounts shall be filed in the court in which the company is registered, and a copy shall be sent on demand to any shareholder.

The court, on the petition of any shareholder, may enforce the performance by the directors of any of their duties under this Act, and disobedience to the court shall be punishable as a contempt.

A list of shareholders shall be filed in the court every half year.

Every such registered company shall sue and be sued as if it were an incorporated company, and in no other manner. The same applies to criminal indictments or informations.

When the directors are unable to meet the engagements of the company, they shall declare this at a special meeting by a resolution, which shall forthwith be published in the *Government Gazette*.

After an adjudication of insolvency against a company, the official assignee shall assess the liabilities rateably amongst the shareholders according to the number of shares held by them respectively, and immediately proceed to collect the same; and non-payment of the assessment by a defaulting shareholder shall be deemed an act of individual insolvency.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PUNJAB.

Leia, Dec. 21.—The Scientific Committee engaged in examining the mineral resources of the Salt Range, and the mountains generally situated to the north of the Punjab, have a most useful and interesting task assigned to them; and if it is executed so as to fulfil the expectations of the Government, the members will gain a reputation much to be envied. The following remark is taken from the advertisement to H. T. de la Beche's work, entitled "How to observe Geology." What benefit has not geology reaped from the activity of "industrious individuals, who, setting aside all theoretical views, have been content to exercise the useful and highly entertaining task of collecting specimens from the countries which they visit." These remarks are a portion from a quotation taken from Sir John Herschel's discourse on the study of Natural Philosophy, which gave rise to the author's work, entitled "How to observe." I had acted according to the spirit of the above remarks, before I had a copy of the work, and to prove their application in my case, I may add that I have had gunpowder, flint glass, vegetable soda, plaster of Paris, alabaster ornaments, and other articles manufactured from my collections. Gold, alum, lime, petroleum, coal, chalk, shells, rock crystals, rock salt, salt from the earth, collected on the borders of the salt-water lake; mineral waters, strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, are natural productions of which I could only collect specimens, the examination of which is freely open to any scientific inquirer.

I am convinced that any well qualified mineralogist would find in the specimens I have collected, very much to engage his attention, and the proofs of the existence of minerals with which I am not acquainted.

The northern portion of the district of Leia, which embraces the lowest portion of the Salt Range, will be found to contain most valuable mineral productions. I have received specimens of copper glance equal to that examined by Dr. Fleming, and I have no doubt of the existence of an extensive mine, or rather of several veins, which unite in a mine. I shall never regret having come to this almost *ultima thule* of our possessions, especially if my expectations regarding the mineral products are realized.

It is interesting to trace and connect anecdotes which refer to natural productions.

It is said that Runjeet Sing obtained a large supply of flints from the chalk formation above Maree. I have a supply of flints from the same locality, from which glass has been manufactured, and I can have no hesitation in believing that the record is true.

Report mentions that Goolab Sing, imitating the example of the art mentioned by Virgil, "*hand incantus futuri*," took a large quantity of sulphur from the vicinity of the village Jaba, situated a little to the south of Maree, and caused it to be conveyed to Jummo: as I have specimens of sulphur from the spot, I believe what I have heard.

There is a story to the effect that an European, I presume he was one of the officers in Runjeet Sing's service, was passing the spot near which the specimens of copper glance were found. By some accident his gun was injured, and he asked the village smith to mend it by a copper fastening. The man replied that he could not do so, because he had no copper. "No copper!" said the traveller, "it is abundant in these hills!" He picked up some bits of earth, and, after kindling a fire, and mixing with it some other substance, produced a bead of copper, which he made over to the smith, who mended his gun. I ought to add that tradition mentions that in former times, there was a copper smelting furnace in the vicinity. I can only say that the Brahmin who gave me the first specimens of copper that I had the good fortune to obtain, mentioned how it was to be smelted with borax, and the result of the rude experiment was the production of a bead of pure copper that was only one-fourth less in weight than the ore. When the specimens of copper glance from the same neighbourhood were subsequently brought to me, I had little difficulty in believing the story that I had heard.

It has appeared to me as very extraordinary, that with the immense quantity of limestone of every kind to be obtained at the foot of the Salt Range, so little use should have been made of that material in the public and private buildings in the Punjab.—Communicated to the *Delhi Gazette*.

THE RAILWAY.

The Act for putting the railway officers in possession of the land was passed on Friday the 20th of December, after FIVE days of the season for work had been lost; and it was fully expected, that as every legal difficulty had now been completely removed, active operations would have commenced on Monday morning; but we regret to state that TEN days more have been allowed to pass without any movement. It is said that the Commissioner does not consider himself armed with sufficient power by the late enactment, to proceed at once to take possession of the land, and make it over to the railway officers, though it would be difficult to conceive of an Act more complete, more decisive, and more stringent in its provisions. It is not easy to discover any ground for this disastrous delay. It is generally rumoured, that there is an intention in this town to throw every possible obstruction in the way of these operations, and to "Grand Jury" the Commissioner and the Magistrate, the moment they begin to act; but the Commissioner cannot surely have allowed himself for a moment to have been scared by any such idle vapouring. The history of our rail presents a sad series of fatalities. There seems to be something in the very atmosphere of Bengal fatal to that energy which is the characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race in every other part of the world. On the present occasion, two months out of the four which nature has provided for field operations in Bengal, have been wantonly frittered away, and we have a gloomy foreboding that the same principle of dilatoriness and lethargy will mark all the progressive operations of the rail. The Government of India has not acted discreetly in this matter. The inquiries connected with the approaching termination of the Charter will commence immediately; and public interest will be powerfully attracted to the great questions of our public administration in India. This is not the season for sloth; yet in reference to one of the most important national enterprises ever intrusted to this Government, it has manifested a degree of apathy and indifference which is calculated to bring in question the wisdom of again confiding the destinies of India to its hands, unless it is possible to infuse a new principle of vitality into the Government, and to give the requisite energy to its movements.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Nov. 24, reached Calcutta per *Hindustan*, Jan. 4.

MURDER.—An American, named Booth, was found murdered in his bed at the Calcutta Ice-house on the 3rd of January. The crime was committed by four American seamen, who have been since apprehended. The reckless and buccanier spirit evinced by the culprits was most characteristic; their sole object in committing the crime (which was deliberately planned beforehand) was plunder; and they talked openly of it in the sailors' taverns they frequented, which it appears they were in the habit of attending with pistols and bowie knives concealed under their dress.

MILITARY ON-DUTY.—We have been informed that it has been determined to keep all the troops at Wuzerabad for two years, or at least until the barracks are ready for Europeans at Sealkote. H.M. 3rd Dragoons are to occupy the 9th Lancer barracks, and were to have left Sealkote for Wuzerabad on the 30th of that purpose. H.M. 9th Lancers were to have commenced their march towards Umballa on the 1st or 2nd of January, 1851.—The head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief's camp may be expected to arrive at this station, in progress to Agra, to-day. We have heard, upon what we consider excellent authority, that Brigadier Frith, of the artillery, purposes going to England in May, 1851.—A letter from Mooltan says:—"We are all quite strong again here, and the number of sick is decreasing rapidly. We have had very merry doings here during the last week, and on Christmas day, a party of forty sat down to dinner at one house, and afterwards the whole of the good folks at Mooltan assembled during the evening, and kept it up until 3 A.M."—Our obituary contains the names of Captain Rees, 65th N.I., and Captain James Thompson, 19th N.I.—The weather is unusually mild and dry.—*Delhi Gaz. Jan. 9.*—The wings of the 18th and 70th Foot remain at Allahabad for the arrival of the boats with the other wing and head quarters of H.M.'s 70th from Calcutta.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* mentions a rumour that Capt. Hugh Frazer, of the Engineers, is to succeed Capt. Scott as Secretary to the Military Board. Capt. Frazer is a very popular man in the army, but there is reason to fear that he is too useful as an engineer to be spared from that department.

MESSRS. AGABEG & Co.—The *Hurkaru* of Jan. 4 announces the stoppage, on that day, of the firm of Messrs. Agabeg & Co., merchants of Calcutta.

THE COORG RAJAH (Rajendro Sing) is about to visit Calcutta, whence he will proceed to England. It is said that Jung Bahadur is going to marry the Raja's daughter.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has declared a dividend of 10½ per cent. per annum for the half-year ending Dec. 31; it has also raised its rates one per cent. upon all advances, which is owing to the pressure for money at Madras and Bombay, rather than because of any increased demand in Calcutta.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY.—The *Mofussilite* mentions as a rumour, that the Saugor territory is about to be placed under the immediate authority of the Lieutenant-governor of the North-west Provinces, and supposes that Gwalior, the ceded districts, Bundelcund and Rajpootana, will also be placed under the same supervision. The annexation of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory to the Agra Presidency, together with Bundelcund and Rajpootana, is, we believe, exceedingly probable, as those provinces, from their geographical distribution, belong more immediately to that division of the empire, but Gwalior is not likely to be included in the list. It is only a political agency, and ought to remain as it is, under the direct control of the government of India.—*Friend of India.*

MR. J. J. McCANN, LATE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CALCUTTA POLICE.—The remains of the late deputy-superintendent of police, who had for many years held a conspicuous place in the public eye, as an useful, active and intelligent police officer, were on the 18th Dec., consigned to the grave. As a detective agent he has not been equalled, and as an efficient executive officer, he has not been surpassed. The public have lost in him a most useful servant. Whatever his faults may have been, he had many good qualities.

COTTON IN THE DARJEELING MORUNG.—At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, on the 14th December, an interesting paper from Dr. Campbell, regarding the cultivation of cotton in the Darjeeling Morung, and the capabilities of that tract for the extensive growth of superior cottons, was read. Dr. Campbell forwarded a parcel of fresh picked cotton-pods from the Morung, observing, "I judge of the fitness of the Morung soil for the cultivation of cotton from the uniformly flourishing appearance of the crops in that locality."

THE BHAGERUTTEE has become so shallow that small boats can hardly cross it, or proceed as far as Jungeepore.

BABOO KYLAS CHUNDER DUTT, son of Baboo Russomoy Dutt, having been appointed a justice of the peace for the presidency of Fort William and the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, was this day sworn in before Justice Buller. This is the first native gentleman who has been appointed to the office, as both Rajah Radacant Deb and Dwarkanauth Tagore were justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta only.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 7.*

A COLLEGE is about to be erected at Agra, for the purpose of affording education upon a religious basis; an education equal to that which is imparted to the native youth at the Government Institution. Rs. 24,000 have been already subscribed for the purpose, and two gentlemen of high attainments are now on their way out to this country to superintend the working of the scheme.

ADVOCACY OF IDOLATRY.—A new Bengalee work, styled *Dibando Niroshon*, has just been issued from the press. Its object is to support idolatry, the popular religion of the Hindus, on the authority of the Purans, and the ancient Hindu Scriptures; and in opposition to the celebrated treatise against Hindu idolatry, by the late Baboo Brojomohun Mozamdar.—*Sumbad Sudangshoo.*

CHANGES IN MERCANTILE FIRMS.—The turn of the year has brought the usual number of changes in mercantile firms. The house of Johnson and Griffiths is dissolved, or rather, we should say, resolved into the two firms of Johnson Brothers (partners, P. and J. Johnson) and of S. P. Griffiths, the former winding up the concerns of the extinct partnership. Mr. B. T. Ford goes out of Stewart, Ford, and Co., which is wound up by Mr. P. Stewart, the remaining partner, who starts meanwhile as P. Stewart and Co. A firm of one member, Mendes and Co., dissolves itself, the same member (F. Pereira, Esq.) undertaking after his dissolution to liquidate the outstanding accounts, and springing into new existence as Pereira and Co., along with Mr. Louis Pereira. Mr. C. H. Pickford is admitted a partner in the house of Thurburn, Mathewson, and Co.; Mr. T. C. Teil into that of G. Teil, which will thenceforward be conducted under the title of Teil Brothers and Co. Mr. Harrison beards the requisitionists of the I. G. S. N. company, by starting the firm of J. F. Harrison and Co. We are informed he has tendered his resignation of the Steam Company's secretaryship as soon as the accounts are audited, and that an active canvas for the place is prosecuted by every one whom it will suit, and by some who can by no manner of means suit it.

PESHAWUR.—We regret to find by letters from Peshawur, that with the cold weather the plundering has again commenced. Scarcely a night passes without some one being robbed, and the robberies are frequently effected in a most daring manner during the dark nights. Almost every one is obliged to keep chowkeedars, and a correspondent describing the state of things says, "Their firing at the thieves and the thieves at them is something frightful." A few nights ago a conductor had the door of his quarters burst open in the middle of the night by four men, and before he could get up one fellow stood over him with a drawn sword, and threatened him with instant death if he moved; the remainder of the party rifled the place, and took among other things a musical box, no doubt fancying from its weight that it contained a goodly amount of cash. It is said to be very dangerous to venture out unarmed after nightfall, and most people going out to dine even a short distance from their quarters are obliged to carry double-barrelled guns loaded with slugs, to protect them, a sword being utterly useless, as the thieves generally take a long shot at their victims before coming to close quarters. Two sowars of the 15th Irregulars were returning from the city about 8 o'clock P.M., a few nights ago, when they were attacked by three men, one of whom fired, and shot one of the sowars, wounding him severely in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died the next day. This occurred near some officers' houses, and the guard, hearing the firing, and the cries of the wounded man, went out and brought him in. The Governor-General was expected at Peshawur about the 29th or 30th, and brigade exercise is said to be the order of the day.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec. 21.*

ILLUMINATIONS AT LAHORE.—The Governor-General held two levees, for the reception of the native officers of the force at Lahore,—the first at Meen Meer, the second at Anarkulee. His lordship, accompanied by the Marchioness of Dalhousie, the president and members of the Board of Administration, and other public functionaries, and attended by the body guard, proceeded into the town, and along its principal streets, to the Wuzer Khan Mosque. Here Lord Dalhousie remained till after sunset, when the illumination began; the minars, the entrance and side gates, the walls and tank, soon exhibiting a brilliant display of lights, diversified by fireworks. The example was speedily followed in all directions, the house of Raja Deenanath showing to special advantage. It is said of this dis-

tinguished minister of Runjeet Sing, and who was in the court of the mosque, that when reminded that the time for commencing the illumination was at hand, he replied, in Oriental phrase, "What need of such, in the presence of the light of the world?" The Governor-General resumed his seat on his elephant (the howda was the admiration of all, and showed to great advantage by torch-light), and led the way through the several illuminated streets to the Bhutee gate, where the Sooruj Mookee regiment were drawn up to receive his lordship. The exit of the *cortège* from the gate, with the troops on one side, and the crest of the glacié, teeming with torches, themselves obscured by fireworks, was peculiarly striking. The band of the regiment struck up the national anthem. From the Bhutee gate the procession passed into the Sudur Bazaar, which was also lit up. There the Governor-General entered his carriage, and proceeded to his camp. The display in the town was really very creditable. The new Kotwalee had a transparency, "Lahore welcomes Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India." Some of the streets had awnings thrown over them, from house-top to house-top, and that in which is situate the house of Fuqueer Noor-ood-deen was particularly attractive. The venerable fuqueer himself, at the door, was not the least remarkable object; he is said to have paid for the lighting of all the houses in his own street.—*Lahore Chron.*

THE GRANT TO THE TEMPLE OF JUGGURNATH.—The *Hurkaru* informs us that the Court of Directors have made up their minds to stop the annual grant to the temple of Juggurnath at Pooree, and have sent out orders to the authorities here to search and report whether any positive engagement was ever entered into for continuing the contribution; and that the Rajah of Khoordah, who is in charge of the idol, has, in consequence, become uneasy about his stipend. There is no positive engagement, it is true, in the literal sense of the word, regularly sealed, signed, and delivered, in the form of a conveyance; but if the paramount power does not choose to adhere to its own faith, parchments are of little avail in binding it down to the performance of a covenant. By the treaty of Deogaum, dated 17th December, 1803, the province of Cuttack was ceded to the British, who succeeded in the place of the Mahrattas in the management of the temple. Mr. C. Græme was appointed "collector of Juggurnath," charged with the general superintendence of the pagoda, as well as the collection of the pilgrim-tax and the rents of the land assigned to it. The revenue derived from this latter source, according to a statement furnished by the Board of Revenue to the then Governor-General, the Marquis of Cornwallis, dated 2nd August, 1805, was Rs 4,27,463 per annum. This large sum of money excited the cupidity of our Government, and the estates were brought upon the public rent-roll, while the Board of Revenue was, in 1806, directed to submit a statement of the expenses of the temple "on a scale of moderation." Accordingly, the annual allowance was limited, under orders from Government, to Rs. 56,342, which were further brought down, in January, 1808, on the report of Mr. Collector Græme, to Rs. 35,958. This sum continued to be paid every year by the collector of Cuttack, until the close of 1844, when a despatch having been received from the Court of Directors, dated 18th December of that year, the local authorities set themselves about "to readjust the donation (now so called) fixed by the orders of Government." In vain Mr. Collector Garret protested against it, as being extremely unfair. The grant was, on the recommendation of Mr. Commissioner Mills, reduced to Rs. 23,321. It is, therefore, not improbable that, after the lapse of six years, another effort will be made either to withdraw the allowance altogether, or to cut it down again. The call of the Court of Directors for a specific engagement is no doubt very ingenious, but hardly just. Although the State has had its lion's share of the revenues of the temple, still it is not satisfied. The mischief of territorial aggrandizement has quite hardened the soil and stunted the growth of those virtues which might otherwise have borne excellent fruit.—*Hindu Intelligencer*, Dec. 16.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. asst. and dep. coll. in dist. of Mymensing, to be in ch. of sub. div. of Jemalpor in that dist.
BAENES, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, Dec. 24.
BATTYE, G. W. coll. of Nuddeah, to be coll. of Purneah, cont. to offic. at Bhaugulpore, Dec. 26.
BIDWELL, A. C. made over ch. of office of abkarry comm. of Calcutta div. to J. J. Harvey, Dec. 21.
BRAMLY, W. J. to be sen. asst. to commr. of Gurhwal, Dec. 17.
BUCKLAND, C. T. to offic. as coll. of Hooghly dur. abs. of A. Reid, Dec. 28.
BULLER, F. P. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Furruckabad dur. C. Allen's abs. Dec. 24.

BURY, C. to offic. as opium agent of Behar, Dec. 28.
CAMPBELL, C. H. offic. mag. of Moorsheadabad, made over ch. of office to P. Taylor, Dec. 21.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshahy, res. ch. of duties fr. prin. sudder ameen.
DRUMMOND, F. B. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. and to offic. as mag. of East Burdwan, dur. abs. of A. Pigou, Dec. 28.
DUNLOP, R. H. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Allahabad district.
HARRINGTON, H. B. reatt. to N. W. provinces, Jan. 2.
HARVEY, J. J. comm. of revenue of Jessore div. made over ch. of office to J. Dunbar, Dec. 20.
HOUSTON, R. to offic. as coll. of Nuddeah dur. abs. of Steer, Dec. 26.
JONES, C. W. B. abkarry supt. to continue at Midnapore; app. to Burdwan cancelled.
KEENE, H. G. to be an asst. to supt. of Dehrah Dhoon, with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.
LOCH, T. C. to offic. as mag. of Moorsheadabad.
LOCH, G. coll. of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. to G. I. Martin.
LUSHINGTON, C. H. railway comm. vested with certain powers.
MACTIER, T. B. offic. jt. mag. &c. of Bancoorah, rec. ch. of treas. fr. A. W. Russell, Dec. 26.
MADDOCKS, H. R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, placed at disp. of govt. of India in foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab.
MAYNE, F. O. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjehanpore.
METCALFE, T. J. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Delhi dur. abs. of M. B. Thornhill, Dec. 18, 1850.
MUSPRATT, H. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of East Burdwan.
OLDFIELD, R. C. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Mynpoorie.
PRATT, H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset dur. abs. of Jackson, Dec. 26.
RAVENSHAW, T. E. asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, joined his station, Dec. 22.
RICKETTS, G. H. M. to be an asst. to gov. gen. agent and comm. in S.W. frontier agency.
SCOTT, R. J. to conduct du. of coll. of Dinagepore dur. abs. of Yule.
SIMSON, F. B. asst. to coll. of Tipperah, vested with special powers.
SKIPWITH, F. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Sylhet.
STEER, C. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Jessore, res. ch. of office.
STEER, C. coll. of Purneah, to be coll. of Nuddeah, cont. to offic. at Jessore, Dec. 26.
THORNHILL, M. B. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Delhi, Dec. 18.
THORNHILL, R. B. re-att. to N. W. provinces, Jan. 3.
TUCKER, F. offic. mag. of Rungpore rec. ch. of office.
WARNER, H. J. to be a memb. of ferry fund. com. at Rajshahy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BERKSFORD, H. B. leave cancelled.
CAENAC, J. R. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 8, 1851, in ext.
CUNLIFFE, R. E. 1 mo.
HALLIDAY, F. J. leave cancelled.
HAMMOND, H. W. leave cancelled.
HAY, W. G. leave cancelled.
JACKSON, E. 1 mo.
MUSPRATT, H. 1 mo. in ext.
RAVENSHAW, T. E. 1 mo.
SCOTT, H. leave cancelled.
SPANKIE, R. 15 days.
STEER, C. 15 days in ext.
YULE, G. U. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

HAMILTON, Rev. C. D. 20 days.
ROBINSON, Rev. J. 1 mo.
SPRY, Rev. A. B. serv. pl. at disposal of Lieut. Gov. N.W. prov.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. art. to be adjt. and qr. mr. of art. at Loodianah, Dec. 18; to ass. ch. of 4th comp. 3rd batt. proc. to Ferozepore.
BACON, Lieut. C. B. G. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BACON, Ens. F. K. 22nd N.I. qual. as interp.
BARCLAY, Lieut. J. S. K. 57th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing dur. its separation fr. head qrs. on treasure escort duty.
BEAN, Lieut. C. J. 61st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BECHER, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. ret. to duty fr. Dec. 28, 1850.
BIRCH, 1st Lieut. R. C. 1st Beng. fus. passed exam. in native languages required for interpreters, but to be examined by the examiners when he may visit the presidency, Nov. 18.
BIRDINORE, Capt. H. asst. to commissr. in Tenasserim prov. resu. ch. and of. treas. of dist. of Mergui fr. Lieut. H. J. Anderson, Jan. 2.
BLACK, Lieut. S. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 18.
BLAND, Ens. T. H. L. 61st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
BRODIE, Capt. T. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam in Seebagur, made over ch. of treasury and current duties to J. Thornton, to proc. to Golaghaut on duty.
BROUGHAM, Lieut. T. 33rd N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 11, as brev. capt.
BURN, Ens. Jas. 40th N.I. ret. to duty, fr. Dec. 28, 1850.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. L. 52nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Brev. maj. N. B. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 CHASE, Lieut. D. A. Arracan local batt. pl. at disp. of the comm. for civil emp. at Akyab, Dec. 18.
 CHESTER, Brev. lieut. col. C. dep. adj. gen. of the army placed in attendance on C.-in-C. as dep. adj. gen. of the army.
 CHISHOLM, Ens. L. H. 40th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DENNIS, Capt. H. R. 20th N.I. invalidated, Dec. 31.
 DE TESSIER, 1st Lieut. H. P. h. art. to act as adj. to Meerut div. v. Alexander.
 DICKSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DOUGLAS, Ens. Hon. E. W. A.D.C. to C.-in-C. to accomp. latter to Agra, Dec. 31.
 EDMONDSTONE, Lieut. F. M. 4th L.C. to be capt. of a troop, fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to M. R. Onslow, ret.
 EKINS, Ens. C. C. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Dennis, inv.
 ELLIOT, Lieut. A. asst. gen. supt. for the suppres. of thuggee and decoitee, rec. ch. of the Malwa thuggee and decoitee office fr. Capt. Eden, 1st asst. to the res. at Indore.
 EWART, Lieut. J. H. C. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FERGUSON, Ens. R. 65th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 13, in suc. to Rees, dec.
 FITZGERALD, Ens. J. H. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FITZROY, Capt. Lord F. J. ext. A.D.C. to C.-in-C. to accomp. the latter to Agra, Dec. 31.
 FOOKS, 1st Lieut. W. K. 2nd co. 2nd batt. art. pl. at disp. of offic. dep. commiss. for ch. of heavy guns at Kobat, Dec. 18.
 FORBES, Ens. L. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 15.
 FRASER, Ens. G. L. 23rd N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Shaw, on leave.
 FYTCHE, Lieut. A. princ. asst. to commiss. of Arracan at Sando-way, resu. ch. fr. Ripley, Dec. 17.
 GARBETT, Brev. lieut. col. h. art. to join head qrs. of 1st brig. at Meerut.
 GLADSTONE, Lieut. C. A. 15th N.I. to be detach. staff to detach. under com. of Maj. Mayne, forming escort of Gov. Gen.
 GORDON, Lieut. James, 59th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1850, as brev. capt.
 GRAHAM, Maj. W. H. engrs. perm. to ret. Jan. 15.
 GRAYDON, Ens. J. to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Oude, local inf. dur. abs. of Boileau on leave.
 GREEN, 1st Lieut. G. W. G. 2nd Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GRISSSELL, Capt. C. 61st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 1.
 HALKETT, Capt. J. A.-D.-C. to C.-in-C. to accomp. latter to Agra, Dec. 31.
 HARDWICK, Capt. F. W. 10th N.I. perm. to retire from the service on pension of his rank fr. Jan. 1, 1851.
 HARWARD, Lieut. T. N. art. pl. at disp. of dir. of Ganges Canal for emp. as asst. exec. eng.
 HAYES, Capt. F. F. C. to offic. as sec. to Council of Education and book ag. Dec. 26.
 HILLIARD, Lieut. T. H. 23rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HOCKIN, Lieut. P. R. 48th N.I. qual. as interp.
 HOGGE, Brev. maj. C. dep. com. of Ord. at Peshawur, app. to ch. of expense magazine and laboratory school at Dum Dum, Dec. 21.
 HOPPER, Lieut. H. B. 31st N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 3. as brev. capt.
 HORNE, Ens. J. C. 7th N.I. qual. as interp.
 HUME, Lieut. A. 1st Beng. fus. ret. to du. Jan. 1.
 IRVINE, Lieut. A. 24th N.I. ret. to du. fr. Dec. 28, 1850.
 JENNINGS, Cornet A. D. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. E. B. to res. his duties as dep. jud. adv. gen. in the Sirhind div. Dec. 7.
 JOHNSON, Ens. A. B. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 JONES, Lieut. L. B. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 LOCKHART, Ens. D. B. 7th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 LOWTHER, Lieut. W. H. 52nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MACDONALD, Ens. J. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MACLAGAN, 1st Lieut. R. engrs. qual. as interp.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. N. W. 73rd N.I. pl. at disp. of dir. of Ganges Canal for emp. as asst. exec. eng. Jan. 3.
 MARSHALL, 1st Lieut. W. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MARTINEAU, Ens. E. M. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Hardwick, ret.
 MATHESON, J. B. Y. 52nd N.I. to be 2nd in com. 11th irr. cav. v. Brev. capt. H. G. C. Plowden, app. to the brig. staff.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. P. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Native languages required for interpreters, but to be exam. by the examiners, when he may visit the presidency, Nov. 15.
 MAYHEW, Capt. W. A. J. asst. adj. gen. to continue to conduct du. of off. at pres.
 MOIR, Lieut. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 18.
 MOSELY, Ens. R. S. 65th N.I. passed exam. in Native languages required for interpreters, but to be exam. by the examiners when he may visit the presidency, Nov. 18.
 NEDHAM, Lieut. A. G. 74th N.I. to be adjt. v. Lieut. Matheson.
 OAKES, Lieut. G. N. 46th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 3 as brev. capt.
 ONSLOW, Capt. M. R. 4th l. c. ret. from serv. Jan. 1.

OTTER, Brev. maj. C. J. Pers. int. to C.-in-C. to accompany the latter to Agra, Dec. 31.
 PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 3, as brev. capt.
 PEILE, 2nd Lieut. F. W. eng. to be exec. eng. of the road between Patna and the grand trunk road. The road in question is placed under the general superint. of the superintendent grand trunk road.
 PESTER, Lieut. H. L. 63rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PHILLOTT, Brev. capt. J. 10th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Hardwick, ret.
 PLOWDEN, Brev. capt. H. G. C. 9th N.I. posted to Barrackpore, as brig. maj.
 PRICE, 1st Lieut. G. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 REID, Capt. C. S. art. to make over ch. of No. 3 light field battery to 1st Lieut. J. S. Frith, of the 9th batt. art. on dept. of that comp. for Benares.
 REPTON, Capt. W. W. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 REVELEY, Ens. W. 65th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. S. C. princ. asst. to comm. of Assam, in Durrung, made over ch. of treasury of collectorate and current duties of offices to C. A. Bruce, to proc. into interior of dist. on duty.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. H. C. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1850, as brev. capt.
 ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. H. L. 65th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 13, in suc. to Rees, dec.
 SHARPE, Lieut. E. art. resig. app. of asst. exec. off. Ganges canal, and to rejoin his regt. Dec. 31.
 SINCLAIR, Ens. H. to act as adjt. to l. wing 30th N.I. dur. its separation for h. q. Dec. 18.
 SPARKES, Capt. T. P. princ. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Ramree, made ov. ch. of off. prep. to proc. into interior, Dec. 17.
 SPEKE, Lieut. J. H. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STURTT, Lieut. col. W. M. N. 51st N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 1.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. J. H. G. 20th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Dennis, inv.
 UNWIN, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Stannus, perm. to resign app.
 VANDERGUCHT, Ens. B. G. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WATSON, Lieut. T. 33rd N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1850, as brev. capt.
 WHISH, Brev. maj. G. P. 60th N.I. granted cert. of high prof. in Oordor lang. Dec. 27.
 WHITE, Lieut. J. S. D. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WISE, Corn. D. W. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Onslow, ret.
 WOLLEN, Capt. W. K. 19th N.I. ret. to du. fr. Dec. 28, 1850.
 YATES, Capt. E. R. W. mil. sec. to accompany C. in C. to Agra, Dec. 31.
 YOUNG, Capt. J. 4th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Rawul Pindee, v. Anderson, on leave.
 YOUNG, Lieut. C. B. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1850, as brev. capt.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. J. W. lieut. of pol. in U. Scinde, to be a capt. of New Punjab pol. on Derajat front. Dec. 23.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 WILLOUGHBY, E. H. Dec. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIGNELL, Capt. W. P. 69th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 31, in ext.
 BINNY, Lieut. W. H. 9th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 BROOKS, Lieut. J. H. 1st L. C. to Europe on m. c.
 BRURKE, Capt. C. F. 13th N.I. 1 year fr. Dec. 18, to Almorah and hills north of Deyrah on m. c.
 BUCKLEY, Col. F. 14th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to remain at Calcutta.
 BUSHBY, Cornet G. 9th L.C. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 CLIFTON, Lieut. W. C. 67th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 10, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 COVENTRY, Brev. lieut. col. 6th L.C. to Cape and N.S.W. 2 years, on m. c.
 COX, Lieut. C. V. art. to Eur. m. c.
 DONOVAN, Lieut. J. T. eng. 6 mos. prep. to Eur.
 FORBES, Ens. F. M. H. 39th N.I. Dec. 10 to Dec. 10, 1851, to hills n. of Deyrah, m. c.
 GARDNER, Lieut. H. C. 38th L.I. to Eur. on furl.
 GLEIG, Ens. H. L. 38th L.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 GRANT, Brev. col. P. C. B. 59th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 HODSON, Lieut. W. S. R. asst. commr. leave cancelled.
 HOGGAN, Maj. W. inv. estab. to Eur.
 HORSBURGH, Capt. T. S. 32nd N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to May 30, 1851, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 JAMIESON, Brev. maj. J. W. H. 52nd N.I. to Nov. 1, 1851, in ext. to remain at Landour, on m. c.
 JENKINS, Ens. C. V. 47th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 24, to Mirzapore.
 MACLEOD, Brev. capt. N. C. eng. 2 years, m. c. to Neilgherry Hills.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. R. R. 7th N.I. Nov. 2 to Feb. 28, 1851, to Meerut, m. c.
 MOFFAT, Capt. J. D. 2nd L.C. fr. Dec. 15 to April 9, 1851, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. H. supt. Ashtagram div. (Mysore), 30 days to Madras.
NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. C. W. asst. civ. eng. in the Punjab, fr. Nov. 1, 1850, to Jan. 1, 1851, on m. c.
PARKER, Capt. Sir G. Bart. 74th N.I. 1 year in ext.
POULTON, Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. fr. Nov. 7 to Dec. 20, to Agra.
RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. junior assist. to the commr. of Mysore, leave cane.
RICHARDSON, Brev. capt. T. C. 18th N.I. fr. Dec. 31 to Feb. 28, in ext. to remain at pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
SCOTT, Capt. E. W. S. art. to Europe on m. c.
SHAW, Bt. capt. R. 23rd N.I. 1 year fr. Dec. 3, to Simla, on m. c.
SHEPHERD, Corn. J. S. 7th L.C. to Europe on m. c.
STANNUS, Lieut. R. T. 16th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
ST. GEORGE, Brev. capt. T. G. 17th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
UTTERSON, Lieut. E. V. 27th N.I. 2 years to Australia, on m. c.
WARD, Lieut. H. asst. gen. superint. for sup. of Thug. 2 mos. prep. to Eur.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Surg. J. ret. to duty, Jan. 1.
BRATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. fr. 3rd tr. 1st brig. H.A. to 58th N.I. at Hoshayarpore.
CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. doing duty in Gen. Hosp. to join and do duty with the detach. of H.M.'s recruits at Chinsurah, to accompany the detach. on its march towards the upper provinces, and on arr. to place himself under the orders of supt. surg. of that circle.
CLARK, Surg. med. dep. ret. to duty, Jan. 1.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to detach of 16th N.I.
COLLINS, Asst. surg. A. doing duty with the art. at Dum Dum, to join and do duty with the detach. of art. and inf. recruits under orders to proc. to the upper provinces.
COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 15th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid. to the civil estab. at Peshawur dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Kemp; to afford med. aid to corps of guides at Peshawur dur. abs. of Cole, on leave.
DELFRAIT, Asst. surg. W. fr. 58th to 12th N.I. at Mooltan.
DUNLOP, Surg. A. Vans. perm. to ret. fr. the serv. of E. I. C. on a pems. of 1911. Jan. 1.
DURANT, J. sub. asst. surg. rec. ch. of Mooteeharee jail at Chumpan, fr. T. Murray, Dec. 10.
FORBES, Asst. surg. C. 66th or Goorka regt. passed colloq. exam.
GOODEVE, E. to offic. as sec. and treas. to med. coll. and prof. of med. vet. abs. of Mouat, Dec. 26.
GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. and Nos. 1 and 10 lt. field batt.
GRIERSON, Surg. A. C. 9th L.C. to aff. med. aid to civ. estab. and jail at Muttra on depart. of Campbell.
KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. 2nd tr. 1st brig. h.a. to rec. med. ch. of reserve cos. of art. at Peshawur.
MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. 9th irr. cav. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SEALFES, Asst. surg. W. H. to ch. of civ. med. duties at Cuttack in add. to med. ch. of mil. dept.
SISSMORE, Asst. surg. proc. to join Sirmoor batt. to aff. med. aid as far as Umballah, to detach. of Eur. invalids in progress to pres. under com. of Brev. Capt. Walshe, H.M.'s 87th regt.
STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 4th L.C. in med. ch. of 23rd and 29th N.I. to aff. med. aid. to portion of guide corps, at Peshawur.
TRAILL, Dr. W. to be civ. asst. surg. of Malacca.
WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to do duty in the gen. hosp. at Calcutta.
WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art. proc. to Ferozepore.
WETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. cir. asst. surg. of Behar, joined his station, Dec. 14.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to ass. med. ch. of 3rd troop, 3rd brig. H.A. on dept. of Webb, fr. Loodianah.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

NELSON, V. as vet. surg. Jan. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DICKEN, W. S. Civ. surg. Patna, 1 mo.
MOUAT, Asst. surg. F. J. M.D. 6 mo. to sea, on m. c.
PENBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. 24th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Alahabad.
STUART, Surg. A. McD. 24th N.I. fr. Oct. 14 to April 14, 1851, to presidency, prep. to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY.—10th. Lieut. C. R. B. Calcott, 2 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—22nd. Capt. F. P. Harding, 2 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England; Asst. surg. J. Anderson, 2 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to Eng.—25th. Brev. major W. C. E. Napier to March 15.—32nd. Lieut. W. Rudman to be adjt. v. Garforth, res.—53rd. Major W. R. Mansfield, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.—60th. Lieut. Sir E. FitzG. Campbell, Bart. to Feb. 15.—78th. Lieut. R. Bogle, 2 yrs. to England.—87th. Capt. A. De-war to Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of R. d. at Delhi, Jan. 2.
ALLARDICE, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 26.
BOAZ, the wife of Rev. J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
BOILEAU, the wife of Lieut. col. J. T. eng. d. at Umballa, Dec. 31.
CANTOPHER, Mrs. J. W. d. at Midnapore, Dec. 27.
CHARDE, Mrs. W. d. at Simla, Dec. 15.
CHAUNEY, the lady of Lieut. 71st N.I. s. at Peshawur, Dec. 21.
CHRISTOPHER, the lady of Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. s. at Jheelum, Dec. 6.
CLIFF, the wife of J. W. d. at Cossipore, Jan. 1.
COWIE, the wife of H. d. at sea, on board ship *Nile*, Dec. 20.
DEVERELL, Mrs. G. T. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 26.
FASSON, the lady of C. H. s. at Lahore, Dec. 24.
FORBER, the lady of Capt. W. 27th N.I. s. at Benares, Dec. 29.
GOODWYN, the wife of Capt. H. W., H.M.'s 75th reg. d. at Meerut, Dec. 29.
GRIEFF, the wife of W. T. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 31.
HUTCHINSON, the wife of T. C. d. at Arrah, Dec. 30.
INNER, the lady of Capt. J. art. d. at Sultanpore, Dec. 16.
JACKSON, the lady of C. R. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 4.
KEELAN, Mrs. H. d. at Deyhra Doon, Dec. 27.
LYALL, the wife of J. s. at Berhampore, Dec. 24.
MADGE, Mrs. T. A. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 27.
MANSEL, the lady of C. G. c.s. s. at Lahore, Dec. 20.
O'BRIEN, the wife of Capt. J. of steamer *Assam*, d. at Howrah, Dec. 23.
POWELL, Mrs. T. s. at Durrumtolla, Dec. 24.
SAVIGNY, Mrs. J. H. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 28.
SIDDONS, Mrs. F. G. s. at Cossipore, Jan. 4.
SWINEY, Mrs. G. S. s. at Dacca, Dec. 19.
VINCENT, the wife of G. V. d. at Meerut, Dec. 26.

MARRIAGES.

BALTHAZAR, G. M. T. to Adelaide Amelia, d. of the late A. J. Joseph, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.
BUNNY, Lieut. Arthur, H. A. to Eliza, d. of G. H. Smith, c. s. at Delhi, Jan. 6.
GARDENER, J. to Mary Ann Cecelia, d. of Lieut. C. Conolly, H. A. at Umballa, Dec. 27.
HINE, Walfred, to Rosina Colville, d. of C. Beresford, at Allyghur, Jan. 2.
HUTCHINSON, L. W. to Miss C. Vertannes, at Calcutta, Dec. 27.
JONES, Geo. M. to Anna Maria Da Costa, at Allahabad, Dec. 27.
LOCH, Geo. c. s. to Lydia Augusta, d. of the Rev. J. C. Proby, at Bhaugulpore, Dec. 27.
PENBERTON, Geo. R. M.D. to Frances Sophia, d. of R. S. Cahill, at Allahabad, Dec. 28.

DEATHS.

BAPTIST, M. at Sealdah, aged 50, Jan. 2.
BEADON, Harriet, inf. d. of Cecil, at Calcutta, Dec. 21.
BIGNELL, Geo. s. of John E. at Loodianah, aged 5, Dec. 24.
BLANEY, Mrs. Arthur, at Agra, Jan. 1.
BODDAM, G. S. wife of Lieut. H. M. art. at Calcutta, aged 26, Dec. 28.
BOLST, Mary, wife of W. H. at Calcutta, aged 55, Dec. 20.
CHICH, Edmund Chas. inf. s. of N. A. at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
CIFFORD, J. W. c.s. at Agra, Dec. 22.
DUNDAS, Anna Maria, wife of Lieut. E. T. 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind, Dec. 17.
FITZPATRICK, Mrs. Ann, at Kalladavie, aged 63, Dec. 13.
FRASER, Geo. B. s. of John E. at Loodianah, Dec. 24.
GILL, James, at Calcutta, aged 41, Dec. 28.
GREEN, James H. s. of the late Rid.-mas. J. at Benares, Dec. 10.
HASELTINE, C. wife of J. N. at Delhi, Dec. 30.
HORST, G. P. dep. col. of cus. at Agra, Dec. 27.
M'FARLANE, Donald, at sea, on board the *Deogum*, Dec. 2.
MINTER, Lieut. Alex. H.M.'s 18th regt. at Fort William, aged 20.
MORAN, Rich. at Loodianah, aged 46, Jan. 2.
MURRAY, Agnes Jane, inf. d. of Dr. John, civ. ser. at Agra, Jan. 5.
PELEGRIN, G. wife of N. at Calcutta, aged 43, Jan. 3.
POOLE, G. H. M. at Calcutta, Dec. 18.
REES, Capt. C. 65th N.I. at Umballah, Dec. 13.
RUSSELL, Louisa, inf. d. of Lieut. W. C. art. at Lahore.
SCOTT, Patrick R. at Calcutta, aged 33, Dec. 23.
THOMPSON, Capt. James, 19th N.I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 24. *Patriot*, Younghusband, Moulmein; *Mary Anne*, Dinburn, Mauritius.—25. *Julia*, Row, Mauritius.—27. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Portsmouth; *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Portsmouth.—28. *Argo*, Benson, Boston.—22. *Queen Potter*, Banks, Liverpool; *Flavia*, Lapauree, Mauritius.—30. *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Liverpool; *Ararat*, Rouse, Penang; *Macedonia*, Snow, San Francisco and Singapore; *Marcellies*, Spooner, San Francisco and Singapore; *Rodolphe*, Gallerane, Bourbon.—31. *Blenheim*, Methven, Portsmouth; *Mary Shepherd*, M'Donald, Bombay, Mangalore, and Allepee; *Red Rover*, Oliver, Singapore.—**JAN. 1, 1851.** Steamer *Enterprize*, Cops, Moulmein; *Fanny*, Johnson, Singapore; *Albatros*, Luce, Penang.—2. *Queen*, McLeod, London.—3. *Eliza Pen-*

lope, Rogers, China and Singapore; Deogum, Evans, Greenock; Kadree, Durnford, Penang; Monterey, McManus, San Francisco and Singapore.—4. *Steamer Hindostan, Harrison, Suez.*—6. *Robert Sarcouf, Rolois, Singapore.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Trafalgar*.—Mrs. C. Lushington, Mrs. Shubrick, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Patch, Mrs. Irvine, and Mrs. Hutton; Misses Lowia, Jenkins, Warlow, Hutton, Norman, Patch, and K. Patch; Dr. Clarke, medical service; Maj. Patch, Capt. Shubrick, M. army; Lieut. Irvine, Beng. army; A. R. Thompson, Esq.; Charles Jenkins, Esq. B. S.; and J. Hutton, Esq. From MADRAS.

—P. Irvine, Esq.
Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Orchard, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. J. Remfry, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Moncrieff, Mrs. C. Havelock, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Broadhead, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Ross; Misses Marriott, Watson, Fowle, Barlow, Smalley, L. Smalley, Orchard, F. Orchard, M. Orchard, Wells, Vigienna, Perry, and Child; Capt. Wollen, 19th regt. N.I.; Lieut. A. Becher, 40th regt. N.I.; Lieut. A. P. S. Moncrieff, 44th regt. N.I.; Ens. Burn, 40th regt. N.I.; Mr. Wells, H. C. pilot service; Mr. Willoughby, art. cadet; Mr. Dickens, Mr. Watson, Mr. Mackay, Mr. J. Aubrey, Mr. Shearwood, Mrs. Worsley, and Mr. Havelock. Children—3 Misses Havelock, 2 Masters Broadhead, and Miss Ross, and 3 servants; Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Williams, Miss Widgeon, Mr. Player, Nusseebun, Nurun, and Jeetoo.

Per *Elise*.—Madame Liblond, Madlle. Liblond, and M. Liblond.

Per *Catherine*.—R. H. Soomy, Esq.

Per *Julia*.—Mrs. Row and child.

Per *Argo*.—Mrs. Maria J. Campbell, Mrs. Martha W. Fullerton, Mrs. Hannah R. Shaw, Mrs. Mary L. Hay, Rev. D. E. Campbell, Rev. R. S. Fullerton, Rev. H. W. Shaw, Rev. L. G. Hay, and Rev. J. H. Orbison.

Per *Ararat*.—Mr. Floreen.

Per *Blenheim*.—Col. and Mrs. Sturt and 3 children, H. B. Harrington, Esq.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spry and child, Dr. and Mrs. Balfour and child, Capt. and Mrs. Grissell and 2 children, 61st N.I.; Mrs. Higgins, Capt. and Mrs. Cust, 7th Madras cavalry; Capt. and Mrs. Hume, 1st Bengal Eur. fus.; Mrs. and Miss Rice, Mrs. Tell, Miss Cabell, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Smith, Miss Wilcox, Ens. Bland, 61st B.N.I.; Ens. Revelly, 15th B. rifles, Ens. Stuart, 61st regt. Queen's; Mr. Hall, Messrs. Williams, Lyall, Nelson, Swinhoe, Worsley, and E. Davis.

Per *Enterprise*.—J. F. Halliday, Esq. Secy. to the Govt. Mrs. Halliday, and 2 children; Mrs. Humphrys and child, Mrs. Luard, J. P. Richardson, Esq.; Ens. West, J. W. Power, Esq.; C. S. G. F. Medley, S. Gambriel, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Ross, and Corporal Battery.—From ARRACAN—Mrs. Cannon and child, Mrs. Sandys and infant, G. Langlois, and Mr. Frankling.—From KYOUK PHVOO—Col. Lucas, Mr. William, band master, of the 28th regt. M.N.I., and Mr. Skirving.

Per *Albatros*.—Mr. S. J. D. Campbell and Mr. M. Agabeg.

Per *Queen*.—Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, Lieut. and Mrs. Trussey and child, Mrs. Graves and 2 children, Mrs. Codrington, 2 Misses Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Maj. Whish, Mrs. Harman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. and 2 Misses Denoris, 2 Misses Davies, Misses Wilson, Simpson, Eale, McLeod Johnston, McPherson, Shaw, Denniss, McLean, and Mackay; Mr. Rutton, Mr. Trussey, Mr. Randall, H.M.S.; Mr. Rent, Rev. J. V. French, missionary; Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Earle, cadet; Mr. Adley, assist. surg.; Mr. Hogan, Capt. Cumberland, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Brydges; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cormac, planters; Lieut. Batt, H.M. 90th; Dr. Reid, Rev. Mr. Donmulling.

Per *Two Godfreids*.—Mr. A. McRoghi.

Per *Eliza Penelope*.—Mr. F. Griffiths, Dr. Scott, 14th N.I.; and Mrs. Rogers.

Per *Kadree*.—Mrs. Durnford and family.

Per *Deogum*.—Mr. G. Ure.

Per *Steamer Hindostan*, from Southampton.—Col. Wellsley, H.M. 10th; Mrs. Wellsley, infant, and servant; the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Capt. Walsh, Mr. Walsh, Mr. F. Edmonstone; Mr. Kiburn, Lieut. Roberts, Mr. Bullard, Mr. C. Knaut, Capt. McBarnett, Capt. Dodgson, Mr. Collis, Mr. Ogle, Capt. H. B. Lock; Mr. Lynch, Mr. Russell, Mr. W. Ryan, Mr. E. Kins, Mr. E. D. Sadler, Mr. Walker, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Lowcock, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Bray, Rev. J. Rotton, Ens. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Foord, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Colonel Lawrenson and servant; Mrs. Gordon and infant; Mrs. Trench, infant, and servant; Mrs. Erskine, Miss Vivian, Miss Manning, Miss Spears, Mr. Farquharson, C.S.; Mr. J. Mooney, C.S.; Lieut. Bouchier, and Mrs. Digton. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, two servants, Ens. H. Fred, Ens. A. Pringle, the Hon. Sir W. Burton, Lady Burton, Miss Weat and two servants; Mr. C. Smith, Mr. G. H. F. Hicks and servant; Mrs. Doblie and infant; Mr. J. Dalrymple and servant; Mrs. R. Scott, and Lieut. H. E. Hicks.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 23. *Countess of Durham*, Buchanan, Liverpool; *Kent*, Terry, London; *Ann, Clinch*, London; *Arrow*, M'Farlane, Hong-Kong.—24. *Ameer*, Clark, Mauritius.—25. *Valore*, Campbell,

Liverpool; *Cocquinbo*, Lander, Boston.—26. *John Hepburn*, Warne, Moulmein; *Elizabeth*, Carlyle, Liverpool; *Pappy*, Thomson, China; *Rob Roy*, Francis, China; *Hyderee*, Darley, Bombay; *Equatar*, Balmont, Bordeaux.—27. *Dorothy*, Jones, London; *Dumbhal*, Charles, Havre and Bordeaux; *Roseberry*, Pearson, Demerara.—28. *Dido*, Youngerman, Penang and Singapore; *Jenny Jones*, Praddow, Liverpool.—29. *Limehouse*, Chester, Trieste; *Guisachan*, Jelfley, Liverpool.—30. *Barham*, Viale, London; *Fatima*, Ray, London.—31. *Conqueror*, Rennie, London; *Chivissa*, Andree, Bombay; *Hampden*, Whitney, Boston.—JAN. 1, 1851. *Henry Fourth*, Holly, Havre.—2. *Pons Elie*, Thwaites, Trinidad.—3. *Gallant*, Connew, China.—4. *Chinsurah*, Furness, Colombo; *Ganger*, Smith, Akyab.—5. *Sumner*, White, London.—7. *Sea Park*, Humphries, London; *Kilblain*, Shaw, Liverpool.—8. *Steamer Haddington*, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Ellenborough*.—Lady Currie, Lady Shakespear and 4 children, and Mr. J. H. Crawford's child; Mrs. Vos and 5 children, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Mill and child, Mrs. Kittoo and 3 children, Mrs. Clyde and 4 children, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Maxwell, Miss Claribut, Hon. Mr. Lewis's 2 children, Capt. Prind's 4 children, Rev. Mr. Burney, Lieut. Mill, Capt. Denais, Mr. Brooks, Lieut. Stannus, Lieut. Anley, and Lieut. Binny.—For the CAPE. Capt. Bird's 2 children.

Per *Southampton*.—Mrs. Gen. Bigge, Mrs. Col. Dundas, Mrs. E. Wyllie and 4 children, Mrs. H. Thomas and 3 children, Mrs. Hills and 3 children, Mrs. C. Holmes and child, Mrs. Balanda, Misses Dundas, Bowen, Hills, Dupu s, and Field; Maj. Hoggan, Capt. Ouslow, Lieut. Gleig, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. Gardner, 38th N.I.; James Hills, Esq.; 2 children of James Hills, sen.; 2 children of Col. Sleeman, 2 children of Col. Hoggan, Masters, Kirk, Ballands, and Humphreys.

Per *steamer Haddington*.—To MADRAS. Mr. J. Fair, Capt. Lavie, and N. M. servant, Mr. Hillier.—To GALLE. Dr. Mount and servant.—To BOMBAY. Abdullah Ezekiel and Mr. C. Beck.—To SUZ. Mr. Aiken and Mr. G. Fell.—To ALEXANDRIA. Mr. M. D'Souza and Mr. T. M. D'Souza.—To MALTA. Mr. G. Campbell, C.S.; Dr. and Mrs. Dunlop, and Mon. Barbe.—To SOUTHAMPTON. Col. Grant and E. M. servant, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and child, Mr. G. Dearman, Mr. and Mrs. Purrier, 3 children, and servant; Mr. Willis, Mr. H. Banks, Lieut. Rogers, H. M.'s 96th; Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Pigon, Mr. G. Bushby, Lieut. C. P. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall and child.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 7, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	4 12 to	5 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. disc.	3 12 ..	4 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	3 12 ..	4 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. .. do.	0 10 ..	0 0
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. do.	18 0 ..	18 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. do.	17 0 ..	17 4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	1650
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. par	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	nominal.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	..... Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	..... 15 10 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	..... 13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	..... 221 6 .. 221 15	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	..... 220 12 .. 221 1	
Sovereigns	..... 10 4½ .. 10 5½	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	..... 16 3 .. 16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	..... 20 14 .. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 2s. 6d.

MADRAS.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Dec. 20.

The Court of Small Cause.—After several motions had been heard, Sir William Burton made the following remarks:—

"I announced to the gentlemen of the profession who did me the honour of attending me at chambers on Friday last, that I have consented to aid in the execution of the Act No. IX. of 1850, in the trial of all cases which shall be brought before me, as a judge of the Supreme Court sitting in the Supreme Court under that Act. I have now to state that I have appointed the prothonotary of this court to perform those duties which are directed by the Act to be performed by the clerks in the Courts of Small Causes, and the sheriff to perform those which are thereby directed to be performed by the bailiffs of such courts. The sealer, the interpreters and inferior officers of the court, will act in their several capacities, and shall receive an equitable apportionment of the fees which shall be received under the Act according to the amount of their labour.

"I have appointed, for the present, every Tuesday at 9 o'clock, A.M. for the return of processes, and for the hearing of cases, an arrangement which will admit of adjournment, as may be found necessary during the vacation, and of some time at least for the same purpose during term.

"I have not thought it necessary at present to make any rules, being of opinion that the Act itself points out sufficiently the mode in which cases are to be conducted, and provides that 'in any case not expressly provided for by the Act, or by the said rules, the general principles of practice in the Supreme Court may be adopted and applied at the discretion of the judges as to actions and proceedings in their court.' This provision, with the discretionary power included in it, will probably be found sufficient for all purposes. But I have always the power under the Act of making from time to time such rules as may be necessary.

"Upon this first occasion of sitting under the Act, I desire briefly to explain the reasons which have caused me to undertake the labour which will necessarily be incurred in the execution of it. They are simply these.

"1stly. That I thus preserve to the public that right which Parliament and the King of England conferred by charter on all the subjects of her Majesty and her Majesty's royal predecessors, being inhabitants of this place, of bringing their suits before this her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature; a right of which the recent Act of the Legislature would have deprived them altogether, in cases coming within its purview, if neither of the judges of this court had consented to aid in its execution.

"2ndly. That the jurisdiction, which will thus be exercised by me, is not a jurisdiction taken away from the existing Courts of Requests, but is only preserved to the Supreme Court, concurrently with the courts of the East-India Company: the only difference being that the proceedings are to be summary.

"3rdly. And this is one principal reason of my intervention, I have long been of opinion that the ordinary modes of procedure in this court are not adapted to the native population, and that no administration of justice could be so acceptable or appropriate to them as that which is summary. The wrongs which they inflict upon each other (I will allude to one class only as illustrative of this—the wrongful taking and holding possession of houses by individuals amongst them) admit of no other adequate remedy: and I look to the judicious exercise of this part of the court's jurisdiction with the most sanguine expectation of a happy result. The wrongful intruder upon another's right will now be as summarily expelled, and it will be scarcely worth his while now to put himself into that position. With respect to debts and demands also, I am of opinion that the mode prescribed is precisely that which is adapted to the population; and thus far this measure of the Supreme Government has had my hearty concurrence; and I am happy that I have, by God's blessing, present strength to show the sincerity of that concurrence. But I must own that the details of the new Act are not such as I can constitutionally approve of.

"In the first place, I am of opinion that the great object of the Government would have been better and more constitutionally obtained, by giving a summary jurisdiction to the judges of her Majesty's Supreme Court in all such cases as are comprised in the Act before me; and the expense to the Government of the Courts of Requests might have been spared.

"2ndly. I consider the expense to suitors under this Act is still too great; a very small scale of fees might, I think, have been adopted, not amounting in the whole to more than one-half of the deposit and fees to be taken under the Act.

"Upon this point, however, I am happy to say that a power

is given to the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council of reducing the expense of suits, if such shall seem meet; and I shall take care, if I find that the fees in this branch of my jurisdiction should ever amount to more than a fair remuneration to the officers of the Court for the business performed by them, to represent that fact to the Right Honourable the Governor, and recommend a reduction; so that the suitors may have the double advantage of a prompt and cheap administration of justice.

"The labour which will thus be cast upon me, I account as nothing. The object of doing justice to those who suffer wrong is to my mind sufficiently great to be worth even a greater sacrifice than I am making in consenting to aid in the execution of the act of the Supreme Government."—*Athenæum*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Nov. 24, reached Madras on New Year's-day.

RETIREMENTS.—Lieut. A. W. Bernal, 7th L.C., has obtained leave of absence preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service. Major Manning, of the 1st N.V. Battalion, is also about to retire.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF, landed at Madras from Masulipatam, under a salute of 17 guns from the garrison, on Jan. 7th.

MR. ALEXANDER ORR, late of the firm of Gordon and Co., of Madras, who failed in his endeavour to get admitted on the list of attorneys of the Madras Supreme Court, has been admitted a solicitor by the Court of Calcutta, and was highly complimented on the proficiency which he displayed on his examination.

SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY welcomed the Commander-in-Chief at a grand ball and supper on the evening of Wednesday last; when his Excellency the Governor honoured the occasion with his presence. The worthy host engaged the vocal services of Signor Agius.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 11.

THE 24TH REGT. N.I. were to leave Seetabuldee on Jan. 2 for Saugor, its new destination.

PAPER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.—A large bundle of samples of country paper had been shown at Madras; it embraced a considerable variety of texture, manufactured at the Monegar Choultry under the direction of Dr. Hunter.

PONDICHERY.—M. Bedier (Philippe Achille) the new governor of the French establishments in India—arrived by the *Eurydice* Jan. 6. The Governor left the vessel under a salute of thirteen cannon, which, on his landing, was repeated by the battery. He was met on the shore by the judge of the peace, and was received at the Government hotel by the interim Governor along with the council of administration, by whom he was conducted to the Hall of Honour. The interim Governor then briefly addressed M. Bedier, resigning the authority into his hands, and the new Governor in a few well chosen words expressed his acknowledgments. M. Bedier appears to be universally regarded as a worthy successor to the lamented M. Lande de Calan. The *Moniteur* says—"The well known character of M. Bedier guarantees to us every solicitude for the interests of the country, and we are sure that the devotedness of the functionaries who have been called upon to assist him in the administration will not be wanting to the new Governor."

ROBBERY OF PAGODA PROPERTY.—The *Circulator* adverted to the robbery of a gold pot belonging to a celebrated Hindoo temple. The parties suspected of the theft, and in the possession of some of whom plates and bars of gold were found, were apprehended and tried by the judge, Mr. Boileau, and although there were eight witnesses brought forward in support of the prosecution, and their evidence went to prove the fact, and not a single witness was produced by any of the prisoners, yet they were all acquitted. Pagoda property is at present placed on so insecure a footing; and the whole question relating to the temples, and to the responsibility of the trustees, is in such an anomalous state that some legislation is acquired for the security of this species of property. Many robberies have been committed which have not come to light; and the present one, although known the very night it was perpetrated, was not brought to the notice of the collector till a year after, and this too would not have done but for the enmity of the rival managers.

GUTTA PERCHA.—The following is an amusing exemplification of the apathy exhibited by Indian governments towards projects having in view the improvement of the resources of the country. In September, 1847, Capt. Gompertz, of 6th M.N.I., forwarded to Government a number of articles made of gutta percha, a material at that time but little known, with a recommendation that the tree from which it is produced should be cultivated in the jungle and forest land of India. The authorities of Madras, with due official gravity, deliberated on the proposition for one whole year, and then declared that the article "did not appear likely to be of any use for purposes of public service."

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MADRAS BANK, foreseeing a pressure on the money market, have applied to the local government for three lacs of rupees, offering to pay the amount in Calcutta through their agents. The Madras authorities have consented, on condition of being first certified that the Bengal Treasury has received the money. The Bank has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE SCHOLARS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL took place in presence of the Right Hon. the Governor, the Hon. D. Elliott, Messrs. Ouchterlony, T. Key, Liddell, Crawford, Salmon, and Wm. Holloway, Rev. Messrs. Hamilton and Macfarlane, and others, and a great number of native gentlemen. The pupils were examined in chemistry, history, geography, political economy, and trigonometry, by Dr. Key, Messrs. Salmon and Holloway, and the first and second masters, and it is reported, went through their various exercises in a creditable manner.

NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.—The St. Andrew's Parochial was opened on the 7th of January. The new master, Mr. Armour, arrived by a late steamer.

RUSSELLCOTTAH, December 23.—A wing of the 36th regiment was to leave Samulcottah on the 26th ult., to relieve the wing of the 18th regiment, N.I. at present here.

We regret to announce the demise, at Bangalore, on Jan. 3, of Lieut. D. J. T. King, of the 4th Regt. Light Cavalry. This casualty promotes Cornet C. R. Stainforth to a Lieutenantcy.

BELLARY, December 30.—An inquest had been held on the bodies of two children, reported to have been killed by the fall of an out-office in the compound of Captain Carruthers, 1st Regt. N.I. It appears that one of the beams had been for some time cracked and insecure. The houses in this part of the country require constant attention, as the roofs, being composed of mud, are liable, when saturated, to fall suddenly.

PROMOTION BY RETIREMENT.—It affords us much pleasure to learn, that Major Hall's excellent scheme for promoting the retirement of lieutenant-colonels—although still far from meeting the support to which it is entitled, and which would be awarded to it if the service knew their own interests—is gradually making way among his brethren in arms. The last circular put forth by him had appended to it the names of ten lieutenant-colonels, willing to subscribe each Rs. 100, for every step above them, and two others have since been added to the list, besides the seniors of grades of another corps, and all the juniors of the grades of three more, with one or two exceptions. If these good examples are generally followed, it will insure a sum of Rs. 10,000 free from all deductions, and so secure an immediate step, by the retirement of a lieutenant-colonel. We heartily commend the opportunity thus offered, to the notice of our military readers, and particularly to that of those who will derive direct benefits, i. e. the majors and lieutenant-colonels standing below him willing to retire. These surely ought to subscribe.—*Spectator*.

CHANGES IN COMMERCIAL FIRMS.—A new firm, under the designation of Walker & Son, has been established from Jan. 1. Messrs. R. N. Morrison, and James Dale, have been admitted partners in the firms of Morrison & Co. and Labour & Co., from the same date. Messrs. G. J. Deschaumbeaux have ceased to belong to the firm of De Colons & Co.; Mr. W. M'Taggart to that of Arbuthnot & Co.; and Mr. G. Spilman to that of Amalric, Lecot, & Co.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The movement of the 9th regt. N.I. to Vellore, ordered in G.O.G. 9th July, 1850, No. 138, is cancelled, and the following movements are ordered:—

9th Regt. N.I., at present halted at Secunderabad, to Madras.
28th Regt. N.I., from Khyook Phyyoo to Vellore.
43rd Regt. N.I., from Madras to Khyook Phyyoo.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN HERBERT WODEHOUSE, 15TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp Shumshabad, Dec. 6, 1850.—At a general court-martial held at Secunderabad, on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1850, Ens. H. Wodehouse, 15th N.I. was arraigned on the following charge, viz:—

Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Chimiah Taikoor, on the morning of Nov. 4, 1850, left the camp of his regt. and proceeded to Kurnool, distant about 9 miles, without leave, so remaining absent from his regt. until the following morning, when he rejoined it at Nurroor; he, Ens. H. Wodehouse, on the evening of the 3rd of the same month, having been positively refused permission to

proceed to the said station of Kurnool, by his comm. off. Lieut.-col. Bremner, 15th N.I.

Finding.—Guilty.

Revised Sentence.—To be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for the period of three calendar months.

Confirmed, but I consider it a most lenient sentence for most wilful disobedience of orders.

(Signed) G. H. F. BRERKELEY, Lieut.-gen. C.-in-C.

The period of suspension awarded Ens. H. Wodehouse, is to commence from the date of the promulgation of this order at Secunderabad, which is to be reported to the Adj.-gen. of the army.

LIEUT. JOHN HOWARD IMLACH GRANT, 50TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 9, 1851.—At a general court-martial, held at Fort Saint George, on Thursday, Oct. 30, 1850, and continued by adjournment, Lieut. J. H. I. Grant, 50th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz:—

First.—For unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Madras, on Oct. 21, 1850, when on sick report, absented himself from the quarters at the Gen. Hosp., without leave, so remaining absent until the 26th of the same month, in the same year, the same being contrary to the regulations of the service, and in disobedience of instructions from H.E. the C.-in-C., conveyed to him in a letter from the Dep. Adj.-gen. of the army, dated Oct. 1, 1850.

Second.—For having at Madras, on Nov. 10, 1850, when under arrest, left his confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority, he, furthermore, being at the time on the sick report.

First Additional Charge.—For having at Madras, on Nov. 15, 1850, when under arrest, left his confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

Second Additional Charge.—For having at Madras, on Nov. 16, 1850, when under arrest, left his confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

Finding.—Guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Fort St. George, Madras, Dec. 16, 1850.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. F. BRERKELEY, Lieut.-gen. C.-in-C.

Lieut. J. H. I. Grant is to be struck off the strength of the army from Jan. 9, 1851.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D. act. sub. jud. of zillah of Bellary, assum. ch. of the Court, Dec. 27.

BISHOP, J. F. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, delivered over ch. of the district to W. Goodwyn, Jan. 1.

BOURDILLON, J. D. coll. and mag. of N. div. Arcat, del. over ch. of the district to J. H. Goldie, Dec. 30.

COOKE, H. D. ret. to duty, Dec. 31.

GOODWYN, W. rec. ch. of the district of Tanjore fr. J. F. Bishop.

GRAME, H. M. S. to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem.

KENNETT, C. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Black Town, v. James Hall, res. Jan. 6.

STONHOUSE, Sir S. V. bart. to rank of 1st class fr. Dec. 30, 1850.

STORY, E. acting civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddapah, ass. ch. of Court fr. D. Mayne, Jan. 6.

SWINTON, G. M. to act as subordinate judge of the zillah of Mangalore dur. abs. of Mr. Copleston, Jan. 7.

TWEEDIE, A. G. to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Guntoor, dur. abs. of H. Newell, and to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of that district on emb. of H. Newell for Eur. Jan. 7.

WALHOUSE, M. J. to rank of 4th class, fr. Dec. 30, 1850.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

DALYELL, R. A. Dec. 31.

FORBES, L. Dec. 31.

GREENFIELD, St. L. M. Dec. 31.

SULLIVAN, H. E. Dec. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COPELSTON, F. 10 days to Agumby.

DOWDESWELL, W. 3 weeks to Hyderabad.

NEWILL, H. 1 mo. and 15 days to Masulipatam, and pres. prep. to emb. for Europe, on furl.

ROUFELL, T. B. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.

WALKER, J. civ. and sds. jud. of Nellore, 2 years to Neilgherry Hills, on m. c.

WARD, S. N. perm. to reside at the Neilgherries.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DEANE, Rev. H. A.M. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. J. C. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 30, v. Dittmas, retired.

BALFOUR, Capt. R. 28th M.I. to proc. to Vellore, and wait arr. of corps.

BATES, Capt. J. 40th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 10.

BELL, Ens. H. J. to d. d. 52nd N.I. to join under orders fr. adj. gen. Dec. 24.

BLAIR, 2nd Lieut. G. F. art. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.

BLENKINSOP, Ens. E. C. 50th N.I. to d. d. 49th N.I. is cancelled, and that off. is perm. to rem. at Madras and Cuddalore, with leave of absence till arrival of his regt. at former station.

BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L.C. asst. surv. gen. serv. repl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. Dec. 31.

CADRELL, 1st Lieut. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, Jan. 4.

CAMERON, Lieut. col. T. M. 41st N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 31; to 9th N.I. Jan. 8.

CAULFIELD, Brev. Capt. J. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. Dec. 30; to act as adj. and qr. mr. of art. Nagpore Subsidiary Force, the appointment to have effect fr. date of depart. fr. Kamptee of h. qrs. 3rd batt. art. to Saugor.

CHESNEY, Lieut. A. H. M. 23rd L.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 8, 1850, v. Nuthall, dec.

CHURCH, Ens. T. R. to do duty with 47th N.I. Jan. 4.

CLAGETT, Lieut. T. M. 3rd L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 23.

CLERK, Cornet C. to d. d. 2nd L.C. to join under orders of the adj. gen. Dec. 28.

CLERK, Capt. T. 34th L.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.

COLLYER, Brev. capt. G. C. engs. to be civ. eng. 4th div. Jan. 3.

CRAWFORD, Ens. J. d. d. 2nd N.I. posted to 23rd L.I. as 5th ens. v. Lennox, prom. Dec. 28; to join under orders of the off. commanding the Mysore div.

CRAWFORD, Ens. Jas. to rank fr. Jan. 20.

CROFTON, Lieut. T. 52nd N.I. to act as cant. adj. at Arcot, v. Holmes, Jan. 4.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. F. 23rd L.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff, Jan. 7.

DANCE, Brev. capt. G. art. fr. horse brig. to 5th batt. Jan. 7.

DAY, Lieut. John C. 17th N.I. to be adjt. Jan. 7.

DITMAS, Brev. capt. F. eng. ret. fr. serv. Dec. 31.

DOBBIE, Lieut. G. S. 44th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 31.

ELLIOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. N. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 6.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. col. J. fr. 9th N.I. to 32nd N.I. Jan. 8.

FORSTER, Lieut. col. T. B. fr. 32nd N.I. to 1st M. fus. Jan. 8.

GABBETT, Brev. maj. W. M. art. fr. 1st batt. to 2nd batt. Dec. 19.

GAHAGAN, Lieut. T. E. eng. to do du. with sapp. and min. and join Dec. 24; E. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848.

GORDON, Capt. Robt. 32nd N.I. to act as paymaster Nagpore subsidiary force, dur. the abs. on m. c. of Capt. Freese, or until further orders, Dec. 27.

GOSLING, 1st Lieut. W. C. F. art. exam. in Hindustani, at college—credible progress, Dec. 23; to receive moonshee allow.

GOSLING, 2nd Lieut. G. F. 1st M. fus. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 14, v. Cattle, dec.

HARCOURT, Ens. G. J. posted to 1st fus. v. Gosling, pro.; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1850.

HAWKES, Ens. H. P. d. d. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HAY, Ens. A. C. with 31st L.I. posted to 50th N.I. v. Riley, prom. to continue to do duty with 31st L.I. till arr. of his corps, Jan. 9; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1850.

HEATH, Ens. G. J. D. d. d. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HENDERSON, Brev. maj. R. C. B. to be civ. eng. 3rd div. v. Dittmas, resigned, Jan. 3.

HILL, Capt. H. P. 9th N.I. perm. to ret. fr. April 10, 1851.

HUNTER, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Jan. 10.

KNOCKER, Lieut. J. B. 40th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Jaulnah, qual. for gen. staff, Dec. 24.

LAW, G. V. to d. d. 21st N.I. to join, under orders fr. adj. gen.

LENNOX, Ens. S. W. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, 1850, v. Nuthall, dec.

LEYCESTER, Capt. R. W. H. 19th N.I. to take up appt. as act. paymr. in ceded district, Dec. 24.

LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. fr. 2nd batt. to 1st batt. to join Dec. 19.

LLOYD, 2nd Lieut. M. D. S. art. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.

LOGAN, Lieut. col. A. S. fr. 23rd L.I. to 41st N.I.

LOMAX, Ens. H. A. 35th N.I. perm. to res. the serv. Dec. 31, with effect fr. Mar. 16, 1851.

LONGCROFT, Lieut. T. C. 16th N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 20.

MACKINTOSH, Ens. H. 52nd N.I. to do duty with sapp. and min. to join at Mercara.

MANN, 1st Lieut. W. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, Jan. 4.

MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 29th N.I. relieved fr. app. of acting qr. mr. and interp. of 30th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. of 43rd N.I. to join, via Calcutta.

MULLINS, 2nd Lieut. John, Ens. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1848, do duty with sapp. and min. to proc. to join.

NEPEAN, Ens. H. M. appt. to do duty 48th N.I. to cont. to do duty 47th N.I. until Feb. 26, 1851.

NEWLYN, Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. to be sub. asst. com. gen.

NORTON, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. returned to duty.

NUTHALL, Brev. capt. F. G. art. fr. 5th to 4th batt. Dec. 30 to act as adj. and qr. mr. of the div. art. serving at Aden.

PAXTON, Lieut. G. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 31.

PEARCE, Lieut. J. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 31; to join Eur. inf. dep. prep. to join with recruits.

PEARSE, 2nd Lieut. G. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

PIERCE, Lieut. C. A. 27th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, qual. as interp. Dec. 20.

PLANT, Lieut. J. F. A. 4th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 20.

PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. F. L. art. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.

PRICHARD, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 20.

PRIOR, Lieut. col. H. fr. 46th N.I. to 23rd L.I. Jan. 8.

RAIKES, Capt. R. W. 1st L.C. to com. temp. the Gov.'s body guard dur. abs. of Major Arbuthnot, on m. c. Jan. 10.

RILEY, Ens. C. H. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 9, v. Grant, cashiered.

SAMSON, Brev. capt. F. H. 42nd N.I. to act as dep. paymr. at Masulipatam, until arr. of Blagrove, Dec. 24.

SANDERS, Ens. G. W. 9th N.I. to cont. to do du. with 12th N.I. until arrival of his regt. at Madras, when he will join, Dec. 21.

SELBY, Brev. capt. G. art. ret. to duty, Dec. 26.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. C. M. 9th N.I. failed to pass exam. in Hindustani, app. as qr. mr. and interp. 9th N.I. cancelled.

SILVER, Lieut. Alex. C. 4th N.I. to be capt. v. Glynn, ret. Jan. 7.

SMITHERS, Ens. O. F. posted to 4th N.I. v. Stiles, prom. Jan. 4; to rank fr. Jan. 20.

STAINFORTH, Corn. C. R. 4th L.C. to be lieut. v. King, dec.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.

STILKS, Ens. G. H. 4th N.I. to be lieut. v. Silver, prom. Jan. 7.

THOMSON, 2nd Lieut. H. G. art. to rank from June 14, 1850.

TOD, Lieut. A. G. 1st L.C. ret. to du. Dec. 31.

WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. having failed to pass exam. in Hindustani, app. as qr. mr. and interp. is cancelled, Jan. 7.

WARDEN, Ens. J. H. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. to be sub. asst. com. gen. fr. Dec. 31.

WEST, Lieut. W. H. 1st Mad. fus. to be capt. fr. Oct. 14, v. Houghton, dec.

WHITE, Capt. H. P. 47th N.I. to act as asst. qu. mr. gen. of Hyderabad, sub-sid. force, v. Gordon, m. c.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. -col. W. L. G. 1st Mad. fus. ret. to duty Dec. 31 fr. 1st Mad. fus. to 46th N.I. Jan. 7.

WINSOM, Lieut. engrs. rel. at Aden, and to join h. q. of sapp. and min. Dec. 27.

WOODCOCK, Lieut. J. 1st Mad. fus. to rank fr. Dec. 14, 1850, v. Houghton, dec.

WORSTER, Capt. W. K. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. Dec. 19.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

GAHAGAN, T. E. Dec. 20.

ARTILLERY.

BLAIR, G. F. Dec. 20. THOMSON, H. G. Dec. 20.

CAVALRY.

MORRIS, W. J. Dec. 31.

INFANTRY.

BELL, H. J. Dec. 20. HARRIS, J. F. C. L. Dec. 31.

CHURCH, T. R. Dec. 31. LAW, G. V. Dec. 20.

LLOYD, M. B. S. Dec. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Lieut. T. H. 15th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

BARRY, Rid. mast. Jss. 8th L.C. to May 14, Bombay.

BEGGIE, Capt. A. J. art. to July 16, to Cannanore.

BERNAL, Lieut. A. W. 7th L.C. to Calcutta and Madras, with leave for 1 mo. fr. date of quitting his regt. prep. to apply for perm. to resign the service.

BROUGHTON, Ens. A. F. D. d. d. 21st N.I. 1 year to sea, on m. c.

BURTON, Assist. surg. James C. m. d. to Europe, on m. c.

BYNG, Maj. J. 6th L.C. leave cancelled.

CAMERON, 2nd Lieut. C. art. fr. Dec. 31, 1850, to May 31, 1851, to Madras.

CAMPBELL, Capt. John Alex. 7th L.C. in ext. to Jan. 29, to enable him to rejoin his regt.

CANNAN, Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. to April 1, to Mirzapore on m. c.

COATES, Capt. J. W. 6th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 15, to enable him to join.

COTTELL, Lieut. C. G. 45th N.I. fr. Dec. 26, 1850, to Dec. 18, 1851, to Masulipatam and E. coast, on m. c.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. 29th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to March 31, to pres.

DAVIES, Lieut. W. S. 15th N.I. fr. Dec. 28 to June 1, to Masulipatam and eastern coast on m. c.

DICK, Lieut. G. T. 3rd L.I. to Europe on m. c.

DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to Europe on m. c.

FENNING, Lieut. col. D. A. 3rd L.C. fr. Dec. 14, 1850, to March 31, 1851, to Secunderabad.

FERGUSON, Corn. W. F. B. G. 4th L.C. to July 5, to Umballa.

FOORD, Ens. H. H. 16th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

GORDON, Capt. C. 13th N.I. 2 years fr. Jan. 15, to Singapore, Eastern Island, and China.
 GREEN, Capt. H. 18th N.I. to July 1, in ext. to Neilgherries on m. c.
 GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. to Jan. 15, in ext.
 HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 2, to Madras, Jan. 7.
 HICKS, Lieut. H. E. art. to sea, Calcutta, and the Straits, on m. c. until March 31, 1851.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to Madras.
 HOLLOWAY, Capt. E. V. P. 42nd N.I. in ext. to Apr. 1, to Secunderabad, on m. c.
 HOWARD, Capt. H. 33rd N.I. to Apr. 15.
 HUNTER, Capt. R. 7th L.C. to April 30, to rem. at Calcutta.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 KEIGHLY, Lieut. H. P. 49th N.I. 12 days in ext. on m. c.
 KENNY, Capt. J. W. G. 13th N.I. to Feb. 15.
 LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. leave canc.
 LOMAX, Ens. H. A. 35th N.I. Jan. 2 to Mar. 16, prep. to res. serv.
 MARSHALL, Brev. maj. H. 2 years fr. Feb. 10, to Madras eastern coast and Masulipatam on m. c.
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. H. art. to Madras.
 MORLAND, Maj. H. 2nd nat. vet. batt. 3 mo. to Madras, fr. Jan. 10.
 PATON, Ens. W. 26th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 POLLOCK, Ens. F. T. 8th N.I. fr. Dec. 18, 1850, to March 18, 1851, to Secunderabad, on m. c.
 POOLE, Lieut. col. M. 5th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Madras.
 POWYS, Capt. P. A. S. 4th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to April 15, to Bangalore and Madras, prep. to apply for leave to Europe on furl.
 PULLEY, Ens. L. H. 9th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 RAIKES, Capt. R. W. 1st L.C. to Feb. 28.
 RUSSELL, Maj. W. 18th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 11, to Waltair and eastern coast, on m. c.
 SCOTT, 1st Lieut. Allan N. art. to Eur. on furl. after Feb. 1.
 SEARLE, Ens. 32nd N.I. to rem. at presidency until Feb. 28.
 SIDMONS, Capt. H. F. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 9 to remain at Bombay and to enable him to rejoin.
 ST. AUBYN, Capt. E. P. 10th N.I. fr. March 10 to April 30, to Madras, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.
 VARDON, Brev. capt. F. C. art. 3 mo. to Bangalore, prep. to Eur.
 WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 15 to Madras and Masulipatam.
 WEST, Lieut. W. H. 1st fus. Feb. 1 to June 1, to western coast.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASTON, Vet. surg. T. 7th L.C. to be vet. surg. to gov. body guard, v. Hagger, Jan. 10.
 BURN, Asst. surg. W. H. S. 2nd L.C. will, on being relieved fr. med. ch. of 44th N.I. proceed to join his own corps, Dec. 30.
 CHISHOLM, J. to do duty under surg. of 2nd batt. art. Dec. 31.
 CHISHOLM, Asst. surg. John, M.D. to rank fr. Aug. 14, 1850.
 CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H. to rank fr. Aug. 19, 1850.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. posted to 44th N.I. Dec. 30.
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. A. O. M.D. to be zillah surg. of Chingleput, v. Fitzpatrick, resigned, Jan. 3.
 DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. fr. d. d. superint. surg. dept. Malabar and Canara, in med. ch. of 16th N.I. posted to 42nd N.I. to rem. with 10th N.I. till relieved, Dec. 30.
 FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. posted to 1st L.C. Dec. 30; to resign his app. of zillah surg. of Chingleput, Jan. 3; qual. as interp. in Telooquo.
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. posted to a troop h. art. which he will join on being relieved fr. his present appt. Dec. 21; replaced at disp. of C. in C. Jan. 7.
 FORD, Asst. surg. C. G. E. to be civ. surg. at Nursingpore.
 HOLLOWAY, Vet. surg. R. H. U. to rank fr. Dec. 26; to d. d. 2nd L.C. with perm. to rem. at Madras until Feb. 28, when he will proceed to join, Dec. 30.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. D. posted to 43rd N.I. Dec. 30.
 MAGRATH, Surg. A. W. to act as superint. surg. Malabar and Canara, dur. abs. of D. S. Young.
 MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MIDDLEMASS, Asst. surg. J. fr. E. troop h. art. to 17th N.I. to join without delay, Dec. 28.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. John M.D. to rank fr. July 1850.
 OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. to rank fr. Aug. 24, 1850.
 SCALES, Asst. surg. W. H. trans. fr. 26th to 30th N.I. Dec. 30.
 SMYTH, Superint. surg. W. R. perm. to retir. fr. Feb. 15, 1851, on pension.
 THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. d. d. 9th N.I. posted to 9th N.I.
 TRIMNELL, Asst. surg. G. F. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. d. d. 17th N.I. posted to 7th N.I. to cont. with 17th N.I. till relieved, Dec. 30.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

CHISHOLM, J. Dec. 26. HOLLOWAY, R. H. U. Dec. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Asst. surg. K. M.K. M.D. 3 mo. to Madras.
 CAMPBELL, Surg. J. C. to pres.
 CHEYNE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to Europe, on furl.
 COLLUM, Asst. surg. W. to Feb. 4, in ext.

CROWLY, Vet. surg. E. C. 3rd L.C. fr. Jan. 12 to April 1, to Secunderabad.
 FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. zillah surg. of Chingleput, 2 yrs. to sea and the Cape, on m. c.
 HAGGER, Vet. surg. T. to Western Australia, on furl.
 RATTON, Asst. surg. J. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, the lady of G. s. at Madras, Jan. 8.
 COATES, the lady of Capt. J. W. 6th N.I. d. at Dharwar, Dec. 22.
 KERR, the lady of Lieut. 39th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, Dec. 23.
 KINKEAD, the lady of Capt. art. s. at St. Thomas' Mount, Dec. 27.
 MERCER, the lady of Capt. E. S. H.M.'s 94th regt. s. at Cannanore, Nov. 29.
 NEWILL, the lady of H. c.s. d. at Guntur, Jan. 4.
 PELL, the lady of C. s. at Madras, Dec. 19.
 RADCLIFFE, the lady of Lieut. G. T. 7th L.C. d. at Saugor, Dec. 1.
 REBEIRO, the wife of M. d. at St. Thomé, Jan. 10.
 RITCHIE, the wife of J. A. s. at Madras, Dec. 24.
 RODRIGUES, the wife of P. d. at St. Thomé, Jan. 9.
 SALMON, the wife of E. s. at Madras, Jan. 4.
 STRETTELL, the wife of Capt. D. 20th N.I. s. at Coimbatore, Dec. 29.
 THOMPSON, the wife of J. G. c.s. d. at Coimbatore, Dec. 22.
 WEST, the wife of Capt. 6th N.I. d. at Dharwar, Dec. 8.
 WILLIAMS, the wife of Asst. surg. J. s. at Mercara, Dec. 24.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, Lieut. G. F. 24th N.I. to Margaret M. d. of T. R. Davidson, c.s. at Nagpore, Nov. 25.
 CLARIDGE, Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th gren. to Matilda E. J. d. of Capt. Shelly, at Secunderabad, Dec. 26.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. Wm. 28th N.I. to Kate, d. of F. O'Ryan, at Bellary, Dec. 8.
 MARDALL, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to Letitia M. d. of the late Rev. C. Bardin, at Cannanore, Dec. 23.
 REVIS, H. J. to Elizabeth, d. of D. Dunlop, at St. Thomas' Mount, Dec. 8.
 SULLIVAN, R. J., c.s. to Hester, d. of L. Cloete, at the Cape, Aug. 15.

DEATHS.

AUBRY, Matilda E. wife of A. at Black Town, aged 27, Dec. 24.
 CANNAH, Ann, widow of the late Mr. at Madras, aged 61, Dec. 21.
 CARRAPIETT, M. at Madras, aged 59, Dec. 21.
 CASSIDY, J. at Vellore, Dec. 28.
 CURRAN, Amelia, wife of J. at Madras, Jan. 7.
 D'TAN, inf. s. of J. S. at Rajamundry, Dec. 18.
 EAGLES, W. at Guntur, aged 18, Dec. 20.
 FABER, O. E. inf. s. of maj. eng. at Mhow, Oct. 21.
 FISHER, F. M. inf. s. of maj. art. at Aden, Nov. 19.
 GREEN, Ann, wife of lieut. col. T. L. 50th N.I. at Maulmain, Sept. 24.
 HILL, Emma, wife of Capt. C. T. 29th N.I. at Shanghai, Oct. 7.
 HOUGHTON, Capt. H. 1st fus. at sea, Oct. 14.
 HUBBARD, inf. s. of Rev. C. at Tanjore, Dec. 22.
 KING, Lieut. D. J. T. 4th L.C. at Bangalore, Dec. 3.
 LAURIS, inf. d. of the late S. at Royapooram, Dec. 26.
 MCNEMARA, Sarah, relict of the late J. at Madura, aged 44, Dec. 6.
 NAILER, Susannah H. wife of J. R. at Palamecottah, aged 22, Jan. 2.
 RUSSELL, Louisa, d. of W. C. at Madras, Dec. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24. *Monarch*, Sheppard, Mauritius; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Cannanore.—25. *Wellesley*, Prioh, Calcutta.—27. *Tudor*, Lay, London and Cape.—30. *Devonshire*, Consitt, London and Cape; *Margaret Connal*, Edwards, Colombo.—31. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez.—JAN. 1, 1851. *Trial*, Perry, Calcutta.—6. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Rival*, Lloyd, Maulmain.—7.—*Barham*, Vaile, Calcutta; *Capelan*, Maurel, Zanzibar.—11. *Clarissa*, Andree, Calcutta.—12. *Mehemet Ali*, Amic, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Monarch*.—Mrs. Sheppard, child, and servant.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Col. Brown, Rev. Mr. Rowlandson, Misses Horne, Thomas, Spring, and Reed; Mrs. Currie, Mr. Hitchins, and Ens. Foord.
 Per *Tudor*.—Messdames Nicolay, Fullerton, Selby, Dobbie, Holloway; Misses Hickey, Serle, Kennick, Ann Kennick; Capt. Selby; Lieuts. Dobbie, M.A. Todd, M.C. Norton; Mr. Chisholm, asst. surg.; Lieut. Lloyd, Mr. Holloway; Misses Nicolay, Selby, Grace Selby; Masters Nicolay, Gilbert, Nicolay Dobbie; Mr. Goodsir, Mr. E. Goodsir, Mrs. White, Mrs. Cousin, Mrs. Telley and servant; Messdames Vinton, Kincaid; Misses McBalne, Kincaid; Mr. Blunt, B.C.S.; Messrs. Campbell, Kincaid, Blunt,

jun., Bluet; Miss Vinton; Masters Vinton, Kincaid, George Kincaid; Mesdames Kelley, Ganly; Mr. Lamond; Capt. and Mrs. Braddell and child, Capt. and Mrs. Coverley, Dr. Smith, Dr. McCosh, and Capt. Wright, Mr. Subba, Mr. Campbell and child.

Per Devonshire.—Col. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Col. Moberly, Mrs. Moberly and child, Miss Moberly, Mr. G. Moberly; G. B. Price, Esq. 15th buss.; C. Steel, Esq. 15th buss.; Maj. Henderson, Dr. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Dancer, Misses Young and Scott, Mrs. and Miss Blekinsop; Mesdames Dickson and child, Pilmer, Consitt, Derville; and Capt. Walker.

Per steamer Hindostan.—Mr. and Mrs. Anson and servant, Miss Rowley, Miss Low, Miss Hamilton, Miss Faber, Capt. Turner, B. E.; Mr. A. Green, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Miss Whitt, Mr. Boswell, Rev. G. Cook, Mr. Marshall, 10th buss.; Mr. Phillips, Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. Bell, Maj. Lynch, B.N.I.; Mrs. Lynch, infant, and servant; His Exc. Gen. Sir John Grey, K.C.B., C.-in-C.; Capt. Grey, A.D.C.; Capt. Hunter, rifles; Maj. Tudor, mil. sec.; Mrs. Tudor and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Read, Mr. Priese, Mr. Antrobers, Madame de Wakker, Miss Smith, Dr. J. Lewis, Mrs. and Dr. Gatzlaff, Mr. J. Zobell, Signor Saumugi, His Exc. Signor Cardoso, governor of Macao; Signor Bordallo and servant. From SOUTHAMPTON to CAYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Saddler, Miss F. Simons, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Lees, Mr. W. Duckworth, Mr. W. C. Miller, Mr. Clarke, Lieut. Lennox, royal engs.; Mr. Kallyburton, H.M.'s 35th regt.; Mr. Lamprey, Miss Wharton, Mr. E. Chapman, Miss Thomas and servant, Mr. Dighton, Miss Ritchie and servant, Mrs. Col. Foster, 2 children, and 2 servants; Miss Thomas, Miss Thomas, jun.; Col. Cameron, M.N.I.; Miss Whitford, Miss Shepperd, Lieut. Col. Williams, M.N.I.; Mrs. Salveil, Lieut. Pearce, Mr. Cook, Mr. Armour, M.N.I.; Lieut. Paxton, Capt. Madigan, The Hon. A. Moreton, H.M.'s 15th buss.; Mr. Forbes, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Grenfell, C.S.; Mr. Roccofort, Mr. Daxell, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, Col. and Mrs. Wellesley and servant, Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Capt. Walsh, B.N.I.; Mrs. Walsh, Mr. F. Edmonstone, B. cav.; Mr. Kilburn, Lieut. Roberts, Mr. Ballard, Mr. C. Knaut, Capt. M. Barnett, B.N.I.; Capt. Dodgson, Mr. Colles, Mr. Ogle, Capt. H. Bloch, B. Cav.; Mr. Lynch, Mr. Russell, Mr. W. Ryan, Mr. Ekias, Mr. E. D. Sadler, Mr. Walker, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Lawcock, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Bray, Rev. J. Rotten, Ens. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone, c.s.; Mr. and Mrs. Ainsley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, B.N.I.; Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Col. Laurensen and servant, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mrs. French, infant, and servant; Mr. Erskine, Miss Vivian, Miss Manning, Miss Spence, Mr. Farquharson c.s.; Mr. J. Money, c.s.; Lieut. Bourchier, B. art.; Mrs. Dighton, Rev. Mr. Dixon, Mr. Goldingham, Hon. Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. J. R. Church, Mr. Tyffe, Lieut. Jardine, Cunnunbhoy Ullebhooy, Capt. Egerton, Lord Grosvenor, Hon. L. Gower and servant, Mr. Ackland, Mrs. Piercy and child, Cowasjee Dorabjee and servant, and Bomarjee Eduljee.

Per Trial.—R. Thorpe, Esq.

Per H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay, from MASULIPATAM.—His Ex. Sir George Berkeley, K.C.B. Com.-in-Chief; Mrs. Ramsay, Colonels Reid and Felix, Maj. Berkeley, Capt. Nolan, Dr. Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Fasken, and Dr. Currie.

Per Rital.—Asst. surg. Van Someren and family, Mr. Kingsley, apoth. and four children; and Mr. F. Nicholas.

Per Barham.—Mrs. Sankey, Mesdames M'Arthur and four children, Bashford and three children, Bennett and two children, White, and Gimblett; Misses Palmer, A. Palmer, Williams, three Misses Webster, Captains Webster and Hillyard, and Maj. Gilmore.

Per Mehemit Ali.—Rev. J. Hay, and Rev. R. D. Johnston and servant.

Per Futtah Rohoman.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and two children, and Mr. Francis.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 28.—*Tudor, Lay, Calcutta.*—30. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay, Newman, Musulipatam; Wellesley, Parish, Cape and London; Vernon, Voss, London.*—JAN. 1, 1851. Steamer *Hindostan, Harris, Calcutta.*—2. *Ann, Walker, Calcutta.*—3. *Brunette, Cousins, London.*—11. *Devonshire, Consitt, Vizagapatam.*—13. Steamer *Haddington, Field, Suez.*

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Tudor.—Mr. Orr and children, Mr. J. Eales, and Ens. H. T. Daheyne.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—L. M. Lane, Esq. and Lieut. A. S. Surtees, 41st regt. N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. William Lodge, Mrs. Tell and child, servant of Mrs. Sherlocks, servant, A. Venkatakintham Moodelly, servant and child of Mr. Lane.

Per Wellesley.—Lieut. Dunn, Mrs. Gumm and 3 children, Mrs. Herbert, and 2 children, Mrs. Cautis and 6 children, Mrs. Ditmas and 4 children, Mrs. Gilbertson and 4 children, Mrs. Sugden and child, Capt. Ditmas, Capt. Cantis, 15th regt. N.I.; R. Hicks, Esq. surg.; Lieuts. Shuldham, 26th N.I.; Phillips, 26th N.I.; Gilbertson, 43rd N.I.; Clarke, 49th N.I.; and Ens. Paton, 26th N.I.

Per steamer Hindostan.—Hon. Sir W. W. Burton, knight; Lady Burton, Miss West and 2 servants; H. Forbes, Esq.; Mrs. Forbes, and 2 servants; Ens. H. J. E. Teed, Ens. A. Pringle,

Mr. C. Smith, G. H. T. Hicks, Esq.; Lieut. H. E. Hicks and servant; Mrs. Dobbie and infant; J. Dalrymple, Esq. and servant; Mrs. Scotto, Euro. servant.

Per Devonshire.—Mrs. Dancer, Miss Scott, Capt. Dancer, Mr. Scott, Mr. J. Ardaker and Mr. R. Stewart, Mrs. Binny Key, Miss Guthrie and J. B. Key, Esq.

Per steamer Haddington, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. J. Rowlandson, 2 children of Brig. J. P. James and servant. To GALLE.—Mons. A. Agius and Mad. A. V. Fellowes.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Jan. 14, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	3½ to 4½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	2 to 2½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	18 to 19 per cent. dis.
1835-36	do do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable	} No transaction.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	17 to 18 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8 to 9 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 10 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do. 10 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 9 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 11 "
Utto above 30 days 12 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-7 to 10-8 ea.
Bank of England Notes None.
Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, 2-0½.
Mauritius Government Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.
Sell, 2 do. do.
Bombay.—Buy, par do. do.
Sell, 1 do. do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. 2s. to 3l. 10s.; and Liverpool, 3l. 2s. 6d. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 7, arrived at Bombay on the 5th ult. per *Ajdaha*.

BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The *Bombay Times* supplies us with the following statistical detail of the resources and expenditure of the Asiatic Society of that Presidency:—In 1849 the Society numbered 126 members, of whom 49 were of the naval and military, and 42 of the civil service, with 25 other European and ten native gentlemen. The cost of the books purchased amounted to Rs. 1,489, periodicals Rs. 950, Indian newspapers Rs. 500,—in all Rs. 2,939; the charge of management being Rs. 2,000: making a total of Rs. 4,939. To meet this there were the subscriptions of 92 resident members at Rs. 100 each, and 36 non-resident members at Rs. 30 each,—or in all Rs. 10,290; leaving a balance of upwards of Rs. 5,300, liabilities deducted, in favour of the Society."

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Baron Omen arrived from Suez on Jan. 6, and landed under a salute. A guard of honour and the garrison band were in attendance on the Bunder at an early hour, but they were sent away at his Excellency's request, previous to his disembarkation, which was quite private. The Government-house at Malabar Point had been fitted up for his reception, but his Excellency has preferred taking up his quarters with the Portuguese Consul, Mr. Braz Fernandes, at Bandora, whither accordingly he proceeded from the Bunder. His Excellency was accompanied by his lady, and a numerous suite. He left Bombay for Goa on the 10th of January.

THE DEFICIENCY OF COAL AT ADEN is reported to be so great at present, that the Bombay Government have required of late to borrow 2,000 tons from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, whose stores are beginning to fall so low that no further accommodation can be allowed by them for the present. The *Saron* and *Anna Mitchell*, with coal for Government, have both been lost on their way out.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CAPT. HOWARD.—The melancholy death of Captain Howard, of the 33d N.I., is announced. It was occasioned by a fall, or being thrown from his horse at Mhow, on Thursday evening, the 9th January. The unfortunate gentleman lingered until the following morning, when death occurred, and he was buried on the morning of the 11th, attended to the grave by his comrades in arms. The cause of Captain Howard's accident is surmised to have been either a fit, or a sudden seizure of giddiness, as he was observed to seize his horse's neck as if to prevent his falling off. But other reports aver that the animal was startled and ran away down a somewhat steep road, leading from the fort down to the post-office, and that falling on his head, he received a kick which fractured the skull. He spoke once or twice, and appeared to suffer much pain before he died. What will certainly add to the poignant grief of his friends and relatives at home, is the circumstance of the deceased officer having made every preparation for going to Europe; and he was on the eve of departing for Bombay. His loss will be long and deeply regretted, for he was a good companion as he was steady, orderly, and with respect, be it said, a pious man.

ANTIQUITIES.—The Bombay Government have secured the services of Mr. Fallon, at a stipend of Rs. 400 a month, to make copies of the paintings, reliefs, and sculptures of the caves of Western India. We are glad that we, with whom the whole movement on the subject of these investigations took its rise, have ourselves been able to move at last, and to secure an artist from amongst our citizens likely to do justice to a subject of so great importance. Of course in such cases as this, rigid fidelity is the great requisite—we want perfect fac similes, and no scope whatever can be allowed for embellishment.—*Bombay Times*.

INDORE.—The model electric telegraph, with 300 yards of wire in gutta percha, has arrived here, and upwards of 2,000 yards more is expected. The wire is about the size of an ordinary clay pipe, the aperture representing the size of the wire, and the clay the thickness of the gutta percha. A line is to be started to test the fact as to whether the white ants will attack the covering of the wire or not. A model railway, with train and carriage, has also arrived, and is shortly to be set to work. Fortunate, indeed, is the state of Indore in having as its resident a public officer whose enlightened mind is ever at work for the public weal and the advancement of the people. The young Rajah, too, is said to be a very promising youth, who has been wisely and carefully brought up under Mr. Hamilton's supervision, and has imbibed a decided taste for scientific and literary acquirements.

CAPT. H. B. TURNER, formerly mint engineer, and who returned amongst us by the *Queen steamer*, is, we understand, very likely to be appointed superintending engineer at Poonah, in room of Col. Grant, gone home on furlough; Capt. Kilner, who has held the acting appointment during the period of Col. Grant's sick leave, is junior in the service to Capt. Turner. A multitude of changes will follow on the retirement of Col. Jarvis, in March, and the assumption of the appointment of superintending engineer of the presidency by Col. Waddington.—*Bombay Times*.

THE NATIVE COMMERCIAL FAILURE.—The failure of Messrs. Dadabhoi and Muncherjee Pestonjee has been (states the *Bombay Times*) followed by two other failures of very considerable amount—those of a Parsee and a Banian: "the former, indeed, is already in the bankrupt list—the latter will be, so today or to-morrow (the 15th or 16th Jan.)."

THE MINT ENGINEER.—Capt. Burke, mint engineer, has had his leave of absence cancelled, and now continues at the presidency in his present appointment. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the mastership, the appointment will, we believe, be conferred on the engineer of the Mint, who will hold the conjoint office of master, engineer, and worker, at a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month, saving some Rs. 900. The Mint master at present receives Rs. 1,666; the Mint engineer Rs. 1,234. Matters will thus be assimilated at Bombay to the position in which they will hereafter be in the Royal Mint, where Sir John Herschell is now master and worker, and to that in which they have for some time stood at Calcutta and Madras. The saving altogether effected by this in salaries and in improved management will probably be no less than half a lakh a year—if the views of Major Smith under the new management be worked out.—*Bombay Times*.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA has appointed a resident at Bombay.

PRESENTATION TO THE HEAD BUILDER IN THE DOCKYARD.—The Governor has held a durbar in the Town Hall, for the purpose of presenting to Cursetjee Rustumjee, Esq., head builder in the dockyard, a case of silver mathematical instruments, sent out by the Hon. the Court of Directors to that Parsee in acknowledgment of their approbation of his long and arduous services. The ceremony took place in the large room of the Town Hall, and was witnessed by a numerous assemblage of European and native gentlemen. Among the former were the Commander-in-Chief, the Honble. Mr. Blane, Commodore Lushington, Mr. Malet, Colonel Melville, Mr. Erskine, Captain Jenkins, I.N., Captain Frushard, I.N., Captain French, and a large number of naval officers. Shortly after the Governor's taking his seat, Mr. Cursetjee Rustumjee and his son, Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee, who holds the office of chief engineer and inspector of machinery in the dockyard, were introduced to his lordship and Sir John Grey by the Persian Secretary. Lord Falkland then rose and addressed Mr. Cursetjee Rustumjee in brief but appropriate terms, gracefully adverting to the distinguished services of that gentleman, as well as to those of other members of the Lowjee family who had preceded him, and of his son then present, and concluded by presenting to him, in the name of the Court of Directors, the set of silver mathematical instruments sent out by them in token of their approbation of his conduct during his long career of service under them.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Captain the Hon. F. C. G. Fitzclarence, 10th Royal Hussars, lately A.D.C. to Sir W. Cotton, would it was believed, be employed on the staff of the Right Hon. the Governor as an extra A.D.C.—The 15th Regiment N.I. marched from Kurrachee for Shikarpore on the 1st Jan., to relieve the 26th Regiment N.I.—The left wing 8th N.I. arrived on the 14th Jan. from Rajkote, for garrison duty. The wing 27th N.I. would leave the presidency for Poonah on the 20th. We are sorry to hear of the death of Assist.-Surg. H. Johnstone, M.D. attached to the H.C. brig *Euphrates*, now in the Persian Gulf,—who is said to have laid violent hands on himself while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The left wing of 27th N.I. to proceed to Poonah on arrival of the left wing of the 8th N.I. or 6th N.I. at presidency. Jan. 11.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. L. to be pol. superint. of Sawantwarre, Jan. 8.
DUNLOP, W. H. G. dep. supt. water police, res. ch. of duties.
MANSON, C. J. to be asst. to pol. agent in S. Mahratta country.
OGILVY, T. assu. ch. of duty as comm. at Sattara, made over ch. on Dec. 16 of pol. agen. in Kutch to Lieut. Raikes, Jan. 2.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. app. coll. of land rev. and superint. of stationery at Pres. Jan. 2.
PRINGLE, R. K. perm. to resign the service fr. date of being rel. of duties as Com. of Scinde, Dec. 31.
RAYNESCROFT, A. W. postmaster-general, rec. ch. of duties, Dec. 30.
REID, L. acting asst. coll. of Surat, placed in permanent ch. of pergunnahs of Parchole, Chicklee, Bulsar, &c.
RIVETT, L. C. C. mag. of pol. resum. ch. of duties, Dec. 20.
SIMSON, W. del. ov. ch. of offices of civ. auditor and mint mr. to G. J. Blane, Jan. 3.
STUART, E. M. perm. to proc. into districts on deputation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, W. C. 1 mo. in ext.
BAZETT, R. Y. to March 31, in ext.
CURLING, J. 15 days in ext.
DAVIES, C. J. to Bombay, on m. c.
DAVIES, J. M. coll. of Broach, 10 days to pres.
FORBES, G. S. 2 mos. Mahabuleshwar.
INVERARITY, J. S. 1 mo.
PELLY, J. H. act. sen. assist. judge of Surat, at Broach, 16 days in ext.
THOMAS, R. H. leave cancelled.
TUCKER, H. P. St. G. to Jan. 1, 1852, to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COOK, Rev. G. resu. ch. of duty, Dec. 29.
FLETCHER, Rev. W. K. returned to duty.
REYNOLDS, Rev. P. C. 10 days to pres.
TYRWHITT, Rev. R. E. to be offic. chaplain in Deesa, Jan. 8.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, Capt. W. 3rd L.C. to rejoin his station, Jan. 9.
 ATKINS, Ens. F. W. M. 20th N.I. to act as adjt. Khandeish Bheel Corps, dur. abs. of D'Arcy, Dec. 26.
 BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. assu. ch. of app. as 2nd in com. of Sawunt Warree loc. corps, Dec. 28.
 BROWN, Ens. F. W. to continue attach. to the 18th N.I. Dec. 17.
 BRUCE, Ens. M. R. 23rd L.I. ac. col. profic. in vernac. lang.
 BRUCE, Lieut. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DONNE, 2nd Lieut. J. E. eng. to be an asst. to supt. of roads.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. 28th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. such time as Lieut. Williams may be in temp. ch. of the regt.
 ELLIOT, Lieut. A. asst. to gen. supt. of thuggee and dacoite, ass. ch. of duties of asst. in Malwa, Candeish, and Goozerat.
 FELLOWS, Ens. S. is attach. to do duty with the 1st N.I. at Kur-rachee, and directed to join, Jan. 7.
 FORBES, Lieut. col. D. 24th N.I. app. 2nd class brig. v. Brig. Cunningham, proc. to Eur. Jan. 9, posted to Aden, Jan. 11.
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. J. F. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 26, 1850, v. Ford, dec.
 HART, Lieut. 26th N.I. to act as lieut. of pol. at Shikarpoor, pro tem. Dec. 31.
 HUNTER, Capt. J. 4th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 29.
 JACOB, Maj. G. le G. to be pol. agent in Kutch, Jan. 8.
 MAINWARING, Ens. R. P. to rank 20th N.I. fr. Dec. 18, 1850, v. Taverner, prom.
 MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. v. Robinson, Jan. 7.
 MOORE, Corn. A. T. 3rd L.C. att. to H. brig. to join at Neemuch.
 PARKER, Ens. M. W. 8th N.I. acq. colloq. profic. in vernac. lang.
 POLLEXFEN, Lieut. 15th N.I. senior dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be acting asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Phayre.
 PONSONBY, Capt. 17th N.I. to be acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Pollexfen, attach. to the dept. at the pres. and directed to join.
 ROBERTSON, Brig. W. D. to continue to act on the divisional staff dur. absence of Brig. gen. James, Jan. 6, fr. N. to S. div. of army, holding former com. Jan. 11.
 SHIRKEFF, Col. J. 27th N.I. perm. to reside at the Neilgherries.
 SKINNER, Maj. to perf. du. of asst. com. gen. P. D. A. dur. abs. of Pope, Jan. 3.
 STANPEY, Lieut. H. 5th L.I. to be lieut. of police in Upper Scinde, Jan. 8.
 STOCK, Capt. T. 23rd L.I. to off. as asst. qr. mr. gen. from date of Capt. Phayre's removal.
 TAVERNER, Ens. E. L. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 26, 1850, v. Goodfellow, prom.
 THOYTS, Ens. N.B. 21st N.I. pass. exam. in the vernac. language, Dec. 21, 1850.
 TURNER, Capt. H. B. engs. ret. to duty, Dec. 29.
 WALKER, Lieut. C. W. asst. supt. Ghaut police corps, to offic. as supt. Jan. 8.
 WARDEN, Lieut. R. P. 16th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Lyon, Jan. 3.
 WILSON, Brig. G. J. to act in com. of the 1st class brig. at Deesa.
 YOUNG, Ens. F. L. 16th N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Lyon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Capt. W. 3rd L.C. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 BATTYE, Lieut. M. asst. to res. at Baroda, 1 mo. to pres.
 BAYLY, Lieut. A. A. art. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 BELLABIS, Capt. G. H. 24th N.I. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 BONNER, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L.C. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 BURNES, Lieut. J. G. H. 1st Eur. reg. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 CROWE, Lieut. T. C. art. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 CUNNINGHAM, Col. D. 2nd L.C. to Eur.
 FULLER, Lieut. J. 2nd asst. sup. of roads, fr. Jan. 23 to Feb. 9, instead of former date.
 HARRIS, Lieut. J. M. art. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 HAYWARD, Ens. G. 17th N.I. to Jan. 25, in ext.
 HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. to Jan. 28, in ext.
 HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 JAMES, Lieut. 6th N.I. to remain at Bombay till arr. of his regt.
 JAMESON, Lieut. T. J. 28th N.I. to Jan. 28, in ext.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. S. W. 6th L.I. 1 mo. in ext.
 LEESON, Capt. C. P., N. V. B. leave cancelled.
 LOWMES, Lieut. A. K. 29th N.I. to Feb. 15.
 LYMCH, Capt. E. P. 29th N.I. leave cancelled.
 MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. J. 25th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to 31, in ext.
 PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd L.I. 1 mo. in ext.
 POPE, Capt. G. asst. com. gen. to Feb. 4.
 SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
 SMITH, Maj. C. 20th N.I. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 STANLEY, Capt. H. late treasurer in Scinde, 13 days, in ext. fr. Jan. 15.
 ST. CLAIR, Capt. J. D. 13th N.I. 1 mo.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. L. 18th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.
 THOMAS, Capt. A. staff, 1 mo. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAN, Asst. surg. J. pl. at disp. of the C. in C. of the Indian navy, Jan. 7.
 CAMERON, Asst. surg. 4th tr. h. art. to join at Deesa, Jan. 11.
 COLES, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to Eur. gen. hosp. v. Brown, m. c.
 COSTELLOE, Asst. surg. D. to act as vaccinator in the Deccan div. Dec. 31.
 COTES, Asst. surg. H. acq. col. prof. in vernac. lang. Nov. 13.
 COTES, Asst. surg. J. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. of the Indian navy, Jan. 7.
 FOLEY, Asst. surg. N. P. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. of the Indian navy, Jan. 7.
 GRIERSON, Surg. 1st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st tr. h. art. till arr. of Turner, Jan. 11.
 HAMILTON, Surg. to temp. med. ch. of 14th N.I. dur. abs. of Young, Jan. 6.
 HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. to act as asst. superint. of bazars at Poona, v. Dobree.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. 22nd N.I. to take med. ch. of staff No. 9 L. fid. detach. 24th N.I. fr. Murray.
 MILLS, Asst. surg. to assu. med. ch. of 2nd co. 4th bat. art. fr. Nov. 18.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. 24th N.I. to aff. med. aid to staff at Sukkur, Jan. 11.
 PELLIV, Asst. surg. S. M. to be an asst. mag. in the Khandeish zillah, Dec. 20.
 PRIER, Asst. surg. J. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. of the Indian Navy, Jan. 7.
 RUSSELL, Asst. surg. art. to assume med. ch. of 2nd tr. h. art. fr. Bowie, Jan. 3.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. 14th N.I. to proc. to Tanna to relieve Asst. surg. Hoskins at that station, Jan. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLE, Assj. surg. J. J. to Europe on m. c.
 DAVIES, Surg. D. 22nd N.I. to Jan. 30, in ext.
 DEAS, Surg. J. 3 years to Europe on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Lieut. G. N. com. of the *Constance*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. Jan. 4.
 BALFOUR, Lieut. fr. the com. of the *Acbar* to com. the *Euphrates*, fr. Jan. 1.
 BEAN, Asst. surg. to join the *Queen*, Jan. 9.
 BELL, Mids. G. E. S. perm. to resign, Jan. 6.
 CAMPBELL, Com. to resume com. of the *Queen*, fr. Jan. 1.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. of the *Duckland*, to rec. ch. of the Bassa-done Hospital fr. Brown.
 DOWELL, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Moozuffer*, Jan. 13.
 DRAPER, Lieut. to com. the *Acbar*, fr. Jan. 1.
 GAYER, Mids. to join the *Hastings*, Jan. 2.
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. of the *Queen*, lent to the *Victoria*, Jan. 2.
 MACDONALD, Com. A. fr. the *Auckland* to com. the *Clive*, fr. Nov. 17.
 REYNOLDS, Asst. surg. to resume duties as post surg. and med. ch. of the *Hastings*, fr. Dec. 1.
 STEVENS, Lieut. to join the *Queen*, Jan. 9.
 STROYAN, Lieut. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. Dec. 25.
 WILLIAMS, Capt. A. S. perm. to ret. fr. Dec. 31.
 YATES, Mids. to join the *Clive*, Jan. 2.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER, the wife of Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. d. at Bombay, Nov. 29.
 BARROW, the wife of Capt. C. M. 19th N.I. d. at Byculia, Jan. 12.
 BRIGGS, the wife of Capt. P. M. 10th N.I. s. at Bombay, Jan. 14.
 DAUN, the lady of Lieut. J. 12th N.I. d. at Ahmedabad, Jan. 8.
 D'AZEVEDO, the wife of M. S. s. at Mahim, Jan. 7.
 FENTON, the wife of Rev. G. L. s. at Poona, Dec. 4.
 HARRISON, the lady of Capt. B. d. at Kirkee, Dec. 7.
 HENDERSON, the wife of A. d. at Colaba, Jan. 3.
 HENNEL, the wife of Lieut. col. s. at Bombay, Oct. 27.
 HEWETT, the wife of Lieut. W. S. 11th N.I. d. at Bombay, Dec. 5.
 JAMES, the wife of Maj. H. 18th N.I. d. at Sattara, Dec. 21.
 KENNEDY, the wife of Lieut. M. eng. d. at Surat, Dec. 10.
 LITCHFIELD, the lady of W. H. s. at Bombay, Jan. 10.
 MACDONALD, the lady of Commander A. I.N. s. at Bombay, Dec. 6.
 MURRAY, the lady of Capt. J. F. H.M.'s 83rd regt. d. at Maxagon, Jan. 11.
 PEREIRA, the wife of A. s. at Bandora, Dec. 31.
 PRATT, Mrs. E. J. s. at Tankerville, Dec. 14.
 SCOTT, the wife of Lieut. 13th N.I. s. at Baroda, Dec. 8.
 SEYMOUR, the lady of Lieut. L. W. 2nd L.C. d. at Deesa, Dec. 7.
 SHORT, the wife of Capt. late 4th K. O. regt. d. at Colabah, Nov. 30.
 SUART, the wife of Capt. W. S. eng. s. at Aden, Dec. 17.
 SULLIVAN, the wife of Mr. s. at Bombay, Jan. 5.
 VALLADARES, the wife of A. s. at Bombay, Jan. 12.
 YEARS, the wife of W. s. at Bombay, Jan. 12.

MARRIAGES.

KEMBALL, Lieut. V. G. art. to Anne, d. of Rev. W. Beynon, at Belgaum, Nov. 26.
 LYON, Ens. C. J. 16th N.I. to Maria, d. of W. Crawford, at Bombay, Jan. 11.
 PEARNS, A. art. to Anna M. d. of J. Guiney, at Byculia, Jan. 13.

DEATHS.

AGAR, inf. s. of Capt. H. at Bombay.
 CAMPBELL, A. s. of Lieut. J. B. H.M.'s 8th regt. at Hyderabad, Nov. 16.
 CAMPBELL, Charlotte A. P. d. of Lieut. J. B. H.M.'s 8th regt. at Hyderabad, Nov. 11.
 FORD, Sir Francis C. at Bombay.
 JONES, Mr. at Mazagon, aged 39, Jan. 13.
 KEILLER, M.J. D. C. 2nd Punjab cav. at Peshawur, Nov. 17.
 PIERCE, F. F. I.N. at Colaba, Jan. 5.
 PRATT, E. inf. s. of E. J. at Girgaum, Dec. 15.
 PRATT, Juliana, wife of E. J. at Girgaum, Jan. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 3. *Victoria*, Smith, China.—4. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.
 5. Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Storey, Bushire; steamer *Surat*, Church, Surat.—6. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Suze.—7. *Aboukir*, Scott, London.—8. *Eliza*, Lange, Cochín; *Earl of Hardwick*, Brown, London.—11. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—12. Steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewett, Kurrachee.—13. *Catherine*, Moodie, Liverpool; steamer *Surat*, Church, Surat; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; steamer *Berenice*, Fenner, Kurrachee; *Quentin Leitch*, Fitzmorris, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—15. Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Storey, Goa; *Sir H. Compton*, Brown, China; *Hero*, Oliver, Liverpool; *Equestrian*, Robertson, London.—16. Steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Surat; steamer *Medusa*, Lieut. King, Hurnee; *Edward Marquard*, Pike, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sir Charles Forbes*.—Rev. D. Wood, Messrs. T. and A. Kavanah, and Mrs. W. G. Romaine.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Mrs. Blake and child, Mr. J. M. Davis, Capt. Blake, and Lieut. Kennedy.
 Per steamer *Carnac*.—Mr. J. M. Erskine.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Baron Omen, Governor-General of Portuguese India; the Baroness Omen and 2 children, with servants; the Marquis and Marchioness Pereira, Maj. and Mrs. Velentz and child, Don Antonio de Mello, Lieuts. Isidore Laba, Ellesbon Laba, and Joao Laba, in the suite of the Governor-General; Mrs. Young and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. Coghlan; Mrs. Onslow and Eur. servant; Mrs. Edmond and N. servant; Mrs. Goodeve and ditto; Mrs. Rimington; Mrs. Greathed and Eur. servant; Mrs. Hore, Mrs. Palin, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Shute, Miss Sterling; Capt. Young, I.N.; Capt. Shute, Beng. army; Capt. Murray, 10th Hussars; Capt. Pownall, Bombay army; Capt. Walpole, Madras army; Lieut. C. T. Palin, Bombay army; Mr. Wyatt, 14th Dragoons; Mr. Edmond, Dr. Goodeve, Mr. Rimington, Mr. Greathed, Mr. Hore, Mr. Moore, Bombay cavalry cadet; Mr. Bell; and two Messrs. Stanley, cadets Bombay army; Messrs. Light, Perregaux, Chandler, Bruce, Johnson, Wardrop, Scott, and Chapelle. From ADEN.—Mrs. Winscom; Capt. Winscom, Madras Eng.; Mr. Close, cadet; and Mr. Carrin.
 Per *Aboukir*.—Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Croker, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Hartley, Lieut. Croker, Lieut. Havelock, Lieut. Hincliff, Lieut. McKelvie, Ens. McPherson, Ens. Ryan, Ens. Murray, Ens. Winsett, Cornet Beckett, Cornet Severne, Drs. Coghlan and Fowler, Lieut. Stevens, Cadet Murray.
 Per *Earl of Hardwick*.—Mrs. Gordon and servant, Mrs. S. Gordon, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Brown and servant, Mrs. Annesley and 2 children, Mrs. Parker and child, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Creswell and servant, Mrs. Clerkson and 2 children, Mrs. Coobald, Mrs. Fenn, Miss Davidson, Miss Rose Davidson, Miss Ryder, Miss Wynn, Miss Taylor, Miss Fay, Miss Buttler, Mr. S. Gordon, Capt. Murray, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Drs. Atkinson and Buttler, Mr. Creswell and servant, Capt. Schneider, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Coobald, Mr. Cast, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Clary, and Mr. Fenwick; Cadets, Messrs. Noaks and McDonald; Mrs. Shadwick, Mr. Bicknell, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Stevens, and Miss Fitzgerald.
 Per *Moozuffer*.—Mesdames Cotes and Hopkins; Misses McNeill, Eastwick, and E. Eastwick; Rev. Mr. Cotes; Lieut. Cotes.
 Per steamer *Berenice*.—Mesdames Adams, Ling, Woodhouse and child; Miss Clarke; Capt. Norman, 10th foot; Lieut. Grantham, 98th foot; Lieut. Davies, 32nd foot; Lieut. Ling, 14th drags.; Lieut. Fallows, 53rd foot; Asst. surg. De Lisle, 96th foot; Lieut. Allen, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Shewill, 61st foot; Capt. Adams, 87th fusiliers.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 2. *Owen Glendower*, Pare, London.—4th. *Palatine*, Clark, Liverpool.—5. *John Wickliffe*, Daly, Whampoa.—6. *California*, Lawson, Liverpool; *William Penn*, M'Leod, Liverpool; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.—7. *Token*, Nourse, London; *Julia*, Nacoda, Mocha, and Judda.—8. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazelwood, Kurrachee; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Marian*, Byrne, Wham-

poa; steamer *Surat*, Church, Surat.—10. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks' Colombo; steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Storey, Goa.—11. Steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Surat; *Eliza*, Daniell, London; *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta; *Hosannah*, Pearson, Calcutta; *Euterpe*, McBurnie, Liverpool; steamer *Medusa*, Ayr, Horney.—14. *Indian*, English, Liverpool.—15. Steamer *Surat*, Church, Gogo.—17. Steamer *Moozuffer*, Suze.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Eliza*.—Mrs. Innes, child, and servant; Capt. Chute, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Dillon, Lieut. Richmond.
 Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Frere, Mrs. Arrow, Mrs. Dickinson, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Agar, H. B. E. Frere, Esq.; Capt. Arrow, 25th N.I.; Rev. Mr. Dickinson, H. Willis, Esq.; Capt. H. Willoughby, 2nd E.L.I.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Wilson.
 Per steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*.—The Governor-general of Portuguese India, lady, and suite.
 Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Mrs. Hudson and a child; Mrs. Dalzell and 3 children, with a child of Mr. Harrison's, and an Eur. servant; a lady, R. Cost, Esq. Beng. c.s.; Lieut. Hudson, 61st foot; J. G. Barry, Esq. and J. H. Kays, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 110 to 111
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 102 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 101½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 96½ to 97
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 81 per 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 81 per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 80½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	14 to 14½ p.ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each 500	20 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each 500 do.	12 p.ct. dis.
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do.	1 p.ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000 do.	6 to 7 p.ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 12,500 each 12,500 do.	14,500
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each 7,000 do.	13,800
Colaba Land Com....	" 10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com....	" 500 each 500 do.	62 p.ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com..	" 50 each 19-1-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 3 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	" 9½ to 9½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 219 to 220
German Crowns,	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	Rs. 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16 3-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
3 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 3d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 2½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	96
..... 30 days' sight	96½
..... at sight	97
On Madras at 30 days' sight	98
..... at sight	98½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 219	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. to 2l. 5s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 13 to Rs. 13½.

CEYLON.

CHARGES ON COFFEE.

Mr. Rudd's announcement, reducing the charge of cleaning coffee to four shillings per cwt. including casks,—deserves particular attention as a boon to the coffee-planters, who have had so many difficulties and discouragements to encounter. Within the last few years the charge was eight shillings per cwt.—and that too when coffee was selling in the London market for 40 and 50 shillings. Competition has, however, gradually reduced it, until we find Mr. Rudd coming forward and offering to do the work for 4s. Mr. Rudd is himself an extensive and most successful coffee-planter, and having had to pay others exorbitantly for the preparation of his own coffee, now that he is, by the establishment of a peeling store in Colombo, independent of agents, probably sympathizes with those planters who are in the position from which he has extricated himself. We have taken pains to inquire, and have ascertained that even 4s. leaves a very handsome profit. If so, how excessive must have been the

charges of 8s., 7s. 6d., 7s., &c., which planters were compelled to pay. True it is, the demand and consequent competition that have sprung up for casks, have brought about, as a natural consequence, a reduction in the cost of the article; and probably increased attention to the process of preparation has also slightly diminished the expense. But still the diminution of charge from 8s. to 4s. (and the latter too, be it remarked, leaving a handsome profit), is out of all proportion to the diminution of the actual expenses. If the charge of four shillings now pays handsomely, it may be inferred that at no time was the actual expense so much; but even setting it down at four shillings, coffee-peeling and packing at eight shillings must have been a fine business. Take, for example, 20,000 cwt. of coffee (not a large amount to pass through a merchant's store in Colombo), which would leave a clear profit of 4,000*l.*; not a bad figure in one's books at the end of the year. We know a party who complains that by the reduction of the charge he has lost 3,000*l.* a year. Four shillings a cwt. would alone constitute a large proportion of a fair profit to the planter; and when the circumstances are considered in which very many of this useful class, upon whose prosperity the welfare of a great part of the community mainly depends—with their estates in debt or heavily mortgaged—it is really a matter of public congratulation to witness the relief afforded them by the reduction of the charge for preparing their coffee for shipment. We are not, however, without hope that next year, if not before, the charge will be still further reduced.—*Colombo Observer*, Dec. 30.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—Capt. Price has been suspended, and Mr. Bernard succeeds him. The postmaster-general, the master attendant, and a military officer, with two sergeants, are appointed to verify the colonial stores in the commissariat—the former to receive 5*s.*, and the latter 2*s.* 6*d.*, a day for the duty. It is not true that Mr. Bernard is going to plead the right, from immemorial custom, of obtaining the rough drafts of the accounts for the purpose of altering them to suit his own views.—*Colombo Observer*, Dec. 30.

MILITARY CHANGES.—The staff-officerships of Galle and Trincomalie—sinecures that had their origin in the palmy days of Sir Edward Barnes—are to be forthwith abolished; and—cruel fate—Captain McClean will have to return to his duties in the royal artillery.—*Ibid.*

MR. MCCARTNEY, the superintendent of police, has, we understand, expressed his determination to remonstrate against the abolition of his house allowance (50*l.* a year), as recommended by the committee of the legislative council, and in case of failure, to deprive the colony of his valuable services, by resignation of his appointment.—*Colombo Observer*, Dec. 30.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREE, the wife of R. d. at Galle, Jan. 10.
BLACK, Mrs. J. d. at Galle, Dec. 18.
CAMPBELL, the wife of F. H. s. at Jaffa, Dec. 13.
RIGG, the lady of C. R. d. at Singapore, Nov. 29.
ROBERTSON, wife of J. M. s. at Colombo, Jan. 5.
VAN DAALEN, the wife of H. s. at Madras, Nov. 30.

MARRIAGES.

MARTEN, T. W. to Julia M. d. of H. J. Wharton, at Colombo, Jan. 4.
SADLER, W. to Miss Roberts, at Milheugh, Nov. 5.
SELWOOD, J. T. to Anne, d. of the late J. Smith, at Colombo, Dec. 31.

CHINA.

THE QUARANTINE LAW.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA enters into an argument upon the means which may be deduced for preventing a recurrence of the horrors of past years. "To sensitive minds the continued mortality every summer is very afflictive; and it was a matter of some surprise that this year there was not a general panic. But the proposed quarantine committee must be men of liberal sentiments—independent—and not likely to gloss over the glaring mismanagement and neglect of those in whose departments remedial measures have remained. The interest which Dr. Bowring exhibited, in his place in the House of Commons, in the winter of 1844, when the quarantine laws were under consideration, and the profound and varied knowledge brought to bear on that important question, are great reasons in support of the proposition that the learned doctor be requested to act as president of such a committee. As members we would indicate the heads of the principal British mercantile establishments in Victoria;

say the Hon. Messrs. Jardine and Edger (members of council), Archibald Campbell, T. D. Neave, T. W. L. Mackean, W. P. Livingston, D. Fletcher, W. Davidson, C. J. F. Stuart, G. Lyall, J. G. Morrison, J. Phillips, and W. or A. Scott, Esquires. We have named fourteen, although we think a committee of twelve would be amply sufficient. We have also taken an apparent liberty in mentioning names in this manner; but we do so under the perfect conviction that unless these gentlemen are appointed, (or others of similarly well known independent principles and standing in the colony), the whole commission will fall to the ground. We hope this may not be the case. If Lord Grey trifles with the subject, and writes to Mr. Bonham to name a commission, that gentleman, we fear, judging from precedent, will either tell his lordship that the causes of sickness are found, and that further inquiry is useless, or he will, by accident, name as committee men some of those convenient tools, to be found, we expect, in every British colony: creatures who, to maintain a position, or with a hope of bettering one, will sacrifice every upright and honourable feeling, and, if it were possible, make black, to serve a purpose, appear to be white.

But Mr. Bonham, as Commander-in-Chief, is a party interested, and as remarked by Dr. Bowring on the occasion above referred to:—"All sanitary regulations are turned adrift when very great men are concerned. In such cases who dreams of the public health?" We trust, however, that Lord Grey, or his successor (for we not expect to hear of his lordship retention of his office much longer), will act independently in this matter; and treat this colony, and the public generally, with that impartiality which we have a right to demand."

THE LONDON MAIL OF Oct. 24 arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 18th, per *Achilles*.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS, Wm. D. to Sophie M. d. of L. Carvalho.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, Capt. of the brig *Linnel*, at Whompos.
BRIDGMAN, Rev. James G. at Canton, Dec. 6.
FAST, Rev. C. J. on the river Min.
HARVEY, James H. A. at Victoria, Dec. 10.
INCH, J. M. R. at Victoria, Dec. 11.
M'SWYNEY, Percy C. at Victoria, Dec. 27.
NEVETT, Lieut. col. C. H. R.A. at Victoria, Dec. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 7. *Rajasshan*, Primrose, Liverpool.—9. *Margaretta*, Bailey, Hull.—10. *Monarch*, Duncanson, Madras.—14. *Investigator*, Gilmore, London.—18. *Achilles*, Evans, Bombay; *Switnamley*, Jennings, Bombay.—19. *Viscount Sandon*, Marsh, London; *Confucius*, Scott, Liverpool.—25. *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta.—26. *Vizen*, Bradshaw, East Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Messrs. Oliphant and M'Kenzie.
Per *Island Queen*.—Capt. Fraser, Mr. Moore.
Per *Nicholas Cezand*.—Mrs. Stewart and 2 children, and Mr. Patullo.
Per *Achilles*, from Point de Galle.—Miss Coates, Hon. A. R. Johnston, Dr. Johnstone, Dr. Picken, Messrs. Sturges, Peabody, Dunlop, Ashton, and Sloane.—From SINGAPORE. Mrs. Brimelow, Dr. Newbitt, and Mr. Whelmsy.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28. *Mary Graham*, Robertson, London; *Pilgrim*, Francis, London.—Dec. 2. *Royal Alice*, Boyes, Bombay.—5. *Wisconsin*, Mumford, London.—6. *Crisis*, Gilson, Liverpool.—10. *Esther May*, Stevens, New York.—12. *Esperanza*, Mennen, London.—14. *Nautilus*, Page, New York.—18. *Ann Lockerby*, Beverly, Liverpool.—22. *Herald*, Kellett, England; *Auckland*, Jennings, California.—30. *Steamer Achilles*, Evans, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Achilles*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Silverlock, Lieut. Teesdale, Messrs. H. Maul, W. J. Fagan, B. Newton, K. R. Mackenzie, and W. W. Brown. For GIBRALTAR.—Surg. D. J'Paino. For SUEZ.—Mr. F. Dickson. For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Heard, jun.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, Dec. 30, 1850.

EXCHANGES.

On England, 5.1½ to 5.2½ dols.; on India Company's accepted, Rs. 234 to Rs. 235.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Major Edwardes, in his late work, gives the following account of the Greek ruins of Akra:—

"In the south-west corner of the valley of Bunnoo, within a short distance of the left bank of the Goombeeluh, and about midway between the two towns of Kukkee and Bhurrut, stand a cluster of high mounds, of different sizes and elevations, but undulating one into the other, and evidently parts of a long-ruined whole; indeed, at a little distance, they all seem one, and combine to form a most striking eminence, on a perfectly level plain, which is seen from almost any part of Bunnoo, west of the Khoorrum river. These mounds, when examined, prove to be composed of fragments of burnt bricks and broken tiles, cemented and crushed together by the lapse of ages; and the deep channels, which successive storms and floods have worn down their sides, reveal, here and there, more perfect fragments of old brick-work, and hint that perhaps even halls and chambers might reward the antiquary's deeper search.

"To the north of Akra, a rapid stream, called the Luhuruh, cuts its way through high banks, and rushes into the Goombeeluh; and across this stream, on the right bank, directly opposite the chief mound of Akra, stands a smaller mound, which, to a military eye, looks like an outpost, to command the water. During the first Bunnoo expedition, in 1847, we were encamped here; and General Cortlandt's sappers dug some way into this outward mound, and came, at a considerable depth, to a small circular chamber, made of large and beautifully-burnt bricks, in which there were some human bones, but nothing to give any clue to their history. Rain fell very heavily about the same time, and laid bare a very large quantity of copper coins, which the soldiers amused themselves by picking up, and brought to General Cortlandt and myself. They were generally dreadfully battered and effaced, but on most of them a few Greek and Bactrian letters were very plainly traceable. Some were very perfect indeed, and the raised figures on others, though nearly rubbed level with the surface, could be recognized as corresponding with many better specimens which General Cortlandt had collected in Huzaruh, the Salt Range, and other parts of the Punjab, all over which the Macedonian footsteps are more thickly and ineffaceably trodden in than is, I believe, generally known in England.

"It is a pity that a great and liberal Government, like that of the East-India Company, does not depute some one or more of its scientific servants (such as Capt. Alexander Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers, whose attention and numismatic knowledge have already been deeply given to the inquiry), to proceed to the Punjab, on the exclusive duty of instituting a regular and scientific search for Greek coins and ruins. Major James Abbott and Lieut. D. Robinson, of the Engineers, both made very extensive and valuable collections of coins in Huzaruh, among which were numerous silver and a few gold ones; and Major Lumsden, the energetic leader of the corps of guides, discovered temples in the Eusofzye country, of which the uninitiated could merely say that they were 'very old and very strange.' What a pity that such treasures as these, and others, like Akra in Bunnoo, whether Greek or Buddhist, of the Mede, Parthian, or Elamite, should lie at our feet, as full of meaning as the obelisks of Egypt, and not, like them, be forced to give up their secret!

"But to return to Akra. Three or four miles from Kukkee, stands Bhurrut, a considerable walled town on the left bank of the Luhuruh, and remarkable at once from being built of brick. All the other towns of Bunnoo are made of mud; and so would Bhurrut probably have been, had not the ruins of the old Greek city hard by supplied the people with most excellent burnt bricks, the evident antiquity of which have [has] given rise to a belief among the Hindoos that the founder of this town was Bhurrut, the brother of Rám, and son of Rajah Jusrut, so famous in Hindoo mythology. In this amusing belief, they are only confirmed by the Greek inscriptions on the coins found about the mounds of Akra, which they denominate *Seetee Rám Ké paísé*, or, 'the halfpence of Seetee and Rám;' arguing, both with reference and reverence to the Greek, that it is not to be supposed that the brother of Rám would either talk or write common Hindee! By a perverse coincidence, even the equidistant town of Kukkee contributes a link in the proof of the Hindoos; for this, they say, was the name of Bhurrut's mother! Many a strange antiquary has gone mad for less than this, and I trust that the reader will be so content with it as not to regret I have no other 'theory' to offer. All that I venture to contend for is, that the ruins are Greek, or rather Græco-Bactrian. The coins put that much beyond a doubt. The Grecian outline of the features, however cankered, cannot be mistaken.

They belong to the countrymen of Alexander, and the freedom of the designs and high relief, to a period when art was in perfection. Nor would it be altogether so whimsical as the conjectures of our Hindu friends, if I were to hint (nothing more) that the very name of 'Akra' may be only the time-battered ruin of *ακρος*, 'a hill.' It is, indeed, the only eminence on the unbroken plain of Bunnoo, and might well have been honoured by the conquerors with the distinguishing title of the hill.

"On the present occasion (February 28th, 1848), while General Cortlandt and myself were standing on the top of the chief mound of Akra, the workmen, who were digging for bricks, turned up a large cylindrical clay draining-tile, about a foot long, and ten or twelve inches in circumference, with a neck at one end, so as to fit into the next tile, exactly as is practised at the present day among ourselves. Yet this tile was probably two thousand years old.

"Without wishing to force the incident into the service of any theory, or put any strained construction on it whatever, I will merely mention that the Bunnoochee peasant may at this day be seen standing on the ruins of Akra with his feet encased in buskins exactly resembling the foot of the long Greek boot, 'cothurnus.' The sole is of the same shape, the thongs over the instep are crossed in the same pattern, and the toes of the wearer are thrust through in the self-same manner as we see in any ancient statue. I was told that the same is common to all the peasants of Afghanistan, and I have since seen it myself in other tribes besides those of Bunnoo; but this in no way detracted from the interest I felt on first seeing such a shoe moving about on such a spot."

The original preface to the *Shwooh Wan Kiai-tsz'*, or Chinese Etymologicon, by Hu Shin Shuh-chung, gives the following as the traditional account of the invention of writing:—

"In ancient times, Fuh-hi's royal sway extended over all beneath the heavens. Directing his attention upwards, he surveyed the images in the heavens. Then turning downwards, he surveyed the forms on the earth, carefully observing the figures upon birds and beasts, and the things peculiar to the earth: here, in his own person, selecting what was remarkable; there, what was so in others. In this manner he was able to invent the eight diagrams for a system of changes, and to evolve a scale of magisterial rules.

"Passing down to the time of the Divine Husbandman, we first find that cords were tied into knots, in order to record the acts of the government; and thus its affairs were grouped together. These, being exceedingly numerous, gave rise to forgeries and deceptions.

"It was at this time that Ts'ángkieh, a minister of the Yellow Emperor, by observing the footsteps of various birds and beasts, ascertained that by lines objects could be distinguished one from another. Thus he invented writing for the purpose of forming contracts; and hence every kind of work was carried on in due form, and every order and engagement properly defined. The clue that led to this invention he obtained by an inspection of the diagram, inundation signifying, by interpretation, 'proclaimed in the imperial courts,' i.e. by means of written characters instruction is proclaimed, and the principles of knowledge are made known in the king's courts; and thus, while conferring emoluments upon their inferiors, the princes will be careful to preserve their own virtues.

"When Ts'ángkieh invented his system of writing, he did it by drawing the images of various species, and hence he called them *wan*, figures. Afterwards, by writing form and sound, he augmented their number, and these new ones he called *tsz*, or characters, meaning by this term that they became numerous from being recombined and nourished. But when characters came to be etched upon bamboos and the bark of trees, this was called *shu*, or writing, i.e. giving a likeness of the objects described.

"During the ages that elapsed under the five emperors and the three families of kings, the form of the written characters underwent numerous alterations. For example, in the inaugural inscriptions found upon the tablets erected on the Great Mountain by the seventy-two sovereigns who went thither to record their names, none are precisely alike."

M. E. Lancereau is preparing a French translation of the *Panchatantra*, from the Sanscrit text recently published at Bonn by M. Kosegarten. The work will be accompanied by a Dissertation, historical and literary, upon the various imitations of this celebrated Indian collection, discovered by him in his researches amongst European writers of the middle age, and the fabulists of the 14th to the 17th centuries.

The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* informs us that a relay of mail coaches, built after the English fashion, with some few alterations to adapt them to this country, are being manufactured by a Calcutta builder, and will be shortly started between Calcutta and Benares.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, February 18, 1851.

THE Parliamentary campaign has opened fiercely. Two stout party-battles have been already fought, in one of which the Ministers have achieved a signal triumph; in the other, their victory too nearly resembles that of King Pyrrhus to supply matter of exultation to them, or of congratulation to their friends and supporters. These different results are easily explained or accounted for.

In the Queen's Speech, the Papal aggression, as it is now generally termed, was prominently mentioned, and the two Houses were invited to devise some measure for repressing it. In their addresses in answer to the speech of her Majesty, both Houses promised to do so; and, in fulfilment of this pledge, in the Lower House of Parliament, the First Minister of the Crown moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles. It very rarely happens that such a motion, made by a member of the Government, is resisted; still rarer is it, and less could resistance be expected, when the motion was but a compliance with the desire expressed on the part of the Crown, and a promise given by the House itself, and moreover after a large majority of the nation had so unequivocally signified its opinion that some measure of the kind should be introduced. Roman Catholics might naturally dislike any limitation put upon the means of developing their religious system,—though some are not averse to the imposition of restraints upon an organisation not favourable to the interests of the laity and secondary clergy; but even Roman Catholics might reasonably suspend their opposition until the measure, in a distinct and definite shape, was before them. It is not wonderful, therefore, that, in a House of 458 members, only 63 should have refused their assent to the mere introduction of a Bill, these 63 members consisting chiefly of Irish Roman Catholics, who regard such a measure as uncalled for and retrogressive as respects Ireland, along with a few English members, who consider it as an attack upon civil and religious liberty,—a phrase of somewhat ambiguous import, having a different meaning in different mouths.

The real conflict will take place when the merits of the particular measure come on for discussion; it will then be sure to provoke the most discordant objections, and perhaps unite some who think it goes too far and others who think it does not go far enough with those who desire no measure at all upon the subject.

Mr. Disraeli's motion, for the House of Commons to resolve that it is the duty of the Government to introduce without delay effectual measures for the relief of the distress admitted in her Majesty's Speech to exist amongst the owners and occupiers of land, out of a House of 552 members, missed being carried only by 14 votes, and this small majority, it is said, was not obtained without vigorous efforts on the part of the ministerial agents. The opinions of the members absent from the House are supposed to be

pretty nearly in *equilibrio*; so that it would appear that a very slight secession from the ministerial ranks to those of their opponents would have placed the Government in a minority regarding a question of vital moment to them, and upon which their retention of office necessarily depends.

The unfavourable result of this motion is as easily explicable as the opposite result of the former; and here, again, the Irish Roman Catholic members supply a clue to the explanation. Seven Irish members, all or most of them Roman Catholics, who voted in support of the Ministers last year, when a similar motion was brought forward by Mr. Disraeli (which was negatived by a majority of 21), voted against them upon the late occasion. A tolerably distinct intimation was given to the Ministers by an Irish Roman Catholic member, on Friday night, in the Papal Aggression debate, of what might occur if the ministerial measure upon that subject be persevered in. Mr. W. Fagan, member for the city of Cork, told the Ministers that he had voted for them upon Mr. Disraeli's motion,

"Though he knew full well that, in consequence of strong indignation which existed against the noble lord, he ran the risk of having that vote misrepresented, and his popularity diminished. But though he had so voted last night, there might from the other side, where the words 'Up, guards, and at them,' had already been uttered, be promulgated in a few days some proposition which hon. gentlemen on his side of the House could conscientiously support, and then, if the noble lord persisted in his course of oppression, he would see them arrayed against him. He would never do evil that good might come; but if he could conscientiously refuse his support to Government, he certainly would vote against them."

It follows, that the Government cannot safely reckon upon the aid of its Irish allies; that the Ecclesiastical Titles bill threatens to dissolve the weak cement which has for some time imperfectly united them. The Protectionist party is strong and bold, and Mr. Fagan's not obscure hint seems to foreshadow a series of motions on their part, skilfully prepared, so as to combine and concentrate forces, in some respects antagonistical, in one common assault upon the present Ministers, in order to eject them from their posts.

Should this operation succeed,—which is not very probable,—the consequences will be prejudicial to the public interests. The altered policy that will of necessity follow must be diametrically opposed to the present. Our foreign relations, our foreign commerce, national credit, mercantile confidence, will, for a time at least, be disturbed. A dissolution of Parliament will convulse the country, for one of the chief points upon which the elections will turn is of a character which gives to acrimony the semblance of virtue, and renders moderation and forbearance almost impossible.

Not the least important incident of a change of the Administration is the effect it may exert upon the interests of India. The President of the Board of Control has announced that it is not the intention of the present Government to move for the appointment of a Select Committee upon East-India affairs, and, in terms almost equally explicit, that the mode in which those affairs are administered will undergo no material change. Another Cabinet may entertain different views upon this important question, and a general election may, as upon the last occasion, give birth to a clamour respecting it, which may embarrass the deliberations, and perhaps warp the judgment, of Parliament.

THE valedictory address of Sir Charles Napier to the officers of the Indian Army has been complained of in some quarters as couched in terms unnecessarily severe, and denounced in others as a gratuitous insult to the army;—groundless when applied to a “large” portion of its officers, all of whom (it is alleged) it tends to involve in a disgrace which should fall upon only a few, and even where the charge is as “largely” applicable as it is made, its publication, it is said, was superfluous and unjustifiable. Let us see what is the nature of the charge.

The late Commander-in-Chief states that the misconduct of certain officers of the Indian army, not inordinate in number compared with the magnitude of that army, but still so large as to demand repression with a strong hand, is of a nature not only discreditable to their regiments and ruinous to themselves, but to reflect disgrace upon the profession itself. He adduces, as evidence in support of this serious accusation, complaints made by brigadiers respecting the debts of officers, one of whom tells him that, at a Court of Requests, “there were fifty-three cases, all, except four, of trifling amount, against subalterns;” and that “the efficiency of the officers is seriously affected by their pecuniary embarrassments.” Another brigadier informs him of an officer who “enjoys champagne tiffins, leaving his servants to drag him before the Court for their just claims.” A commanding officer writes, that “the numerous cases brought monthly before the Courts of Requests is a disgrace to the army we belong to.” These statements,—as well as others which he tells us he could publish, and which “would shock every honest and honourable man,”—Sir Charles says, were forwarded to him, “uninvited, from men of high rank in both the Queen’s and Company’s services,” formally, as official complaints. They are corroborated by a private authority, not to be suspected of partiality towards the late Commander-in-Chief, who asserts that “the personal liabilities of the British officers in India to their various creditors exceed 1,000,000*l.* sterling,” and that “four-fifths of our subalterns are in debt.”

This is the nature of the charge, and this is the evidence in support of it. Surely, here is a *dignus vindicæ nodus*. The retiring Commander-in-Chief could not have omitted, without gross dereliction of duty, some notice of such a state of things: the next question is, can the notice be deemed irregular or too strong?

A General Order seems to us the most regular and proper mode in which such a subject could be brought before the army, especially as it is accompanied by suggestions as to the causes of the evil and the true remedy. The causes, according to Sir Charles, are extravagance of living, the indulgence in superfluous expenses. The Bombay journalist is more specific; he adds to “champagne tiffins,” horse-racing, gambling, balls and dinners on a scale met with at home only amongst the nobility, house-rents and equipage double or treble what can be afforded. The remedy is, not parsimony, but economy. “I know,” says Sir Charles, “that every ensign in India can live well on his pay, and that many, who have never appeared before a court of requests, have largely assisted their families.” The Bombay paper, again, says, “that these things are not the result of low pay, is evident from the fact that young civilians, who receive twice or thrice as much as young soldiers, get just so much the more deeply and rapidly entangled; whereas

large bodies of non-commissioned officers make money from their pay.”

Why then, we say, whatever exceptions may be taken to certain terms or expressions in the Order, it is a wholesome and necessary castigation, which can hardly touch those who have not offended in this particular; and is not a whit too severe towards men whose conduct “reflects disgrace upon their uniform.” The discrimination which it was impossible for Sir Charles Napier to employ, without publishing the names of parties, may easily be made in every corps in India.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 10.

The East-India Company.—In reply to a question by Lord Jocelyn.

Sir J. Hobhouse said, her Majesty’s Government had no intention to move for the appointment of a Select Committee on East-India affairs; and that, if any material changes were contemplated in the system under which those affairs were at present administered, timely notice would be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN CEYLON.—Extract from Sir J. E. Tennent’s Report on the Finance and Commerce of Ceylon, dated 22nd Oct. 1846: “With the exception of a small quantity of cotton used for stuffing pillows and cushions, and woven into coarse cloth in the north of the island, the entire consumption of Ceylon is imported from abroad, although Mr. Finnie, one of the American cotton-planters, who is now in the service of the East-India Company, with a view to the improvement of the production in Hindostan, and who lately visited Ceylon, has written to me to say that in every essential,—in soil, temperature, and climate,—this island is calculated to produce cotton equal in quality and cheaper in price than that of the United States. His words are, ‘I am of opinion, from what I saw of the climate and soil, that Ceylon will produce the article of cotton equally well; and when the comparatively small amount of capital required is considered, I doubt not it may even produce the article cheaper than we can in America, where a large sum must be laid out at once for labour, and where the expense of food and clothing is much greater than the imported labour of Ceylon costs, besides the risk of losing the labourers by death after they are purchased.’ I have reason, however, to apprehend that this confidence of Mr. Finnie is over-sanguine, and that his observations apply strictly to only a portion of the island,—but a very considerable one.” Extract of a despatch from Sir J. E. Tennent, administering the government, to Earl Grey, dated Colombo, 10th May, 1847: “The cultivation of this article has hitherto been very limited, and confined almost exclusively to the northern parts of the island, where there is reason to fear that the most suitable soils were not selected, nor the most approved details of cultivation adopted. But now the success of the great cotton experiment of the East-India Company has been pretty well established in several parts of their possessions, and when the consumers of cotton in England are looking to the East for a more certain supply than that which foreign countries afford, the cultivation in Ceylon offers a fair field for agricultural industry. Dr. Gardener, the able superintendent of the Ceylon Botanical Gardens (who has seen much of cotton cultivation, both in the northern provinces of Brazil and in different parts of India), and who lately visited the northern and eastern portions of Ceylon, has stated, in some remarks which he has published on the subject, that there are large tracts in that part of the island called the ‘Wanny,’ which he believes to be admirably adapted to the production of cotton.”

EMIR BESCHIR, the “Prince of the Mountains,” died lately at Constantinople. For fifty years he played a prominent part in the affairs of Syria. Since the loss of his power, he had been living on a handsome pension granted to him by the Sultan. Only a few days before his death, his eldest son, Halil, and his youngest son, Emin, who had embraced Mahometanism, both expired.

MAJOR JAMES CHICHELEY PLOWDEN, 17th Regiment Bengal N.I., has received diploma of his election as Associate to the Institution of Civil Engineers.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 5th and 12th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Chas. W. Duffin, 26th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. John T. Sneyd, 8th cav.
 Lieut. John P. Hamilton, 1st Fusiliers.
 Lieut. Alexander Skinner, 5th N.I.
 Ens. James L. Reynolds, 36th N.I.
 Major Oswald Bell, Invalids.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Ellis Cunliffe, 1st Fusiliers.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Montagu T. French, 34th N.I.
 Lieut. Thos. Parkinson, 47th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Major Augustus S. Hawkins, 8th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. David R. Dakers, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. William Burlton, c.b., 8th Cav., 6 months.
 Lieut. Henry J. Guise, 28th N.I., do.
 Vet. surg. Robert B. Parry, do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas D. Carpenter, 1st N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. Alexander T. Anderson, m.d., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles C. Hook, 7th N.I., till June next.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. Philip B. F. Green.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Vicentia C. Taylor, Invalids.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Thos. Dealtry, m.a., of Trinity College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Lewis Gwyn Lewis, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH FEB. 1851.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Hugh Mallet, from the 4th Lt. Drags., to be lieut. v. Sutherland, who exchanges. Dated 7th Feb. 1851.
32nd Foot.—Lieut. William Rudman, to be adj. v. Garforth, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dated 13th Dec. 1850.
98th Foot.—Capt. Richard Gloster, from half-pay unattached, to be capt. v. Thomas Charles Ormsby, who exchanges. Dated 7th Feb. 1851.
 Lieut. Lawrence Shadwell, to be capt. by purchase, v. Gloster, who retires. Dated 7th Feb. 1851.

Ens. William Henry Joseph Lance, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Shadwell. Dated 7th Feb. 1851.

Ens. Norris Goddard, from the 54th Foot, to be ens. v. Lance. Dated 7th Feb. 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 14TH FEB. 1851.

Bengal, 22nd Foot.—Ens. Charles Robert Moore, from the 17th Foot, to be ens. v. Boyd, appointed to the 17th Foot. Dated 14th Feb. 1851.

60th Foot.—William Walter Fox, to be 2nd-lieut., by purchase, v. Robertson, promoted. Dated 14th Feb. 1851.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. John Henry Nott, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Briscoe, who retires. Dated 14th Feb. 1851.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—John Finlay, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Hunter, promoted. Dated 14th Feb. 1851.

THE ADDERLEY CHAIR.—"This interesting specimen of colonial skill," says the *Graham Town Journal*, "has been forwarded to the hon. member who so manfully asserted our rights in the convict struggle. We believe it is to be placed in the Great Exhibition of 1851, by permission of Mr. Adderley, and will there be of much service, in showing that our African woods are capable of standing both the carver's tool and of receiving the finest polish. The chair reflects great credit upon all concerned in its manufacture, and will doubtless be received by Mr. Adderley with no ordinary feeling of gratification."

Native Christians in Calcutta have commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, in Bengali, entitled *Sambad Sudhansu*, or, "The Messenger of Nectar," which, whilst it advocates European notions, has no sympathy with the class called "Young Bengal," and does not repudiate the ancient literature of the country.

The Buddhists of Burmah, in conformity with the doctrine of metempsychosis, believe, when an infant cries or moans, it came from the region of torment, and remembered the misery it had endured; and that when one laughed and crowed, it had arrived from the region of bliss, and rejoiced in the recollection of its felicity.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 6th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 10th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 9th April, 1851, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1851.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th Feb. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 26th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

PORT WINE, for Hospital use;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 26th day of February, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 19th Feb. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 19th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 248 tons of Dead Weight.
120 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 12th Feb. 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 19th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 196 tons of Dead Weight (Coals).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

Just published, the

EAST-INDIA REGISTER & ARMY LIST

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Sheet 69.—REWAH, part of MIRZAPUR,—is this day published.

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| 47. Himalaya Mountains. | 76. Gyltoreo, Kurnool, &c. |
| 48. Dehra Doon, Sirhind, and Upper Doon. | 77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c. |
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| 50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor. | 79. Salem, Trichinopoly. |
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| 59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions. | 89. Rewar, part of Mirzapore. |
| 60. Mysore Dominions. | 94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa. |
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At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on
Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1850,

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair,

The accounts for the ninth year of the Society's business ending the 30th
September, 1850, and the Report of the Auditors thereon, having been
read and duly received, the following Report of the Directors was also
read:—

REPORT.

"The Directors are happy to have it in their power to inform the
Shareholders, that the financial year ending the 30th September, 1850, has
furnished the most satisfactory results which they have yet had to lay
before the Shareholders, whether as regards the amount of new business
done, or the extent of losses incurred.

"During the year ending the 30th September, 1850, there have been
issued no fewer than 599 policies for assurances, amounting to
213,469l. 16s. 11d., and yielding an annual revenue, on the new policies
thus effected, of 9,163l. 13s. 7d.

"This exceeds the amount of business transacted by this office in any
former year, not only in the number of policies, and the sums assured by
those policies, but also in the yearly premiums payable upon them.

"The following table shows the results of the business transacted in each
year since the establishment of the Society:—

YEAR.	Number of New Policies issued in each Year.	Sums Assured by New Policies in each Year.	Annual Premiums payable on New Policies in each Year.
1842	130	£55,245 1 0	£1,882 13 7
1843	208	87,830 16 11	4,992 18 6
1844	197	80,415 8 6	4,120 4 3
1845	258	103,014 11 0	5,563 17 0
1846	199	83,700 14 5	4,985 8 5
1847	313	113,542 4 8	4,237 3 4
1848	412	124,458 17 9	4,980 2 8
1849	475	201,712 15 6	7,496 0 6
1850	599	213,469 16 11	9,163 13 7
Total.	2,761	£1,063,390 6 8	£47,422 1 6

"It is plain from this statement, that in the course of a very few years,
the Society has acquired a very large amount of business, equalled by few
of the Assurance Companies in the metropolis.

"The Directors wish to impress on the Shareholders the important fact
that this rapid acquisition of business is not owing to any accidental cause,
but has taken place uniformly throughout the whole field of the Society's
operations, showing clearly the confidence reposed in the Society by the
Public.

"It is also most gratifying to be able to report that the losses by deaths
during the past year have been less than in any preceding year since 1844;
from which it appears that, with the exception of the three first years of
the Society, when the number of policies in force was not one-fourth of the
present number, the mortality has been less than in any other.

"The Directors have only further to state, that the Members of the
Board going out of office by rotation are Edward Doubleday, Esq., and
Robert Bentley Todd, M.D.; and the Auditors also going out of office by
rotation are James Parker Deane, D.C.L., and Martial Lawrence Welch,
Esq., all of whom, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

"The Directors and Auditors retiring from office having been duly
re-elected without opposition, the usual votes of thanks were given."

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F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

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INTERESTING FACT.—The following singular and
authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation,
more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during
the last half century. Mr. A. Herrmann, of Queen Street, Soho, had been
quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the reco-
very of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to
try the effects of "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and after daily applying it for
about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored,
and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. The fact speaks too strongly for
itself to require comment.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

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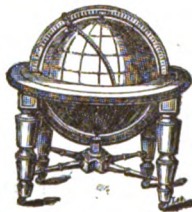
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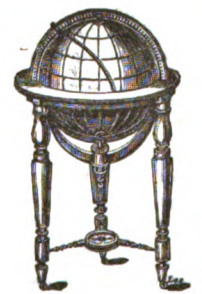
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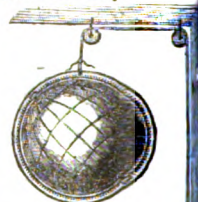


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The following are the objects to which the Agency is more particularly devoted:—

TO COMMISSION and Agency Business generally, whether intrusted to them by Civil or Military Officers of the Queen's or East-India Company's Services, or by Regiments, they give prompt and careful personal attention.

THE SUPERINTENDENCE of Outfits of every kind, securing Passages, shipping and insuring Baggage and Goods of every description, for all persons proceeding to India, or other part of the East, either by the Overland Route, via Marseilles or Southampton, or by the Sea Voyage.

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On personal application at our office, or on inquiry by letter, every information and assistance will be given to parties arriving from or intending to embark for India, China, and the Colonies, and constituents in England will have prompt attention paid to their wishes, and will find in the Reading-room the latest newspapers, as well as every information they may require on all topics relating to India.

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NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS, MIDSHIPMEN, CADETS, CIVILIANS, LADIES, &c., are outfitted as heretofore, at the CABIN-PASSENGER OUTFITTING Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 67, CORNHILL (the Emigration Outfitting being exclusively at No. 4, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN), LONDON, and each branch at ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL.

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IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE.

THE GREAT NUMBER OF NEW MEDICINES which have within the last few years been offered to the Public, would have prevented the Proprietor from submitting to their notice this valuable Extract, had not the fullest and most decided evidence of its superiority convinced him that, as far as he could, it was strictly a duty on his part to make it generally known. It is purely Vegetable, being extracted from CAMOMILE FLOWERS; hence, in all cases where the stomach does not rightly perform its office, it is at once the most harmless, pleasant, and efficacious assistant possible.

With the weak, the sickly, and the sedentary, the preventive art of Medicine must be an object worthy of particular attention. The

effect of a few doses will fully prove its efficacy; for whether the constitution is naturally bad, whether it has been seriously injured by severe attacks of illness, or by some inferior dilapidating cause, or whether it has been impaired by time or by neglect, the general effect is similar, and, consequently, the repairing and propping up of the system can only be accomplished by invigorating and bringing into proper action the digestive organs, thus preventing the general breaking up of the constitution. The Proprietor, from experience, confidently recommends an occasional dose of this valuable Medicine, being assured of the most happy result, and that the period of life may be extended many years by the use of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

The most certain Preserver of Health;

A MILD, YET SPEEDY, SAFE, AND EFFECTUAL AID IN CASES OF INDIGESTION, AND ALL STOMACH COMPLAINTS,

AND, AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE, A PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD & A SWEETENER OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter, for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right, we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations; amongst the most prominent are a want of, or an inordinate, appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heart-burn, or sickness; in some cases of depraved digestion there is a complete disinclination for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated period of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, great languidness, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear under great apprehension of some imaginary danger, will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves: yet the mind is exhilarated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearance of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are, violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, night-mare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as in a hundred cases of indigestion there will probably be something peculiar to each; but, be they what they may, they are all occasioned by the food becoming a burthen rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems,—nothing can more speedily or with more certainty effect so desirable an object than NORTON'S EXTRACT OF CAMOMILE FLOWERS. The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach; and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy cholice, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to their use has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers, and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of camomile flowers; and, when one or even two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is, that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water, which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy, the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water, merely for the purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine, must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking, this has been the case with camomile flowers,—a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and, when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health.

These PILLS are wholly CAMOMILE, prepared by a peculiar process, accidentally discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers is concentrated in four moderate-sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation, and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at any age, and under any circumstance, without danger or inconvenience; a person exposed

to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but, on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with, and strict observance of, the medicinal properties of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, it is only doing them justice to say, that they are really the most valuable of all Tonic Medicines. By the word tonic is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or, in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body which so quickly follows the use of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, their certain and speedy effects in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame is most convincing, that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

As NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice should be given respecting diet; though after all that has been written upon the subject, after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet, as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomeness, and are governed by the opinions of writers on diet, are uniformly to be found in a body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and of course that must best instruct us what food to take, and what to avoid: we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid, foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated, no harm need be dreaded by their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, eat and drink, always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite that the first process should be well performed; this consists in masticating or chewing the solid food, so as to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetables, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals, and never to eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure, and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself, only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach; that it does not possess the power which it ought to do; that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable to the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly. Let the dish be ever so delicious, ever so enticing a variety offered, the bottle ever so enchanting, never forget that temperance tends to preserve health, and that health is the soul of enjoyment. But should an impropriety be at any time committed, by which the stomach becomes overloaded or disordered, render it immediate aid by taking a dose of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, which will so promptly assist in carrying off the burden thus imposed upon it, that all will soon be right again.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked, their qualities are neither impaired by time nor injured by any change of climate whatever. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 13s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full directions. The large bottle contains the quantity of three small ones, or Pills equal to fourteen ounces of Camomile Flowers.

* * Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 7, Calthorpe Street, in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Printing-Office of Cox (Brothers) & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the County of Middlesex; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at No 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the said County.—Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1851.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE.

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Arbar*, with the mails, left Bombay on the 3rd of February, made Aden on the 11th, and arrived at Suez on the 18th. The mails were forwarded on to Alexandria, which port they left (per *Medusa*), on the 21st, and reached Malta on the 25th ult., whence they were conveyed (per *Medina*) to Marseilles, arriving on the 28th ult.

The *Haddington*, with the London Mail of January 24th, left Suez, February 8, for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAELS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 5.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Jan. 25 | Madras Jan. 27
Bombay Feb. 3.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay journals brought by this mail are almost entirely occupied with reports of dinners, speeches, and other proceedings in relation to Sir Charles Napier, who has kept alive the interest of the Indian community in his behalf down to the very moment of his departure from their shores. As we have devoted a very large portion of our present impression to a record of these extraordinary proceedings, we shall make no further observations upon them in this place, than that the speeches of Sir Charles, presuming them to be accurately reported, exhibit more than his usual eccentricity.

The Governor-General was on his way towards Peshawur, which he expected to reach on the 20th January. The inclemency of the weather had materially retarded his progress. He was not able to move until the 6th, since which time he had crossed the Chenab, visiting Sealkote and Goojrat, having ridden one day 50 miles. On reaching the left bank of the Chenab, the party found the bridge quite isolated, with a quarter of a mile of water at either end: the passage was effected in a small boat. As there is no bridge at Jhelum, it is believed that the passage of the river cannot be completed under from three to five days. His Lord-was last heard of at Rawul Pindee.

The head-quarters camp of the Commander-in-Chief had reached Agra on the 23rd January. His Excellency was not expected until the 27th, and after a halt of a week or two, he would probably commence his march northwards.

Maharajah Golab Sing had returned to Jumoo.

That fine corps, the Scinde horse, has again distinguished itself against the marauders on the frontier of Upper Scinde. It appears that, about the 20th December, a large number of Murree Caterans assembled in the Murrow Valley, to make a raid on the Rozan Muzzarees, but finding that a strong detachment of the Scinde horse had been sent to Shawullee, they abandoned their design, and the greater part returned to their villages. Some of the most daring or needy, however, unwilling to return empty-handed, carried off some camels from Boordeka. The native officer in command at the station of Kundkote, Jemadar Doorga Sing, hearing of this, on the morning of the 24th, started with a small party of Jacob's horse, consisting of a duffedar, 15 troopers, and 4 Belooch guides, and overtook the robbers at a place called Sunree. The robbers abandoned their booty, and fled. The gallant jemadar, however, was not content with recovering the camels, without punishing the marauders. His party had covered 30 miles without halting, many of the horses had fallen dead from over exertion, and two had been

ridden to death by the jemadar himself. He, however, mounted a third, and, with the few of his party who were still mounted, pursued the fugitives, and by the evening had got into the hills beyond Hyran, where he was encountered by a party of horse and a number of foot-men, his own party having by this time dwindled to two troopers and a Belooch guide, who earnestly advised the jemadar to return. He rejected this advice, and, with his two men, charged with the utmost fury. They were surrounded, dragged from their saddles, and speedily cut to pieces, having previously killed and wounded at least five times their number. The guide was also wounded, but managed to escape from the robbers. Other parties from the different posts around had been ordered out to join in the pursuit, but did not arrive in time to prevent the catastrophe. They, however, succoured the dismounted party, and brought them, as well as the wounded guide, back in safety. The unfortunate Jemadar Doorga Sing, who paid with his life the penalty of his rashness, was one of the most active and intelligent officers in the gallant corps to which he belonged. He had, before volunteering into Jacob's Horse, served nearly twenty years in the 2nd cavalry, and had always been distinguished for his gallant bearing as a soldier.

We mentioned in our last Summary that the Kookee chiefs, on the eastern frontier, had come in. It appears that they made their submission to Colonel Lester, and gave security for the peace of the southern frontier of Sylhet and Cachar.

It also appears that, since the Assam corps advanced into the Angami Nagas country, a party of those people made an incursion into northern Cachar, murdering three British subjects, and carrying away twenty-seven men, women, and children, as captives. It is supposed that a force will be sent against them under Colonel Lester. An order from Government had been received for the release of all the Munnipore Princes who were confined by order of the Superintendent of Cachar.

The intention heretofore entertained by General Whish, of visiting the eastern frontier, and ascertaining by personal inspection the state of the defences there, has been abandoned.

The affairs of the Nizam's state remain in the same unsatisfactory condition. Nothing had been done respecting the enforcement of the large claim of the Government on the Nizam's treasury; although there are rumours respecting a voluntary cession of his dominions for five or six years to a commission composed of Company's servants. The *Englishman's* correspondent at Hyderabad writes: "Though it is now nine days since the expiration of the time allowed to the Nizam to pay his debt, no money has been forthcoming; and the matter has not been agitated by the Resident further than by a note addressed to his Highness on the 5th, the substance of which was a suggestion that it was proper his Highness should pay the money." Meanwhile, there is no minister, and the Nizam secludes himself in his harem and indulges in strong drink. A body of 600 or 700 Rohillas, confined in the fort of Daroor, twenty-five miles from Mominabad, the headquarters of the cavalry division, had possessed themselves of it. The manner in which the seizure of this fort, one of the strongest in the Nizam's dominions, was effected, was as follows:—About noon, some sixty or seventy of

the guards had gone outside the fort to cook their dinners. Some of the prisoners, who managed to escape, set fire to the sepoys' houses, and in the confusion the whole secured their freedom. Four of the prisoners and six of the sepoys were slain in the *mélée*. The commander of the garrison was tortured till he ordered the troops to evacuate, leaving their arms behind them. The country round was laid under contribution: the idle troops, roaming the country unemployed, flocking to the post. The 2nd cavalry from Mominabad, two squadrons of the 4th from Goolburgah, a troop of the 5th from Aurungabad, three companies of the 4th Nizam's infantry from Hingolee, with a wing of the 5th, two 18-pounder guns, two 9-inch mortars, and a light field-battery, proceeded without delay for the scene of action. The 6th infantry were ordered from Bolarum, and by the 25th January there were expected to be some 2,000 men, with eight pieces of ordnance, before the fort, the whole commanded by Brigadier Beatson, a distinguished officer.

The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* states, that, in addition to the immense pecuniary claim of the British Government upon the Nizam, that potentate is indebted to two Parsee merchants thirty-five lacs of rupees, and that they have determined to lay their accounts before the Court of Directors, and subsequently before the House of Commons.

The weather in the Upper Provinces had been unusually rainy: there had been a very heavy fall of snow at Simla, Landour, and Mussoorie, which seems to have stopped all communication between these hills and the Dhoon: and as the residents had not laid in provisions of either food or fire, they were in a very unpleasant situation. In the Deyrah Dhoon the rain had been incessant day and night for some time, and the country was completely flooded.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Calcutta, and a more severe one at Burrisaul, on the 8th January; another was felt at Mooltan and Lahore, while the moon was under eclipse, on the 17th. On the 30th November an aerolite fell at Sulkea, near Bissunpore, about three o'clock in the afternoon. It was accompanied by an explosion like the discharge of ordnance, and buried itself four feet in the ground. On being extracted, it was found to measure three feet by one and a half in circumference. On the 8th January, a meteor of surpassing brilliancy was seen at Beerbhoom, about twenty minutes past nine in the morning, and full sunshine. It burst as it approached the earth, and a great block was seen to fall from its fragments towards the ground.

The trial of Jotee Persaud, the great contractor, was proceeding at Agra when the last advices left that city.

The affairs of the North-Western Bank remained *in statu quo*, but a statement of the leading facts has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who, it was expected, would take some decisive steps in the matter. Col. Ponsonby, chairman of the bank, had retired from the direction.

The preparatory work on the Bengal railway has been resumed, and no complaints are heard of opposition on one side, or of oppression on the other.

The line of electric telegraph betwixt Calcutta and the mouth of the river was still in progress. It has been completed more than half-way to Diamond Harbour, and some educated natives have been set to learn by practice the art of transmitting signals. The great difficulty will be in carrying the wire across the river at Diamond Harbour, so as

to secure it against rupture by vessels dropping up or down with an anchor on the ground.

The trade report at Calcutta is not very cheering. The money market was almost without precedent "tight." The Bank of Bengal had raised its rates of discount so high that 11 per cent. is its figure for the best mercantile bills. Exchange is quoted at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2¾d. for first class credits at six months' sight.

No later intelligence has been received from China than was contained in our last issue.

The city of Rangoon, the maritime capital of the Burmese empire, has been entirely destroyed by fire, the losses being estimated at 300,000l.

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, which is given under its appropriate head, inspires some fear of a frontier war.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Col. Henry Cock, Beng. army, at Hopton Hall, near Lowestoff, Feb. 17; Lieut. H. E. Young, 8th L.C. at Ferozepore, Jan. 12; Ens. W. C. Parsons, 5th N.I. at Loodiana, Jan. 4.

MADRAS.—Capt. H. Howard, 33rd N.I. at Mhow, Jan. 10.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. L. Turquand, 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgaum, Jan. 16; Ens. Ellis, at Belgaum, Jan. 20.

BENGAL.

THE TURTON SUFFERERS.

The Draft Act, "For Relief of certain Sufferers by the Insolvency of Sir Thomas Turton, Baronet," recites the Act of Parliament, 40 Geo. 3, under which Sir T. Turton, as registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, was empowered to administer to the estates of all British subjects dying intestate within the presidency of Fort William, in default of any claim on behalf of any next of kin or creditor; that, on the 25th February, 1848, he resigned the office of registrar, then being insolvent, and unable to pay several large sums of money due to the owners of sundry estates, to which he had administered or had assumed to administer under the power vested in him by the said Act, and also other sums of money due to the owners of sundry estates of which he had taken charge as such registrar, although, on account of the small value thereof, or otherwise, no letters of administration of the last-mentioned estates were granted to him, and also other sums of money belonging either to suitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other persons for whose benefit a trust was created in the said Sir Thomas, by reason of his holding the office of registrar of the said Court, on its ecclesiastical, equity, and admiralty sides, or as curator under Act XIX. 1841, or as official trustee under Act XVII. 1843; and whereas, in order to know the deficiency of the said Sir Thomas, in respect of the said several particulars of charge, certain commissioners were appointed on the 8th March, 1848, to inquire and report thereon to the Court; and whereas the said commissioners made their report to the Court the 25th January, 1849, and now filed of record in the said Court, whereby they reported fully on the several matters committed to them, setting forth the names and titles of the several estates, suitors, and other persons, to whom, upon the account taken by them, money or securities for money appeared to be due by the said Sir Thomas; and whereas it is deemed expedient that the said sufferers by the insolvency of the said Sir Thomas be reimbursed their several losses out of the accumulated produce of certain unclaimed estates, now in the custody and management of the administrator-general, due provision being made for securing the interests of the rightful claimants thereunto, if any shall hereafter appear: it is enacted as follows:—

I. The net proceeds of all estates to which the registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court has administered, in right or under colour of his office, under the said Act of Parliament, and which were in the custody or control of the said registrar, ready to be distributed, at any time before the 1st of January, 1836, and have been since that time unclaimed and now continue unclaimed in the custody or control of the administrator-general in Bengal, in right of his office under Act VII. 1849, and also from time

to time the net proceeds of all estates to which the said registrar or the said administrator-general, under the said Act VII. 1849, has administered, or to which the said administrator-general shall hereafter administer, and which shall have continued for fifteen years in his custody or control unclaimed by any person entitled thereunto, shall be transferred and paid, as the same respectively accrue, to the sub-treasurer of the East-India Company at Fort William, in Bengal, and be carried to the account and credit of the East-India Company, for the general purposes of government.

II. If any claim shall be hereafter made to any part of the net proceeds of any estate so transferred and paid to the account and credit of the East-India Company, and established to the satisfaction of the administrator-general and accountant to the Government of Bengal for the time being, the said accountant shall direct the sub-treasurer to repay, and the sub-treasurer shall thereupon repay, the principal sum so paid or represented by the securities so transferred, or so much thereof as shall appear to be due to the claimant, out of the moneys of the East-India Company in his custody.

III. The accountant to the Government of Bengal is authorized and required from time to time to direct the sub-treasurer to pay, and the sub-treasurer shall thereupon pay, out of the moneys of the East-India Company in his custody, such sums as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge to such persons as shall appear to be entitled thereunto, as the lawful representatives of the intestates named in the schedules (A), (B), (C), (D), annexed to the said report, and also to the suitors and other persons entitled to the equity deposits and trust moneys in the suits and under the trusts named in the schedules (E) and (F), annexed to the said report, and other deposits and trust moneys (if any) paid or entrusted to the said Sir Thomas by order of the said Court, and to the net proceeds of the estate of Ramnarain Coondoo, of which the said Sir Thomas was curator, under Act XIX. 1841, the several principal sums of money which, upon the final adjustment of the accounts of their several claims and estates, shall appear to have been due to them respectively from the said Sir Thomas on the 25th of February, 1818, and to be then still due and unsatisfied; and also the balance due by the said Sir Thomas to Government in respect of court fees received by him as registrar of the said Court, but not accounted for by him to Government.

REFINED SYSTEM OF FORGERY.

A case of much public interest is undergoing judicial investigation at Agra. For a long time past there have resided in Agra two of the most notorious forgers in Upper India, named Koondun Lall and Mootee Lall (brothers), inhabitants of Muttra. These men maintained a regular forging establishment, having numerous dependants, to act the witness, collect information, do the go between, &c. They were the terror of the country. They had been arrested six or seven times, tried, and one of them committed and sentenced to five years in the Muttra district, but released by the Sudder. The Punjab chieftain, Rajah Lall Singh, who resides now as a pensioner of the British Government, at Agra, under surveillance of the magistrate, when he first arrived, deposited Rs. 40,000 in cash with a young spendthrift banker, named Punna Lall. But afterwards, hearing a bad character of him, he withdrew the money, and executed a sealed acquittance. Punna Lall, some time after, employed these two forgers to forge a bond on the part of the rajah in favour of himself (Punna Lall) for Rs. 45,000; which was done, the stamp being bought in the name of a servant of the rajah. The bond was delivered to Punna Lall, and the forgers received their hire. But subsequently they thought they might get some money from the rajah by this means themselves. They, therefore, conveyed to him information that such a document had been executed, and confirmed the information by referring him to the collector's office, where sure enough he found that a 64-rupee stamp had been bought in his servant's name. Accordingly, he willingly listened to the offer to recover the forged deed by a heavy payment. After much negotiation, it was settled that a sum of money should be paid and the bond restored; but meanwhile the rajah had been in communication with the magistrate, and it was arranged in concert that a police officer should accompany the rajah's people to receive the deed. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the day, a clever policeman was sent to the rajah, who disguised him as a Sikh, and sent him with his people and two bags of money. The money was produced and the deeds, forged bond and receipt, delivered, and the forgers arrested in the act! On examination it appeared that the deed seized, which was also on a 64-rupee stamp, was not the *real* forgery for which Punna Lall paid, but a *second* forgery to the same effect, the endorsement of the sale of the stamp having been

washed out and altered in name and date to agree with that of the first stamp purchased for Punna Lall. The case is one of great importance. These forgers have forged not only private documents, but, during our wars, have forged pretended communications (treasonable) from native chiefs, whom they desired to injure, and had them intercepted. The native community is looking for the result with no small interest. Punna Lall has also been committed; unfortunately, however, an interval was allowed to elapse between the arrest of Koondun and Mootee and the seizure of the papers of Punna Lall, during which it is supposed the first original forgery was with many like papers destroyed, the forgers having been arrested at 8 p.m., and Punna Lall's papers seized only at 10 a.m. next day. All his books, however, are shown to be fabricated, so that it is probable he will not escape wholly.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 25.

REVENUES OF BENGAL.

The Comparative Register, which is published annually by order of the Deputy-Governor, gives us a very gratifying exhibition of financial prosperity. While the journals in London are proclaiming to the world that the finances of this empire are rapidly approaching the verge of bankruptcy, the plain and authentic statements drawn up from the public records by the accountant to the Government of Bengal, and on which the fullest reliance can be placed, at once allay all the apprehensions with which the editors of those papers have filled the public mind. They have dwelt with peculiar emphasis on the alarming diminution of the resources of the provinces of Bengal and Behar, which are the most productive portions of the British empire in India. It is precisely these representations which the present schedule most effectually refutes, as the following statement will demonstrate:—The gross revenues of these provinces were, in the year 1847-48, Rs. 9,43,36,992; in the year 1848-49, Rs. 9,81,78,370; in the year 1849-50, Rs. 10,72,65,478. In the past year the revenue exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 90,87,108; at the same time, the amount of charges was reduced to the extent of Rs. 13,95,629, and a comparison of the two years 1848-49 and 1849-50, therefore, exhibits an improvement of actual income in the past official year of Rs. 1,04,82,737—more than one million sterling. The gloomy vaticinations of the London press are thus at once disproved, when brought to the test of facts and figures. As yet our resources at this Presidency are unimpaired; and, what is more, they show a steady and progressive improvement. We confine ourselves to a brief notice of the most prominent items in which the difference between the two years is apparent. The Nizamut stipends exhibit a sudden diminution of nearly five lacs of rupees. The land revenue stands much the same as it did; there is a trifling increase both of income and of charges, but the difference between the two periods does not exceed a lac of rupees. The abkaree, or duty on spirituous liquors, exhibits an improvement of somewhat more than a lac of rupees in the year, the whole of which, however, will probably be lost by abolishing the commissionerships and placing the administration of this revenue under the collector, who, according to a late circular order of the Board, appears already to have no fewer than thirty-six different departments of duty under him. We shall then find the revenue decrease, in exact proportion as drunkenness increases. In the customs, we have precisely the same expenditure, but an increase of receipts of not less than 13 lacs of rupees. The revenue from the salt manufactured in the country has not recovered the shock it received between two and three years ago; the receipts are stationary, but the expenditure during the last year has been reduced to the extent of two lacs of rupees. The Marine receipts are a trifle less, but the expenditure has been diminished more than three lacs of rupees. The great difference of the year, however, is to be found in the article of opium. The net profit in 1848-49 was Rs. 1,95,69,000; in the past year, Rs. 2,79,29,000; the whole of which will vanish, if ever the cabinet of Peking should unfortunately take to the study of the political economists, and legalize the cultivation of the drug.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.—A committee has been appointed to sit at Simlah, to draw up a new code of regulations for the government of the Bengal army. The officers appointed are Lieut.-col. H. Lawrence, 44th N.I., Lieut. R. M. Paton, Adjutant of the 6th Battalion of Artillery, and Lieut. E. B. Johnson, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Sirhind division. These officers are to assemble at the office of the Adjutant-General, who will grant the use of all the documents in his possession to the committee, and in communication with whom the work will be conducted.

EMPLOYEES IN THE PUNJAB.—We remarked the other day the growing disproportion between the number of civil and military officers employed in the Punjab. The annexed table will show the relative strength of the services, and also the total number of officers employed for the government of the country:—

Commissioned Officers.

	Civil.	Mily.	Total.
Board of Administration ...	3	2	5
Commissioners, &c. ...	7	1	8
Depty. Commissioners ...	10	15	25
Asst. Commissioners ...	16	18	34
Settlement officers ...	4	0	4
Assistant do. ...	2	0	2
Unposted officers ...	6	0	6
	48	36	84

Uncovenanted Officers.

Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	1
Asst. Commissioners ...	...	...	2
Extra assistants:—			
Europeans ...	...	14	
Natives ...	...	25	39
Grand total			126

—*Lahore Chron.* Jan. 8.

LIEUT. COL. DAVIDSON.—Most of our readers are acquainted with the circumstances that led to the removal, by order from the Court of Directors, of Lieut.-Col. Davidson, of the Bengal Engineers. Papers discovered amongst those of a deceased officer, also of the engineers, have induced a revision at home of the whole question, connected with the extreme measure resorted to; the result will be as public a justification, short of restoration to the service, as the conspiracy that ruined the gallant officer is said to have been foul.—*Ibid.* Jan. 15.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has felt the effect of the demand for money, which has been produced by the revival of trade, and the drains from the sister presidencies, and has raised its rates of discount 2 per cent. The last half-yearly dividend on the shares of the Bank has been declared at the rate of Rs. 10½ per cent. per annum, the highest dividend that has been given for some years.

THE CROPS.—Letters from all quarters in the Upper Provinces report very favourably of the state of the crops. The late rains have been so general and so copious that it is said the rubber crop will be enormous.—*Delhi Gaz.* Jan. 25.

LAHORE.—Sir Henry Lawrence was expected to arrive about the 23rd or 24th. Meean Bichutter Sing, the son of Meean Lall Sing, and Meean Pear Sing, the son of Meean Pirthee Sing, had arrived. It is said that these chiefs were under surveillance at Cashmere, having been suspected of some underhand work. They had been to the camp of the Governor-General for the purpose of having the matter investigated, but were ordered to Lahore, there to await the arrival of Sir Henry Lawrence. Nawab Sheik Emmaumooden Khan, having received information of a plot against his life, planned by a female he married when ruler of Cashmere, complained to Major Macgregor, who ordered the brothers of the woman to be disarmed, and the woman, after being deprived of her valuables, is to be divorced. Great preparations are said to be making the approaching marriage of Jemmadar Khoosheal Sing's son. Rajah Tej Sing has already commenced distributing the fruits and sweetmeats.—*Delhi Gaz.* Jan. 25.

MR. HUNTER, late of the 24th reg. N.I., died some days back at Benares. This unfortunate young man, who was dismissed by a court-martial, was, shortly after his dismissal, found weltering in his blood outside the fort at Chunar, a deep sword cut, inflicted by some unknown hand, having rendered him insensible, and ultimately caused his death. The skull was fractured, and an abscess had formed beneath the injury, which communicated with the brain. His funeral was attended by Mr. Reed, the Commissioner, who expresses himself determined to have the assassins found out and punished as they deserve. It is pretty well known at Chunar who were the instigators of the murder, and even the murderers themselves have been named, two scoundrels who are known to be ready to perpetrate any crime. Enormous bribes, it is said, have been lavished to conceal the evidence; one party alone being reported to have received Rs. 500. The nearest magistrate lives at Mirzapore. Had an intelligent officer been on the spot where the outrage was committed, there would have been little difficulty in discovering the perpetrators. It certainly appears desirable that an officer with the powers of a magistrate should be placed at Chunar. Government has sanctioned the offer of five hundred rupees reward for the apprehension of any of the parties concerned in the murder.—*Ibid.*

MR. A. BLANEY.—We regret to record the death, in the neighbourhood of Batala, under very painful circumstances, of Mr. A. Blaney, an assistant revenue surveyor, which occurred on the 15th January. It appears that about 10 p.m. on the night of the day before, Mr. Blaney ordered his servants to bring his hooka, let down the purdas, and leave his tent. About an hour after, the camp was aroused by cries proceeding from the tent of Mr. Blaney, who, on an entry being effected, was found enveloped in flames. The fire was extinguished with difficulty, and it was found, on examination, that a cotton ruzia and the clothes he had on him, had all been destroyed, and his back severely scorched from the hips upwards. After examination, the unfortunate man lay down again. Soon after the sub-assistant surgeon, named Purmesur Das, arrived, and finding that Mr. Blaney was asleep, left the tent without further examining the injuries which, he was told, had been caused by the accident. Mr. Blaney awoke in the course of the night, sensible, to judge from his then remarks, but was found dead in the morning. It was well known that he was in the habit of drinking to excess, and of procuring country spirits, when brandy was not to be had; it is believed that he was in a state of intoxication when he called for his hooka, a spark from which, no doubt falling accidentally on his ruzia, it smouldered until the flames burst out.—*Lahore Chron.*, Jan. 22.

THE SIKH PRISONERS.—We have little local news. On the 17th, the three Sikh chief, Shere Sing, Outan Sing, and Chutter Sing arrived here under a strong guard, and were safely lodged in Fort William on the following day. It is said that they will be sent with their countryman, Dewan Moolraj, to Singapore. The Government has lately passed an Act of the legislature, authorizing itself to detain state prisoners. It would be well if some independent member of the House of Commons would move for a return of such persons, with the reasons for their detention.—*Englishman*, Jan. 23.

THE POST-OFFICE COMMISSIONERS are assembling here. Those of Madras and Bengal are already on the spot, and their colleague from Bombay is expected shortly. It is extensively believed, and very generally hoped, that they are prepared to recommend an universal half-anna postage for letters, and a one anna postage for newspapers.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 23.

CAPT. JOHNSTON, controller of government steamers, is about to retire on account of ill health, after 25 years' service.

ASSAM TEAS.—At the general meeting of the Assam Company, on the 17th January, the report of the directors of the operations in Assam for the past year, stated the net produce of the season to be as follows:—

		lbs.
Southern division	...	2,25,000
Northern division	...	12,000
Total	...	2,37,000

Being again an advance on the previous season of 21,000 lbs. of tea. Besides this excess in the quantity manufactured and so promptly sorted and packed, 86 poorahs (upwards of 100 acres) of jungle lands were cleared, sown, and cultivated. All of which, with other extraordinary works, were accomplished also without any material increase to the expenditure.

THE SIKH PRISONERS.—The *Hurkaru* says that the Sikh prisoners now confined at Allahabad are to be immediately sent down to the presidency, and subsequently despatched to Singapore. That settlement is also the final destination of the ex-Dewan of Mooltan. The order is said to have emanated from the Court of Directors, and we are glad to find that Lord Dalhousie had no part in a measure which is so severe and unnecessary an aggravation of the punishment inflicted on the sirdars. The sentence, moreover, as regards Chutter and Shere Singh, is opposed to English views, both of justice and humanity. If the sirdars are to be punished as rebels, they ought to be tried, as Moolraj was; and if they are state-prisoners, the Court has no right to sentence them to transportation.—*Friend of India*.

SIRDAR HEERA SING.—Intelligence has been received by the Lahore authorities of the death, at Cawnpore (we have not heard the date), of Sirdar Heera Sing, the only surviving brother of the Maharanee Chund Kowur. Had his morals not been so low, and his talents at par, he might have attained distinction at the Lahore durbar during the troublous times of the Sikh state, considering the opportunities that were afforded him. As it was, he was looked upon, even by his sister, in the plenitude of her power, as a drunken sot, not to be intrusted with any affairs of importance. He was, we believe, in the receipt of Rs. 1,000 per mensem; a portion of which will be allowed to the widow, who was with him at the time of his decease. We do not believe he has left any children.—*Lahore Chron.*, Dec. 28.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE FEMALES.—The *Bhaskur* informs his readers that, as many educated native females read his paper, it is advisable to provide them with literature of a more miscellaneous character than that which generally appears in his columns. He has, therefore, commenced the translation of the "Infant Readings" published by the Brothers Chambers.

[CAPT. SPENS, of the Engineers, was tried on January 16, for manslaughter, in the Supreme Court, and a verdict of acquittal returned. Immediately on becoming acquainted with the issue of the trial, Government ordered the military board to reinstate that officer in his appointment as executive officer in the Midnapore or Culmahole Division.

MILITARY ON DITS.—H.M. 14th Dragoons, en route to Meerut, were expected to arrive at Jullundur about the 23d January, Loodiana the 26th, Umballa the 4th of February, Saharunpore the 9th, and Meerut about the 14th. The 1st Punjab Cavalry march about the 21st January, from Peshawar for Kohat, which is to be their future station. A general move of the Irregular Force has, it is said, been sanctioned. There is likely to be some change shortly in the 7th Cavalry, consequent on the promotion of Major Philipps on the reported retirement of Lieut.-Col. Taylor. Capt. Colyear will, it is said, accept the bonus in February, and Lieut. Robinson will go early in the year. —There is every probability of Brigadier Tennant, commanding the station of Lahore, proceeding to Umballa to take the place of Brigadier Monteath, C.B., in lieu of Major-General Battine, about to enter on his tour of divisional command.—Brigadier Hewitt, recently appointed to the brigade staff, will succeed Brigadier Tennant at Lahore.—The 4th Light Cavalry (Lancers) and the 6th Irregular Cavalry (the head quarters) had returned to Sealkote.—It is understood the whole of the artillery now at Sealkote will remain there, as the one barrack, which is nearly finished, will be sufficient to hold all the men of Capt. Baldwin's troops, and of Capt. Dalmain's battery.—The 66th, or Goorka Regiment, under command of Major Browne, reached Wuzeraabad, on the 20th ult., en route to Peshawar.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SIR C. NAPIER'S FAREWELL ORDER.

Camp Gorounda, Jan. 4, 1851.—The Commander-in-Chief feels that he cannot confer a more substantial benefit at this moment, upon the collective armies of India—especially upon that portion of them which must always comprise a most important and interesting branch of the United Service;—the body of its junior officers,—than by holding up to their enduring and perpetually respected remembrance, the valuable counsel tendered to the army at large in the parting General Order of his predecessor in the command, dated the 15th inst. The Commander-in-Chief is well aware that advice tendered so earnestly and so forcibly, and with such manifest solicitude for the welfare of all, especially of those to whom it is pointedly addressed, could not fail to command for itself a more than ordinary share of attention and subscription, independent of any effort of his own to enforce the efficacy of the appeal: but he is anxious not to leave unattempted any means that can by possibility avail for averting the mischief that may be impending in some quarters, or for timely arresting, even in one individual instance, the progress towards courses so distressing in their consequences, to those whose duty it is to adjudge the award, while calamitous in the extreme to those at whom the judgment of necessity strikes, all so vividly and instructively set forth in the general order now adverted to; demonstrative also of the only course open for those in authority, from the Commander-in-Chief down to officers in regimental and even in lower command, unflinchingly to hold by if they would support the fair fame of the army, in peace as well as in war, and of the general respectability of the military society in India.

(Signed) W. GOMM, General.

POSTS OF NOORPORE AND KANGRA.

Simla, Jan. 6.—With reference to General Orders of the 24th Dec., 1849, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Governor General, is pleased to re-transfer the posts of Noorpore and Kangra from the Punjab division to the Jullunder field-force command.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. to offic. sud. ameen, Jan. 21.
 ALLEN, W. J. offic. mag. &c. at Balasore, made over ch. of treas. to R. Alexander, Jan. 11.
 BAYLEY, H. V. supt. of stamps and stationery, to be *ex officio* dep. sec. to board of revenue, Jan. 2.
 BEADON, C. to be jun. sec. to board of revenue, Jan. 2.

BIDWELL, A. C. to office. as jun. sec. to board of revenue dur. abs. of Beadon, Jan. 2.
 BUCKLAND, C. T. rec. ch. of coll. of Hooghly front. fr. Trevor.
 BULLER, F. P. to office. as agent to the lieut. governor of Furruckabad, dur. C. Allen's abs.
 BURY, C. made over ch. of office of salt agent and supt. of Tumlook salt chokies to J. V. Forbes, Jan. 4.
 CARDEW, F. civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly, rec. ch. of office.
 CHAPMAN, C. to office. as coll. of Jessore dur. abs. of Russell.
 COCKBURN, F. J. rec. ch. of sub. div. of Barh in Patna, fr. W. M. Beaufort, Jan. 9.
 COOPER, F. H. to office. as coll. of Tirhoot dur. abs. of Kemp, Jan. 4.
 CRAWFORD, J. H. agent to Gov. Gen. S.W. frontier, rejoined his station, Jan. 17.
 CURRIE, E. to be a mem. of board of revenue for lower provinces of pres. of Fort William, Jan. 2.
 DALRYMPLE, J. W. under sec. to govt. resu. ch. of duties, Jan. 4.
 DAVIS, S. F. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, to exercise spec. powers.
 DRUMMOND, F. B. offic. mag. of East Burdwan, rec. ch. of office.
 EDMONSTONE, G. ret. to duty to be attach. to the N.W. provinces, Jan. 8.
 ELLIS, W. J. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Pubna.
 FARQUHARSON, R. N. ret. to duty, to be attached to the Bengal div. of the pres. of Fort William, Jan. 8.
 FARQUHARSON, R. N. to office. as civ. and sess. jud. of West Burdwan, v. Garstin, Jan. 10.
 HAMILTON, H. C. to office. as salt ag. of Tumlook, dur. abs. of Bury, Jan. 9.
 HARRIS, R. P. off. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, rec. ch. of off. fr. Rose, Jan. 2.
 HARVEY, J. J. to office. as sub-treas. v. Udry, fr. Feb. 8.
 HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. jud. of Sarun, made ov. ch. of current du. of his off. civ. and sess. judge of Sarun, res. ch. of office, Jan. 11.
 JACKSON, E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, made over ch. of office to H. Pratt, Jan. 2.
 JUDGE, G. S. to office. as clerk to Court of Small Causes at Calcutta, v. King, Jan. 10.
 LAUTOUR, E. offic. coll. of Chittagong, made over ch. of treas. to F. C. Fowle, prep. to proc. to interior, Jan. 14.
 LOCH, T. C. offic. mag. of Moorsshedabad, rec. ch. of office fr. P. Taylor, Jan. 2.
 MADOCKS, H. R. made over ch. of sub. div. of Buhara, in Tirhoot, to T. C. Trotter, prep. to proc. to the Punjab, Jan. 4.
 MONEY, W. J. H. civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge, ret. to duty, Jan. 4.
 MONEY, R. to office. as mag. and coll. of Benares dur. abs. of Shank.
 PAXTON, G. A. assum. ch. of sub. div. of Serajgunge, Dec. 28.
 PIGOU, A. mag. of East Burdwan, made over ch. of office to Hon. E. Drummond.
 RADCLIFFE, E. F. off. dep. coll. of Noakolly, made over ch. to dep. coll. Jan. 10; resu. ch. of treas. Jan. 19.
 RAVENSHAW, T. E. ret. to duty, Dec. 22.
 READ, F. E. coll. of Backergunge, made over ch. of treas. to T. E. Ravenshaw, to proc. on district du. Jan. 21.
 REID, H. M. off. dep. coll. of Furreedpoor, res. ch. of treas. fr. Costley, Dec. 11.
 REID, A. to office. as comm. of Abkarree for Calcutta div. dur. abs. of Palmer.
 RICHARDSON, R. J. to act as coll. of Shahabad dur. abs. of Travers, Jan. 8.
 ROSS, A. to off. as mag. and coll. of Ghazeepoor, dur. abs. of French.
 RUSSELL, C. D. to office. as coll. of Purneah, dur. abs. of Battye.
 TRAVERS, W. coll. of Shahabad, reassumed ch. of collect. Jan. 2.
 WARD, J. R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, joined his station, Jan. 8.
 WOOD, W. to be an ex. asst. in the Punjab, and to the ch. of treas. at Dehra Ghazee Khan, fr. Jan. 1.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of duties to prin. sudder ameen, prep. to proc. to Bograh, on duty.
 YOUNG, A. R. to office. as superint. of Bhaugulpore surv. v. Shore, vested with full powers of a collector in districts, Jan. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, G. furl. to England, on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, C. H. leave cancelled.
 CLARKE, J. S. 15 days.
 DALRYMPLE, J. W. leave cancelled.
 DAVIS, S. F. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.
 ELLIOTT, W. H. leave can. fr. Dec. 2.
 FOWLE, F. C. 1 mo.
 GLOVER, F. A. B. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
 GRANT, J. 15 days.
 HEYLAND, A. C. 1 mo. prep. to resign.
 JACKSON, J. 3 mo. on m. c. in ext.
 JACKSON, W. B. 1 mo.
 KEMP, F. B. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 25.
 MARTIN, S. N. 1 mo.
 MELVILL, P. sec. to bd. of admin. of the Punjab, 15 days.

POWER, J. 1 mo.
 RAIKER, G. D. 15 days.
 RAVENSHAW, T. E. leave can. fr. Dec. 22.
 SCOTT, H. 4 mos. prep. to Europe, on m. c.
 SHANK, A. 2 mo.
 SHORE, R. N. to Europe.
 STEER, C. leave cancelled.
 TOTTENHAM, C. 1 mo.
 TRAVERS, W. coll. of Shahabad, 1 mo.
 TRENCH, P. C. 1 mo.
 TROTTER, W. T. 1 mo.
 UDRY, G. 1 mo. prep. to resign.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FISHER, Rev. F. ret. to duty, and pl. at disp. of the govt. of Bengal, Jan. 10; to be chaplain of Midnapore, Jan. 16.
 GARSTIN, Rev. A. leave 1 mo.
 JAY, Rev. W. J. asst. chapl. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W.P.
 MARRIOTT, Rev. G. W. chapl. of Allahabad, pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal; to be chaplain of Dinapore, Jan. 16.
 ROTTEN, Rev. J. E. W. returned to duty, Jan. 4; pl. at disp. of the Hon. the Dep. Gov. of Bengal, Jan. 9; to be chaplain of Akyab and Kyouk Phyo, Jan. 16.
 SHEPHERD, Rev. H. R. 2 mo. on m. c. in ext.
 WINCHESTER, Rev. W. furl. to Europe.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. R. W. 70th N.I. app. act. detach. staff to a treas. party pro. to Loodianah, under Brev. maj. Scott, Jan. 7.
 ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. art. to continue to do duty with 4th comp. 3rd batt. until arrival of Lieut. Brougham.
 BACON, Ens. F. K. 22nd N.I. to be interp. and qu. mr. Jan. 7.
 BAKER, Brev. maj. W. E. engs. to be maj. fr. Jan. 15, in suc. to Graham, retired.
 BASEVI, Ens. G. H. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 BATTINE, Brig. W. art. app. to divisional staff of the army, v. Sir W. R. Gilbert, Dec. 30.
 BATTINE, Maj. gen. W. div. staff, posted to Punjab div. v. Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, Jan. 7.
 BEADLE, Lieut. James P. engs. 1st asst. sec. military board, to offic. as sec. v. Capt. E. W. S. Scott, res. Jan. 1.
 BEYNON, Ens. W. H. to con. to act as adj. to Kotah contingent.
 BOILEAU, Ens. L. A. to do duty with 54th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 BOURCHIER, Lieut. G. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 4.
 BRODIE, Capt. T. prin. asst. to commiss. of Assam at Seebasagar, resu. ch. of off. Dec. 23.
 BROWNE, Lieut. S. J. 46th N.I. to be com. of 2nd Punjab cav. v. Brev. maj. D. C. Keiller, dec. Jan. 8.
 BUCKLEY, Col. F. 14th N.I. app. to brig. at v. Battine, Dec. 30.
 BUCKLEY, Brig. E. posted to Umballah, v. Battine and Monteth.
 BUCKLEY, Ens. F. A. to do duty with 54th N.I. at Barrackpore, posted to 37th N.I. at Jhelum.
 BUIST, Ens. D. S. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 BURLTON, 2nd Lieut. P. H. C. fr. 2nd Eur. fus. to 67th N.I. at Dinapore.
 BURN, Maj. H. P. to office. as sec. to bd. of admin. of the Punjab dur. abs. of Melvill, Dec. 30.
 BUTLER, Capt. J. prin. asst. to commiss. of Assam, at Nowgong, res. ch. of off. and treas. of collectorate, Jan. 7.
 BUTT, 2nd Lieut. F. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CARTER, Brev. capt. J. W. 54th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 5th N.I. Sindiah cont. v. Fraser, Jan. 8.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Maj. N. B. 16th N.I. to be com. of Punjab pol.
 COKE, Capt. J. 10th N.I. to office. as dep. com. in Kohat, Jan. 8.
 COMYN, Ens. A. De Courcy, fr. 30th to 6th N.I. at Agra.
 CREIGHTON, Ens. R. 55th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 4.
 CRIPPS, Lieut. J. M. to act as asst. to superint. of the hill states and jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Simlah, v. Forsyth, Dec. 30.
 CUMBERLAND, Capt. W. inv. estab. ret. to duty, Jan. 4.
 CUNNINGHAM, Brev. maj. A. engs. to be capt. fr. Jan. 15, in suc. to Graham, ret.
 CURTIS, Lieut. J. C. 2nd in com. 6th irr. cav. to office. as adj. in add. to pres. duty, till arr. of Hankin, Jan. 7.
 CURTIS, Capt. J. G. W. 37th N.I. perm. to ret. fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of a capt. fr. Dec. 8.
 DELAMAIN, Lieut. J. W. 56th N.I. app. to do duty with regt. of Khelat-i-Ghilzie can.
 DENNYS, Lieut. J. B. 38th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Kotah conting. v. Bush resigned, Jan. 8.
 DICKENS, Lieut. C. H. art. to act as 2nd asst. sec. mil. board.
 DODGSON, Capt. D. S. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 4.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 54th N.I. v. St. George.
 EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S. 20th N.I. to be adj. v. Taylor, res. Jan. 1.
 EDGELL, Lieut. R. J. 53rd N.I. to be capt. Punjab pol. Jan. 8.
 EDMONSTONE, Capt. F. N. 4th L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 4.
 EDWARDS, Lieut. T. 49th N.I. to be adj. of inf. Malwa conting.
 ELDRIDGE, Riding mr. J. posted to 7th L.C. at Peshawur.
 FAGAN, Capt. G. H. engs. to office. as executive eng. of Hidgellee div. dept. of public works, to join.
 FERRIS, Lieut. W. S. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1. in succ. to Capt. J. H. Ferris, transf. to inv. est.

FERRIS, Capt. J. H. 12th N.I. transf. to inv. estab.
 FISHER, Ens. H. S. V. posted to 30th N.I. at Allyghur.
 FITZGERALD, Capt. G. F. C. com. 1st co. art. and commiss. of ord. to com. Hingolee div. v. Johnston, Dec. 28.
 FITZGERALD, Ens. J. H. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, 1850, in suc. to Robinson, prom.
 FORD, Lieut. C. W. 42nd N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 4.
 FORTESCUE, Ens. F. R. N. 73rd N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its abs. fr. head qrs. on escort duty.
 FYTCHE, Lieut. A. 70th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HAMMOND, Lieut. H. Beng. art. to com. a fd. battery of Punjab irr. force, Jan. 8.
 HARRIS, Lieut. J. C. engs. to be exc. eng. of the 6th div. of the grand trunk road, Dec. 21.
 HARWARD, 2nd Lieut. T. N. art. passed colloq. exam.
 HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd ens. Bengal fus. to be 2nd in com. 4th Punjab inf. v. Lieut. F. B. T. Reid, Jan. 8.
 HAY, Lieut. W. Bengal art. to com. a field battery of Punjab irr. force, Jan. 8.
 HEARSEY, Ens. John, posted to 38th L.I. at Barrackpore as 4th ens.
 HEWITT, Brig. W. H. brigade staff, posted to Mooltan, Jan. 7.
 HORSFORD, Ens. E. O'Brien, fr. 37th to 46th N. I. at Loodianah.
 HUNTER, Lieut. A. 25th N. I. returned to duty.
 HUTCHINSON, 2nd Lieut. G. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 15, in suc. to Graham, ret.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. R. E. 13th N.I. to be dep. Bheel ag. Jan. 2.
 IMPEY, Lieut. H. B. 70th N. I. ret. to duty Jan. 4.
 JOHNSTON, Brig. J. com. Hingolee div. to com. Ellichpore div. dur. abs. of Mackenzie, Dec. 28.
 KEER, Ens. J. 60th N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Stansbury on leave.
 LANE, Lieut. H. 5th L.C. to be adj. resu. his app. of interp. and qr. mr.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. G. St. P. rec. ch. of Meywar pol. ag. fr. Showers, Dec. 28.
 L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. fr. 22nd N.I. to 38th L.I. at Barrackpore, Jan. 7.
 LLOYD, Brig. G. W. A. transf. fr. Mooltan to Agra, v. A. Dick.
 LOCH, Corn. H. B. 3rd L.C. ret. to du. Jan. 4.
 LUMSDEN, Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. to be adj. 5th N.I. Scindiah's contingent, v. Carter, prom.
 MALLETT, Ens. J. unattached fr. 7th to 10th L.C. as riding mr.
 MATHESON, Lieut. J. B. Y. 2nd in com. 11th irr. cav. to offic. as adj. until arrival of Nedham.
 MCBARNETT, Capt. 55th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 4.
 McNEILL, Lieut. D. Beng. art. to com. a field battery of Punjab irr. force, Jan. 8.
 MOLLER, Ens. H. 11th N.I. to off. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Lowe on spec. duty, Jan. 2.
 MONCRIEFF, Lieut. A. P. S. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
 MYLNE, Lieut. W. A. h. art. to offic. as an asst. field eng. to superint. const. of bridge of boats across river Beas at Nounshera.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. C. J. 31st N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 2nd Punjab cav. v. Lieut. Browne, prom. Jan. 8.
 NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. to be in ch. of off. of superint. at Darjeeling, v. Campbell, Jan. 10.
 PARROTT, Lieut. B. 37th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Dec. 8, 1850, in suc. to Curtis, ret.
 PATCH, Maj. H. inv. est. ret. fr. furl. Dec. 28.
 PAYNTER, Lieut. F. 31st N.I. ret. to duty.
 PETER, Ens. C. W. 42nd L.I. to offic. as interp. to a detach. of recruits of H.M.'s service, proc. to the upper provinces.
 POTT, Capt. S. engs. to be exc. eng. of the Cawnpore div. Dec. 21.
 READ, F. to be exc. eng. of the 2nd div. of the Ganges canal.
 REAY, Ens. J. 63rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 ROBERTS, Brev. capt. H. C. 31st N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 4.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. A. 19th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. from Dec. 31, 1850, in suc. to Thomson, dec.
 SALE, Lieut. H. P. to offic. as 2nd in com. Nusseerree bat. dur. abs. of Bagot, on leave.
 SANKEY, 2nd Lieut. M. C. art. to off. as adj. and qr. mr. to left wing 3rd batt. art. Jan. 2.
 SHAW, Ens. C. R. 37th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, 1850, in suc. to Curtis, retired.
 SIDMONS, Capt. W. Y. 63rd N.I. to be Bheel ag. Jan. 2.
 SMITH, Lieut. B. C. 57th N.I. rem. fr. Sylhet L.I. batt. to regt. of Kheilat-i-Ghilaie, cancelled Jan. 6.
 STEPHENSON, Ens. F. J. fr. 67th to 44th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 ST. GEORGE, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. to rejoin his corps.
 STOKES, Ens. H. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Capt. J. H. Ferris, transf. to inv. est.
 WALSH, Capt. C. G. 14th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 4.
 WATERFIELD, Ens. H. A. W. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 WESTON, Lieut. C. 3rd Panj. cav. to off. as adj. dur. Ens. W. Fane's abs.
 YOUNG, Lieut. J. N. 35th L.I. offic. 2nd asst. sec. to act as 1st asst. sec. mil. board, Jan. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ENGINEERS.

WALKER, E. Jan. 6.

ARTILLERY.

ERLE, E. L. Jan. 3.

ROTTON, A. Jan. 3.

CAVALRY.

BOULTON, A. J. Jan. 4.

INFANTRY.

EKINS, E. Jan. 4.
 HAVELOCK, C. W. Jan. 9.
 IMPEY, E. C. Jan. 6.
 JENKINS, J. H. Jan. 6.
 KEMP, G. R. Jan. 9.
 O'DOWDA, R. C. Jan. 8.
 RANDALL, W. L. Jan. 3.
 RYAN, W. C. B. Jan. 4.
 SADLER, E. T. Jan. 4.
 WILLIAMS, L. H. Jan. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANLEY, Ens. H. C. D. 33rd N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 10, in ext. to remain at Calcutta prep. to proc. to Europe on m. c.
 BAX, Lieut. A. G. 50th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 BENSON, Col. R. c.b. 11th N.I. to Eur. on furl. Jan. 10.
 BIRCH, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. to Eur. on furl. Jan. 14.
 BLACKALL, Col. R. 43rd N.I. to Europe on furl.
 BLAKE, Capt. M. T. com. 2nd Inf. Scindiah's contingent. Mar. 1 to Dec. 31, to Mussoorie and Simla Hills on m. c.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. 2nd Oude local inf. fr. Nov. 18 to Dec. 12, to remain at Seetapore.
 BURGESS, Lieut. E. J. asst. revenue surveyor, leave cancelled.
 CAREY, 2nd Lieut. De Vic F. art. fr. Dec. 20 to May 12, to Calcutta prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 CARTER, Capt. H. J. W. inv. estab. to Eur. on m. c.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Ens. and Adj. C. F. F. 5th Punj. cav. 6 mo. in ext. fr. Dec. 6, to Bombay prep. to applying for furl. to Eur.
 CLIFFORD, Lieut. R. W. 10th L.C. fr. Dec. 22 to Feb. 1, 1851, to Agra.
 CLIFTON, Lieut. W. C. 67th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 CLOSE, Lieut. E. 32nd N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 COOKWORTHY, 1st Lieut. C. art. to Eur. on furl. Jan. 10.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. 18th N.I. to March 1, prep. to Capt. and N. S. Wales.
 DENNYS, Lieut. J. B. adj. Kotah contingent, leave cancelled.
 FADDY, Lieut. L. P. 29th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, 1850, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 FARRINGTON, Lieut. J. J. 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. to Eur. on m. c.
 GLASSE, Ens. R. W. 14th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 12, to Khotas, on m. c.
 HANNYNGTON, Maj. J. dep. com. S. W. frontier agency, 15 days.
 HARVEY, Capt. E. 10th L. C. fr. Jan. 15 to April 18, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 HOLLAND, 1st Lieut. G. 2nd comp. 4th batt. art. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to New South Wales, on m. c.
 HOOD, Capt. John, 49th N.I. to Eur. on furl. Jan. 14.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. E. B. dep. judge advocate gen. Sirhind div. fr. Dec. 7 to March 1, 1851, to remain at Simla on special duty.
 JOHNSTON, Ens. G. J. adj. 1st Sikh local inf. 2 mo. to Suhrkar and Multan.
 MARSH, Capt. H. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 12.
 MICHELL, Maj. G. B. 2nd Beng. fus. to Eur. m. c.
 MILES, Brev. maj. R. H. inv. estab. 2 years to the Cape and Australia, on m. c.
 OOSTON, Ens. J. D. 34th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 RICHARDSON, Brev. capt. T. C. 18th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. offic. prin. asst. to commissr. of Arracan, leave cancelled.
 SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. est. fr. Jan. 2 to March 31, to remain in Cawnpore div. and to enable him to proc. to Meerut div.
 SPENCER, Capt. R. 26th L.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 1, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 SWINEY, Lieut. Geo. 7th N.I. to Eur. on furl. Jan. 10.
 WILKIE, Capt. D. Bheel ag. and in ch. of pol. duties at Bhopawur, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 15 to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur.
 WILLIAMS, Capt. G. W. 29th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 WRIFFORD, Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. inf. fus. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 WROUGHTON, Capt. F. T. 8th N.I. to Eur. on furl. Jan. 10.
 YOUNG, Lieut. R. asst. commiss. Dehra Ghazee Khan, 11 mo. fr. Jan. 1 to hills N. of Dehra.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. J. art. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 9 to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to Van Dieman's Land, on m. c.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Brev. maj. A. G. F. J. 35th L.I. fr. Sept. 10 to dept. of steamer in March to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur.; to Eur. on furl. Jan. 14.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. on his joining the 23rd, to aff. med. aid also to the 29th N.I.
 ANDERSON, surg. F. to rank fr. Aug. 13, 1850, v. Mitchell, inv.
 BADDELEY, surg. R. F. H. 2nd batt. art. to assu. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 4th batt. art. and No. 7 light field battery, Jan. 7.
 BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. to proc. to Phillour, and aff. med. aid to 49th N.I. v. Garner.
 BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. art. to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art. v. Webb.
 CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. to proc. to Phillour, and aff. med. aid to 49th N.I. v. Beaton.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. J. fr. 35th L.I. to 67th N.I. at Dinapore.
 FAITHFULL, Asst. surg. R. W. Kemaon batt. to aff. med. aid to jail and surv. gen.'s dep. at station, v. F. Pearson, Jan. 7.

FLEMING, Dr. A. to ch. of geol. surv. in Punjab, Jan. 8.
 FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. conval. depot, to be in med. ch. of civ. stat. of Darjeeling dur. abs. of Withecombe, Jan. 3.
 FULLER, Surg. C. W. fr. 67th to 69th N.I.
 FURLONG, Asst. surg. J. S. to aff. med. aid to treas. escort returning from Umballah to Meerut, Jan. 7.
 GARNER, Asst. surg. H. S. 12th irr. cav. to rejoin his corps at Jullundur.
 GOODEVE, Asst. surg. E. to offic. as sec. and treas. to med. coll. and prof. of med. v. F. J. Mouat, m. c.
 HARE, Asst. surg. E. 7th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid also to 1st Sikh local inf. v. Beatson.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. posted to 2nd L.C. at Umballah.
 HASTINGS, Asst. surg. T. of East Burdwan, to be postmr. at station, Jan. 3.
 IRVIN, Asst. surg. H. 21st N.I. to med. ch. of 4th Punjab cav. v. A. Fleming, m. c. Jan. 8.
 LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to med. ch. of detach. of invalids, under com. of Capt. Walsh, H.M.'s 87th regt. proc. to pres.
 MACANSH, Surg. J. to rank fr. Sept. 14th, 1850, v. Griffiths, ret.
 MADDEN, Surg. C. 9th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 65th N.I. v. Staig, on m. c. Jan. 7.
 MORISON, Asst. surg. A. C. to be surg. fr. Jan. 1, v. Dunlop, ret.; to rank fr. Oct. 15, 1850, v. Vos ret.
 MORRISON, Asst. surg. J. S. arr. at Umballah, to afford med. aid to detach. proc. in ch. of treasure to Ferozepore, in com. of Maj. A. C. Scott.
 O'SHAUGHNESSY, Surg. W. B. to offic. as assay mr. of mint, v. Dodd, m. c.
 OWEN, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. to proc. and place himself under orders of superint. surg. Meerut circle.
 RAE, Asst. surg. G. to make over med. ch. of 8th irr. cav. to Surg. Berwick, art. and proc. and join 30th N.I.
 ROLFE, Asst. surg. W. A. on his arrival at head qr. to receive med. ch. of the batt. fr. Asst. surg. G. S. Mann.
 STAIG, Surg. J. A. to rank from July 21, 1850, v. Winbolt, ret.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. Mc D. 4th L.C. to ass. med. ch. of head qn. 4th batt. and 2nd comp. 2nd batt. of art.
 THERING, Asst. surg. E. B. to ch. of detach. of 42nd L.I. at Midnapore station.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to proc. and place himself under orders of supt. surg. Meerut div.
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. to proc. and join 57th N.I. to which he stands posted.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of sick and convalescents of the 46th N.I.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. S. W. to be surg. fr. Jan. 1, v. Winbolt, ret.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ADLEY, W. H. Jan. 3. VIVIAN, E. J. Jan. 4.
 HUTCHINSON J. A. C. Jan. 4. WILLIAMS, H. F. Jan. 5.
 LOCOCK, H. S. Jan. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, Surg. John, med. dep. to Europe, on m. c. Jan. 10.
 COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. 3 mo. on m. c.
 DODD, Asst. surg. J. assay master, Calc. mint, 2 years, on m. c.
 FULLER, Surg. C. W. 67th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to March 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for permission to retire fr. the service.
 MACRAE, Surg. J. to March 31, in ext. instead of former date.
 PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. leave cancelled.
 WILLIS, Vet. surg. R. to May 15.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Vet. surg. Hurford, passed vernacular exam.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Given, Feb. 1 to 28, to Bombay; Lieut. Stacey, Feb. 2 to 28, to Bombay; Cornet Townley, Feb. 1 to 28.—14th Lt. Drags. Asst. surg. Wigstrom, passed vernacular exam.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. Herrick, 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 28.—18th. Lieut. A. W. S. F. Armstrong, 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—24th. Ens. Tovey, to Nov. 21, in ext. to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.—61st. Capt. Deacon, to March 10, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—75th. Lieut. Barter, to April 21, to Calcutta.—83rd. Lieut. col. B. Trydell, to be a 2nd class brig. posted to Poona; Lieut. W. K. Bookey, 3 mo. to Bombay and the Deccan.—96th. Lieut. F. J. Jones, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JAMES MURRAY, late a brev. capt. in the 9th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the Company, to be granted to the administrator-general, Supreme Court.

HELEN HENDERSON, late of Springbank-terrace, near Aberdeen, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, spinster. Ditto.

JOHN WHEELER, late of No. 9, Upper Berkeley-street, in the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. heretofore a member of the civil service of the Company, to John Cowie, of Hastings-street, in the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ADOLPH WIEHLHELM WEISNER, late of Mhow, heretofore a gunner and acting bombardier of the 4th company, 1st battalion of artillery, in the service of the Company, on their Bengal establishment, to be granted to the administrator-general. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

SARAH BROWN, late of Calcutta, to Ellen Brown, as eldest daughter and next of kin. Swinhoe and Carruthers, proctors.

FRANCES WILSON HORNE, late of Peroo Khansanaah's-lane, in Colingah, in the town of Calcutta, widow, to the administrator-general. Peard, proctor.

WILLIAM BREWITT, a British subject, and the engineer in charge of the machinery of the Government stamp-office, at Calcutta, to the administrator-general. Robert Robertson, proctor.

JAMES ROBERTSON, a British subject, and late an assistant in the Albion Dock, at Sulkeah, to the administrator-general. Robert Robertson, proctor.

WILLIAM ARTHUR LESLIE, late head clerk to the magistrate, and principal assistant commissioner of Goalpara, in the province of Assam, to Jane Leslie, the widow. Smout and Hedger, proctors.

EDWARD TURNER, late of Church-street, in the parish of Whitby, in the county of York, in that part of Great Britain called England, to the administrator-general. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.

JOHN MACPHEE, late of Agra, a garrison serjeant-major in the military service of the Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Ellen Woods, of Agra. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

GEORGE WARREN BRIGHT, late of Old Court House-street, in the town of Calcutta, provisioner and confectioner, to the administrator-general. Allan, Thomas, and Dow, proctors.

HENRY SIDDONS, formerly of Loodianah, in the East Indies, but late of Portobello, near Edinburgh, North Britain, heretofore a brevet major in the Company's service on their Bengal establishment, to John Cowie, of Hastings-street, in the town of Calcutta, esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

CARRAPIET GEORGE BAGRAM, of Old China-bazaar-street, in the town of Calcutta, an Armenian merchant, to Johannes George Bagram, Esq. also of Old China-bazaar-street, in Calcutta, merchant. A. M. Gasper, proctor.

JAMES ALEXANDER FULLERTON, late of Ramoo, near Cashmere, heretofore a Companion of the Bath, a major and brevet lieutenant in H.M.'s service, attached to the 9th regt. of Lancers, to Daniel Mackinlay, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbutnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JEREMIAH HOMFRAY, late of Howrah, near Calcutta, Esq. to John Jenkins, Esq. and Mrs. Eliza Burnett, widow, both of Howrah. P. Homfray, proctor.

JOHN FRANCIS ERSKINE HUTTON, a British subject, and the superintending engineer of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's works at Garden Reach, to the administrator-general. Robert Robertson, proctor.

THERESA MARY ANN GALE, late of Calcutta, spinster, to the administrator-general. H. P. Marshall, proctor.

PEREGRINE SAMUEL SKYMOUR GALE, late a British subject and a mariner, to the administrator-general. H. P. Marshall, proctor.

RICHARD HUTCHINSON CHILDS, late of Diamond Harbour, superintendent and harbour master, to the administrator-general. Allan, Thomas, and Dow, proctors.

WILLIAM MOULD, formerly of Maulmain, in the Tenasserim provinces of the Company, shipbuilder and merchant, to the administrator-general. Grant and Remfray, proctors.

THOMAS MACKINTOSH, late a major in the 24th regt. of Bengal native infantry, to Peter McArthur, Esq. of Singitollah, Malda. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

BENJAMIN SMYTH BARONS, late of Calcutta, to Joseph Welsh. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, Mrs. M. a. at Calcutta, Jan. 21.
 BARCLAY, the lady of J. 57th N.I. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 21.
 BRADY, Mrs. B. G. twins, s. and d. at Simla, Jan. 3.
 BROWN, the wife of H. A. s. at Delhi, Jan. 11.
 CAMPION, the wife of W. G. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
 CEARNS, the wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 11.
 CHILL, the wife of R. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
 DANIEL, the wife of T. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 20.
 DAVIS, the wife of C. 36th N.I. d. at Moradabad, Jan. 17.
 DESSA, the wife of J. P. d. at Purneah, Jan. 13.
 DRIVER, the wife of J. H. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 5.
 FORSYTH, the lady of T. D. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 17.
 GIBBS, the lady of Lieut. J. I. 68th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Jan. 1.
 HAMILTON, Mrs. J. K. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 6.
 HATCH, the wife of Lieut. W. S. art. s. at Belgaum, Dec. 26.
 HEWITT, the wife of K. H. s. at Chuprah, Jan. 4.
 HILLIARD, the lady of J. s. at Hansi, Jan. 11.
 HODGES, the wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 13.
 KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 13.
 LEAN, the lady of J. c.s. d. at Moradabad, Jan. 11.
 LOPEZ, the wife of L. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 13.
 MACNAIR, the wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 14.

MADGE, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 16.
 NICOLL, the lady of Capt. H. 50th N.I. s. at Delhi, Jan. 22.
 PARRY, Mrs. J. C. d. at Agra, Jan. 19.
 PASCHOUD, Mrs. F. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 16.
 FLOWDEN, the wife of G. C.S. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 12.
 POPHAM, the wife of A. A. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 12.
 PORTER, Mrs. J. P. T. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
 RONALD, Mrs. R. E. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 6.
 RUSSELL, the wife of Lieut. H. 7th N.I. s. at Umballah, Jan. 18.
 SAGE, the wife of Lieut. 30th N.I. s. at Allyghur, Jan. 22.
 SAVEORA, Mrs. J. A. d. at Serampore, Jan. 9.
 SCHLEICHER, the wife of Rev. J. T. s. at Cawnpore, Jan. 18.
 SYED, the lady of Lieut. N.R. 57th N.I. s. at Asseerghur, Jan. 21.
 STEVENS, the lady of Lieut. H. B. 41st N.I. s. at Mooltan, Jan. 11.
 YOUNG, the wife of R. E. s. at Mhow, Dec. 30.

MARRIAGES.

BEATSON, W. S. interp. 1st L.C. to Cornelia E. d. of Capt. G. A. Brownlow, 3rd L.C. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
 BEAULAND, A. W. to Margaret G. d. of J. Niven, at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
 BURNFIELD, Lieut. A. H. 14th irr. cav. to Charlotte, d. of J. G. Bidwill, at Calcutta, Dec. 1.
 CRIBLE, H. J. to Mrs. M. Hamilton, at Fort William, Dec. 30.
 JOHNSTON, J. C. to Frances, d. of the late D. Johnson, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.
 MACPHERSON, W. to Diana M. d. of the late A. Johnstone, at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
 MARQUEZ, I. to Louise C. d. of the late J. Peltier, at Calcutta, Jan. 15.
 MUDGE, Mr. to Marianne, relict of the late N. Claß, at Fort William.
 PEREIRA, J. to Louisa E. Ward, at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
 PROBYN, W. G. c.s. to Charlotte L. d. of the late R. N. Burnard, at Jounpore, Jan. 14.
 SQUIRES, W. to Jessie M. Smelt, at Calcutta.
 SENDER, C. to Cecilia R. Vaillant, at Calcutta, Jan. 6.
 WRIGHT, J. to Frances Calrow, at Calcutta, Jan. 2.

DEATHS.

AUBREY, Richard, at Calcutta, aged 43, Jan. 18.
 BLANEY, Catherine, wife of A. B. at Agra, Jan. 11.
 BRYAN, Eugene, inf. s. of Geo. M. at Agra, Jan. 11.
 CAMERON, Charlotte E. inf. d. of Mr. at Meerut, Jan. 18.
 GILMORE, Ursula, wife of C. at Calcutta, Jan. 15.
 HOLT, J. at Etawah, aged 57, Dec. 2.
 JACKSON, the inf. s. of E. C.S. at Calcutta, Jan. 1.
 JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H. M.D. at sea, on board the H. C. brig. *Euphrates*.
 MELVILLE, R. G. R. s. of Capt. H. B. 54th N.I. at Barrackpore, Jan. 6.
 MENDES, C. d. of L. at Calcutta, aged 14, Jan. 24.
 MURRAY, Agnes, inf. d. of Dr. John, civ. surg. at Agra, Jan. 5.
 PARSONS, Ens. W. C. 5th N.I. at Loodiana, Jan. 4.
 RIDGE, Mrs. Ann, at Calcutta, aged 79, Jan. 8.
 RONDEAU, James David, infant s. of J. R. at Calcutta, Jan. 22.
 ROSE, Elizabeth, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 29, Jan. 15.
 SIMONS, Mrs. Jane, at Gowhatty, aged 25, Jan. 4.
 WILLIS, Isabella Catherine, inf. d. of R. at Seebpore, Jan. 9.
 WRENN, F. T. inf. s. of R. at Rohtuck, Jan. 15.
 WRIGHT, Wm. Charles, inf. s. of Lieut. T. 46th N.I. at Loodiana, Jan. 14.
 YOUNG, Lieut. H. E. 8th L.C. at Ferozepore, Jan. 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 8. *Hamoodi*, Nacoda, Penang; *Zaphnath Paneah*, Fowle, Singapore.—9. *James Lumsden*, McNidder, Liverpool; *Maria*, Howard, Moulmein; *Windsor Fay*, Brewer, Singapore.—14. *Kilby*, Howland, Singapore.—15. *Bland*, Hoskin, Liverpool; *Sutlej*, Gregson, London.—16. *William Gibson*, White, Aden; *Lancaster*, Hallin, Liverpool.—17. *Hafiz*, Wright, Liverpool; *Secret*, Leighton, Newcastle; *Cambades*, Clendon, Sunderland; *Tudor*, Lay, Madras.—18. *John Melknish*, Beadley, Liverpool; *Nepaul*, Heddie, Sunderland.—20. *Iskenershaw*, Shire, Bombay and Tellicherry; *Dorisana*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Diadem*, Caithness, Mauritius.—22. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Vizigapatam and Bimlipatam; *Seragota*, Trask, California.—23. *Edward*, Morelo, Marseilles, *Catheriae Apar*, Fowler, Alleppee.—24. *Hereyna*, Mason, Liverpool; *Thane*, Crisp, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Zephnath Paneah*.—Dr. and Mrs. Cowan and child.
 Per *Mazagum*.—Mr. Leher, and Mr. Renaud.
 Per *Kilby*.—Messrs. H. P. Ellis, and G. Russel.
 Per *Sutlej*.—Messrs. Sharpe, Ryley, Jay, Vibart, and two children, Stevenson, Goodrich, Hempland, Hoerule, Ramsay and child, Gregson; Misses Corbett, Bligh, Selway, and Richardson; Capt. Sharpe, Bengal engs.; Capt. Ryley, 74th B. N.I.; Rev. W. J. Jay, asst. chapl.; Rev. Hoerule; Lieut. Stevenson, 26th M. N.I.; Lieut. Goodrich, 45th ditto; Lieut. Child 8th ditto; Lieut.

Hempland, 56th B. N.I.; Messrs. Corbet (three children), Kitchen, Miller, and Nuthall; Spike, and Morris; Scott, and Pyacke; Mrs. Green, Read, and Stuart, and Mr. James Rothwell.
 Per *Tudor*.—W. Blunt, Esq., C. S.; E. Blunt, Esq.; Bluet, Esq.; Misses Vinton, Orr, and E. Orr; Masters Vinton, Kincard, J. Kincard, and Orr, children; Mrs. Kelly, and Mrs. Gomley.
 From CAPE.—Mrs. Kincard; Mrs. Vinton; Misses McBaine, and Kincard; —Campbell, Esq., C.S.; and Rev. Kincard. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Orr; Mr. Dakeyng; and Mr. Eales.
 Per *Saratoga*.—Mrs. Trask, and Miss Campbell.
 Per *Hereyna*.—Christina Mason.
 Per *Catherine Apar*.—Mrs. Frizel, Mrs. Cleary, and Mrs. Fowler and child.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 7. *Rapsima Anna Maria* Heckford, Arracan; *Mary Ann Johnston*, Johuston, Liverpool; *Easurain*, Cloughton, Singapore; *Dispatch*, Telfer, Mauritius; *Helena*, Peterson, Hamburg; *Southampton*, Bowen, London; *Gladiator*, Thompson, London; *Ellenborough*, Lambert, London; *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, London.—9. *Duke of Argyle*, Smith, London.—11. *Steamer Tenasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein.—12. *China*, McLean, London; *William Goddard*, Russell, Boston; *Georgiana*, William, Liverpool; *Hercule*, Martin, Marseilles; *Comete*, Ireland, London.—13. *Concordia*, Austin, Boston; *Spectator*, Robertson, London; *Hydroose*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Colbert*, Renouf, Havre; *Cameronian*, Spear, Liverpool; *Chateaubriand*, Gerault, Bombay.—14. *Ferrolana*, Quesada, Sydney.—15. *Bellairs*, Rees, Liverpool; *Asia*, Fowler, Liverpool; *Diana*, Grant, Penang and Singapore.—16. *Fattel Oheb*, Wilkinson, Akyab; *Australia*, Harrison, Liverpool.—17. *Mercia*, Davis, Rotterdam; *Parland*, Smith, Mauritius; *Julia*, Row, Mauritius; *Hampden*, Whitney, Boston; *John Q. Adam*, Hicks, Boston; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Madras and Swanriver.—19. *Red Rover*, Oliver, China; *Ariel*, Burt, Hong Kong.—20. *Lady McDonald*, Elder, Amoy and Whampoa; *Ardaser*, Lovett, Hong Kong.—22. *Ellerslie*, Black, London; *Monarch*, Wiltshire, London; *Maidstone*, Nash, London, via Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Monarch*.—Mrs. Capt. Scott, two children, and servant; Dr. Griffith, Mrs. Griffith, three children and maid servant; Major Graham, Mrs. Graham, three children and servant; Mrs. Reddie, two children, and servant; Mrs. Hill, two children, and servant; Mrs. Hunter, and infant, and servant; Mrs. Creaton, three children, and servant; Mrs. Melkijohn, two children, and servant; Mrs. Scallan, two children, and servant; Mrs. Wiltshire and Rev. D. Heckler, two children, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1851.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	4 0	to 4 4
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	5 0	.. 5 2
Old Sicas 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	5 0	.. 5 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 2	.. 1 4
Third Sicas 4 do.	do.	19 0	.. 19 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	18 0	.. 18 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1650
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 11 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. .. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	.. .. 9 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. .. 9½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 8	to 105 0	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10	.. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	221 6	.. 221 15	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 12	.. 221 10	
Sovereigns	10 4½	.. 10 5½	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	.. 16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14	.. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 17s. 6d.

MADRAS. MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY has been made by General Cullen at Cochlin. A question having been raised as to the relative positions of that most mysterious of rocks, laterite, and the shell limestone on which, in this quarter, it was said to rest, General Cullen caused a well to be dug from the top of the cliff, about forty feet above the level of the sea, downwards to this depth: it was about eighty feet inland. At the depth of 37½ feet he came to shell limestone: a well sunk near the sea, eighty-four miles to the S.W., gives precisely the same results. The limestone is one of the most modern of our formations; the shells contained in it seem all recent,—the lignite and fossil remains are close by. The supposition that laterite is nothing else than decomposed granite, or trap *in situ*, is thus completely and at once disposed of.

HINDOOSTANEE MAGAZINE.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette* mentions that a meeting had been called of the subscribers to the Mahomedan Public Library, to consult upon the propriety of establishing a Hindoostanee monthly magazine. Two Mahomedan gentlemen of high rank argued very strenuously in favour of the project, and exhibited the strongest desire to diffuse practical knowledge among their countrymen.

THE MADRAS BANK.—The *U. S. Gazette* mentions that the directors of the Madras Bank, foreseeing a pressure on the money market, have applied to the local Government for three lakhs of rupees, offering to pay the amount in Calcutta, through their agents. The Madras authorities have consented, on condition of being first certified that the Bengal Treasury has received the money.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INDIAN ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Jan. 17, 1851.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future, in assimilation with the rules and practices of the Bengal presidency, Indian allowances shall be paid to officers or troops from the date of landing, or that of the men being rationed by the commissariat department.

From the date inclusive of landing, or of the men being rationed by the commissariat department, which ever may first happen, both officers and men are to be brought upon the Indian scale of pay and allowances; for commissioned staff, head money, and subsistence to women and children will become payable.

On the departure of troops, the commissioned officers proceeding with them are entitled to Indian regimental allowances to the date inclusive of the dispatch or actual sailing of the vessel on which embarked, but established allowances for command, &c. inclusive of subsistence to women and children, are claimable only up to the date of embarkation inclusive; commissioned officers returning to Europe without any charge are entitled to Indian regimental allowances to the date inclusive of the actual sailing of the vessel on which they proceed, subject however to the restrictions contained in paragraphs 7 and 8, section 1, head "Absence," "Pay and Audit Regulations."

Commissioned officers of her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's service arriving at Madras without any charge are entitled to regimental Indian allowances from the date of reporting their arrival in person at the brigade major's and town major's offices respectively. In like manner the commencement of Indian regimental allowances to officers of the Madras establishment who arrive in, or return to their presidency *via* Bombay or any port other than Madras, under circumstances giving them claim according to regulation to Indian allowances from the date of reaching such port, will be regulated by the certified date of their reporting their arrival to the proper authority there.

PHYSICIAN GENERAL CURRIE.

Fort St. George, Jan. 24.—Physician General Claud Currie, having obtained permission to retire upon his pension on the completion of his tour of duty in the Medical Board, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in thus publicly recording his approbation of that officer's long and meritorious services to the state, for a period of nearly forty-five years, during which he has evinced in every grade which he has successively filled in the Medical Department, the most unremitting energy, and untiring zeal for the public good.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COOK, H. D. to act as sub. judge of Zillah Calicut, dur. abs. of T. Onslow, on m. c.

MATHISON, A. S. to act as civ. and sess. judge of Zillah of Nellore, dur. abs. of Walker, on m. c.
TAYLOR, G. N. to be sec. to college board and sec. to University, fr. date of rec. ch. fr. Mr. Crawford.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CATOR, F. S. W. 6 mos. in ext. to Cape of Good Hope.
CRAWFORD, T. 3 years to Europe, on furl.
FOORD, E. B. 14 days to Hyderabad.
ONSLow, T. 1 year to Neigherry hills, on m. c.
POCHIN, C. A. 1 mo.
WEDDERBURN, J. A. to Mar. 26, in ext. on m. c.
WOOD, H. 15 days, to pres.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GIBSON, Rev. C. D. leave to sea cancelled.
MACFARLANE, Rev. J. R. 3 mos. to Bellary.
NAGLE, Rev. W. 1 mo.
ROWLANDSON, Rev. J. to Europe, on m. c.

MILITARY.

BALFOUR, Brev. maj. G. art. to be a stipendiary mem. of mil. board fr. Feb. 1, v. Hitchens; to be a mem. of marine board, fr. Feb. 1, v. Hitchens, res.
BROUGHTON, Ens. A. F. D. with 21st N. I. posted to 33rd N. I. v. Prior, prom. rem. fr. do. du. with 21st N. I. Jan. 21, to rank fr. Jan. 21.
CARNELL, Ens. R. R. 32nd N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani, prescribed fr. officers of companies, Jan. 13.
CHRISTY, Ens. A. 10th N. I. passed ex. in Hindustani, Jan. 21.
CLOETE, Ens. H. D. 5th N. I. passed ex. in Hindustani, Jan. 22.
CRAWFORD, Ens. J. 23rd N. I. doing duty 2nd N. I. to join at Saugur *via* Bangalore, Madras, and Calcutta.
CUMMING, Ens. A. E. 28th N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CUST, Capt. W. P. 7th L. C. ret. to duty Jan. 2.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. F. A. 84th N. I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. with Moonshee allow. Jan. 16.
FRASER, Lieut. C. R. 30th M.N.I. to be second in com. of 4th Punjab cav. v. Capt. H. R. Nuthall, dec.
FRITH, Lieut. H. H. 19th N. I. to be q. mr. and interp. fr. Jan. 6.
GEORGES, Ens. T. C. 30th N. I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 14, v. Brackenbury, cashiered.
GLOVER, Ens. F. B. G. fr. doing duty 49th, to do duty 43rd N. I.
GODDARD, Lieut. J. enge. passed exam. in Tamil, Jan. 13.
GORDON, Capt. R. 32nd N. I. qual. in Hindustani, for gen. staff.
HALL, Maj. R. 49th N. I. relieved fr. being a mem. of pres. mil. exam. committee, Jan. 14.
HARRIS, Ens. J. F. C. L. to do du. with 52nd N. I. and join Jan. 20.
HITCHINS, Lieut. col. B. R. 2nd Eur. L. I. perm. to res. app. as stipendiary mem. of mil. board, fr. Jan. 31.
HORNE, Lieut. P. D. fr. 5th batt. to horse brig. Jan. 14.
KRIGLEY, Lieut. H. P. 49th N. I. qual. in Hindustani fr. gen. staff, Jan. 13.
MACAULAY, Lieut. K. 23rd L. I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.
MANNING, Major W. J. 1st N. V. B. perm. to ret. fr. serv. of E.I.C. fr. Feb. 12.
MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 29th N. I. to join 43rd N. I.
MORRIS, Cornet W. J. to do duty with 2nd L. C. Jan. 15.
MOTTET, Ens. E. A. 42nd N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PARRATT, Ens. W. M. 12th N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PEARSE, Lieut. G. G. art. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.
PODMORE, Lieut. R. P. 44th N. I. prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. Jan. 8.
PRICE, Ens. E. T. W. to rank fr. Jan. 20; to do duty with 2nd N. I. posted to 30th N. I. as 5th ens. v. Georges, prom. to join.
PRICHARD, Lieut. A. to join 28th N. I. on its arr. at Madras.
PRIOR, Ens. B. J. O. 33rd N. I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 10, v. Howard, dec.
PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for the gen. staff, Jan. 24.
RICH, Lieut. A. N. 33rd N. I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 10, v. Howard, dec.
SELBY, Brev. capt. G. fr. 4th to 5th batt. art. Jan. 18.
SMITH, Ens. C. B. L. 40th N. I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff, Jan. 13.
SNOW, Capt. R. T. 24th N. I. to off. as superint. of roads, Nagpore terr. dur. abs. of Stevens on leave, Jan. 2.
THOMSON, Lieut. T. H. 9th N. I. to be q. mr. and interp. Jan. 17.
WALPOLE, Capt. H. E. 16th N. I. ret. to duty.
WESTERN, Capt. W. C. 32nd N. I. rec. ch. of off. of 3rd class dep. com. at Hoshungabad, in Saugur terr.
WESTON, 2nd Lieut. C. fr. 1st fus. to 1st N. I. to rank next to Newdick, Jan. 17.
WING, Ens. J. F. fr. 1st N. I. to 1st fus. to rank next to Harcourt, Jan. 17.
WINSOM, 2nd Lieut. G. V. enge. app. 2nd asst. civ. engr. to be employed in the 1st div.
WOTHERSPOON, Lieut. W. W. 28th N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. H. S. M. 48th N. I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Honore, Hurrybur, Bellary, and Kurnool.
BARBER, Lieut. W. 33rd N. I. 2 mo. to Bombay.

BARROW, Lieut. De S. 14th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. to Feb. 17.
EAGAR, Lieut. H. F. 52nd N.I. to Feb. 5.
ENSOR, Lieut. C. P. S. 38th N.I. to sea, on m. c.
GOLDSMID, Lieut. F. J. 37th gren. to Aug. 31, Bombay.
JONES, Capt. R. 3rd L.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Berberra and Abyssinia.
LEADER, Maj. W. 2nd N.V.B. to Feb. 15, in ext.
LITCHFIELD, Lieut. col. W. E. 5th L.C. Jan. 22 to Feb. 21, to Madras.
MORRIS, Cornet W. J. to May 15, to Calicut.
PALMER, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
PEARS, Capt. A. C. art. to March 15, in ext.
PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. leave cancelled.
STEVENS, Capt. J. F. superiat. of roads, Nagpore ter. 6 mo. to Bombay, Neilgherries and sea, on m. c.
WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. leave cancelled.
YOUNG, Lieut. C. W. S. 52nd N.I. to Feb. 17.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Asst. surg. T. L. attach. to med. branch of the Nizam's army, Dec. 30.
CHEAPE, Surg. H. M.D. fr. 19th to 26th N.I. Jan. 17.
CHISHOLM, Asst. surg. J. with 2nd batt. art. to 1st fus. Jan. 14.
CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H. with 2nd batt. art. to 2nd Eur. L.I.
GRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. fr. 44th to 42nd N.I. Jan. 17.
CURRIE, Phys. gen. C. perm. to retire fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of 700l. per ann. fr. Jan. 31.
LINTON, Asst. surg. R. P. perm. to res. his app. of zillah surg. of Combaconum.
TIMINS, Asst. surg. C. to med. ch. Bhopal contingent and agency.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DODD, Asst. surg. Jas. to Cape of Good Hope, 2 yrs. on m. c.
GOODALL, Surg. A. 6th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, to Mahabuleshwar hills and the coast.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIRD, the wife of Maj. J. F. 22nd N.I. s. at Nagode, Jan. 16.
COLLINGWOOD, the wife of Lieut. art. d. at Madras, Dec. 30.
DASHWOOD, Mrs. G. s. at Black Town, Jan. 9.
DE COSTA, the wife of J. F. s. at Vepery, Jan. 19.
FIRMINGER, the wife of Asst. surg. J. W. 47th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Jan. 10.
HAYES, Mrs. J. d. at Madras, Jan. 11.
HUNTER, the wife of Capt. R. 7th cav. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 5.
JACOBS, the wife of D. s. at Madras, Jan. 23.
JOHNSTON, the wife of Asst. surg. W. s. at Neilgherries, Jan. 7.
OLIVER, the wife of C. s. at Madras, Jan. 5.
RAIKES, the wife of T. d. at Bellary, Jan. 11.
SHERMAN, Mrs. W. d. at Vepery, Dec. 20.
THOMPSON, the wife of F. A. s. at Black Town, Jan. 11.
WILLIAMSON, the wife of Asst. surg. W. 29th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Jan. 14.
YOUNG, the wife of Capt. 43rd N.I. d. at Madras, Jan. 21.

MARRIAGES.

POCHIN, C. N. c.s. to Diana, d. of Sir V. Stonhouse, at Madras, Jan. 16.
DANSEY, Lieut. R. D. 30th N.I. to Eliza C. d. of the late Lieut. col. T. Dundas, at Madras, Jan. 2.
PEARS, Capt. A. art. to Anna M. d. of J. G. Fry, at Madras, Jan. 13.

DEATHS.

CURTIS, Maria H. d. of Lieut. 8th N.I. at Ellore, aged 2, Jan. 13.
HAYES, inf. d. of J. at Madras, Jan. 16.
HOWARD, Capt. H. 33rd N.I. at Mhow, Jan. 10.
JOHNSTON, inf. s. of Asst. surg. W. at Neilgherries, Jan. 15.
MARTIN, Judith J. d. of J. F. at Trichinopoly, aged 1 year, Jan. 17.
MORGAN, H. s. of the late Capt. E. T. 50th N.I. at Pureraskum, aged 20, Jan. 12.
WILLIAMSON, inf. d. of Asst. surg. W. 29th N.I. at Madras, Jan. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 16. *Poitiers*, Beal, Sydney.—18. *Duke of Argyll*, Lansdown, Calcutta.—19. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Calcutta; *Justina*, Brown, London.—21. *Ocean*, Proudfoot, Liverpool.—23. *Vernon*, Voss, Bimlipatam.—24. *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Calcutta; *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Coringa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Poitiers.—Capt. French and Mr. and Mrs. Hunter.
Per Duke of Argyll.—Mrs. Hillier and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Messrs. Berthe, Loanga, Ernest, Le France, De Cruz, Leeman, and Bosseau.
Per Bucephalus.—Capt. and Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Lavie, and Mr. Faure. For LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Cotton, Rev. Mr. Small, Mrs. Terraneau, Mrs. Mackintosh

and child, Mrs. Hailes and 5 children, Miss Carmichael, Miss Hampton, Lieut. Armstrong, Masters W. F. Cotton, T. J. Cotton, R. Cotton, R. W. Cotton, W. Brice, R. Mather, F. Herny, H. Lyan, and Dunbar, Miss E. S. Cotton; Mrs. M. Kelly, and Mr. Griffiths.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 13. *Eagle*, Sewell, Maulmein and Singapore; *Clarissa*, Andree, Malabar.—14. *Barham*, Vaile, Cape and London.—15. *Monarch*, Sheppard, Northern Ports and Maulmein; *Mehemet Ali*, Arnie, Colombo and Marseilles; *Trial*, Perry, Jaffna.—21. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Coringa.—22. *Duke of Argyll*, Lansdown, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Barham, Madras to Cape.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams. —For LONDON. Mrs. Norgate, Mrs. Lorimer, Misses Campbell, Bachelor, Flora Ricketts, Lucy Hayne, Jessy Kenney, and Tweedie, Master Kenney, Col. Duke's 2 children, Lieut. W. G. Turner, Lieut. Tudor, Master Cryer, and Master Charles Hayne. From CUDDALORE to LONDON.—Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Master Ricketts, and Major R. R. Ricketts and servant.

Per Monarch.—Mrs. Sheppard, child, and servant; Mr. Tennerly, wife, and 4 children; Mr. J. Cashmere, wife, and child.

Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—S. Clerk, Esq., Master Bowden, Asst. surg. J. Crawford, Asst. apot. T. Boggy, P. Kistamah. —For VIZAGAPATAM. Capt. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson and 4 children. Surg. H. Cheap, M.D. C. J. Daly, Mrs. Tallent, 2 Misses Tallent, servant, and child; J. Goldsmith, and Senior E. J. H. Rounds.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 27, 1851.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	3 to 4 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	3 to 4 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	18½ to 19 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	17½ to 18 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	1½ to 2½ dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	17½ to 18 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt	16½ to 17½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	no trans.

BOMBAY.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

The ex-Commander-in-Chief arrived at Kurrachee on the 12th January. On the 14th he dined with the station staff, when he delivered a speech, of which the following is an extract:—

"As I cannot accept all the praise myself, neither can the brave army (of Scinde) share it all. There is another, under whose orders I and that army acted, and to whom honour is due, and that person is Lord Ellenborough. I was acting under his orders. As a thorough statesman, after once giving me command, he treated me as a general officer. I had his orders to do so and so, and I did so and so, which resulted in the conquest of Scinde. I was vilified for this, abused and scorned; but Lord Ellenborough was a wise politician, and I am not a man to shrink from my duty when honourably treated and trusted as a general officer in the British army. If it was not for the conquest of Scinde, I ask you, gentlemen, where would General Whish and Lord Gough and Lord Dalhousie have been by this? Mind, I do not mean to cast the slightest slur on any of these parties. Lord Gough is a noble old soldier; but I maintain that, if it had not been for the conquest of Scinde, which enabled a gallant Bombay army to appear at Mooltan and Goojerat—I maintain that, if Scinde had not been ours at the time, General Whish and Lord Gough would not have gained what they have so gloriously gained, and the Meers would have marched to the aid of Moolraj with 100,000 hardy Beloochees, to drive us from the country. Ask my friend Scott [tapping Colonel Scott on the shoulder] where General Whish would have been if Scinde had not been ours, and a Bombay army not able to march on Mooltan, and he will tell you where. You are all Bombay officers now assembled here, and I feel happy in the society of Bombay officers. It is to them I owe a great deal. I entered on command with them nine years ago. I have commanded an independent army, with full and unrestricted powers, and I have fought and gained victory at the head of the gallant Bombay army. There are a few here now who have shared with me in battle. There is Hill, and Green, and Marston, but for whose swords I should not have been here to-night. There is, therefore, much that attaches me to the

brave Bombay army, and I never can forget that army. I served as a general officer with that army for nine years, and I am now an old man, about seventy years of age. I was about sixty-three or sixty-four when I fought at their head and gained victory, and how can I forget that army? Lord Ellenborough trusted me as a general officer, and the brave Bombay army seconded me nobly. Not as it is the custom now-a-days, for a general officer entrusted with command to be told by a colonel or a captain that this thing is right and that thing is wrong! (Much cheering.) If general officers are unfit for command, in God's name do not appoint them to command; and I must say there are nine out of ten who ought not to be appointed: but I hold, that when once a general officer is appointed to command, he ought to be treated as such; he ought to know what is best for the army under his command, and should not be dictated to by boy politicians, who do not belong to the army, and who know nothing whatever of military science. It is this, gentlemen,—this,—that has caused me to resign my command. I have been thus explicit with you, because I am among my own Bombay officers once more."

At the mess of the 83d regiment, on the 15th, Sir Charles is reported to have said:—"When Lord Clive came to India, it could only be compared to a calf—when Lord Wellesley governed, India was like a heifer—but when Lord Ellenborough arrived as Governor-General, India had become a full-grown bull—therefore Lord Clive had to carry a calf, Lord Wellesley a heifer, but Lord Ellenborough a full-grown bull." He continued by remarking that Lord Dalhousie was deserving of no credit for the annexation of the Punjab; it was an act that was forced upon him; while Lord Ellenborough, a calm and profound statesman, had to act for himself, which was quite a different thing.

On the 17th he dined at the 64th mess, when he made a speech, like the preceding, in return to his toast, wherein he is said to have observed:—"Colonel Stopford has also adverted to the conquest of Scinde, but, as I have often said before, the honour of that conquest is not due to me; it is due to Lord Ellenborough, under whose orders I, and the army that I commanded, acted. Lord Ellenborough is a noble, honourable, far-sighted politician. He knew very well, and anybody with three ideas must have known the same (cheering), that the Punjab must one day be ours, and, with that foresight which distinguished him, he ordered me, when the Meers showed treachery and a disinclination to do what they ought to have done,—he ordered me, I say, to come to blows with them; and by the bye it was pretty hard blows when we were at it (cheering.) And now, gentlemen, I will give you an instance of Lord Ellenborough's eminent statesmanship, and his forethought as a thorough politician. As I said before, everybody with an idea must have known that the Punjab would one day be ours, and Lord Ellenborough, therefore, ordered me to build a large serai or depot for merchandise at Sukkur. It was Lord Ellenborough's intention to draw all the trade, whether from Russia or Persia, or Cabool, to Sukkur, and from there it would either go down or up the river in boats. It was also Lord Ellenborough's wish to build a dockyard at Sukkur, and to make every arrangement for building small boats and steamers there. Now I suppose you all know, that the Indus above Sukkur or Mithenkote branches out into five streams, like a lady's fan. Well, to navigate these branches, smaller boats are required than those used on the Indus, below Sukkur, which is sometimes like a little sea. Well, it was Lord Ellenborough's wish to build small boats and steamers to carry merchandise from the depot at Sukkur upwards—and that intended for Bombay could be shipped on large boats, and thence sent down the river to be embarked on large ships. This will show you what a noble and honourable, and far-seeing politician, and real statesman, Lord Ellenborough was—there was no chicanery or humbugging in any of his designs. However, as I was saying before, Lord Ellenborough ordered me to build the depot, and of course I was very willing to do it. I selected and marked out a spot for this purpose in Sukkur, and I believe it is there to this day. (Cheering.) Well, selecting a spot of ground and building a depot were different things: when it came to building I found I had to refer to the Military Board, to the Governor-General, the Supreme Council. God be praised I have got rid of that Council; and so the work has never been done. But I mention all these facts as a proof of the foresight of Lord Ellenborough."

On the 28th Jan. the steamer *Dwarka*, brought Sir Charles from Kurrachee to Bombay, where he landed at the Apollo pier, a guard of honour, consisting of a company of the 78th Highlanders, awaiting his arrival. "As soon as he discovered the number of the regiment," says the *Bombay Telegraph*, "Sir Charles could not restrain his impetuosity, and, calling Major

Macintyre (the officer in command of the right wing stationed at Colaba) to his side, he addressed a speech to the men," which is said to be "correctly reported" as follows:—

"Men of the 78th! It is a great pleasure to me that you, her Majesty's Highland Regiment, should have been selected to receive me here on this quay. Men! I have not had the pleasure of seeing you since you suffered so fearfully at Sukkur; and, consequently, I have never had an opportunity of telling you publicly, and to your faces, that an infamous falsehood was propagated respecting your march to Sukkur by the lying papers of India. The papers of India stated that I ordered you to march to Sukkur at the most unhealthy season of the year. That was an infamous lie, men of the 78th!" (The observations of the gallant veteran had by this time excited the deepest interest and attention on the part of all the officers who were present, and they crowded thickly around Sir Charles. Observing this, he said,) "Stand back, gentlemen; stand back, and let the Band hear what I have got to say." (Then continuing, he said:—) "I marched you at a healthy season of the year, and when the fever attacked you, you were in barracks; and the proof of it is, that the European artillery who did not quit their barracks—who had never marched at all, and who had been two years stationed at Bombay—the European artillery, I say, were more unhealthy than you were, men of the 78th Highlanders! I tell you, men,—I tell you on your parade (and here the General threw his hands together with a most expressive gesture) that this is an infamous—a damnable—a worse than damnable lie! And I wish and request you all to tell your comrades what I say. I saw you embark at Sukkur, and the state you were then in was enough to break any soldier's heart; but the low, lying papers of India never broke my heart; and they never will; and they may all go to * * *!" (Saying which, Sir Charles gave a significant shake of his head, indicative of the word which he would not utter.)

"More than once," says the same journal, "the general reiterated his request that his words, his very words, might be repeated to all the Highlanders, each man to his comrade."

Sir Charles proceeded on foot from the landing-place to the house of Major Swanson, stipendiary member of the military board, with whom he proposed residing, declining to accept of a conveyance. He had been invited by Lord Falkland to remain during his stay at Government House, but seems to have preferred the privacy of a less distinguished place of abode.

On the 31st he dined with a party of 107 gentlemen, at the Byculla Club, who had invited him to an entertainment. Amongst the entertainers were both the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Warden, judge *sudder adawlut*, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Mr. Goldsmid, secretary to government, Mr. Young, collector of customs, the Commandant of the Garrison, the Town Major, the Fort Adjutant, and about half of the Presidency Staff.

A guard of honour furnished by the 8th regt. of Bombay N.I., which served in Scinde under Sir Charles, formed *en haie*, on each side of the avenue leading to the portico, commanded by Capt. G. E. Ashburner.

Sir Charles, on his arrival, scanned the men of the guard of honour for a moment, and, signing for the music to stop, called Capt. Ashburner, and asked if his men were not the 8th Bombay N.I., and whether they had medals, to which the gallant officer replied in the affirmative. "Then, Ashburner," said he, "tell them all that I well remember their bravery in the field; that I am glad to meet them once more, and that they have well deserved the medals they were on their breasts. Interpret all this to them now." Capt. Ashburner complied with the request, and the men having again presented arms, the general entered the Club House, being received at the entrance by Sir W. Yardley, Major French, Brigadier Wyllie, and many others of his old distinguished comrades.

At table, Sir W. Yardley took the chair, having on his right the General, Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. R. K. Pringle, c.s., and Major Napier; on his left Mr. J. Warden, c.s., Col. Shortt (8th regt.), Mr. Blane, c.s., &c.

After the usual preliminary toasts,

Sir W. Yardley, calling for a full bumper, proposed the "toast of the evening," in a speech highly eulogistic of the military renown of the Conqueror of Scinde; the illustrious, hardy, and gallant veteran, who led a small body of men, which could scarcely be called an army, to some of the most astounding and marvellous victories which history has recorded; victories more stupendous, when compared with the handfuls of men by whom those victories were achieved, than perhaps any which are emblazoned upon the pages of our country's history. He had scarcely arrived in his native country," continued the speaker, "where he was received with acclamations by every man who had a just appreciation of his exalted merit, than a danger ap-

peared suddenly, seriously impending over our empire in the East; and at that time the eyes of the whole nation were turned upon one individual, as the only man suited to take charge of the conduct of affairs at that critical juncture; and if ever there was an instance of a man's being placed at the head of an army by public acclamation, it was when our noble guest, Sir Charles Napier, took the head of the armies of India. At the command of his country, and at the call of his nation, he came out to India to retrieve any losses which the British armies might have sustained; and if the crisis had passed over before he arrived, is that any reason why his country should neglect, or why we should neglect any opportunity of doing homage to his devoted nature? (very loud cheers and cries of "that's true.") Gentlemen, it is matter of course that such a man should have occasionally found it necessary to disturb the quiet repose of some good easy men, who think full sure their 'greatness is a ripening,' so long as they can quietly enjoy their lives and the emoluments of their appointments; and of course it has happened to Sir C. Napier, as to many other good men, that he has been assailed by obloquy and vituperation; yet, whenever he has condescended to meet such enemies upon their own ground, they have had very little more reason to congratulate themselves upon the issue of the contest, than have those who have encountered him on the field of battle." (Cheers.)

Sir C. Napier, in returning thanks, said, "You must allow me great latitude, for when I rose up at this table, so help me God, I had not the least idea of what I should say to you; but I trusted to the feelings of a soldier's heart to answer whatever might be said about me at this table. Sir William Yardley has gone too far—far beyond any merits I can claim, and I do not altogether admit his praise. His kindness made him exaggerate me far and near; but there is one part of his speech where he did not, I mean when he said that I would be the first to feel hurt by any praise to me in deterioration, or at the expense, of Lord Gough's fame,—whom I love and venerate as a brother soldier of many years' service, and who is a man of as noble heart as ever entered the House of Lords. I have to say to Sir William Yardley that all the praise he has given me I must share with the armies of India. If I have the merit of arrangement, the soldiers conquered; and those men, such as I see here now, Whitley, Leeson, Wyllie, and lots of others, whom I could point out, gave effect to those arrangements, and without their courage those arrangements would have been null and void, I must not, however, forget the Bengal 9th regiment, whose courage was equal to that of its neighbours,—nor, because they were few and small, the courage of the little hardy band of Madras sappers, who behaved, as far as their numbers went, equal to any others, in the field. I can never pass over any man of the armies of the three presidencies; I know their valour; I have seen it in action, in the field of battle; I honour and respect and love all three armies; but I must confess to a prejudice which I have for the Bombay army—I will say nothing that would hurt the feelings of any Bengal officer; I have met soldiers from that army, great and noble men, from the top to the bottom of 'em, as ever I met from the Bombay army;—but I began my Indian career among Bombay soldiers, and whether that gave me the prejudice, I cannot tell, but at all events I have a prejudice for the Bombay army, and I can't get rid of it. But I have fought with the Bengal army too; and I commanded them for two years, and can say a good deal in their favour; but at the same time I must confess, as I have always done, a prejudice for the Bombay army, and it will always hold fast. I am seventy years of age, and I am perhaps growing a little prosy; but I must say, in this Bombay Presidency, that you are a little too much inclined to high birth and such things. There is among you now a brave man, a glorious soldier (I am among the breakers, but I am a pilot and will steer clear out again)—there is a brave and glorious soldier at this table, who rose from the ranks by his own good merits; and I love that man, yes, I do love him, because he was the man who first planted the colours of his nation on the breach at Moultan! But Regulation—that curse of honourable and honest feeling—which should be broken when found inconsistent—prohibits that glorious soldier from partaking with his brother officers of the benefits of that fund which, if he were to die, would give his widow and children the support due to the husband's and father's rank and standing. If he die to-morrow, his widow and children would lose everything due to the rank and station to which his valour and bravery raised him. I know I am speaking to your feelings, and I know that your feelings respond too. This regulation should be broken in Bombay." (After passing encomiums upon Captain Brown of the Bengal Engineers, Major M'Murdo, Major Jodden, Captain Rathbone, and Ali Mirza Akbar, Sir Charles's moonshce, whose disgraced position, he said, was a disgrace to those that placed him in it, he continued,)—"I

may lay claim to one thing, for which Sir William Yardley gave me credit, a complete feeling of devotion to the honour of England and the interests of the East India Company. I have been counted an enemy of the Court of Directors. I am not their enemy—God forbid that I should be the enemy of any man but those who attack me, and to those I will not submit. I will never submit to be treated with injustice, and when I am ill-treated I will resist it. I have been held, too, to be inimical to the Press generally; and as regards this I will only say, for I do not like them all, and can boast no affection for the whole of them, that I am no man's enemy except those who attack me. This has been held to be enmity, but it is not, gentlemen; however, that independence of spirit, old as I am, with God's blessing, I will carry to the grave. Gentlemen, this very day fifty-seven years ago I received my commission as an ensign in the army; and on that day I girded on this sword, which for fifty-seven years has hung at my side! I received that commission rejoicing as a boy—your kindness has made me finish my career rejoicing as a man. I never felt anger or enmity towards any body of men, or any man. I have often been angry at individuals for the moment—at those who have unjustly attacked me—and I have wished for a broomstick and to be within three or four yards of them, I am not going to hide these little peculiarities—we all have them. And now, gentlemen, I will pass from this topic to others more interesting to you all. This Punjab which has been conquered—no matter by whom, or whether, bunglingly or well done or not—the Punjab is conquered. I rode through all of it to-day, and I saw immense oceans of grain—I never saw such a rich country. On my staff were one or two gentlemen who were farmers, and understood the thing; I did not, but, ignorant as I am, I understood riding through corn that high (pointing to his waist) for miles. These beautiful places are all watered by placid rivers, where there are coals obtainable for steamers, and timber, and sulphur (shall I say for Scotchmen), and minerals of all kinds—and all other sorts of produce—there is navigation for steamers, too, up to Jelum, to Nusseerabad, to Lahore—everywhere up rivers steamers can go and bring the produce down. Now, gentlemen, I met there a little man named Arratoon, a little man, like an English tug-steamer of immense power; and this Arratoon was a wealthy man, and he told me that he had felled enormous quantities of timber up country, at the source of the Chenab,—timber of immense size and good quality,—but he could not bring it down to your dockyards here, because Lord Dalhousie (we must take care, gentlemen, how we speak of him, for I am not one of his favourites, nor yet of his worshippers)—he applied to Lord Dalhousie from time to time for protection to bring it down; and he was refused that protection on the excuse that he had not proved that he had means to bring it down. Now, gentlemen, I do not know much about merchandise; some of you know much more about it than I do; but I never heard that the government had anything to do with the means of transmission of merchandise; they have to protect it—for commerce, like a child, must be nursed; but Lord Dalhousie refused to do even this. I had this account from Arratoon himself, who was an interested man. Well, this is nothing to the purpose you will say, so far as whether Lord Dalhousie is right or wrong; but it is to the purpose as regards a man like Arratoon, who supplied our armies from first to last—a man of great interest and of great mercantile knowledge; ready to bring produce to this place. It shows, first, that there is the produce ready to be brought down; and, secondly, that there are men ready to bring it down; and, thirdly, it shows the immense advantages which would result from its being brought here; for this place, with all its riches, is nothing to the riches of the North-West Provinces." (After some further remarks upon the same topic, he said:—"Nestor has done enough;" and, thanking the company, sat down amidst the most vociferous applause.)

Sir Charles rose again, and proposed "The Armies of India," observing in the course of his speech: "when I first was made Commander-in-Chief, I, like a poor baby as I was, thought I was to be Commander-in-Chief in truth; but I soon found that I was not Commander-in-Chief at all, but a sort of monster adjutant. I found my position incomplete, like a half-caste bull. I asked my adjutant-general what was the army I had to command,—and he could not tell me,—he could not tell me, and for a good reason, it had never entered into the heads of my predecessors to inquire what they commanded, and I do not believe they ever knew; and I'll tell you more; I don't know myself, I could never arrive at any exact calculation; I went up as far as 400,000 men scattered over this territory, sappers, miners, regular corps, irregular corps, cavalry, artillery, local—I don't know what the devil you call them—local corps; civil corps; all under the command of myself; all sorts of names they

had. I can't remember half of 'em; but take them all together, I think they amounted to 400,000 men, well armed, well equipped, well disciplined, and, I will also say, well officered, for they were officered by British officers, they were, as I said, well equipped (for the Company is most generous in its equipment of its military men), and led by officers—English officers—and I know that wherever a British officer leads, you will not find the black Sepoy in the rear. I have seen this, and when their officers have fallen wounded, the Sepoys' bayonets were crossed over them to protect them. I have seen this, and speak what I know. The other day, at Kohat, where not a shot should have been fired, in that pass I saw the Sepoys stand by their European officers, and bravely carry them off when wounded, and die by their side when they expired. I shall never think of the Sepoys of India without respect and admiration; when I think of the 25th reg. Bombay army, and of the 12th, I cannot speak without affection and love. The Europeans belonging to the Indian armies are magnificent. I have seen them in action—the 1st and 2nd of the Bombay army, and the 1st and 2nd of the Bengal army—I have served with them, too, and was never able to see the slightest difference between them and our own European troops, except that they have not officers enough. European regiments are officered—the Company's are not, because they have not a sufficient number of officers—at least, in my opinion."

Brigadier Wyllie returned thanks.

Sir E. Perry proposed the health of Lady Napier, "who had sent her hero amongst them."

Sir Charles, in returning thanks, said Lady Napier "would have been here if she had had her own way, but I would not let her. I thought I was coming out for war,—if I had known that I was coming out for peace, I would have brought her with me; but I thought I was coming out for war, and so I did not."

After a few other toasts, the party separated.

Sir Charles (who took his departure from Bombay by the steamer that brought the mail) is described by the *Bombay Telegraph* as having "a lively and not altogether uninteresting or unbecoming aspect, wearing his beard flowing down to where as an ensign he once wore a gorget." The *Bombay Times*, which publishes a series of notes upon the general's speeches, accuses him of misstatements, and observes:—"He appears to have resigned because Government restricted his authority to that conferred by Act of Parliament on the Commander-in-Chief, and he stands confessed guilty of insubordination. He is understood to refuse refundment of the excess of prize-money issued by mistake, and to which he has the same sort of right as is possessed by a man who by accident receives 21s. in change for a sovereign, and declines returning the balance."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 24th, 1850, arrived at Bombay Jan. 27th, per *Sesostris*.

ANXIETY TO BE TAXED.—The Mahomedans and Parsees resident in Surat have been striving for two years to induce Government to allow them to levy a tax on the provisions brought into the city, and apply the proceeds to municipal purposes. The promulgation of Act XXVI. of 1850, has been the signal for another effort, and an "overwhelming majority" of the most influential inhabitants of Surat have signed a requisition to Government to put the provisions of that Act in force!

A MODEL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, with 300 yards of wire, isolated by a gutta percha covering, has arrived at Indore, and will speedily be laid down, with the view in the first place, of testing the capabilities of the gutta percha to resist the white ants. A model railway, with train and carriage, had also arrived, and would shortly be set at work.

COTTON.—The *Bombay Telegraph* reports that the cotton crop of the present season, from the cotton lands of Guzerat, is expected to produce 300,000 bales, being 100,000 bales more than was obtained last year. The quality also promises to be good.

ANTIQUITIES.—The Bombay government have engaged the services of Mr. Fallon for a twelvemonth, at 40*l.* a month, for the purpose of obtaining drawings of the Cave Temples of Western India, in compliance with the wishes of the court of directors. They have allowed 840*l.* for drawings of the ruined city of Bejapore, but have not, so far as we know, as yet found an artist.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 3.

MORTALITY.—About 2500 persons have of late died of cholera amongst us—the mortality of the month for the Island of Bombay is close on 3000.—*Ibid.*

COAL FOR THE STEAMERS.—An extraordinary exhibition of improvidence has been made on the two last occasions of the Indian Navy steamboats bringing the mails down from Aden. The supply of coal on board the *Queen* and the *Sesostris* (the boats in question) was so short, that to keep the fires up and the engines going, the commanders were in both instances compelled to cut away the orlop decks, to burn the long-boat, to burn valuable hawsers, spars, timber of every kind not requisite to keep the ship together, and it is even supposed that some of the parcels of books consigned to Bombay may by accident and in the confusion have been consigned to the flames. Yet, notwithstanding this, the *Sesostris* was no less than thirteen days in coming from Aden, a trip usually performed in six or seven days. We recollect formerly when one of the P. and O. boats, running between Gibraltar and Southampton, fell short of coal, and was compelled to burn her cargo of chestnuts in order to keep up the steam, but the facts we have above narrated exceed all the instances of improvidence we have as yet come to the knowledge of.—*Bombay Telegraph*, Feb. 3.

INFANT MARRIAGES.—Amongst the social reforms at present being urged by the more intelligent and liberal-minded portion of the Hindu community, there is a movement which will, we trust, prove successful against the practice of infant marriages, so to speak, productive of so much mischief to society, by obstructing the course of female education, and putting it out of the power of either party to select a mate according to their inclinations, partners being selected for them at a period of life when they neither know their own minds, nor are capable of judging of the dispositions and qualities of others. Marriages made under circumstances such as these, can result in nothing but indifference, neglect, and degradation. Infant marriage is one of the thousand and one abominations due to the Brahmins, and introduced, apparently, with the view of increasing their own influence. Not only do they receive no countenance from the sacred books, but girls are forbidden in the Shasters to wed earlier than sixteen,—a period in female life in India corresponding to one of twenty in Europe.—*Bom. Times*.

NUNS FROM AGRA.—It is with the highest gratification that we announce to our readers the arrival of the four religious ladies from Agra. They are, Mesdames St. Leo, formerly Miss Maissat, from Ennonay (France); St. Thaddeus, formerly Mrs. Brissaud, from Grenoble (France); St. Francis, formerly Miss Fyre (England); St. Peter of Alcanatara, a novice, formerly Miss Dalton (Ireland). The lady superioress, Mme. St. Leo, though a foreigner, speaks English very fluently and correctly, and is gifted with very high qualities. They belong to the institute called "Jesus and Mary," lately established at Lyons, under the patronage of the archbishop, Cardinal de Bonald. Its branches have spread throughout France, and have been introduced in other countries by their respective bishops. It was lately approved of by the present Pontiff, by a decree issued at Rome, under date the 21st December, 1847. The nuns of "Jesus and Mary" live in congregations, under the rules laid down by St. Augustine, to which they have added others, common and particular. It is the aim of this institute to impart education to children according to their social position; for that purpose, they have what are called pensionnats, wherein they bring up young pensionnaires, to whom they impart a religious and literary, social and domestic, instruction. They have a separate house, called Providence, wherein children of poor parents are received and instructed in a manner becoming the sphere in which they were born. This congregation is not limited to France; it propagates the knowledge and love of Jesus and Mary, and, with the permission of the Sovereign Pontiff, extends its labours to infidel countries. At Agra they are engaged in very extensive pursuits, and are ready to render their services wherever they may be required, conformably to the original object of the institute.—*Catholic Examiner*, Dec. 15.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 17, 1851.—The following Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, showing the officers belonging to this presidency who are entitled to participate in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the past year, together with the rates of advances payable to those present in India, are published for information:—

No. 1.

Statement showing the proportion of off-reckoning payable in advance to sharers in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1850, exclusive of the sum payable from the treasury, either in India or in England.

COMMANDANTS OF REGIMENTS OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

		Amount.	
	"Half Sharers."	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	
Maj. Gen. P. Delamotte, c.b., full year, Europe			
Colonel B. Sandwith, c.b., do. do. ...			
Do. D. Cunningham, do. India.		3,413 5 4	

ARTILLERY.

	"Half Sharers."	
Maj. Gen. Richard Whish, full year, Europe ...		
Do. S. R. Strover, do. do.		
Do. L. C. Russell, do. do.		
Colonel J. G. Griffith, do. do.		
Do. Alex. Manson, c.b., do. India ...		3,413 5 4

INFANTRY.

	"Full Sharers."	
Lieut. Gen. H. S. Osborne, full year, Europe ...		
Do. Sir D. Leighton, k.c.b., do. do.		
	"Half Sharers."	
Do. G. R. Kemp,* do. do.		
Do. J. F. Dyson,* do. do.		
Do. W. Gilbert, do. do.		
Maj. Gen. B. Kennett, do. India ...		3,413 5 4
Do. E. W. Shuldham, do. Europe		
Do. W. Sandwith, c.b., do. do.		
Do. J. Salter, c.b. do. do.		
Do. Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt. & c.b. (the late), from 1st Jan. to 21st Oct. 1850, inclusive		
Do. Sir James Sutherland, k.l.s. (the late), from 1st Jan. to 15th May, 1850, inclusive, Europe		
Do. E. Frederick, c.b., full year, Europe...		
Do. C. B. Brooks, do. do.		
Do. P. Lodwick, do. do.		
Do. J. Morse, do. do.		
Do. T. Morgan, do. do.		
Do. D. Barr, do. do.		
Do. F. Farquharson, do. do.		
Do. Sir H. Pottinger, Kt., c.c.b., do. India		3,413 5 4
Colonel J. Sherriff, do. do.		3,413 5 4
Do. R. Taylor, do. Europe...		
Do. M. E. Bagnold, do. do.		
Do. C. B. James, do. India.....		3,413 5 4
Do. J. H. Dunsterville, do. Europe...		
Do. C. Payne, do. do.		
Do. C. Ovals, do. do.		
Do. D. Capon, do. do.		
Do. W. D. Robertson, do. India.....		3,413 5 4
Do. M. Soppitt, do. Europe...		
Do. W. Spiller, do. do.		
Do. G. Moore, from 16th May to 31st Dec. 1850, inclusive, v. Sutherland, dec., do. India.....		2,150 13 10
Do. T. Leighton, from 22nd Oct. to 31st Dec. 1850, inclusive, v. Stannus, dec., Europe		

CLOTHING AGENTS.

Lieut. Col. R. St. John (full share), from 1st to 17th Jan. 1850, inclusive, Europe	
Major B. Crispin, do., from 18th Jan. to 31st Dec. 1850, India	6,101 14 8

No. 2.

Statement showing the name of an invalid officer entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1850, and the proportion payable to him in advance on that account.

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALION.

	Amount.	
	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	
Major E. Hallum, full year, India	1,400 0 0	
Total	Co.'s Rs. 1,400 0 0	

COURT MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN HENRY RICHARD CONNELL MOYLE, 2ND GREN. N.I.
Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1851.—At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Kurrachee, Jan. 2, 1851, and of which Lieut.-Colonel B. Trydell, H.M.'s 83rd regt. is president, Capt. H. R. C. Moyle, 2nd Gren. regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz. :—

Capt. H. R. C. Moyle, 2nd Gren. regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of the late Lieut.-Colonel R. Bulkley, commanding the same, and brought to trial by order of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, on the following charge, viz. :—

For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz. :—

1st.—In having in cantonment near Bhoj, on or about Sept. 4, 1850, written or caused to be written, and been cognizant of the writing of, an anonymous paper, containing grossly scandalous insinuations against the character of the wife of an officer of the same regiment, and having sent the same paper through the post-office at Bhoj, under an envelope, to her husband.

2nd.—In having, at a meeting of the officers of the 2nd Gren. Reg., N.I., held in cantonment near Bhoj, on or about Sept. 24, 1850, when asked by the late Lieut.-Col. R. Bulkley, commanding the said reg., to declare on his word of honour whether he (Capt. Moyle) knew anything relating to the writing of the aforesaid envelope and anonymous paper, knowingly falsely denied that he did know anything of the same.

3rd.—In having subscribed fifty rupees towards discovering by whom the envelope and anonymous paper referred to in the preceding instances were written and sent, by inserting that sum opposite his name in a subscription list, circulated for the above purpose, about September 25 or 26, among the officers, and to blind them to the fact that he, Capt. Moyle, was fully cognizant of the same, and had falsely denied all knowledge of the authorship, at the meeting of the officers on the 24th.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved—but the sentence remitted.

(Signed) J. GRAY, Lieut.-Genl., C.-in-C.

Recommendation of the Court.—The court having performed the painful duty of awarding a penalty of extreme severity, in accordance with the terms of an enactment which deprives them of all discretionary power, beg respectfully to recommend the case of Capt. H. R. C. Moyle to the merciful consideration of his Ex. the Commander-in-Chief.

To reconcile in some degree the apparent anomaly of convicting a party of "disgraceful conduct," and yet displaying an interest on his behalf, the court, while admitting that the facts charged have been established by evidence, beg most respectfully to submit the following as the grounds on which their present recommendation is based.

With regard to the anonymous letter referred to in the first instance of the charge, the court, from the great intimacy which has been proved to have existed between the party addressed and the prisoner, are disposed to attribute the conduct of the latter rather to a lamentable defect of judgment than to any feeling of malice or resentment. In respect to the denial of the authorship of the anonymous letter at the meeting of the officers held on September 24, the court are induced to attach much weight to the extenuating circumstances adduced by the prisoner in his defence—viz., the fact of the feeble state of his health at the time the sudden and unexpected call made upon him to answer a question which was calculated to throw him off his guard, the confession made by him almost immediately afterwards to a brother officer, and the testimony borne to his character for veracity previous to the occurrence of the affair which has placed him in his present humiliating position.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—In yielding to the urgent recommendation of the Court in the present case, by remitting the just sentence passed on Capt. Moyle, I have given full weight to his previous good character, and have further taken into consideration that this is the first trial of an officer which has come under my disposal since I assumed the command of the Bombay army, the correct tone and feeling of which cannot, I rejoice to think, be injured by this act of leniency. In addition, also, to these inducements to mercy, I am led to concur in the opinion of the Court, so far as regards the act set forth in the first instance of the charge, that it is to be "attributed rather to a lamentable defect of judgment than to any feeling of malice or resentment."

But in thus exercising the power of remission vested in me, I feel it to be my imperative duty to pass the most severe censure on Capt. Moyle for the culpable acts of which he has been found guilty; and to express my earnest hope that the position in which he now stands will prove a lasting warning to him through life; and that he will justify this act of clemency on my part by a strictly honourable course of conduct, and thereby fully recover the respect of his brother officers.

J. GRAY, Lieut.-Gen. C.-in-C.

Capt. H. R. C. Moyle is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

* Thus marked are entitled to an additional half-share from the public treasury.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. L. pol. supt. of Sawant Warree, ass. ch. of app.
 BELL, W. M. coll. of Dharwar, del. ov. ch. of off. to Goldfinch.
 BELLASIS, A. F. from the fifth to the fourth class.
 CAMERON, C. H. to be asst. to the judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, Jan. 14.
 CLARKE, A. W. to cond. duties of dep. civ. aud. Jan. 17; to act as dep. mint master until further orders, Jan. 29.
 FRERE, H. B. rec. ch. of off. of commiss. in Scinde fr. Pringle.
 STUART, E. M. coll. of Nassick, res. ch. of duties, Dec. 23; to act as judge and session judge of Khandeish dur. the abs. of Mr. Bazett on sick leave.
 WARDEN, A. B. from the fifth to the fourth class.
 WELLS, Capt. F. asst. to the mag. of Poona, is vested with the full penal powers of a mag. in that collectorate, Jan. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, W. C. 1 mo. in ext.
 BELL, W. H. to March 31, in ext.
 BLOWERS, W. dep. postmr. gen. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
 NEAVE, E. D. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur, in ext.
 TUCKER, H. P. St. G. to Feb. 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANNESLAY, Lieut. J. F. 26th N.I. to act as adj. fr. its dept. fr. Shikarpore, Jan. 27.
 ASTON, Capt. H. 1st asst. to pol. ag. in Kattywar, resu. ch. of duties, Jan. 5.
 ATTOUN, Lieut. A. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to join head qrs. Ahmednuggur, Jan. 29.
 BAYLY, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. to join No. 2 lt. field batt. Tholapore, Jan. 29.
 BEAMISH, 2nd Lieut. E. S. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. to join head qrs. Ahmednuggur, Jan. 29.
 BELL, Ens. T. to do duty with 19th N.I. and to join Jan. 21.
 BINGHAM, 2nd Lieut. R. L. 1st Eur. fus. to do duty with details of recruits proc. fr. pres. to Poona under ch. of Lieut. Phillips.
 CARR, Ens. J. S. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. and to join Jan. 21.
 CLARK, 2nd Lieut. C. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. to join head qrs. Ahmednuggur, Jan. 29.
 CLAY, Ens. C. H. to do duty with the 3rd N.I. at Poona, and directed to join Jan. 17.
 CLEMENTS, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. to join Jan. 23.
 CLOSE, Ens. att. to do duty with 24th N.I. at Sattara, Jan. 20.
 COTES, Lieut. C. E. H. b. brig. to proc. to Poona in ch. of recruits fr. art. &c. arr. fr. England, Jan. 20.
 CROWE, 2nd Lieut. T. C. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. to join No. 1, lt. field battery, Kolapore, Jan. 29.
 CRUICKSHANK, Capt. J. J. F. eng. to act as exec. eng. Dharwar div. v. Munbee, Jan. 18.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. D. 18th N.I. perm. to retire on pension fr. Feb. 20.
 DERINZY, Brig. perm. to resign com. in Up. Scinde, Jan. 18.
 DE VITRE, Lieut. W. fr. 1st to the 3rd batt. to com. detach. 6th comp. 3rd batt. Malligaum, Jan. 29.
 DUKE, Lieut. G. J. inv. est. perm. to res. and draw his pay at Neigherry hills, Jan. 27.
 GRAHAM, Capt. D. C. rec. ch. of office of pol. superint. of Kolapore, Jan. 18.
 GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. T. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. to join head qrs. Bombay, Jan. 29.
 GOODWIN, Lieut. R. T. fort adj. at Asseerghur, to proc. to Dhoolia, on duty, Jan. 20.
 HAMMOND, Lieut. R. M. 20th N.I. app. line adj. at Sholapoor, v. Goodfellow, prom. Jan. 23.
 HARDY, Lieut. J. B. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. art. to join at Nusseerabad, Jan. 29.
 HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. T. M. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to join No. 2 lt. field battery, Sholapore, Jan. 29.
 HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. to com. detach. 4th com. 3rd batt. Surat, Jan. 29.
 HICKMAN, Ens. D. D. 6th L.I. to ch. of details of regts. in Scinde, proc. fr. pres. to Kurrachee, in the steamer *Medusa*, Feb. 1.
 JACKSON, Capt. 10th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Deesa until further orders, on dep. of Capt. Prior on leave to pres.
 JACOB, Lieut. 18th N.I. to act as line adjt. at Sattara, v. Thomas, on leave, Jan. 23.
 JACOB, Lieut. H. E. 18th N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. Auchmuty, c.b. fr. Jan. 1.
 JOFF, Ens. A. W. to do duty with 6th N.I. at pres. to join.
 LEDWITH, Lieut. J. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. rel. fr. duty with recruits and to join, Jan. 23; to do duty with a detach. Jan. 20.
 LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. G. D. A. art. fr. 1st to 4th batt. to join 4th comp. 4th batt. with No. 9 lt. field battery attached, Shikarpore.
 MALCOLMSON, 2nd Lieut. S. H. P. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to join No. 6 lt. field battery, Neemuch.
 MOORE, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.
 MORSE, Lieut. R. A. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to join head qrs. Ahmednuggur, Jan. 29.
 MORSE, Capt. T. R. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Jan. 21, 1846.

MURETT, Lieut. P. D. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. to com. detach. 3rd comp. 4th batt. Rajcote, Jan. 29.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 29.
 PELL, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. to join his own corps at pres. Jan. 15.
 PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut. F. 1st Eur. fus. to ch. of recruits for art. corps of sappers and miners, and fus. proc. fr. pres. to Poona.
 PITCAIRN, Ens. H. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Jan. 16, 1851.
 POWNALL, Capt. H. C. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.
 POWNALL, Capt. T. C. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to com. 2nd comp. 1st batt. with No. 4 lt. field batt. attached, Ahmednuggur, Jan. 29.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. T. F. trans. to do duty with 29th N.I. at Sholapore, and directed to join.
 ROBINSON, Ens. W. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 16, v. Turquand, dec.
 SAULEZ, Lieut. W. H. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. to join head qrs. Bombay, Jan. 29.
 SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd gren. ret. to duty, Jan. 9.
 SIMPSON, Ens. H. M. to do duty with 6th N.I. at pres. to join.
 STACK, Lieut. col. M. C.B. 1st L.C. to com. a 2nd class brig. in succ. to Wilson, Jan. 18, posted to Kurrachee, Jan. 23.
 STANLEY, Ens. A. G. to do duty with 13th N.I. and directed to join Jan. 17.
 STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. J. H. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. to join head qrs. Ahmednuggur, Jan. 29.
 STONE, Lieut. G. H. fr. 1st to 4th batt. to join at Hyderabad, Jan. 29.
 SWANSON, Lieut. F. fr. 1st to 4th batt. to join at Hyderabad, Jan. 29.
 TANNER, Ens. O. V. to do duty with the 3rd N.I. at Poona, and directed to join, Jan. 17.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. to join detach. attached to 2nd batt. art.; app. to take ch. to Belgaum of recruits posted to that corps. Jan. 24.
 TROWER, Capt. C. T. 1st Eur. regt. on furl. app. to ch. of Eur. unfts, proc. to England, Jan. 23.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. W. inv. estab. perm. to reside and draw his pay at Neigherry hills, Jan. 23.
 TURNER, Capt. H. B. engs. to be a superint. eng. to ass. ch. of dept. in southern provinces, fr. date of Capt. Kilner's return to Poona, fr. tour of inspection.
 TWISS, Lieut. G. fr. 1st to 4th batt. to join at Chikarpoor, Jan. 29.
 WALKER, Lieut. C. W. assum. ch. of off. of superint. of Ghaut police fr. Mylne, Jan. 9.
 WARDROP, Ens. A. to do duty with 19th N.I. and to join, Jan. 21.
 WESTROPP, 2nd Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. to join detach. attached to 2nd batt. art.
 WILSON, Brig. N. to com. 1st class brig. in Up. Scinde, v. Derinzy.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BELL, T. Jan. 6.	MURRAY, G. Jan. 7.
CARR, J. S. Jan. 9.	STANLEY, A. G. Jan. 6.
CLAY, C. H. Jan. 9.	STANLEY, W. H. Jan. 6.
CLOSE, H. Jan. 6.	TANNER, O. V. Jan. 9.
FENWICK, P. P. P. Jan. 9.	WARDROP, A. Jan. 6.
GAYER, J. A. Jan. 6.	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALDWIN, Capt. S. T. supt. of bazars at Dapoolce, to Feb. 28, to Bombay.
 BANNERMAN, Lieut. W. 3d N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. on m. c.
 BENNETT, Ens. J. camel bag. corps, fr. Jan. 15 to Feb. 1, in ext. to remain at the pres. Jan. 17.
 COLE, Ens. F. G. fr. Feb. 2 to March 10, in ext. to enable him to rejoin his regt. Jan. 17.
 COMPTON, Capt. D. O. 29th N.I. from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15 to Bombay.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Capt. J. B. 1 mo. to pres.
 ELPHINSTONE, Ens. 18th N.I. to Jan. 17, to pres.
 FULLJAMES, Capt. G. com. of Guzerat irr. horse, 1 mo. to pres.
 HOGG, Capt. C. R. Jan. 18 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
 JACOB, Major H. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 12, instead of former date.
 KNOWLES, Lieut. J. P. 6th N.I. Jan. 13 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
 NICHOLETTS, 2nd Lieut. G. 1st fus. to Feb. 13, to Bombay.
 POTTINGER, Capt. J. art. Feb. 20 to May 10.
 REES, Ens. T. H. 16th N.I. to May 1.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. W. fr. Jan. 15 to 31, to pres.
 ROWAN, Capt. A. T. art. 3 yrs. to Eur. on furl.
 SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. adjt. Sawant Warree local corps, to Jan. 31, to Belgaum.
 STACK, Lieut. col. J. M. C.B. fr. Jan. 7 to Feb. 8, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 ST. CLAIR, Capt. J. D. 13th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. R. M. Poona irr. horse, to Feb. 10, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. M. W. 4th N.I. fr. Feb. 2 to Mar. 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Surg. J. J. ret. to duty, Jan. 9, app. to the med. ch. of 24th N.I. Jan. 15.
 BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. to Sattara and rec. med. ch. of hd. qrs. wing of 18th N.I. marching to Rajcote.
 BUTLER, Asst. surg. T. S. ret. to duty, app. to med. ch. of 12th N.I. v. Surg. Deas, proc. to Europe, Jan. 15.
 COTES, Asst. surg. to proc. to Bawar, to aff. med. aid to the troops at that station dur. absence of Asst. surg. Small, or until further orders.
 DAVEY, Asst. surg. 17th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of staff at Baroda fr. Fraser, Jan. 25.
 DAVIES, Surg. D. 22nd N.I. reported fit for du. to join forthwith.
 DENT, Asst. surg. 18th N.I. to accompany and aff. med. aid to the left wing 8th N.I. on its march to pres.
 DENT, Asst. surg. 18th N.I. to accompany the wing of the 27th N.I. on its march to Poona, Jan. 15.
 HAMILTON, Surg. mar. batt. N.I. to aff. med. aid to h. qrs. w. of 14th N.I. v. Young, Jan. 18.
 HOCKING, Surg. 1st L.C. to per. med. st. du. at Nusseerabad.
 KIRK, Surg. 2nd L.C. to rec. med. ch. of wing 18th N.I. from Asst. surg. Dent, and at the same time to deliver over the left wing, 8th N.I. to the latter officer.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. R. M.D. trans. to 3rd L.C. Jan. 15.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. C. J. 1st Eur. fus. to med. ch. of recruits for art. corps of sappers and miners and fus. proc. fr. Bombay to Poona; acq. colloq. prof. in vernac. lang. Jan. 18.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. to proc. in med. ch. of recruits for art. and sap. and min. proc. to Poona and Ahmednuggur.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. A. F. att. to 1st bat. art. and to join h. qrs. at Ahmednuggur, v. Asst. surg. Foley.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. 14th N.I. to accomp. l. w. 27th N.I. to Poona, v. Dent, m.c. Jan. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWNE, Asst. surg. W. C. to Eur. 3 yrs. on m.c.
 DENT, Asst. surg. R. fr. Jan. 17 to 31, to rem. at pres. on m.c.
 MANISTY, Asst. surg. to Jan. 24, in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BEAN, Asst. surg. to rejoin the *Clive*, Jan. 31.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 23.
 CAMPBELL, Com. to resume com. of the *Queen*, Jan. 1.
 COUSINS, Mate, of the *Clive*, to be store account. fr. Jan. 1.
 DOWELL, Volunt. H. J. arr. Jan. 8.
 DRAPER, Lieut. fr. the *Queen*, to com. the *Achar*, Jan. 1.
 GAYER, Mids. J. A. perm. to resign, fr. Jan. 5.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. to join the *Queen*, Jan. 18; of the *Sesostris*, perm. to res. on shore, fr. Dec. 17.
 HOPKINS, Lieut. 1 mo. to pres.
 NIXON, Lieut. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 25.
 NOAKS, Mids. R. W. ret. to duty, Jan. 8.
 STEVENS, Lieut. J. L. ret. to duty, Jan. 7.
 STROYAN, Lieut. of the *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 23.
 WOOD, Mids. of the *Sesostris*, disch. to the *Hastings*, Jan. 29.
 YOUNG, Com. J. W. ret. to duty, Jan. 7.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BANKS, Mrs. F. s. at Colaba, Jan. 29.
 CHRISTIE, the lady of Capt. T. T. 17th N.I. s. at Belgaum, Jan. 13.
 DAVIDSON, the wife of D. d. at Bombay, Jan. 26.
 HUGHES, the wife of sub-cond. d. at Aden, Nov. 30.
 JAMISON, the wife of J. s. at Bombay, Jan. 15.
 PATTON, Mrs. s. at Bombay, Jan. 21.
 ROACHE, the wife of J. d. at Bombay, Jan. 19.
 ROBINSON, the wife of Capt. I.N. s. at Ootacamund, Jan. 17.
 THOMPSON, the wife of J. d. at Kalbadavee, Jan. 28.
 WATKINS, the lady of Maj. J. 23rd N.I. d. at Nusseerabad, Jan. 7.

MARRIAGES.

DUNSTERVILLE, Capt. J. B. 19th N.I. to Maria, d. of H. M'Neill, at Bombay, Feb. 1.
 FULLER, J.A. eng. to Charlotte C. A. d. of W. Wallace, at Byculah, Jan. 30.
 GILDER, C. to Sarah A. Somerville, at Byculah, Jan. 16.
 RUSSEL, R. J. to Mary A. L. d. of the late Col. S. Powell, at Poona, Jan. 17.
 SMALL, Asst. surg. D. H. to Isabella, d. of the late E. A. Whight, at Bombay, Jan. 1.

DEATHS.

ARCHER, G. F. H. inf. s. of Dr. at Kurrachee, Jan. 7.
 BLENKINS, Elizabeth A. d. of Maj. W. 6th N.I. at Goga, aged 3, Jan. 17.
 BROWN, F. S. inf. s. of J. A. at sea, on board *Sir Herbert Comp-ton*, Jan. 12.
 CABRAL, D. A. s. of the late A. at Cannanore, aged 40, Jan. 12.
 DAVIDSON, inf. s. of D. at Bombay, Jan. 24.
 DE SEQUEIRA, J. H. s. of J. J. at Bombay, aged 15, Jan. 15.
 ELLIS, Ens. at Belgaum, Jan. 20.

FELL, inf. s. of sub-conductor, at Poona, Jan. 27.
 GARDINER, L. widow of the late T. at Bombay, aged 27, Jan. 23.
 MCGUIRE, Clementina, wife of T. at Bombay, aged 29, Jan. 25.
 MARSHALL, Louisa H. inf. d. of Maj. H. at Mhow, Jan. 29.
 REES, W. at Bombay, aged 40, Jan. 19.
 TURQUAND, Lieut. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgaum, Jan. 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 17. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Royal Alice*, Boyce, China.—18. *Esther*, Sanderson, Kurrachee.—19. *Sabine*, Mountford, Liverpool.—21. *Hamido*, Cooke, Quilon; steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; *Halifar*, Garrick, Canton.—22. *Achilles*, Evans, Hong-Kong.—23. *Bolton*, Young, London; *Juliet*, Watson, Greenock.—24. *Orleans*, Evans, Liverpool.—25. *Devan*, Trombon, Cochín.—26. *Janet Willis*, Fyall, Hartlepool; *Futtay Allum*, Boyce, Mauritius.—27. *Hyderee*, Dally, Calcutta; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; *Fully Sultan*, Relle, Calcutta; steamer *Sesostris*, Ball, Aden.—29. *John Campbell*, Hall, Liverpool; steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Rhodes, Surat.—30. *Herculean*, Mousby, Liverpool; steamer *Nimrod*, Ayers, from sea.—FEB. 1. Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; *Hamoodi*, McDonald, Muscat; *General Chapi*, Rehling, Sourabaya; *Denison*, King, Liverpool; *Hermine*, Hill, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Queen*.—Mesdames Goodhall, Taynton, and Herrick; Misses Goodhall, Neyland, Forbes, and Wallace; Lieut. Piers, 29th reg. Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Tubbs, 9th reg. Bombay N.I.; Messrs. Simpson, Westrop, Neave, Havelock, and Jopp; Mr. Fowler, Signor Cardoza, and Master Taynton.
 Per *Hamido*.—Mrs. M. Townsend.
 Per *Adam Lodge*.—Miss F. Filford.
 Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—C. Davies, Esq.; Capt. Lyon, 15th regt.
 Per *Sir Herbert Compton*.—Mrs. Brown and child.
 Per *Equestrian*.—Mrs. and Miss Godfrey and child, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Thompson and child, Capt. Godfrey, 17th N.I.; Capt. Morse, 14th N.I.; Lieut. Thompson, 2nd E. L. I.; Dr. M. Forbes Watson, 205 recruits.
 Per steamer *Achilles*.—Mr. A. Heard, Mr. C. Beck, W. Franklyn.
 Per barque *Bolton*.—Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Wilson and child, with servant; Capt. Andrews, 17th reg. Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Rich, 33rd reg. M.N.I.; Charles F. G. Harrison, Esq.
 Per ship *Hyderee*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Proudfoot and son; Mrs. Dailey and family; and Dr. G. S. Mann, Beng. army.
 Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Hutt, and servant; Mrs. Elliott, and three children, and servant; A. Le Messurier; H. Brown, Esq. Maj. G. Le Grand Jacob; Maj. Hutt, Bombay Art.; Lieut. Hickman, 5th Bombay N.I.; Mrs. Leibswager, and son; and W. Robson, Esq.
 Per *Dwarka*.—Mesdames Grant, Napier, and child, Patterson, and Knowles; Gen. Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B.; Col. Grant, C.B.; Majors Napier and Bunbury; Captains Patterson, Knowles, Harding, Need; Dunsterville, 4th Bombay Rifles; Hopkins, I.N.; Lieutenants Wriford, 1st Bengal Fusiliers; H. Sneyd, 28th Bengal N.I.; Calcott, and Bookey; and Dr. Anderson.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 18.—Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Bidstone*, Loney, Colombo and Madras. 19. *Bengal Merchant*, Faldo, Moulmein; steamer *Malta*, Potts, Point de Galle; *Surge*, Maurice, Colombo; *Neptune*, Henderson, London. 23. *Mary Charlotte Weber*, James, Calcutta. 26. *Bengalee*, Colebank, China. 27. *Elizabeth Main*, Aden. 29. *Mary*, Lawrenson, Whampoa. 31. *William Dayley*, Cammell, Liverpool. FEB. 2.—*Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, London. 3. Steamer *Achar*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Surge*.—Mr. Burnie.
 Per Co.'s steamer *Surat*.—Maj. Blenkins and lady, with child and servant; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, and 2 children.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Capt. James and 2 ladies; Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Coles, Ens. Fellows, Mr. McNeil, Lieut. Johnstone, Capt. Shute, Dr. Gibson, Lieut. Coles, and J. Curling, Esq.
 Per steamer *Malta*, to Galle.—Mrs. Goodeve, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Hoyte, Dr. Goodeve, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolson, Dr. Collum, and Mr. J. Pettegrew.
 Per steamer *Phlox*.—A lady, Mrs. Stanley, gentlemen, and Capt. Fanning.
 Per *Ann Martin*.—Mrs. E. Martin.
 Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Hodgkinson, Miss Jameson, Capt. Hodgkinson, and Lieut. Jameson.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Mr. Gilmour and Mr. Campbell.
 Per *Earl of Balcarras*.—Mrs. Bellasis and 2 children; Capt. G. H. Bellasis, 24th B.N.I. To the Cape: W. C. Andrews, Esq. B.C.S. To London: Mrs. Bulkeley and child; Mrs. W. C. Browne and 3 children; Mrs. G. Hutt, Mrs. Paynter, Mrs. Herbert Jacob and 5 children; Mrs. Woolhouse and 2 children; two Misses Bulkeley, Asst. surg. W. C. Browne, M.D. B.A.; Lieut. Paynter, 31st B.N.I.; Lieut. Calcott, H.M.'s 10th foot; Capt. Norman, 10th foot; Lieut. Fellows, 53rd foot; Lieut. Grantham, 98th foot; Lieut. Boyle, 78th Highlanders; Asst. surg. De Lisle, 96th foot;

and 217 invalids H.M.'s service. From Calicut, for London : Mrs. Williams and 2 children; and Capt. Williams, I.N.

Per steamer *Acbar*.—Mrs. Pringle and 2 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. C. J. Erskine and 2 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Eden and a child, with servant; Mrs. Sandys and a child, with servant; Mrs. Prior and 3 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. W. Elliot and 3 children, with servant; Mrs. Ling, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Adam and a child, with servant; his Exc. Gen. Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B.; Dr. Anderson, Mr. R. K. Pringle, Mr. J. G. Forbes and a child, with servant; Capt. G. N. Prior, B. Army; H. B. St. G. Tucker, esq. Bo. C. S. and 2 children of Mr. Davidson's, with 2 servants; Maj. C. Morton, 16th regt. Bom. N.I.; Lieut. R. L. Taylor, 18th regt. Bom. N.I.; Messrs. Jevanjee Pestonjee, and Rustomjee Viccajee, and 2 servants; Capt. Newberry, C. J. Erskine, esq.; Charles Beck, esq.; Lieut. J. T. Ling, Capt. Adam, Lieut.-col. H. Grant, E. G. Kennedy, esq.; Lieut. H. J. Davies, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Dr. Deas, Bom. Army; Cornet J. S. Shepherd, Capt. Rowan, Bom. artillery; A. Heard, esq.; Capt. Harding, 22nd Foot; Capt. Bunbury, 32nd Foot; Lieut. C. R. Wriford, the Right Rev. Bishop Murphy, Eduljee Manockjee and 3 servants, to Aden; Capt. Need, 14th drag.; the Rev. R. J. Murphy, Mr. R. D. Mintz; to Aden—Merwanjee Cooverjee, 3 Parsee women, the family of Eduljee Manockjee, 3 Parsee women, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Feb. 3, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 108 to 110
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 102 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 101½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 97 to 97½
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 84½ per 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 80 to 81 sales p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 80½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	14 to 14½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each 500	20 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each 500 do.	18 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do.	95 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000 do.	6 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 12,500 each 12,500 do.	6 do. pm.
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each 7,000 do.	13,000
Colaba Land Com...	" 10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 500 each 500 do.	60 p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	" 50 each 19-15 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 1-16th.
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 9½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 219 to 220
German Crowns, "	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 103½ to 103¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15¾

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
3 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 3d. For doc. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	97
..... 30 days' sight	97
..... at sight	98½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	96½
..... at sight	99
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs.	216 to 217

FRIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. to 2l. 7s. 6d. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 13½.

CEYLON.

The Governor dissolved the Legislative Council, on the 23rd December, with the following address:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you, in the name of her Majesty, for the supplies you have granted for the public service for the ensuing year. It will be my object to use and apply those supplies with every regard to economy.

"It has been highly satisfactory to me, on my first arrival amongst you, to find prevailing throughout the colony every indication of internal tranquillity, and that it is considered we are returning to a state of fair financial prosperity. My endeavours shall always be anxiously directed towards the furtherance of every object that can tend to the permanent benefit of the colony, especially towards the opening up the country by roads and other channels of communication, by which the produce of the interior can be brought to the ports of export. The successful working of the road ordinance will greatly facilitate this, and will, I trust, with the assistance of Government, ultimately per-

fectly accomplish what, to the interests of all, is of such vast importance.

"The ordinances which you have passed during the present session will, I am satisfied, be found conducive to the general welfare of the people; and especially that the crime of cattle-stealing, which in some districts is so prevalent, and which has been so much complained of by the people, will at last be checked, if not altogether suppressed.

"I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the time and attention you have given to the discharge of your duties, and I doubt not that when next session we meet again, we shall be able to co-operate with that harmony which I have already so gladly observed, and which I am satisfied will always mark our deliberations, in the enactment of measures having for their end and object the public good."

DOMESTIC.

DEATHS.

JANSON, Gerard A. at Penang, aged 41.
DE NIESE, d. of Wm. at Kurnegalle, aged 4, Dec. 28.

CHINA.

THE LATE COMMISSIONER LIN, or Lin-tsi-hseu, was born in 1785, in the department of Fu-chan-fu. In 1804 he took his master's, and in 1811 his doctor's, degree; was advanced higher after his examination, and commanded to study the Manchu language. After various employment, as a literary officer, he was appointed in 1816, assistant moderator at the triennial examination for degrees in the province of Kiang-si. In 1820, he became one of the two censors representing Kiang-nan, and, in the same year, intendant of one of the four circuits of Cheh-kiang. In 1822, his health compelled him to resign, but he was, after a short interval, re-appointed to one of the five circuits of Kiang-su, and in a few months was made acting commissioner of finance for that province. In 1826, he rose to the chief superintendency of the rivers of Cheh-kiang and Kiang-su,—a most important trust,—when his mother's death obliged him to return home, to mourn the three years prescribed by law. Before this time had expired, he was directed by an imperial order to assume the supervision of certain earth-works on the southern river, and presently moved to Shanghai, to consult with other officers upon the expediency of allowing grain to be transported by sea, instead of by the grand canal. His health again failing, he was permitted to return to his native province until it should be restored, and his mourning ended; and, whilst living in retirement on this account, was allowed to decline an acting salt-inspectorship. In 1827, he repaired to Peking, and was sent to Shen-si, as judge and acting treasurer. The death of his father now put him in mourning till 1830, when, on being presented, he was made treasurer of Hu-pih, but soon transferred to Ho-nan, in the same capacity; thence to Nanking in 1831, and thence, again, to the superintendence of the Yellow River. In 1832, during a period of great distress, he was governor of Kiang-si; in 1835-36, governor-general of Hu-Kwang, or of Hu-pih and Hu-nan; in 1838, he was summoned to Peking, and the privilege accorded him of riding on horseback within the precincts of the imperial residence. In 1839, he received his seal as high commissioner, and proceeded to Kwang-tung, to put down the opium trade. This special appointment obliged him to decline the governor-generalship of the two Kiang, comprising the three provinces of Ngan-hwui, Kiang-su, and Kiang-si, to which he was nominated, but that of the two Kwang was soon conferred on him, to be held, as by Ki-ying and Su, together with his high commission. His edicts against the proscribed traffic; his measures to prevent both the trade in and consumption of the drug; his letter to the Queen of England, and his treatment of the British community, which forced them to retire from Canton, and brought on the war, concluded by the treaty of Nanking,—are part of the history of our intercourse with China. Upon the news of the troubles his energy had created reaching the court, the good intention of his illness availed him nothing; he was recalled to Peking, in September, 1840, to be tried for his life, as one who had increased the mischief he had been sent to remedy. He left Canton in May, 1841, and was banished to Ili. In October, however, he was restored to his former post as governor of the Yellow River; and 1842, was reported dead. Upon this, an imperial manifesto appeared, praising, in the highest terms, the principles and demeanour of the departed statesman, decreeing him a pall of honour, a libation, to be poured out by two princes, 1,500 taels for his funeral, and a place in the imperial cemetery. Early in 1845, notwithstanding, a work regarding foreign states, said to be composed by Lin* from materials collected at Canton, ap-

* See a notice of this work, in our 6th vol., p. 604.

peared at Su-chau, in Kiang-su; in February, he was gazetted to the governorship of Shen-si; and next, to the acting governor-generalship of Shen-si and Kan-suh, during the absence of the real incumbent, who was employed beyond the frontier against the Mahomedans, in their last outbreak, in 1847. He then closed his official career in that of Yun-nan and Kwei-chau, which he vacated. It may be mentioned, as complimentary to him, that an appointment recommended by him, to which the Board of Civil Office objected as informal, was approved by the crown. He was also so fortunate as to "soothe" a strong body of the Yé Fán, who were moving on the south-west frontier.

Report, which is in some degree trustworthy when it speaks favourably of the character of a minister in this country, has ever acquitted Lin of all charge of corruption. Filling in turn five of the eight governor-generalships or vice-royalties of the empire, he has been entrusted with the control, from first to last, of more than half the population of China Proper. His memorial representing the condition of Kiang-si, in 1832, during a period of extraordinary distress, evinces a personal attention to the sufferings of the lower classes seldom exhibited by those occupying similar positions; and he is the first of the children of Han, so far as we are informed, whose patriotism has been directed to the improvement of his countrymen, by placing before them evidence of the superiority of strangers, especially in the art of war. This may be said to have been the object of his work before alluded to; it formed the basis of another and a larger compilation, which has already passed through two editions.—*From a native work, cited by Assistant-Secretary Wade.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From communications received from the frontier, so alarming are the reports from all quarters, and especially from those most intimately acquainted with the Kafirs, and their movement in Kafirland, that the farmers along the whole line, from Graham's Town to the Orange River, are adopting every means in their power against surprise, and to secure their property against a sudden outbreak by the adjacent tribes. All the flocks and herds of the residents of the Fish River, Konap and Kat Rivers, have been driven back, the whole country towards Somerset, Graaff Reinet, and Cradock, being in numerous parts literally covered with the sheep, cattle, waggons, and horses of the retreating inhabitants. The loss will be, even under the most favourable circumstances, immense. The case is aggravated by the fact that this is the commencement of the shearing-season, the very period to which the pains-taking flock-master looked for the replenishment of his exhausted finances.—*G. T. Journal.*

Extract of a letter from Graham's Town, 3rd December:—"I know, from information derived from head-quarters, that the Kafirs (the Gaikas) are fully prepared for an immediate attack on the colony; that Col. Mackinnon dares not carry out his own measures, for fear of precipitating their outbreak, and that he has declared he will not take such responsibility on himself. In fact, all rule in Kafirland is quite paralyzed, the police and military having been ordered not to fire a shot, excepting in self-defence."—*Port Elizabeth Telegraph, Dec. 5.*

His Excellency Sir H. Smith landed at this port (East London) last night with his staff, the 73rd regiment, artillery, guns, &c., and is probably before this time already in King William's Town. The substance of the intelligence from that post, as conveyed in private letters, is as follows:—"The Kafirs had been very quiet for the last few days. It is stated by different parties who are moving about the country, and who can speak the language, that the spirit and daring of the war party is much on the decline. Sandilli is said to be much alarmed, and skulking in the bush. This chief is at present in the bush on the banks of the Goolah stream, a few miles above its junction with the Keiskamma river. He has few followers with him, mostly young men, headed by Anta, who is warlike and daring. The desire for war is as yet confined to the Gaika Kafirs. The Slambie tribes are very quiet. The chiefs Pato, Toise, and Seyolo, loyally profess their allegiance; but Umhala, it is said, is somewhat more reserved. The accounts from Krel's country are rather conflicting. The people of this chief have, however, it is stated, offered obstruction to the Kafir police in the execution of their duty. It is supposed that his Excellency's first demand will be the full payment of the fine demanded for the rescue of the cattle, which, it is supposed, will be satisfied. When this part of the business shall have been closed, it is then supposed that a reward of a large number of cattle will be offered for the persons of Sandilli, Anta, &c., and a smaller quantity for the disturbers of the public peace of less rank. By this step it is supposed his Excellency will be enabled to feel the public pulse in Kafirland. All the posts in this country are well supplied with all necessaries."—*Frontier Times, Dec. 10.*

The following information has been gleaned from private letters:—Lieut. col. Eyre, 73rd reg., commanding the right division, left King William's Town on the 16th, for the Kabousie; he will have with him more than 100 men of the Cape Mounted Rifles. Col. Mackinnon commands the centre, which is to take up a position in the vicinity of Fort Cox. This division will march from King William's Town to-morrow. At the post there will be three companies of the 6th, one of the 73rd, and all the dismounted men of the Cape Mounted Rifles, under Lieut. col. Napier. Col. Somerset will command the left division, which will proceed to Fort Hare. It is supposed to be the Governor's intention to dislodge the Gaikas from the country they now occupy. It is also believed that a demand will be made for the persons of Sandilli, Anta, and a few others implicated in the late disturbances; and it is supposed that a certain time will be given to the Gaikas to consider this demand. His Excellency intends to make Fort Cox his head-quarters.

It is stated that Sandilli has left the Goolah, and gone to the Quilli Quilli, where there is some inaccessible bush, fit only to be traversed by bucks and monkeys. His Excellency and his staff move to-morrow morning. Lieut. col. Stuart, of the 6th, will be commander of King William's Town, and all at King William's Town are under the protection of Jan Tzatzoe and his tribe, who are held responsible for the safety of the town.—*Frontier Times, Dec. 17.*

RANGOON.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated 29th December, giving an account of a terrible fire which occurred there on the previous day:—

"Rangoon is no more! Yesterday, at 11 a.m., a dreadful conflagration broke out in the heart of the town, defying every measure to check its progress. The Custom House, Main Wharf, Armenian Church, and the principal merchants' houses, are totally destroyed; whole streets of great length present to the view heaps of ashes, and so complete has been the destructive effects of the fire, that old inhabitants have difficulty in pointing out the site of their former residences. It is estimated, on a rough calculation, that at least 2,000 houses have been utterly destroyed, and the loss of property at the lowest estimate amounts to fully thirty lacs of rupees, while that of life is incalculable. The fire extended about two miles in length, and one in breadth, and in its fearfully rapid progress communicated to a number of country cargo boats loaded with inflammable goods of considerable value; from these the fire extended to the shipping in the river. Nine vessels, of which five had completed their lading, were burnt to the water's edge; and the remainder barely escaped destruction by slipping their cables, and anchoring on the Dalla side of the water. In the neighbourhood of the Armenian Church the fire raged with inconceivable fury; scarcely an article of any description could be saved, so rapid was the progress of the flames. A large portion of the natives saved themselves from destruction by rushing into the river, where they remained, deaf to every entreaty made to them to strive to arrest the progress of the devouring element. The Custom-house, in which was stored a large quantity of gunpowder, blew up with a tremendous explosion, causing death and destruction far and near; in fact, with the exception of a few mean huts in the suburbs, scarcely a single house remains of what once formed the large and thriving town of Rangoon. It is out of the power of language to express the misery and destitution that meet you on every side; the eye beholds whole families crouching in abject despair under the still smoking ruins, and thousands who have saved scarcely sufficient covering for the purposes of decency. A visitation so terrific in its nature has never before been experienced in this town. Whichever way you turn, the half-consumed carcasses of dogs, pigs, and other domestic animals, meet your gaze; it is altogether the most complete scene of misery and desolation that can be well conceived, and it will be many years, I fear, ere Rangoon again assumes its former importance as a trading port.

"The origin of this dreadful conflagration is somewhat remarkable. The Burmese ship *Yathna ye Mahon* had just dropped anchor on her arrival from Calcutta, when a native, induced by curiosity to see her, left a handy of oil on the fire in his house, and betook himself to the main wharf for that purpose. During his absence the fire, by some unaccountable means, communicated with the oil, and in an instant the house was in a blaze, which speedily communicated to the adjoining habitations, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole town was wrapped in one body of flame; a strong easterly breeze blowing at the time greatly aided the progress of the fire, and rendered its extinction hopeless."

The edifices at Rangoon were without exception of wood.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

No question has led philosophical inquirers more astray than that of the intellectual character and condition of the ancient Hindus. Men of great talents, great learning, and great research, have propounded the most discordant theories upon this subject. Sir William Jones, whose familiarity with Eastern literature gave much weight to his opinions, entertained the most extravagant notions respecting the value of Sanscrit literature. With reference to a Commentary upon one of the philosophical treatises of the Hindus, he says: "I am confident in asserting that, until an accurate translation of it shall appear in some European language, the general history of philosophy must remain incomplete; for I perfectly agree with those who are of opinion that one correct version of any celebrated Hindu book would be of greater value than all the dissertations or essays that could be composed upon the same subject." And again: "I can venture to affirm, without meaning to pluck a leaf from the never-fading laurels of our immortal Newton, that *the whole of his theology, and part of his philosophy, may be found in the Vedas.*"

To this estimate of the scientific acquisitions of the Hindus of ancient times may be opposed that of Mr. Mill, who rates them proportionably low. "Whoever, in the present improved state of our knowledge," he observes, "shall take the trouble to contemplate the proofs which we possess of the state of knowledge and civilization amongst the Hindus, can form no other conclusion but that everything (unless astronomy be an exception) bears clear, concurring, and undeniable testimony to their ignorance." Even their astronomy he infers to have been of no great excellence, and in a great degree derived from other nations. "As the manners, the arts, and sciences of the Hindus," he adds, "are entirely correspondent with the state of their laws and institutions, everything we *know* of the ancient state of Hindustan conspires to prove that it was rude."

The true medium is the view taken by Professor Wilson, a more competent judge than either of these authorities, who thus sums up the question:

"The Hindus, by the character of their institutions, and by the depressing influence of foreign subjugation, are apparently what they were at least three centuries before the Christian era. Two thousand years have done nothing for them; everything for us. We must, therefore, in fairness, compare them with their contemporaries, with the people of antiquity, and we shall then have reason to believe that they occupied a very foremost station amongst the nations. They had a religion less disgraced by idolatrous worship than most of those which prevailed in early times. They had a government which, although despotic, was equally restricted by law, by institutions, and by religion. They had a code of laws in many respects wise and rational, and adapted to a great variety of relations, which could not have existed except in an advanced condition of social organization. They had a copious and cultivated language, and an extensive and diversified literature. They had made great progress in the mathematical sciences; they speculated profoundly in the mysteries of man and nature, and they had acquired remarkable proficiency in many of the ornamental and useful arts of life. Whatever defects may be justly imputed to their religion, their government, their laws, their literature, their sciences, their arts, as contrasted with the same proofs of civilization in modern Europe, it will not be disputed by any impartial and candid critic, that, as far as we have the means of instituting a comparison, the Hindus were, in all respects, quite as civilized as the most civilized nations of the ancient world, and in as early times as any of which records or traditions remain."

The Asiatic Society of Bengal appears of late to have felt some of the decrepitude of age, and has expressed its intention of taking an "Old Parr's life-pill," in the shape of a new code of bye-laws. The Society has long stood in need of some revision of its rules, which, however efficient in the outset, when its members were in earnest and its funds flourishing, are rather too lax for the present day. Some members, while they retain their names on the Society's list, have ceased to feel that lively interest in its proceedings which can alone maintain the vitality of a scientific body; while others, after enjoying the privileges of the Society for months, and even years, have retired without paying up their subscriptions. It has become difficult to get a meeting together, and when members do congregate, no work, properly so called, is effected. The Journal has shrunk into a periodical, mainly kept alive by Mr. Hodgson, Dr. Campbell, and a few other real votaries of science, and published at very irregular intervals. Some reform was imperatively demanded,

and it has come with a vengeance. If these new bye-laws come into operation, the Society will substitute, for its moderately democratic form, a complete Venetian constitution, with an irresponsible council controlling all its movements. This body is to consist of fifteen members, two of whom will be secretaries, one the president, and three the vice-presidents, and it will concentrate in itself the whole management of the Society, and reduce all members, ordinary, honorary, and associate, to mere ciphers. It will possess the full power, not only of appointing and dismissing all paid officials, a power of comparatively little importance, but also of electing, "from their own body, sub-committees, or sections of Oriental literature, natural history, &c.," whose powers and duties are to be defined by the council, and who may be dissolved at the will of the same all-powerful body. This measure is one of vital interest to all who take an interest in the well-being of the Society, and who feel that the publication of papers on scientific subjects, by the learned men scattered over India, is a matter of high importance. Both these rules are taken almost verbatim from the new code, and we subjoin two others, equally subversive of the rights of the members of the Society:—

"The government of the Society, and the direction, management, and execution of its concerns, shall be intrusted to the council, subject to no other restrictions than are and may be imposed by the rules, and to no other interference than may arise from the decisions of the members assembled in general meetings.

"The council may, from time to time, make such regulations and issue such orders, not inconsistent with the rules, as shall appear to them conducive to the good government of the Society, and to the proper management of its concerns; and all such regulations and orders shall be binding on all the members, officers, and servants of the Society, provided that all such rules shall be reported for the information of the Society, at the next general meeting."

But this is not all. Rule 64 directs that "all communications addressed to the Society shall, in the first instance, be submitted for the consideration of the council, who shall cause to be drawn up a programme of the business of the ordinary general meetings, and no other business shall be brought forward at such meetings, unless it be declared to be urgent, and that it could not have been previously communicated to the council." It may also "exchange for other property, or otherwise dispose of any duplicate books, maps, or specimens, belonging to the Society, in such manner as may, in their opinion, best conduce to advance the objects and interests of the Society." Finally, only three members of this body are required to form a quorum.

It may be argued that a council of this description, being subject to election, is nothing more than a committee of working members, elected by the whole body, and were the Society placed anywhere but in Calcutta, we should subscribe to this interpretation. But all Indian residents are acquainted with the mode in which societies are managed in Calcutta. Few members are willing to abandon their drive or their dinners to attend the meetings, and fewer still to take any active part in the proceedings. The members of the council will always be able to secure a majority, and even if they are not, no business can be brought forward unless it has been previously submitted to their consideration and approval.

Some of the reforms incidentally introduced will, we think, meet with the approval of all real friends of the institution. Such, for instance, are Rules 13, 14, and 15, which are exceedingly strict with regard to the payment of subscriptions. No member whose subscription is above six months in arrear will be allowed to vote, and if the arrears extend over a period of more than twelve months, his name, after due notice, will be summarily removed from the Society's books. This rule will tend, we hope, to correct the exceeding irregularity in the payment of subscriptions which has for some time been so deplorably palpable, and gradually create a fund, which may be applied to the scientific objects of the association, by improving and increasing the museum, and enlarging the library. The privileges of ordinary members are also enlarged, and they are allowed to remove specimens from the museums, subject to rules hereafter to be framed by the council. We fear the last privilege will be liable to abuse, from the rapid changes in Indian society; for, although the council may doubtless guard themselves against any danger of losing the money-value of the specimens so removed, they will not be able to insure their return uninjured, and there are many objects of curiosity in the museum which no amount of money will enable them to replace. We hope the members who have drawn up and proposed these bye-laws will modify them to such an extent, particularly with respect to the exorbitant power of the council, as may really benefit the Society, or that the general body of members will steadily refuse their assent to the principal provisions.—*Friend of India.*

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1851.

THE speculations thrown out in the last *Mail*, as to the position of the Cabinet, were nearer the truth than we then anticipated. The experience of a narrow majority in one case, and of an actual minority in another, with the apprehension of future defeats, did break up the Ministry, or rather urged the head of it to make a show of retiring, in order to reveal the real weakness of his opponents. It appears that the Protectionists, the only Parliamentary party that can be termed an opposition, have had an offer of the government, and have reluctantly confessed their inability to accept it, and no combination of sections could muster sufficient numbers, talents, and experience,—the elements of political strength,—to form an administration. So that the vehicle of state, albeit for ten days in violent motion, like the carriage of the lady in Goldsmith's play, which incurred the imaginary perils of Crackskull Common, is still at the place from whence it set out. It seems to have been scarcely necessary to invoke the aid of so potent a necromancer as the Duke of Wellington to solve such a phenomenon as this,—that when the sovereign cannot obtain a new ministry, she must put up with the old one.

The result of the test to which the resignation of the Ministers has subjected their antagonists, judiciously used, may be converted by the former into an element of strength. They re-accept office now on their own terms, and upon a kind of compulsion, because there are none to whom the administration can be transferred. From this moment, the union of sectional parties against them, merely to inflict the humiliation of a defeat upon men who are not permitted to retire from office, will be mean and cowardly. As the House of Commons does not supply materials for another administration, it has virtually recalled the present to office, and is therefore, in a certain degree, bound in honour to support this as the only Government which, in the present state of parties, can be formed. Moreover, in two of the questions which caused the temporary dissolution of the Ministry,—namely, Free Trade and the Papal Aggression,—their policy is popular with the country. These and other considerations furnish advantages to the returning Ministry of which their own imprudence in other measures, and especially those of finance, can alone rob them.

Their real danger lies, in fact, in their financial policy. The source of all their embarrassments in this path may be traced to the unfortunate surplus. Had the expenditure exceeded the net revenue by some hundred thousands, they would have escaped with a few hard words from Messrs. Hume and Cobden, and perhaps a retrenchment of the estimates; but a surplus has called forth a crowd of hungry claimants, elbowing each other, but all joining in one chorus of disappointment at the unhappy budget.

Had the whole of the surplus been applied to the reduction of the public debt,—to which no less than £20,000,000

has been added since the Peace,—or to a diminution of the income-tax, or to the entire repeal of the window-tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have encountered a more mitigated opposition than the storm he has raised by a good-natured but very ill-considered attempt to give partial relief to a few interests. The inauspicious incidents of taxation are felt not only in the imposition, but in the removal, of the imposts; for unless all are at once removed, when the process of remission commences, the selection of the taxes to be remitted is sure to create jealousy, and excite complaints of partiality and injustice.

For the reasons already given, we adhere to the opinion that this year's surplus should rub off some portion of the duty upon tea:

Te veniente die, Te decedente, canam.

THE competition of the American ships with our own for freights in the East, since the opening and expansion of the Californian trade, has been an unforeseen, but inevitable, consequence of the repeal of our Navigation Laws. The feats of the American clippers, which make the voyage from Canton to London in ninety-eight days, if this were all, would only apply a wholesome stimulus to our ship-builders and ship-masters; already the Aberdeen clippers threaten to beat their rivals in speed, and a British ship-builder has, in fact, offered to construct a vessel that shall "flog" the boasted *Oriental*. This species of rivalry is a perfectly fair one, and the losers, whoever they may be, will have no right to complain. The competition we speak of is of a different kind, wherein the Americans enjoy advantages from which British ships are, without compensation, altogether excluded.

A letter from Mr. Aylwin, late of Calcutta, addressed to Mr. G. F. Young, states facts which place the matter in a rather serious light. This gentleman,—who, it must not be forgotten, has been a determined opponent of the repeal of the Navigation Laws,—now avows that, if this measure merely threw open our Eastern trade in fair competition to foreigners, he should not much fear the result, as the intelligence and energy of his countrymen, he thinks, would counterbalance certain properties belonging to American shipping; that, "quality for quality, we can build our vessels cheaper, and (were legislative restrictions removed) sail them at a less rate, than the Americans;" but, since the repeal of those laws, the Californian trade has sprung into existence, and thrown vast advantages into the hands of our great maritime rival.

By the American Navigation Laws, the trade between California and the United States Proper is considered a coasting-trade, and consequently confined to American vessels. During the year 1850, there cleared out from the United States Proper, for California, nearly 1,100 vessels, the greater number built expressly for that trade, to be afterwards despatched to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, there, through their greater speed and accommodation, to compete with British shipping. What employment is there, Mr. Aylwin asks, for this enormous fleet of ships in the current year? Deducting 250 for the guano, coasting, and whaling trades, there remain 850 sent to San Francisco, which can find no local employment, and must proceed to the East, seeking return freights, and ready to bring cargo at any rate that will cover their actual return expenses. Assuming that only 250 will proceed to Calcutta,

for example, there will be American tonnage more than sufficient for the total requirement of that port; and if the few American and other foreign vessels arrived at Calcutta have (as the fact is) caused freights seriously to decline, what will be the effect produced by the Californian fleet, which, it seems, is already beginning to appear, for the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of December 21, announces the arrival of "a large fleet of American vessels from California," most of which, it is added, were loading for Europe? "It is worse than useless," observes Mr. Aylwin,

"For a British shipowner to console himself with the idea that no American, or other foreign ship, can, for any length of time, continue to be sailed from Calcutta to this country at 25s. to 30s. per ton freight; as this is not the question, the real position of the case being, Does it or does it not pay the American to secure and accept 'for the round' 6l. to 10l. per ton from New York to Calcutta, *via* San Francisco; 25s. to 30s. from Calcutta to Great Britain; 15s. from Great Britain back again to the United States; or, in other words, from 8l. to 12l. 5s. per ton for a voyage which will occupy some fourteen to sixteen months: and will he or will he not be able successfully to compete with the British shipowner, who, although his vessel performs its direct voyage to Calcutta and back in about ten or twelve months, has only some 20s. to 25s. for outward freight as an equivalent and set-off against the 6l. to 10l. earned by the American?"

He is well aware, he says, that a certain number of these Californian ships had been chartered from Calcutta, as, whilst he was at New York, he was advised by an American house that, after the opening of the Californian trade, a large amount of American tonnage, which had proceeded to California, had, upon the repeal of our Navigation Laws, been chartered from Calcutta to this country at 2l. 10s. per ton.

In our Eastern trade generally, the outward freight rarely exceeds 20s. or 30s. per ton, whereas the homeward rates have averaged 4l. 5s. "So long as the British shipowner is only obtaining an outward freight of 20s.," Mr. Aylwin says, "whilst the American clipper is securing from 6l. to 10l. per ton, it is absurd and preposterous to expect that we can compete with their shipping in any market, which is capable of being inundated by the gigantic fleet that has been constructed for the Californian trade."

That these are the vaticinations of an alarmist, we have no suspicion. Mr. Aylwin assures us that, in his recent visit to the United States, he devoted much time to acquiring information about American shipping, and was astonished at its wonderful increase; "the whole seaward coast, from Maine to Louisiana, being literally dotted over with vessels in all stages of construction." Each successive arrival from America confirms this statement, telling of the augmentation of her mercantile navy, especially in the direction we have referred to. The intelligence recently received by the *Canada*, which brought advices from New York to the 13th February, announces that the Pennsylvania Senate had passed various resolutions relative to the establishment of a line of mail-steamers between Philadelphia, San Francisco and China, Norfolk and Europe, and the *Times'* correspondent at New York states that there were sixteen ocean steamers belonging to the port of San Francisco, besides forty-seven engaged in the river trade.

What are the conclusions we draw from this state of facts? That we should return, as Mr. Aylwin seems to recommend, and as Mr. Young openly requires, to our jealous navigation system? Certainly not. The Navigation Laws, as well as the whole protection theory, are abrogated; and if they were not repealed, it would be impossible to maintain them, in the existing condition of com-

merce, without sacrificing the very object for which they were framed. The shipping interest, like every other, must be left to fight its way through temporary difficulties, and if, owing to a combination of adverse circumstances, competition is impossible in one direction,—which is by no means certain,—our shipowners must devise some other channel. It is the necessary condition of a state of society in which the interest of the masses, not of the few, is the end to be attained, that, in the race of competition, some will occasionally rise and others be depressed, the depression of the latter stimulating them to fresh efforts, from which the many will derive an advantage.

EXAMINATION OF PERSONS NOMINATED DIRECT CADETS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Resolution of the Court of Directors, dated 22nd January, 1851.—The following are the points upon which candidates are to be examined before they are passed as cadets:—

1. Each candidate will be required to write English correctly from dictation.

2. He should possess a competent knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithmetic, including the rule of three, compound proportion, simple and compound interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root. He should also have read the first three books of Euclid.

3. In languages he should be able to translate into English passages from Cæsar's Commentaries, or from the first four books of Virgil's *Æneid*, and he will be further expected to parse, and show his knowledge of grammar and syntax.

The candidate will be required to translate, from French into English, an extract from one of the following works, viz. *Telemaachus*, Voltaire's *Charles the XII.*, and *Peter the Great*. But the candidate will have the option of being examined in the Hindustani, in lieu of the French language, and in that case he will be required to translate, from Hindustani into English, an extract from one of the following works, viz. *Bagh-o-Bubur*, *Tota Kuhanee*.

4. In history, he should be prepared to pass an examination in Keightley's *Histories of Greece and Rome*, in Gleig's *History of England*, and in the *History of British India*, contained in Vols. 1 and 2 of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*.

5. In geography, he should possess a competent knowledge of the modern divisions of the world; the principal nations in Europe and Asia; the names of the capital of each nation in Europe, and of the chief cities of Hindostan; and the names and situations of the principal rivers and mountains in the world.

6. In fortification, he should have read some elementary work on the subject (*Straith's Introductory Essay to the Study of Fortification*, or *Macaulay's Field Fortification*), and have received some instruction in drawing.

Resolution of the Court, dated 5th February, 1851.—The examination of the candidates will take place before a board of examiners, to be convened for that purpose, at the *Military Seminary* at Addiscombe, near Croydon.

If the candidate has been confirmed as a member of the Church of England, he will be required to make a declaration to that effect. If not so confirmed, or if not a member of the Church of England, he will be required to produce a certificate from a minister stating that he has been well instructed in the principles of the religion in which he has been brought up.

The candidate will also be required to produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the college or public institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided; and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

The House of Commons, upon the motion of Mr. Tuffnell, have agreed to an Address to the Crown for "Copy of the Memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Cinghalese Episcopalians, respecting Wolfendahl Church; also, for copy of the Memorial on the same subject from the Dutch Consistory; together with copies or extracts of any correspondence between the Governor of Ceylon and the Secretary of State for the Colonies relating thereto."

EAST-INDIA REVENUES.

(RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1851, moved for by Mr. James Wilson.)

A GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, as Estimated, and according to the Actual Accounts, for the Year 1848-49; and as Estimated for the Year 1849-50.

NET REVENUES.	Estimated, 1848-49.	Co.'s Rs.	Actual, 1848-49.	Co.'s Rs.	Estimated, 1849-50.	Co.'s Rs.	CHARGES.	Estimated, 1848-49.	Co.'s Rs.	Actual, 1848-49.	Co.'s Rs.	Estimated, 1849-50.	Co.'s Rs.
Bengal	7,72,23,533	Co.'s Rs.	7,89,12,192	Co.'s Rs.	8,72,36,862	Co.'s Rs.	Bengal: After deducting receipts from the Lahore govern- ment, and from the Rajah Gohab Sing	10,66,39,448	Co.'s Rs.	10,22,43,492	Co.'s Rs.	10,32,33,610	Co.'s Rs.
North-Western Provinces, and Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territories:							North-Western Provinces, and Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territories:						
North-Western Pro- vinces	4,77,76,600	4,88,70,146	4,88,70,146	4,88,70,146	4,88,70,146	4,88,70,146	North-Western Pro- vinces	88,93,600	90,31,438	88,93,600	90,31,438	88,93,600	90,31,438
Punjaub and Trans- Indus Territories	1,88,83,000*	1,88,83,000*	1,88,83,000*	1,88,83,000*	1,88,83,000*	1,88,83,000*	Punjaub and Trans- Indus Territories	1,02,28,000†	1,02,28,000†	1,02,28,000†	1,02,28,000†	1,02,28,000†	1,02,28,000†
Madras	3,78,66,420	3,91,17,169	3,91,17,169	3,91,17,169	3,91,17,169	3,91,17,169	Madras	3,52,76,466	3,52,76,466	3,52,76,466	3,52,76,466	3,52,76,466	3,52,76,466
Bombay	2,46,03,376	2,64,09,534	2,64,09,534	2,64,09,534	2,64,09,534	2,64,09,534	Bombay	3,14,84,938	3,14,84,938	3,14,84,938	3,14,84,938	3,14,84,938	3,14,84,938
Total net revenues of India	18,74,79,929	19,33,09,041	19,33,09,041	19,33,09,041	19,33,09,041	19,33,09,041	Total, including war charges	18,22,94,452	17,88,85,758	18,22,94,452	17,88,85,758	18,22,94,452	17,88,85,758
At 2s. per Sicca rupee	£	£	£	£	£	£	At 2s. per Sicca rupee	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from produce of the commercial assets in India and China:							Charge consequent upon the discharge of the 6 per cent. remittable debt:						
Bengal	500	3,043	3,043	3,043	3,043	3,043	Bengal .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
At 2s. per Sicca rupee	£	£	£	£	£	£	At 2s. per Sicca rupee	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total net revenues and receipts in India	£	£	£	£	£	£	Total charges in India	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deficiency, after deducting net produce of the commercial assets of the Company	2,527,660	1,473,115	1,473,115	1,473,115	1,473,115	1,473,115	Charges disbursed in England	3,012,908	3,012,908	3,012,908	3,012,908	3,012,908	3,012,908
Estimated surplus	£	£	£	£	£	£	Total charges of India	£	£	£	£	£	£
Estimated surplus	£	£	£	£	£	£	Estimated surplus	£	£	£	£	£	£
Estimated surplus	£	£	£	£	£	£	Estimated surplus	£	£	£	£	£	£

* Includes extraordinary credits for estimated value of property in the late Government toshakhana, sale of confiscated elephants, grain, &c., and compensation in lieu of sowars, Rs. 54,00,000, the realization of which, however, during 1849-50, is very doubtful.

† Includes estimated amount of arrears of establishments of the former Government, and of pay of levies of ditto, Rs. 25,01,000.

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House, 11th February, 1851.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

EAST-INDIA RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held on the 19th February, at the Office, Old Broad Street, Mr. J. Baxendale in the chair.

The secretary read the Report, an abstract of which appeared in the last *Mail*.

The *Chairman*, on moving its adoption, said that since it had been circulated they had received a most satisfactory Report from their engineer, Mr. Turnbull, with regard to the works. It went into considerable detail, and contained a great deal of information. From what he had read of it, he considered that it was very satisfactory, so far as the works were concerned.

Mr. Franklin complained that some of the items in the accounts were not correctly stated.

The *Chairman* said it was impossible for accounts to be more correct. They were carefully audited, and the directors could not spend a single penny without the consent and authority of the East-India Company.

The Report was then adopted, the dividend was declared, and the retiring directors, Messrs. J. Baxendale, J. Cattley, and A. Nairne, were re-elected, as was also the retiring auditor, Baron Goldsmid.

On the motion for confirming the forfeiture of certain shares being put,

Mr. Adams said, he believed that many of those shares belonged to persons who had died in India, and, in consequence of the necessity and difficulty of obtaining probates in England, the public in India were very much dissatisfied, and until that feeling subsided, it was not likely that persons in India would hold shares in the company. He hoped the subject would receive the attention of the directors.

The *Chairman* said, that, so far as he knew, the directors would be most anxious to meet the question in a proper manner, and deal with every case according to its merits.

The resolution confirming the forfeiture was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATIONS AT THE LEVEE.—At the Queen's levee, on the 26th February, the following gentlemen had the honour of being presented to her Majesty:—

Lieut. col. Neil Campbell, on return from India, by Lord Broughton.

Capt. W. E. Evans, on return from India, by Maj. gen. Sir G. Arthur.

Sir James Matheson, M.P., on being created a baronet, by Lord J. Russell.

Sir Benjamin Outram, C.B., on receiving the honour of the Bath, by Sir F. Baring.

Capt. C. P. Rigby, on return from India, by the Marquess of Douro.

Viscount Torrington, on return from Ceylon, by Earl Grey.

Lieut. W. H. Williams, on return from India, by Lord Blyney.

Lieut. Edwin Worsley, Madras army, by Lord Broughton.

Mr. Sydney S. Bell, puisne judge of the Cape of Good Hope, by Earl Grey.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Lords of the Treasury, having received an application from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, requesting certain modifications of the regulations adopted and issued by the Customs with regard to goods imported from India for the Great Exhibition, have approved the following arrangements being made, viz. that their warehouse in New Street, Bishopsgate, and certain rooms in the East-India House, be deemed to be temporary bonded warehouses for the purpose required; that all packages arriving for the Great Exhibition be entered in the usual manner, to be warehoused at either place, and forwarded there for examination; that proper officers of the Customs' department be appointed to superintend these transactions; that the warehouses be kept open during such hours of the day as may suit the convenience of the Directors, and upon the examination of the goods being officially made and recorded, all the "free goods" be at once delivered to the Company, and such portions of the articles as may be subject to duty selected, arranged, and removed to the building in Hyde Park, under the usual regulations for removing goods from one bonded warehouse to another in the same port, as provided for under the 31st section of the Warehousing Act; and that such of the goods liable to duty as may not be selected for exhibition be removed to some recognized bonded warehouse, to be disposed of under the usual regulations. Their Lordships further require, as the condition of these special privileges, that the additional expense incurred by the Crown in consequence of this arrangement be borne by the East-India Company.

MEDALS.—*East-India House, Feb. 25.*—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to assent to a medal being granted to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Crown and of the East-India Company who were engaged in the several services enumerated in the following list, including the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, and the Company's Marine, who took part in the Burmese war; notice is hereby given that general and other officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the East-India Company's army, who are entitled to this honorary distinction, are to apply for the same to the Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and to send, at the same time, in writing, a statement of the claim, specifying in what action and at what period of time they served, accompanied by any certificates calculated to substantiate the claim.

List of Services for which the India Medal is to be granted.

Storm of Allighur, 4th of September, 1803.

Battle of Delhi, 11th of September, 1803.

Battle of Assaye, 23rd of September, 1803.

Siege of Asseerghur, 21st of October, 1803.

Battle of Laswarree, 1st of November, 1803.

Battle of Argau, 29th of November, 1803.

Siege and storm of Gawighur, 15th of December, 1803.

Defence of Delhi, October, 1804.

Battle of Deig, 13th of November, 1804.

Capture of Deig, 23rd of December, 1804.

War in Nepal in 1816.

Battle of Kirkee and battle and capture of Poona, November, 1817.

Battle of Seetabuldee and battle and capture of Nagpoor, November and December, 1817.

Battle of Maheidpoor, 21st of December, 1817.

Defence of Corygaum, 1st of January, 1818.

War in Ava, 1824 to 1826.

Siege and storm of Bhurtpoor, January, 1826.

A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Proposals have been issued by some leading commercial houses in the metropolis, for the establishment of a London Chamber of Commerce. These proposals have been circulated by Baron L. Rothschild, M.P., and Mr. Masterman, M.P., with the view of collecting the general views entertained of the project.

EAST-INDIA PATRONAGE.—Mr. Ross D. Mangles, M.P. for Guildford, a Director of the East-India Company, has lately placed at the disposal of the governors of St. George's Hospital an assistant-surgeonship in the East-India Company's service, for presentation to the most deserving pupil of the hospital.

A LIST OF THE WRECKES AND CASUALTIES which have been officially reported to have occurred between London and Dungeness, during eighteen months, from January, 1849, has been compiled by Mr. John Young, of Lloyd's, whence it appears that the number of vessels was 363, and the property lost amounted to upwards of £330,000, besides a large number of lives. The total extent of the loss, Mr. Young says, cannot be known, as numerous vessels are annually lost, with all on board, upon the Goodwin and adjacent sands, without the fact of their having been in that vicinity being known.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 17. *China*, M'Neill, and *Negotiator*, Young, Bombay; *Chamois*, Pentreath; *Helen*, M'Lachlan; *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst; *Grafton*, Young; *Eliza Moore*, Asbridge; and *Orator*, Homan, Mauritius; *Lahore*, Harris; *Reginald Heber*, M'Farlane; and *Aurora*, Ryan, Bengal; *Autumnus*, Bewley; and *Dudbrook*, Smith, Madras; *Mary Sparks*, Graham; and *Somnauth*, Lawson, Whampoa; *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Hong-Kong; *Thomas Henry*, Marshall, Cape; *Mountaineer*, Smith, Singapore; *Waterwitch*, Machan, South Australia; *Mimer*, Nattochdog, Saldanha Bay.—18. *Barlow*, Fraser, Maulmain; *President Verkooren*, Egberts, Bengal; *Lady Rowena*, M'Donald, Bombay; *Cordelia*, Carrick; and *Coldstream*, Cox, Bengal; *Natal*, Reid, Cape; *George Washington*, Holdredge, Bombay; *Wilberforce*, Fielden, Mauritius; *Leipzig*, Bird, Maulmain; *Ambrosius*, Arwidson, Bengal.—19. *Anne*, M'Lean, Robertson, Hong-Kong; *Medina*, Guthrie, Mauritius; *Steamer Bentinck*, Kellock, Bengal; *Barbara*, Hegarty, Mauritius; *Ajax*, New, New South Wales.—20. *Amity*, Morrison, Mauritius; *Minerva*, Graham, Hong-Kong; *Alexander Harvey*, Middleton, South Australia; *Gertrudis*, Marcada, Manila.—21. *Edward Boustead*, Kilgour, Singapore.—21. *Isabella*, Hayward, Maulmain; *Henry Warburton*, Pentin, Mauritius.—25. *Penelope*, Scadden, Singapore; *John Mitchell*, Douglas, Bombay; *Holmes*, Hammond, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—FEB. 28. *Robert Palford*, King, Calcutta.—MARCH 1. *Canana*, Tillson, Calcutta.—2. *Aden*, Smith, Hong-Kong.

From the DOWNS.—FEB. 14. *Gambia*, Anderson, New South Wales.—17. *Harlequin*, Blayne, Port Natal; *Sea Belle*, Greig (from Leith), Port Phillip.—20. *Roman*, Putnam, Hong-Kong.—21. *Tropic*, Fraser, Port Phillip; *Magellan*, Gittins, Shanghai.—16. *Richard Thornton*, Stephenson, Batavia.—21. *Whampoa*, Geale, Singapore.—22. *Ann Mitchell*, Wilkie, Bombay; *Forfarshire*, Tudor, Bombay and China.—24. *Index*, Cross, Ascension.—25. *Ehza*, Warwick, Hobart Town.—26. *Emmerdale*, Moore (from Leith), Adelaide.—27. *Argonaut*, Nott, Hong-Kong; *Essex*, Pixley, Madras and Calcutta; *Persia*, Broadfoot, Calcutta.—28. *Steadfast*, Spencer, New Zealand.—MARCH 1. *St. Abbs*, Willis, Bombay.—2. *Alice Maud*, Marshall, Cape and Madras.—3. *Stratford*, Forrest, Mauritius.

From LIVERPOOL.—FEB. 13. *Anne Melhuish*, Harris, Maulmain.—14. *Hindoo*, Fletcher, Calcutta; *Auguste*, Liederling, Calcutta.—15. *Evelope*, Tomlinson, New South Wales; *Meg Merrilies*, M'Kellar, Batavia; *Sovereign*, King, Bombay.—16. *Lady Bruce*, Simpson, Calcutta; *Coazer*, Bell, Singapore; *Joseph Sanderson*, Wilson, Calcutta.—17. *Lianin*, Rigg, Calcutta.—20. *Robert Bradford*, Gloag, Calcutta.—21. *Anne and Jane*, Smith, Singapore; *Lochmond*, Bray, Calcutta; *Marion*, Bilton, Bombay; *Inconstant*, Wilson, Bombay.—24. *Hibernia*, M'Mahon, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Olivier van Noord*, Kicoyl, Shanghai.—25. *Thomas Fielden*, Huntress, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—Feb. 9. *Jane*, Norris, Hobart Town; *Catherine*, Flett, Adelaide; *Grecian Queen*, Gibbs, Cape.—11. *Berkeley*, Ives, Hong Kong.—15. *Hellepont* (steamer), Watts, Cape.—22. *Emperor*, Liddle, New South Wales.

From FALMOUTH.—Feb. 4. *Sabraion*, Rodger, Bombay.—9. *Joseph Weir*, Ellerby, Adelaide.—16. *William Watson*, Morrison, Bombay.—MARCH 1. *Golden Spring*, Spittle, Adelaide.

From the CLYDE.—Feb. 1. *Wandswoorth*, Dunlop, Port Phillip and Sydney.—4. *City of Calcutta*, Brown, Calcutta.—13. *Montgomerie*, Patterson, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—22. *Scotia*, Carey, Aden; *British Isle*, Robinson, Singapore.—25. *Jane*, Steers, Batavia and Singapore.—27. *Marianne*, Ewing, Bombay.

From BORDEAUX.—Feb. 10. *Camillus*, Cheyne, Bombay.—19. *Harry*, Dare, Mauritius.

From PORTSMOUTH.—Feb. 13. *Wellington*, Benney, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—15. *Malabar*, Noaks, Cape and Madras.—22. *Windsor*, Pryce, New South Wales.—24. *Cornwall*, Maundrell, Gibraltar and Hobart Town.—MARCH 2. *Essex*, Pixley, Madras and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, Feb. 20:—
For MALTA.—Lieut. Phillips, Capt. Hankey, Mr. E. H. Blakeney.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Robertson, Miss A. Robertson, Miss J. Robertson, Mr. Wrench, Miss Taylor and servant; Rev. C. Yerry.

For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Faviell and infant and servant, Mr. G. G. Leathes, Mr. Henderson, Mr. A. H. Case, Mr. Heathorn, Miss Abbott, Mr. Le Geyt, Mr. Tate, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Rylie, Maj. Lowth, Mr. Carey, Mr. Heming, Miss McIntyre, Mr. F. Whittaker, Mr. Carey, Mr. Robertson.

For CALCUTTA.—Maj. Swatman, Mr. Thomason, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Block, Mr. Lushington, Mrs. Hutton and 2 children, Miss P. Pons, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Francis, Rev. Mr. Dyne, Mrs. Dyne, Mr. Wiles, Mr. J. T. Luscombe, Mr. L. Wovick, Mr. G. Dobbin, Count Ricci, Mr. P. Provana, Mr. James, Mr. Glasford, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Just, Mr. G. Jackson, Lieut. Bowles, Lieut. Fletcher, Mr. L. B. Mag-niac, Miss Firth, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Mackey, Mr. Dyce, Mr. Grey, Mr. Harper, Capt. Pakenham, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Sawers, Capt. Jackson.

For MADRAS.—Rev. T. Dealtrey, Mrs. Maj. Smith and 2 children, Miss Drew, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Gloag, Rev. Mr. Pope, Mrs. Pope and infant, Mr. H. Pope, Mr. Brett, Mr. Corbett, Mr. J. Haworth, Miss Cunningham, Mr. Seller, Miss Pickance, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. R. Borradaile, Mr. C. Revell, Mr. Parker.

For CEYLON.—Dr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Freckleton, Capt. Jolly, Mrs. Jolly, Miss Pye, Mrs. Grant, Paymaster Ross, Mr. E. Smith, Rev. Mr. Jelling, Mr. B. Macdonald, Mr. Webb, Lieut. Durnford, Lieut. Brydges.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. A. Insinger, Mr. Heinekin.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Graham, Mr. Vacher, Capt. Price, R.A.; Mr. Parkes, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Chapman, jun. Mr. C. Sanders, Mr. Kennedy, Capt. Maclean, Mr. J. Dempster, Maj. gen. Jervois, Miss Jervois and servant.

Per steamer *Ganges*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27:—

For MALTA.—Maj. Littlewood, Mr. Vizard, Lieut. Garnett, Mr. A. H. Cass, Mr. A. H. Dillamore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRAINE, the wife of G. T. d. at 8, Hyde-park-terrace, Feb. 23.

CHAPMAN, Mrs. Henry, s. at Wanstead, Feb. 22.

FORBES, Mrs. George, s. at 9, Bentinck-terrace, Regent's-park, Feb. 7.

HOGG, Mrs. Joseph, s. at Bury-street, St. James's, Feb. 21.

LAING, the wife of S. d. at 37, Montpellier-crescent, Brighton, Feb. 22.

ROBERTS, the lady of Arthur A. Bengal civil service, twins (girls), at the Hermitage, near Epsom, Feb. 21.

WILSON, the lady of Lieut. col. R.A. commanding the Royal Artillery at Ceylon, d. at Bruges, Feb. 28.

MARRIAGES.

DOMVILLE, Rev. C. M.A. to Augusta, d. of the late Sir W. O. Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal, and widow of Lieut. col. Erskine, 45th regt. at Cheltenham, Feb. 13.

HUGHES, Philip A. s. of the late Capt. Philip, Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Theresa N. d. of F. Rebello, at St. Pancras Church, Feb. 24.

LEWIN, Richard C. Madras civil service, to Mary Eliza, d. of W. Carr, at St. George's, Ramsgate, Feb. 20.

LOVELL, Mathew, late of the Bengal medical establishment, to Mary F. d. of the late Arthur Cooper, at Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, Feb. 27.

PARKINSON, Thomas, 47th Madras N.I. to Mary, d. of Thomas D. Blymire, at Penrith, Feb. 20.

TUTT IETT, Rev. L. to Helen C. d. of the late Capt. Hunter, Hon. East India Co.'s service, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Feb. 26.

DEATHS.

BEGRIE, John, late of the hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Clarence-place, Camberwell, aged 81, Feb. 21.

BURNES, Elizabeth Gloger, wife of James Burnes, and mother of Sir Alexander and Charles Burnes, who fell at Cabul in 1841, at Edinburgh, aged 71, Feb. 25.

COCK, Col. Henry, C.B. hon. East-India Co.'s Bengal army, at Hopton-hall, near Lowestoff, Feb. 17.

GLENIE, Caroline, wife of Rev. O. colonial chaplain, Ceylon, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, aged 33, Feb. 17.

HAY, Edward M. s. of the late col. P. M. Bengal army, aged 19, Feb. 12.

HUME, Maria, wife of James, of Calcutta, at sea, on her passage to England in the *City of Poona*, Oct. 18.

LARPENT, Lady, wife of Sir George, bart. at Bath, aged 59, Feb. 18.

POUGET, Elizabeth A. wife of Maj. R. East-India Co.'s service, at Torquay, Feb. 9.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 19th and 25th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Edmund J. Goodridge, artillery.

Cornet George Bushby, 9th cav.

Capt. Edmund D. Byng, 1st fusiliers.

Ens. Charles J. Weale, 53rd N.I.

Lieut. col. Patrick Grant, C.B., 59th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. James H. Tapp, 23rd N.I.

Assist. surg. William Forrester.

Bombay Estab.—Col. David Cuninghame, cav.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. Herbert B. Edwardes, C.B., 1st Europ. reg.

Lieut. John McDougall, 19th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. George Harkness, 25th N.I.

Capt. Peter G. Cazalet, 29th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. George Aitken, 20th N.I., 6 months.

Lieut. Home M. Fergusson, 45th N.I., 4 do.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. Patrick Cruickshank, 6 do.

Assist. surg. George R. Nuttall, do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Claudius C. Crgan, 5th N.I.

Surg. Thomas A. Wise, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. George S. Pechell, 47th N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. Campbell Wodehouse, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, appointed an assistant chaplain.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 2 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Thomas George Montgomerie, quitted Chatham 24th Dec. 1850.

William Edmund Warrand, do. do.

Joseph Gore Ryves, do. 15th Jan. 1851.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland route of the para. announcing their appointment, and in the following order, viz.—

Charles Tatham Hitchins (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 7th Jan.

Horatio Phillips, do. do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

George Septimus Bradford, *Walmer Castle*, 11th Jan.

Brook Samuel Bridges Parlbay, do. do.

Charles Edward Orman, do. do.

Dashwood Ross, do. do.

Halford Fellowes, do. do.

Arthur Henry Carter, do. do.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

John Gillespie, *Indus*, 20th Jan.

Francis Henry Massey Sitwell, do. do.

Charles Peter Hunter, do. do.

Charles MacFarlane, do. do.

John Pringle Sherriff, do. do.

George Herbert Hale, do. do.

Charles Worsley Swetenham, do. do.

Lionel Henry Planta De Hochepeid Larpent, do. do.

Thomas Martin Shelley, do. do.

Frederic Macnaghten Armstrong, do. do.

Archibald Edwards Campbell, do. do.

Alexander Howe Bramley, do. do.

William Phaire, do. do.

(No. 2 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds sails within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Leverton Donaldson, quitted Chatham 24th Dec. 1850.

To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which he passed his public examination, viz.—

Edward Routh Blagrove (quitted Chatham 28th Nov. 1850), overland, per *Ripon*, 20th Dec. 1850.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Alexander Ansdell Gordon, *Indus*, 20th Jan.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Robert Codrington, *Malabar*, 10th Feb.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Abraham Montefiore, *Walmer Castle*, 11th Jan.

George Stedman, do. do.

Thomas James Drury, do. do.

Thomas Wakefield, do. do.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Henry Seymour Robinson, *Indus*, 20th Jan.

William Moore Lane, do. do.

John William Aitchison, do. do.

Thomas Boone Ernest Tennant, do. do.

Seafeld Falkland Murray Treasure Grant, do. do.

Gilbert Vyvyan Heathcote, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

William George Ward, *Malabar*, 10th Feb.

Charles Jonathan Key, do. do.

George Carr Hodding, do. do.

Henry Crosby Barry Barnett, do. do.

Memo.—Gentleman Cadet C. W. Martin allowed to defer his departure until the overland mail on the 20th May, on account of certified sickness.—*Vide* List No. 1 of 1851.

(No. 2 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 8th June, 1849, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds sails within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Richard Edward Forbes Cotgrave, quitted Chatham 24th Dec. 1850.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Robert Charles Lockett, *Indus*, 20th Jan.

John Henry Castell, do. do.

William Thomas Mills, do. do.

Lester Horatio Sibthorpe, do. do.

James Stuart Tighe, do. do.

Horace de Berckem Bosworth, do. do.

Herbert Cromwell Collier, do. do.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.—

Edward Coghlan (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 7th Feb.

(No. 2 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

John Barclay Scriven, *Walmer Castle*, 11th Jan.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, *Indus*, 20th Jan.

(No. 2 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Alexander Adam Benton, M.D., *Indus*, 20th Jan.

William Henry Boufflower, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

John Anderson Cox, M.D., *Malabar*, 10th Feb.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 21st FEB. 1851.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Act. Assist. surg. Hugh Melville Balfour, M.D. to be assist. surg., v. Gosden, appointed to the Staff. Dated 21st Feb. 1851.

Bombay, 8th Foot.—Capt. Charles Dawe, from half-pay Unattached, to be capt. repaying the difference, v. Brevet Major White, promoted to be major unattached. Dated 21st Feb. 1851.

Lieut. Alred Ingleby Garnet, to be capt. by purchase, v. Dawe, who retires. Dated 21st Feb. 1851.

Ensign John Vere William Henry Webb, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Garnett. Dated 21st Feb. 1851.

Charles George Mackenzie, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Webb. Dated 21st Feb. 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 28th FEB. 1851.

Bengal, 60th Foot.—Lieut. Eustace Henry Rose, to be capt. by purchase, v. John Francis Jones, who retires. Dated 28th Feb. 1851.

Second Lieut. Charles William Earle, to be first lieutenant, by purchase, v. Rose. Dated 28th Feb. 1851.

Second Lieut. Charles David Cunningham Ellis, from 21st Foot, to be second lieut. v. Earle. Dated 28th Feb. 1851.

61st Foot.—Major William Henry Vicars, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Campbell, who retires. Dated 28th Feb. 1851.

Capt. Thomas N. Dalton, to be major, by purchase, v. Vicars. Dated 28th Feb. 1851.

Lieut. William James Hudson, to be capt. by purchase, v. Dalton. Dated 28th Feb. 1851.

Lieut. Frederick Nassau Dore, from the Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be lieut. v. Hudson. Dated 28th Feb. 1851.

BOOKS.

A Year on the Punjab Frontier in 1848-49. By MAJOR HERBERT B. EDWARDES, C.B., H.E.I.C.S. Two vols. Bentley.

THE military reputation gained by the author of this work, and the announcement which preceded its appearance, that "nearly the whole of the first impression had been ordered by the London booksellers alone," made us eager to open the bulky volumes, which, after wading through their 1,340 pages, we closed with at least a proportionate degree of disappointment. In his ambition to make a large book, Major Edwardes has swamped with an immense mass of trivial, uninteresting, and well-known details, the little matter of an attractive kind he had to relate, and which, if he had been content to digest it into a modest narrative, might have furnished a single readable volume.

He commences with his mission to Bunnoo, in December, 1847, and the transactions of his three months' residence there. During this time, "the powerful, brave, and hitherto unconquered Vizeeree tribes," resigned their independence; the foundations of "the royal fort of Duleepgurh" were laid, and its walls raised to the height of twenty feet; the people and chiefs of Bunnoo threw down their own forts, 400 in number; a new town was founded, and a military and commercial road, twenty-five miles long, undertaken, through a formerly roadless valley. "In a word, the valley of Bunnoo, which had defied the Sikh arms for twenty-five years, had in three months been peacefully annexed to the Punjab, and two independent Afghan races, the Vizeerees and Bunnoochees, been subjugated without a single shot being fired."

The particulars of this successful dealing with a wild people, so creditable, no doubt, to Major Edwardes, had they been presented in a brief and simple narrative, would have fixed our attention and interest, which are dissipated by half-a-dozen tedious and wordy chapters, in the diary form.

From Bunnoo we are conducted into the adjoining countries of Murwut, Esaukheyl, and other parts of the Derajat, and entertained with a diary of marches, and descriptions of the country and people, much of which is taken, strange to say, from Mr. Elphinstone's "Cabul," of which long extracts are most unmercifully given, as if that valuable work had been originally published in a foreign tongue, or as if it had been little read.

Thus ends the first volume, which is as perfect an exemplification of the art termed "book-making" as it has been our fortune to meet with in a pretty long *khidmat* in our critical occupation.

Volume the second,—the frontispiece of which presents two portraits, one of "Nuwab Bhawul Khan," the other of "Dewan Moolraj;" the former entitled "My ally," the latter "My enemy,"—appeared to offer metal more attractive; but the bulk of it consists of extracts from the "Punjab Blue Book," whence the official despatches, detailing all the operations preceding the fall of Mooltan, and the capture of that fortress, are copied and inserted bodily, as well as sundry fragments, for no other reason, apparently, than because they contain the name of "Lieutenant Edwardes." In the new matter, which serves as a running commentary upon the republished official despatches, there is very little which appears to us to possess intrinsic interest or novelty. Major Edwardes contributes no assistance towards elucidating the causes of the outbreak at Mooltan, and the murder of Messrs. Vans Agnew and Anderson; many of his details are borrowed from the records of the trial, large portions of which, though they have been published before, and pretty extensively read, he has copied *verbatim* into his work. He censures the two unfortunate gentlemen for not adopting the course best suited to attach their escort, and for their indiscretion in occupying the fort before Moolraj's garrison had withdrawn; the dewan,

"his enemy," Major Edwardes,—though, in one of his public despatches, he expressed his belief that Moolraj was "involved in rebellion against his will," and though the ex-dewan's judges declared him "the victim of circumstances,"—he denounces, in unmitigated terms, not only as a "murderer," but an "assassin of his invited guests."

The only transaction respecting which Major Edwardes has furnished much additional matter is the battle of Kineyree, of which (in addition to the official report, which, as usual, is given *in extenso*) we have fifteen pages of original description, of an animated, but no first-rate, quality.

Had Major Edwardes taken the pains to condense the history of these transactions into a clear and continuous narrative, filling up deficiencies and correcting casual errors, he would have rendered this volume a readable one. Judging, however, by the general style of the work,—which is in the highest degree colloquial,—it must have been hastily and negligently put together.

The Bombay army will be gratified by the tribute paid by Major Edwardes,—a Bengal officer,—to their military character. When the rear of the Bombay column arrived at Mooltan, he says, "our soldiers crowded out to welcome them. Finer troops than were in this division never, perhaps, took the field in India. They were the first troops of the Bombay army which I had ever seen, and I beheld them with admiration. Their native material was inferior, but their marching order, dress, and general set up, was a closer approach to the British soldier than I had ever seen made by the Bengal sepoy. After seeing the two divisions work side by side in the second siege of Mooltan, I would also give the palm of discipline to the Bombay sepoys."

Scheme of a Seminary for the Sons of Officers; with Remarks and Suggestions regarding the diffusion of Military Education throughout the Army. Mortimer.

AFTER enumerating the inconveniences and risks, as well as heavy expenses, attending the education in Britain of the children of officers serving abroad, especially those of the East-India Company,—who are obliged to send their children home at an early age,—the author develops his scheme, founded upon a plan suggested by the home-agent of the Military Orphan Society of Bengal, which was approved of by the managers of that society in 1841, though not adopted (for reasons assigned by the author), the present scheme departing from the agent's in respect to shareholding, for which he substitutes a plan "that requires no risk or outlay on the part of officers, nor any delay, trouble, or expense in collection, and effectually does away with all those evils which lead to the subversion of other schools." The plan of the agent was to erect a building, capable of providing ample accommodation for 300 pupils, from 6 to 18, separated into classes; and the modifications proposed by the author would, he expects,—upon a supposition that officers would pay on an average £40 a year for each child,—secure to the institution a clear profit of £3,000 a year, after providing for boarding, clothing, and properly educating the children in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The author gives the minute details of these calculations, and suggests the mode in which the scheme may be carried out, so as to realize the results we have before mentioned as its recommendations.

Kote-i-Kafiree, or the Infidel's Fort, in Esaukheyl, is infamous in local annals, not more from its name than from a treacherous and cold-blooded murder committed there on an Afghan chief, named Shah Walee Khan, by order of Rajah Soocheyt Sing. He had done the Sikhs great service, but the rajah either wanted him no longer, or suspected him, so made a pretence of wishing to cross the hill of the Infidel's Fort with his army, and sent Shah Walee Khan, with a party of Sikhs, to explore a road for the artillery. At the hour of noon-tide prayer, the Afghan spread his scarf and knelt down to pray. The Sikhs, in the midst of his genuflections, struck off his head, then hurried back to camp, and related, with well-feigned terror, how the insurgents in the hills had surprised their party and killed their guide. The rajah listened with tears in his eyes, sent for the corpse, and buried it with the utmost honour.—*Edwardes's Year on the Punjab Frontier.*

A singular and handsome style of embroidery, peculiar to the city of Aurungabad, in the Nizam's dominions, is formed by using the wing of certain coleopterous insects for the patterns: these are green beetles, imported from Kandesh. Many females of decayed Musulman families, who once enjoyed all the comforts of life, find employment in this species of manufacture, and thus are enabled to earn a subsistence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th Jan. 1851.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 6th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 10th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 9th April, 1851, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1851.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN MARTIN, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

THOMSON HANKEY, jun., Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
John Harvey, Esq.
John G. Hubbard, Esq.
George Johnstone, Esq.
John Labouchere, Esq.
John Loch, Esq.

George Lyall, Esq.
Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, jun., Esq.
John Thornton, Esq.
James Tulloch, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

AUDITORS.

A. W. Roberts, Esq.
Lewis Loyd, jun., Esq.

Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.
John Henry Smith, Esq.

ACTUARY.—Griffith Davies, Esq., F.R.S.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, recently obtained, this Company now offers to future insurers a low rate of premium without participation in profits, or a moderate scale of premiums with four-fifths of the profit to be derived from all assurances hereafter effected.

The divisions of profits which heretofore have been made Septennially, will in future be made Quinquennially, the first of such divisions to be declared in June, 1855, when all participating policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1854, will be allowed to share in the profits.

At the several past divisions of profits made by this Company, the reversionary bonuses added to the policies from one-half the profits, amounted, on an average of the different ages, to about one per cent. per annum on the sums insured, and the total bonuses added to the four septennial divisions exceeded 770,000*l*.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The extra premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 50*l*.

In the **FIRE DEPARTMENT** a return of profit was declared on the 5th of June upon the premiums received on all policies which had been in force seven years at Christmas, 1849; and the same is now in course of payment daily (Friday and Saturday excepted), between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock, at the Head Office, and also by the agents in the country districts.

GEO. KEYS, Secretary.

EQUITABLE MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 1851-55.

Capital subscribed, Ten Lacks of Rupees.

Ditto paid up, One Lack of Rupees, or 1,000 Rupees per Share.

No dividend to be made until the paid-up capital amounts to two lacks of rupees.

Estimated premium on outstanding risks taken over from the Old Office, Company rupees 1,30,000.

AGENCIES.

London..... Messrs. Gledastanes and Co.
China " Lindsay and Co.
Bombay " Leckie and Co.
Madras " Line and Co.
Colombo " Parlett, O'Halloran, and Co.
Mauritius..... " Blyth, Brothers, and Co.

ALLAN DEFFELL and Co. Secretaries.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1851.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

(No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.)

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Established by Act of Parliament, 19th May, 1836.

TRUSTEES.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.
C. H. Latouche, Esq.

Henry Forcher, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.
John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

R. Bruce Chichester, Esq. Colonel Ouseley.
Major H. B. Henderson. Major Turner.
C. H. Latouche, Esq. Joshua Walker, Esq.
Edward Lee, Esq. Lewis Burroughs, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith.
Actuary—Mr. W. Lewis. Secretary—Mr. John Casenove.

INDIAN BRANCH.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AT CALCUTTA.

Charles Binny Skinner, Esq. T. C. Morton, Esq.
James Stuart, Esq. James Jos. Mackenzie, Esq.
Medical Officer—John Grant, Esq., Apothecary-General.
Bankers—Bank of Bengal. Solicitors—Messrs. Frith & Sandes.

This Society offers a lower and more economical scale of Premiums for Life Assurance than hitherto demanded by the established Offices in India.

Annual Premium for assuring 1,000 rupees:—

CIVIL.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
30	Rs. 33	Rs. 31	30	Rs. 38	Rs. 35
35	38	35	35	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
45	63	59	45	66	61
50	82	77	50	84	79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

After the expiration of 1851, the profits will be declared annually, and the payers of five complete annual premiums be regularly entitled to a participation therein, with a like option as to the mode of application.

Parties assured in India for Life shall, on their return to England for a permanency, and on the first half-yearly premium becoming due, be entitled to come upon the English rates of premium, and be placed under the rules and conditions of the Society there obtaining.

All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the number of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

The Society also grants ENDOWMENTS and DEFERRED ANNUITIES for India, the Tables for which, with full information, may be had at the Office of the Family Endowment Society, No. 12, Chatham Place; or at the Office of the Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, King William Street, London.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Major-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., K.C.T., and S.
John Bagshaw, Esq., M.P.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq.
William Kilburn, Esq.

Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.
William Rothery, Esq.
Robert Saunders, Esq.
James Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.

SOLICITOR.—William Henry Cotterill, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—G. Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 45, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society, of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 9th of May, 1849, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year
30	On or before 9th of May, 1844.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
35		1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
50		1,000	49 15 0	24 11 7
60		1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY: Offices, London—25, Pall Mall; Dublin—22, Nassau-street; Frankfurt—Grosse Rechenheimer Gasse; Hamburg—Neuer-wall; Stockholm—Lilla Nygatan.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Doubleday, Esq., F.L.S., 249, Great Surrey-street.
George Gunn Hay, Esq., 127, Sloane-street.
Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., 17, Wimpole-street.
Charles Richardson, Esq., 19, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.
Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., 37, Upper Grosvenor-street.
R. Bentley Todd, M.D., F.R.S., 3, New-street, Spring-gardens.
Geo. Hen. Vandeput, Esq., 17, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
Alfred Waddilove, D.C.L., Doctors'-commons.
James Whishaw, Esq., F.S.A., 64, Gower-street.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1850,

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair,

The accounts for the ninth year of the Society's business ending the 30th September, 1850, and the Report of the Auditors thereon, having been read and duly received, the following Report of the Directors was also read—

REPORT.

"The Directors are happy to have it in their power to inform the Shareholders, that the financial year ending the 30th September, 1850, has furnished the most satisfactory results which they have yet had to lay before the Shareholders, whether as regards the amount of new business done, or the extent of losses incurred.

"During the year ending the 30th September, 1850, there have been issued no fewer than 569 policies for assurances, amounting to 213,399*l*. 16*s*. 11*d*., and yielding an annual revenue, on the new policies thus effected, of 9,183*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*.

"This exceeds the amount of business transacted by this office in any former year, not only in the number of policies, and the sums assured by those policies, but also in the yearly premiums payable upon them.

"The following table shows the results of the business transacted in each year since the establishment of the Society:—

YEAR.	Number of New Policies issued in each Year.	Sums Assured by New Policies in each Year.	Annual Premiums payable on New Policies in each Year.
1842	130	£55,245 1 0	£1,882 13 7
1843	208	87,830 16 11	4,092 18 6
1844	197	80,415 8 6	4,120 4 3
1845	258	103,014 11 0	5,563 17 0
1846	199	83,700 14 5	4,985 8 5
1847	313	113,542 4 9	4,237 3 4
1848	412	124,458 17 8	4,980 2 8
1849	475	201,712 15 6	7,496 0 6
1850	569	213,399 16 11	9,183 13 7
Total.	2,761	£1,063,390 6 8	£47,422 1 6

"It is plain from this statement, that in the course of a very few years, the Society has acquired a very large amount of business, equalled by few of the Assurance Companies in the metropolis.

"The Directors wish to impress on the Shareholders the important fact that this rapid acquisition of business is not owing to any accidental cause, but has taken place uniformly throughout the whole field of the Society's operations, showing clearly the confidence reposed in the Society by the Public.

"It is also most gratifying to be able to report that the losses by deaths during the past year have been less than in any preceding year since 1844; from which it appears that, with the exception of the three first years of the Society, when the mortality has been less than in any other.

"The Directors have only further to state, that the Members of the Board going out of office by rotation are Edward Doubleday, Esq., and Robert Bentley Todd, M.D.; and the Auditors also going out of office by rotation are James Parker Deane, D.C.L., and Martial Lawrence Welch, Esq., all of whom, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

"The Directors and Auditors retiring from office having been duly re-elected without opposition, the usual votes of thanks were given."

Prospectuses, containing very full tables of rates, forms of proposal, and every other information, will be forwarded, postage free, on application to any of the Society's Agents, or to the Secretary, at the chief office, 25, Pall Mall.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

INTERESTING FACT.—The following singular and authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation, more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during the last half century. Mr. A. Herrmann, of Queen Street, Soho, had been quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the recovery of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to try the effects of "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and after daily applying it for about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored, and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. The fact speaks too strongly for itself to require comment.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is highly and universally appreciated for creating and sustaining luxuriant tresses.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the skin and complexion; and

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the teeth and gums.

*BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.—The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLAND'S," preceding that of the article, on the wrapper or label. Sold by them at 20, Hatton Garden, London; and by chemists and perfumers.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

AND
FIELD MARSHAL

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY,
AND EAST INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1837.

FOR GENERAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES,
13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

VICE-PATRONS.

Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.M.G.]
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., Colonel Sussex Militia.
The Most Noble the Marquess of Huntly, K.T., Colonel Aberdeen Militia.
Field-Marshal the Most Noble the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H., Master-General of the Ordnance.
The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C.B.
General the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. and G.C.H.
The Right Hon. Earl Grey.
The Right Hon. Lord Glenelg.
General the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathford, G.C.B. and G.C.H.
General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B.
Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.
Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital.
Vice-Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.
Major-General George Brown, C.B., K.H., Adjutant-General.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S., R.E., Chairman.
James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.
Major-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, Bart., G.C.H.
Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Capt. Sir George Back, R.N., F.R.S.
Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., E.I.C.S.
Major-Gen. Arnold Wynyard, C.B.
Major-Gen. Arnold, K.H., K.C.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D.
Capt. William Lancelotti, R.E.
William Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
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1851.

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City of Poonah	900	A. J. Triscott	Calcutta direct	1st May
Nile	1250	E. P. Nisbet	Madras and Calcutta	1st June
Wellesley	1150	F. Arrow	Ditto	15th —
Barham	1200	J. Gimblett	Ditto	25th —
Agincourt	1050	C. Hyne	Cape and Calcutta	18th July
Monarch	1400	C. Wiltshire	Calcutta direct	26th —
Alfred	1400	A. Henning	Ditto	10th Aug.
Trafalgar	1250	D. Robertson	Madras and Calcutta	20th —
Prince of Wales	1350	W. F. Hopkins	Calcutta direct	26th —
Sutlej	1200	W. Gregson	Ditto	26th Sept.
Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Madras direct	10th —
Seringapatam	1000	J. Furnell	Bombay direct	25th June
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1851.

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Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen	Calcutta direct ...	— 20
Devonshire	900	C. C. Consett ..	Cape & Madras ...	Aug. 10
Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct ...	Sept. 1
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Ditto	Oct. 10
Cornwall (new ship) ..	700	W. Dawson	As may be required	

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For 1851.

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Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

Of the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

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AND

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FOR

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE affairs of the Nizam, which have been so long a fertile topic of animadversion and speculation in the Indian journals, seem now approaching a real crisis. The overland *Delhi Gazette*, of February 9, announces, "upon good authority," that final orders had been received from home for the immediate annexation of the Hyderabad territory. The ample provocation given by the Nizam, by the virtual refusal to fulfil his engagements, is a full justification of a certain amount of territorial appropriation, and we have no reason to doubt that the Governor-General is fully authorized by the home authorities to take a portion of his highness's possessions in discharge of his pecuniary obligations; but we believe there is no intention, except with the consent of the Nizam himself, of seizing his territories in gross. It is probable that the province of Berar will be taken in satisfaction of the debt of 600,000*l.*, the interest of which is a heavy charge upon his revenues; and we find, from a letter from Sholapore, dated the 1st February, published in the *Bombay Times*, that a rumour then prevailed at that station, that Berar had actually been made over by the Nizam to our Government.

The fort of Daroor, which, as stated in our last Summary, had been seized by a party of Rohillas, who were confined there, surrendered to the force sent against it under Brigadier Beatson. The force, amounting to 2,100 men, with eight pieces of ordnance, having arrived by the 26th January, operations were commenced the next day. Though the besieged must have felt that all hope of success was vain, they determined to hold out. Two bastions, mounted with heavy guns, were first silenced, and their batteries disabled; the artillery then took up a position about 400 yards from the nearest wall; the parapet was easily knocked away, and in thirteen hours the breach was pronounced practicable, and was to have been forced on the morning of the 4th; but, apprehensive of the consequences of further resistance, the Rohillas announced their readiness to surrender unconditionally, and having laid down their arms at the top, came out through the breach, the gateways having been built up by themselves. They numbered in all about 140; two had been killed, and six or seven wounded.

If we can trust a statement in the Mofussil papers, the hill tribes occupying the difficult country between Peshawur and Kohat, against whom the great Napier himself took the field ineffectually, have evinced, in a very striking manner, their disposition to maintain, not merely peaceful, but amicable, relations with our Government. It is stated that, on the 22nd of January, the 1st Punjab Irregular Cavalry

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with the mails, left Calcutta February the 8th, Saugor the 9th, Madras the 13th, Point de Galle the 16th, and Aden on the 27th ult., reaching Suez on March the 4th.

The *Queen*, with the Bombay mail, left February the 17th, and arrived at Aden on February the 26th.

The *Pekin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong January the 30th, Singapore February the 7th, and Penang the 9th, arriving at Point de Galle on February the 15th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, arriving on the 7th inst. They reached Malta on the 14th (per *Ripon*), and Marseilles on the 18th inst. (per *Medusa*).

The *Ripon*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 26th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 22.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Feb. 8	Ceylon	Feb. 14
Madras	— 13	China	Jan. 30
Bombay... .. .	Feb. 17.		

(Daly's) left Peshawur for Kohat; that they marched through the Khyber Pass *without firearms*, under the escort of a mountain chief; that they reached Mutnee the day they started, and Kohat the day following, right through the defile, and over the mountain ridge at one stretch, encountering no molestation or obstruction in their way. The marching without arms, in order to allay the jealousy of the hill-men, is so improbable a circumstance, that the Bombay journals doubt the fact.

The Governor-General had left Rawul Pindee, on his way to Peshawur, on the 30th January, for Kalabagh, on the Indus, where the river forces its way through a tremendous chasm in the Salt Range.* In this neighbourhood the geological surveys, of which Dr. A. Fleming is the head, are at present employed, and his Lordship is said to be desirous of meeting the *savans* within the field of their labours, and of inspecting the tremendous rapids of the Indus, along with the officers of the Indian navy appointed to meet him at Kalabagh.

The Delhi Paper hears that the visit of the Governor-General to Cashmere has been postponed, either because his Lordship doubts the propriety of placing himself in the hands of Goolab Sing, or because the Maharajah is quietly throwing difficulties in the way. The Marquess is engaged in endeavours to promote education amongst the people of the Punjab, and has for this purpose made a grant for schools at Umritsir, and an annual allowance for teachers. The public inquiries elucidated the fact, that amongst a population of two millions and a half in and around Lahore, about eight per cent of the boys were receiving instruction at school or from private teachers. Some curious details connected with this subject are given in another column. The *Mofussilite* states that the Local Committee of Umritsir have received orders to prepare a large building in that station, to be used as a College, as the Governor-General deems that spot the best adapted to commence the work of national education in the Punjab. An annual grant of Rs. 5,000 has been made for the endowment of the College, and there appears every probability of a successful issue to the experiment.

Other measures for the amelioration of the country are in progress. The Baree Doab canal, with its branches, now in process of construction, extending over 450 miles, will water an area of above half a million of acres, now barren, and supply occupation and support to probably a couple of millions of people: it will cost half a million sterling, with a charge of 20,000*l.* a year for maintenance, yielding yearly a direct income, of 120,000*l.*, or twenty-four per cent., with probably twice as much in indirect return. A new cantonment for troops is proposed to be established in the Doab. The civil officers throughout the country have been instructed to forward, before the 1st March, to the Board of Administration, a detailed report on the state and prospects of the various departments under their charge, as the Governor-General, it is said, purposes to prepare for the Court of Directors a general report of the condition of the country.

The Commander-in-Chief was at Agra on the 8th February.

The *Delhi Gazette* learns from Nowgong, that, in consequence of some distasteful conduct on the part of the young Rajah of Serree towards his subjects, there is likely to be a

disturbance in that quarter. No outbreak had taken place at the time of writing, but the whole country round about is said to be in a very disturbed state, so much so, that it was thought probable that a couple of guns, supported by a suitable escort of cavalry and infantry from Nowgong, would be required to arrange the differences.

Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwa, died at Bhitoor on the 28th January. He has received annually eight lacs of rupees as a pension since his deposition, in 1819, from a throne which he had disgraced.

"Bajee Rao was the reputed head of the Mahrattas during the stormy period when they played with the British for the stake of empire, and lost it; but he only contributed ignoble crimes to the general efforts of his race. He never won a battle nor observed a treaty. Cruel and treacherous by nature, he loved best to wreak his vengeance on the helpless, and hoarded his worst perfidies for his benefactors. His nominal lieutenants, Holkar and Scindia, disobeyed him during peace and overthrew him in war, and, but for the interference of the British in the treaty of Bassein, he would have disappeared from the public stage nigh half a century since. How he requited the English is well known; but it was not until all endeavours to maintain pacific relations had been tried and found hopeless, that the last decisive campaigns against him were entered upon. They were signalized on his part at the commencement by the murder of a distinguished native ambassador to his court, and their close was marked by the slaughter of two inoffensive English travellers."

The Calcutta papers mention but few local incidents. The *Friend of India* announces, with the most unfeigned satisfaction, that the first inch of the ground was made over to the railway establishment on the 25th of January, "one year, two months, and eleven days after the despatch of the letter from the Court of Directors, in which they twice enforced the necessity of accelerating this preliminary measure." The *Morning Chronicle* states that, at Balikal at least nine hundred Coolies were busily at work every day at the railway embankments, which were rapidly rising. The *Roshoshagar*, a native paper, indicates some of the peculiar difficulties which these works will encounter in India:—

"On account of the famous Musjeed of the Pandooah falling within the boundary of the railway line, a show of resistance and violence had been offered by the good Mussulmans of the place towards the railway people when they expressed a desire of levelling it to the ground, adding that the British Government must first extirpate them before they break down their place of worship. The magistrate of Hooghly, with a company of native infantry, went to the spot, and the whole hubbub was soon at an end."

The *Hurkaru* publishes letters addressed by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to the Board of Control, the East India and China Association, and the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, complaining of the slowness of the steamers employed by the latter in conveying the mails on this side Suez. "The way in which the mails are carried by the East-India Company betwixt Bombay and the Red Sea," observes the *Hurkaru*, "is exciting considerable dissatisfaction; on two occasions lately, the steamer has run short of coals, and had to burn up decks, spars, &c., to enable her to get into port."

The chief feature in the local intelligence of Bombay is the arrival of Mr. A. Mackay, the gentleman deputed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to inquire into the cultivation of cotton in India, who was received by the Chamber of Commerce at that presidency with much distinction. The railway contractors, Messrs. Faviel and Fowler, had commenced operations on that part of the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which lies between Sion and Parell, where an embankment will be constructed over the flats. The temporary contract held by Mr. Balston was about to be put an end to by the chief contractors. The cotton crops throughout Kattiawar are said to be most

* See "History of the Punjab," vol. i. p. 6.

luxuriant, notwithstanding the outcry raised respecting the paucity of rain during the last monsoon. "This fact," the *Telegraph* remarks, "would rather tend to prove, what has been often advanced, that irrigation after a certain point is not required for the production of the cotton plant here, whatever may be the case in America, and with the Sea Island cottons. This, however, is one of those vexed questions which our newly-arrived cotton commissioner, Mr. Alexander Mackay, will have to form his own judgment on." Cholera continued to prevail at Bombay.

From Ceylon we hear that the subjects of roads and a railway are the chief topics of discussion at Colombo. The *Observer* says:—

"Those who have revived the idea of a railway, and pressed the project on the attention of Sir George Anderson, acknowledge that a government guarantee is absolutely necessary to induce capitalists to embark in the undertaking; and it is pretty generally understood that some merchants who had an interview with the governor went the length of intimating that they were prepared, in aid of this specific purpose, to submit to the re-imposition of export duties! A policy so retrogressive and so suicidal as this will not meet with general favour, and as the choice of the formation of a railway calculated to benefit directly only a portion of the country appears to involve the suspension of all making of roads, opening up and connecting various districts rich in population or in natural resources, we fear we must, for the present, forego the hope of seeing Colombo and Kandy connected by the great triumph of modern skill and human energy—the rail."

It appears that, in a space of 24,000 square miles, the dimensions of the island, there is at present a total length of roads, fully or partially formed, of 3,039 miles.

The China papers announce that the insurrection in Kwang-tung and Kwang-sè appears to be entirely at an end; that the report of the late Commissioner Lin's death proved to be correct; and that a document had been circulated, purporting to be under the vermilion pencil, in which orders are given for the degradation of Keying and Muh-chang-ah, ministers of some repute. "The document, as circulated in the north," the *Friend of China* says, "is found, on comparison, to differ materially from that promulgated in the south, and we are somewhat disposed to doubt the edict's authenticity; there is a party in the realm who appear very fond of making the youthful sovereign indulge in vituperations against the barbarian; Keying's principal offence, it is alleged, being undue severity to 'the black-haired flock,' his countrymen, in order to gratify his friends of 'the red-haired race.'"

The invalids in the 59th regiment were decreasing in number.

The apprehensions expressed in our last Summary, founded upon the complexion of the advices from the Cape of Good Hope, of another Caffre war, have been, we regret to find, fully realized. A digest of the latest intelligence is given under the appropriate head.

The General Screw Steam Navigation Company's mail-packet *Bosphorus*, which brought this intelligence, arrived at Plymouth at 10 o'clock P.M. on the 12th inst., having left the Cape of Good Hope on the 2nd of February. She was delayed at Sierra Leone three days by an insufficient supply of fuel.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Maj. gen. James Cock, Beng. Army, at Hopton-hall, near Lowestoff, aged 69, March 17; Maj. gen. E. Wyatt, 69th N.I. aged 69, March 15; Maj. E. S. Lloyd, 49th N.I. at Nacadah, Jan. 24.

MADRAS.—Lieut.-col. H. Nash, March 10.

BENGAL.

COTTON CULTURE AT COIMBATORE.

At the meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, 11th January, a communication was read from Dr. Robert Wight, superintendent of Government cotton experiments, regarding late operations in Cotton culture at Coimbatore. The communication is dated 23rd October, 1850; the following are extracts:

"The results of my last year's sowings proved on the whole very satisfactory, even though, owing to the lateness of the season at which we commenced operations, and the unusually early setting in of the spring rains, we lost a great part of our crop. It was nearly the middle of November before our first sown field was fair above ground, and it was nearly the middle of December before our sowings were completed. To compensate for that disadvantage, we had some rather heavy falls of rain in December, and, a most unusual circumstance, a heavy fall in January. These rains, aided by bright rather warm weather, and two or three waterings (for the whole of my land was susceptible of irrigation), brought on the crop beyond my expectations, and picking, to a considerable extent, was in progress about the end of March. On the 2nd April our spring rains commenced, and from that time until the end of the month we had almost daily showers, sometimes amounting to heavy falls of rain, accompanied by cloudy weather. These clouds and rains proved most injurious to our crops, which, notwithstanding, were so heavy in the first instance, that we realized on different fields, in the course of the season, from 300 to 800 lbs. of kupas per acre. The field that yielded the largest produce was an exceedingly dark-coloured, very light, almost sandy, alluvial loam, usually cultivated as rice-fields. But for the injury sustained from the early and continued rains, it is my impression the yield from it would not have been under from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. per acre. The bushes were low, but spreading, and bore, I think, the fullest crop I have ever seen. I have been thus particular in specifying the character of the soil of this field, for the purpose of showing the description of soil on which the best crop I have ever raised was produced. With a view to solving a question I have often heard mooted, viz. the exhausting qualities of a cotton crop, I have sown the same field a second time, and, side by side with it, an adjoining portion of the same patch of ground which bore a crop of rice last season. Our past experience is unfortunately adverse to the hope of success for this trial, all our former ones having tended to show that the American cotton-plant is a very exhausting one. The quantity of cotton grown on Government account this season is, owing to the many applications for seed, inconsiderable, only about fifty or sixty acres. The natives seem at length to have resolved to give the 'Europe' cotton a fair trial, and I this season distributed to neighbouring ryots upwards of 10,000 lbs. of seed, exclusive of about as much more, which I sent to a distance. They could not have hit on a more favourable one, so far as it has yet gone; and I now fondly trust all will have good reason to be thankful for having at length so far overcome their prejudice against the new plant as to give it an honest trial. This important change was partly brought about by the appearance of two or three European merchants in the market, asking for American cotton; partly by the liberal prices now ruling, and partly, perhaps, by the enormous crop obtained on a small patch of recently-cleared forest land amounting to about 1,600 lbs. per acre. Unfortunately for the grower, there was only about three-quarters of an acre, but from that small piece of ground upwards of 1,000 lbs. of kupas was picked."

THE KHOOND AGENCY.

We are happy to be enabled to state that the operations of the agency during the past season have apparently been very successful. Capt. MacVicar, the officiating agent, has made a tour through the districts of Boad, and the Meriah, or human sacrifices, appeared to him to be entirely suppressed. The only symptoms of a relapse were observed in some remote and sequestered villages of Boad, in a district bordering upon Chinna Kimeddy. The difficulties in this quarter arose from its proximity to a country where the rite still prevails, and which of course influences by its example the public opinion of the villages around. The temptation to transgress the law, in these particular villages, has been very great, and it was rumoured that a sacrifice had taken place in 1849; but since that period the people have not again relapsed. Of course, the frontier villages will always be in danger; but the fact that the efforts of Government have been crowned with such complete success, in every other part of Boad, is full of encouragement. According to the latest information which has reached us, the officiating agent was in a district called Majee Desee, a territory bordering upon Boad and Patun. The atrocious custom of sacrificing human beings exists in this country, but there is every probability that the vigorous efforts which the Government is now making will result in its speedy and final extinction. At present everything promises well; the chief of the district is favourable, and the people have a salutary dread of incurring the displeasure of the British Government. The number of the victims rescued in this part of the country has, however, been small, owing to the peculiar customs of the district. In Boad and Goomsoor the people rear their intended victims for adoption and concubinage, and subsequently immolate them. It is, therefore, comparatively easy to rescue them in the intermediate period. In Majee Desee, on the other hand, the victims are purchased when required, and immolated at once. Three victims have, however, been rescued, and more are expected. Capt. Frye, the officiating assistant, is at present in Chinna Kimeddy, and has received some victims. It is said to be his opinion, that the efforts of Government have finally suppressed the atrocious custom throughout the whole of the low country.

An attempt has also been made on the part of Government to carry this good work still further, and to sow the seeds of future permanent improvement. After great opposition, the officers employed in suppressing the sacrifices have succeeded in establishing three schools in Upper Goomsoor, and they have now twenty-seven children under instruction. This is a small number, but the people are fast losing their aversion to education, and it is a highly encouraging fact that the teacher was himself rescued from immolation, and educated at the Mission School at Berhampore.—*Friend of India*.

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The Executive Government of Lahore has turned its attention to the moral and intellectual condition of the people. It appeared by inquiry that there was no foundation whatever for the belief so generally entertained of the universality of brooding apathy and ignorance among the Sikhs; that in the Lahore division in particular a large number of children are at all times being instructed, and a strong desire for information prevailing among them, of which it was most important to take advantage. In the Lahore division there were found to be 1,385 schools, with a gross attendance of 11,500 pupils, or, on an average, about eight to each. In the city itself there are 28,692 houses, and 143 schools, with an attendance of 2,243 pupils; of these, 16 are devoted to the instruction of Mahomedan girls, and there are no fewer than 128 of these taught to read the Koran—the teachers are women. At Kusoor and its neighbourhood there are 102 schools, with 843 pupils. In Umritsir there are 15,206 houses, 40 schools, and 861 pupils. The population of the Lahore district amounts to about 2,500,000, and 388,271 of both sexes are believed to be of an age fit for school; of these, 194,135 are males, of whom 11,500, or 6 per cent., are already at school—about two per cent. more receive private instruction—say 8 per cent. in all; a state of matters brought to pass by the Sikhs themselves, and eminently creditable to those we have been accustomed to call barbarians, but still leaving ample room for the labours of the schoolmaster. We could neither give with such minuteness nor accuracy the statements of education or population in Bombay, after an occupation of two centuries, as the Lahore board can give in relation to the districts around them, after a possession of less than three years. The magnitude, wealth, intelligence, and position of the city,

pointed to Umritsir as one of the most fitting places for the commencement of the Government scheme of instruction. Mr. Montgomerie, the commissioner (a man indefatigable in his exertions for the cause of native improvement, to whom the whole was intrusted), selected Mr. Saunders, and the choice appears to have been most judicious. For the carrying out of the scheme 300*l.* was allowed at the outset, by Government, for the erection of a school-house, and 500*l.* a year for the maintenance of the schools. The teachers were all to be natives of the Punjab—the head-master to receive 190*l.*, the first assistant to receive 70*l.*, stipends which, when the cheapness of living is considered, may be deemed most liberal; both these were to teach English as well as other branches. Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Sanscrit masters were also to be employed, at from 39*l.* to 90*l.* a year. Similar arrangements, on a scale proportioned to their wants, will be made in other cities so soon as the Umritsir scheme is at work.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 17.

BRICKS.

The military occupation of Lahore by British troops, in March, 1846, rendered it necessary to search for some more "bricks" to build the sepoy's lines in the rownee, the officers' eyries on the bastions, and the cantonment at Arnarkulee. The neighbourhood became a vast subterraneous hive, in which men, not bees, were occupied in digging for the requisite "material." Bricks that had served to support the superincumbent walls of buildings reared 200 years ago, were brought to light, and used up on the occasion of the emergency.

The buildings for which they were required were scarcely finished, when "annexation" rendered it necessary to "changer tout cela." Permanent cantonments were to be raised, hospitals to be built, private dwellings to be erected, and sweeping changes to be introduced in all directions. But where the "bricks" were to come from was another question. The few remaining monuments of bygone days were condemned at once, the ruthless hand of the "executive" engineer was stretched out in every direction: even private dwellings fell before the pickaxe, and the phouras; garden walls shared the same fate; serais, that had cost lacs, were doomed by one stroke of the pen, (and sometimes without) and the whole face of the country was covered in all directions with kuranchees, carts, donkeys, and bullocks, conveying, towards Meean Meer, the remnants of what had been bricks.

But the supply was not equal to the demand. "More bricks" resounded on every side. The executive wrote to the superintending engineer to say he must have millions; the board of administration were asked to sign warrants for the destruction of the few remaining gateways, mosques, and tombs. They complied, but ventured to ask why "bricks" were not made? The answer was that bricks could be "made" fast enough, but that "fuel" was not to be had in sufficient quantity to "burn" them.

The ears of the Governor-General himself resounded with the cry of "more bricks for Meean Meer." As a last resource (the eyries on the walls, the huts beside them having been carried away), it was determined to pull down part of the wall itself, and the decree has gone forth. The wall is being demolished to the extent of three and a-half feet, the debris are being conveyed to the British cantonment; the walls of the barracks are being built with particles of bricks that would have been elsewhere rejected as rubbish; the time of the workmen is wasted in squaring them, the energies of the executive in raising buildings that will be no credit to the engineer, and the resources of the Punjab frittered, because new cantonments must be built, and a change is necessary. This is the last known adventure of the "Lahore brick;" what the next may be it is impossible even to guess.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Jan. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL, of Dec. 24 last, arrived at Calcutta on Feb. the 1st, per *Oriental*.

SIR C. NAPIER.—The Governor-General is so confident that he is right, that we hear, he has said, that if Sir Charles Napier does not publish he will do it himself.—*Englishman*, Feb. 7.

JOTEE PERSHAUD'S TRIAL was to commence in the Sessions Court at Agra, about the 15th Feb. He will be arraigned on four distinct charges of fraud and subornation of perjury, connected with the hire of bullocks at Bijnore, Bareilly, Delhi, and Agra. The alleged frauds involve about two lacs of rupees.

N. W. BANK.—The Court of Enquiry on the officers connected with the North West Bank commenced its sittings on the 6th February.

ROADS.—It appears from Government Orders, that another line of road has been placed under the superintendence of Major P. W. Willis, superintending engineer of the Grand Trunk Road, in addition to that officer's present charge of 1,209 miles, viz. from Gyretty Ghaut opposite Barrackpore, up to Umballa, including the several branches along the line. This new line is about one hundred miles in length, and extends from Patna to near Sherghotty, and is said to be at present very insufficiently drained, but no doubt, under the able superintendence, it will soon be made as perfect a line of communication as any branch of the Grand Trunk Road. We have been informed that the superintendence is now at Sherghotty, actively engaged in personally advising and directing the engineer officer in charge, Lieutenant Peile, in order that nothing may be wanting to render the road efficient as a line of communication. Lieut. Peile has been lately appointed by Government, executive engineer of this Patna branch road, under the immediate orders of Major Willis. We also learn that it is the intention of Major Willis, after he has thoroughly inspected the above line, to proceed down the country as far as Gyretty Ghaut, where his presence is much required. Mr. Turnbull, the chief engineer to the East Indian Railway Company, has solicited an interview, for the purpose of consulting with this officer on some very important points relative to carrying the line of railway across the trunk-road in several places. It is intended that the railway should cross the grand trunk-road in three places in the lower provinces, viz., over the Sutping Khall, the Koontie Nuddie, and near the Durmah pass.—*Delhi Gaz.* Feb. 9.

PUNJAB PRIZE-MONEY.—A distinguished general officer of the Queen's service has, with Sir Walter Gilbert, sent an earnest remonstrance to Government on the subject of the Punjab prize-money. There are evident signs that the officers of both armies are now beginning to labour in earnest, to obtain justice for themselves and their comrades in arms.—*Ibid.*

THE ANNEXATION OF THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, if carried out, cannot fail to be of advantage to the Bengal army, as it will be found necessary to draft a large force of the Madras troops into the Deccan for the purpose of preserving order and ridding the country of the vast clouds of mercenaries, Arabs and Rohillas, who may be expected to occasion trouble for some time to come. The probability is that the districts in Central India, now occupied by the southern army, will be again garrisoned from Bengal, and we do not see how that could be accomplished, without an increase to the present strength of the establishment perhaps in all its branches. A portion of the irregulars, at present in the pay of the Nizam, may be taken into service, but the government will doubtless prefer to rely on its own regular forces, for the permanent occupation of the country.—*Delhi Gaz.*

A COMMITTEE consisting of a lieutenant-colonel of infantry and two subalterns of artillery, was appointed a short time ago to draw up a code of regulations for the Indian army. The constitution of this committee has been much and justly criticised, but we hear that the work which it has to do is only to frame a body of general regulations on the plan of those prepared for the royal army, and which will not materially interfere with the standing orders of the different branches of the service.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 7.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF arrived at Cawnpore on the 23rd. A well-attended levee took place at the Assembly Rooms at twelve o'clock, and after the introduction of all officers at the station, Sir William returned to the hotel, and in the evening all met again with the fair of Cawnpore at the ball, given by Brigadier J. Ashburnham, C.B., in honour of Lady Gomm. The ball was opened by her ladyship and the Brigadier, and dancing continued unabated till twelve o'clock, when the company sat down to an uncommonly good supper. The Brigadier proposed the health of Sir William Gomm, and a hearty welcome to him. The Chief returned thanks in a short but very appropriate speech, in which he said that, should there be cause for any army again to assemble, he would feel proud to have the gallant officers around him, who wore so many distinguished marks of service, under his command. The party broke up about three o'clock A.M. In the afternoon of the 24th, the troops were drawn up in contiguous columns, quarter distance, on the Dragoon parade ground, and marched round in quick time; they then went through several manœuvres, at the conclusion of which his Excellency expressed himself highly satisfied with the steadiness of the troops and the charging up the columns, which was done at a tremendous pace. The chief left Cawnpore early on the morning of the 25th, to pass the day amongst the ruins of Kanouge.

OUDE.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writing from Kotbun, near Juanpore, says:—"I have been enjoying the cold season, shooting round the Oude frontier, and have been much struck with the marked difference, the moment the boundary of the Company's territory is crossed, both in regard to the extent of the cultivation, and its comparative pooriness. In the Nawabi, every man you meet carries his sword and shield, matchlock or spear, and sometimes two of the offensive weapons, and the thakoors keep up regular establishments of fighting men. Nor is this system entirely confined to the Oude territory. I visited two young men, brothers, who reside on this side of the boundary, and have land on both sides; their dwelling was surrounded by a loopholed wall, and they can turn out 500 fighting men. The British authorities are obliged to wink at this. Without such a defence they would not be safe from attacks from enemies in the Nawabi."

THE CAVALRY BONUS FUND.—The Cavalry Fund, for the purchasing out of lieutenant colonels, appears to be reascutated, and Lieut. colonels Worrall, Taylor, and Hawkes, are said to be about to take the bonus. This will give promotion to three majors, as follows:—

7th Cav.—B. T. Phillips, a major of the 28th Sept. 1841;	
4th do.—Wm. Mactier do. 13th Jan. 1842;	
9th do.—P. F. Story do. 4th April, 1842;	

and even then, the cavalry branch will be behind all the arms of the service, as regards the rate of promotion from major to lieutenant colonel, and this in the face of their fund having first come into operation some twelve years back, when some four or five lieutenant colonels were bought out, after which came, as might have been anticipated, a stagnation of promotion in the ranks of the field officers.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 9.

THE MILITARY BOARD.—The *Calcutta Gazette* has announced that the Governor-General had appointed a committee, consisting of Major Kennedy, the consulting engineer of Government, Major Baker, of the engineers, and Mr. Charles Allen, of the civil service, to investigate the system of public works at this presidency. We believe that the official designation of their duties does not convey any adequate idea of the circle which they embrace. Indeed, it is well known that the investigations of this committee have not been confined to that single branch of the public service, but include the entire organization and working of the Military Board, which have for some time been the subject of increasing animadversion. The committee have recently, we believe, taken the evidence of the members of that Board, of its past and its officiating secretary, of some of the officers employed under it, and in general, of all those who were able to throw any light on the subject. From this investigation, Government will obtain a body of evidence, which may, and perhaps will, become the basis of a new and improved organization of the board, and relieve it from the sobriquet of the dilatory board. A report like this, founded upon a minute as well as a comprehensive investigation, must be considered an indispensable preliminary to any reform of the system. Lord Dalhousie deserves no little credit for having set the example of appointing committees of inquiry to search out the evils which time has been breeding in our public institutions, and to examine the defects of the old machinery. This is the third committee of the kind which he has appointed within the last eighteen months, and we feel certain that the result will prove so beneficial to the administration, as to lead to similar appointments regarding other departments.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 23.

THE MILITARY FUND.—The annual meeting of the Military Fund, to which so much interest and importance has been attached by recent events, came off in Calcutta on Wednesday last, and resulted in the election of twelve directors, by the sixty members who were present. The usual monotony of such meetings was broken by a great variety of discussions, carried on with much earnestness, and more or less of acerbity of feeling. The most important of the propositions made, was one which would have totally subverted its present constitution. It was proposed to break up the existing direction, and throw the management of the fund at once into the hands of Government, with an officer, appointed by Government, on Rs. 1,000 a month, to work it. We are happy to find that the proposal met with little encouragement. In our humble judgment, such a measure would have inflicted a deep and very unmerited stigma on the army. For what more severe reflection could have been cast upon its officers than thus to have practically affirmed, that while they were fully competent to manage all the complicated details of those departments of public duty which are entrusted to them by the state, there did not exist sufficient public spirit, or energy among them, for the safe and efficient management of a fund which involved the dearest interests of the widows and orphans of their deceased comrades?—*Friend of India*, Feb. 6.

REMARKABLE NATIVE PROPHECY.—The *Citizen* of January 29 quotes a curious old prophecy, uttered by the astrologers of the Gwalior Court, and published in the *Agra Ukhbar* in June 1844. The astrologers, on being questioned as to the future prospects of the Lahore Government, declared, that the chivalry and greatness of the Sikhs and the British, would be gloriously displayed on the right bank of the Sutlej and before Lahore, and, after five sanguinary engagements, the dominion of the Sikhs would cease for ever. The five engagements, singularly enough, correspond with Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Chillianwallah, and Guzerat.

EXECUTION OF VERY.—Francis Silvestre Very, a youth of seventeen, the perpetrator of the Ice-house murder, underwent the last sentence of the law on the 30th January. He died with great firmness, but apparently without the smallest contrition for the crime he had committed. He confessed himself the sole murderer of Knox, and declared that, though he could have hung his three associates, yet as he had planned the robbery, he thought it but right to take all the responsibility. He is said to have made disclosures, yet unpublished, as to other deeds of violence in which he had taken part or which had come to his knowledge. Two petitions to the judges for a reprieve were signed by about seventeen hundred people of all classes; but their Lordships declined to stay the course of law.

EARTHQUAKE AT CHITTAGONG.—The *Sultan ul Akbar* of the 26th January, states that, on the 7th, Chittagong was visited by a dreadful earthquake. Many of the local buildings, and a wall of the Dewany Adelut, were demolished in consequence, and the mud of the ponds situated in the district was observed thrown up above the surface of the water. Twenty of the labourers who were working at the side of a mountain, perished, by the falling of a large piece of stone upon their heads. Such a phenomenon was unprecedented in the memories of the oldest inhabitants alive.

KOHAT.—A recent communication from Kohat says, that rapid progress is being made by Lieut. Garnett, the executive engineer officer, in getting the fort at that place into a defensible condition.—The 2nd Punjab cavalry were expected to pass through Kohat, en route to Bunnoo, in the course of a few days.—*Lahore Chron. Feb. 5.*

MOOLTAN, 10th Jan.—There is great improvement in the health of all—not more than 60 in hospital in the whole station. One officer has leave to the hills for a year, the rest have all recovered. The fort has been particularly healthy throughout. Very few deaths, amongst the Europeans fewer than the usual average at most healthy stations, and comparatively few cases of sickness."

MAJOR MAYNE, at present commandant of the Govr.-General's body-guard, is likely to succeed Col. Beatson in command of the cavalry division of the Nizam's army, on the arrival of the Govr.-General's camp at Rawul Pindee, and Lieut. W. A. Thomson to succeed Major Mayne.—*Delhi Gazette.*

EARTHQUAKE AT MOOLTAN.—Extract of a letter from Mooltan, dated January 10th:—"We were last night roused from our slumbers by the shock of an earthquake, about six minutes past ten, which lasted for eight seconds, and was the most violent I have yet felt in India. The vibrations were from east to west—one officer who lives over one of the gateways, describes the rocking to and fro of his room as not a little alarming; the sepoy below ran out, thinking the gateway was about to fall on them, but no damage was done—there was a second shock equally violent as the first. The air was closer than usual all the previous evening, and the wind quite lulled."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PHYSICIAN-GENERAL JOHN WYLIE.

Physician-General John Wylie, M.D., F.R.C.S., and C.B., having applied for and obtained permission to retire from the service, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council cannot allow him to quit India without conveying to him in this public form, the strong assurances of the pre-eminent sense which he entertains—in common with every authority under, or in concert with whom Dr. Wylie has acted—of his very valuable and highly meritorious services throughout a lengthened period of thirty-seven years.

2. Physician-General Wylie has the proud distinction of being the first medical officer of the Madras army who has been admitted to the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, a distinction conferred upon him by his sovereign, in reward more especially of his gallantry in the memorable conflict of Corygaum, when, as honourably noticed by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, he repeatedly "led on the sepoy to charges with the bayonet."

3. The Governor in Council feels that it would be utterly impracticable to enlarge in the compass of a farewell order on Dr. Wylie's great merits as a devoted public servant, and his Honour in Council must therefore content himself with recording his cordial and unqualified concurrence in the sentiments expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the occasion of Dr. Wylie's retirement, and which will be specially submitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSON, E. H. to be 2nd asst. to the resident at Indore, Jan. 13.
 BELLI, C. S. to office as superint. of the Patna survey, dur. abs. of Mr. Chapman, or until further orders. Mr. Belli is vested with full powers of a collector in the districts of Mymensing, Bogra, Pubna, Dacca, Farredepore, Sylhet, Tipperah, Bulloah, Backergunge, Rungpore, and Rajshahye, Jan. 28.
 BENSON, G. Asst. to mag. and coll. of Allahabad, vested with power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. along the Grand Trunk Road, Allahabad div. Jan. 30.
 BLUNT, W. returned to duty, Jan. 16.
 BOILEAU, C. E. to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Humeerpoor, until further orders, Jan. 17.
 BRUCE, C. A. sub asst. to the commr. of Assam, at Durrung, vested with the powers of a mag. in the crim. depart. and the powers laid down in clause 2, section 1, of the rules for the administration of civ. jus. in Assam, Jan. 23.
 BRUCE, T. civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, made over charge of off. Jan. 29.
 BROWN, S. S. to be civ. and sess. judge of Agra, fr. Dec. 14, 1850.
 BUCKLE, W. B. to be mag. of Sylhet, Jan. 21.
 BUCKLAND, C. T. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, to be in charge of the sub. div. of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.
 CAMPBELL, Surg. A. supt. of Darjeeling, made over ch. of the current duties of his jud. and rev. offices, and of the treas. to Lieut. C. A.
 CAMPBELL, J. G. resum. ch. of off. of gov. ag. and sec. to Gov. Savings Bank, from Torrens, Feb. 3.
 CAMPBELL, C. H. to off. as mag. of Purneah, dur. abs. of Radcliffe, Jan. 21.
 CUNLIFFE, R. E. civil and ses. judge of Mymensing, made over ch. of his office to the prin. sudder ameen, Jan. 20.
 DAMPIER, H. L. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, and exer. spec. pow. Jan. 22.
 DAVIDSON, A. princ. sudder ameen of Midnapore, reed. ch. of his off. Jan. 27.
 EGERTON, R. E. attach. to N. W. prov. Jan. 23.
 FARQUHARSON, R. N. recd. ch. of off. of civ. and ses. jud. of W. Burdwan, Jan. 27.
 HAMILTON, H. C. off. civ. and sess. jud. of West Burdwan, made over ch. of off. Jan. 20; rec. ch. of the office of salt agent and supt. of Tumlook salt chokies from J. V. Forbes, Jan. 25.
 HARRINGTON, H. B. to off. as judge of Benares, dur. abs. of J. T. Rivaz, Jan. 16.
 HEYLAND, A. C. perm. to resign the service from March.
 HEYWOOD, R. O. to cond. duties of mag. of Monghyr, dur. abs. of Balfour, Jan. 31.
 JAMES, H. F. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Beerbhoom, Jan. 24.
 JUDGE, G. S. rec. ch. of the off. of clerk to the Court of Small Causes, Jan. 21.
 LARKINS, T. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, vested with special powers, Jan. 21.
 LATOUR, E. off. coll. of Chittagong, resum. ch. of treasury fr. Fowle, Feb. 13.
 LILLIE, J. E. S. mag. of Sarun, made over ch. of his office to R. H. Russell, Jan. 20.
 LOCH, G. coll. of Bhagulpore, resum. ch. of off. fr. Martin, Jan. 28.
 MACTIER, T. B. off. coll. of W. Burdwan, rec. ch. of the treasury, Jan. 27.
 MASSON, W. P. to be mag. and coll. of Allahabad, but to cont. to off. as jud. at Gorumpoor till arr. of Woodcock, Jan. 24.
 MONEY, W. J. H. civ. and sess. jud. of Backergunge, resum. ch. of off. fr. Tottenham, Jan. 15.
 OLDFIELD, H. perm. to resign, Jan. 24.
 PEARSON, E. S. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, in Cuttack, Jan. 21.
 PEPPER, G. A. made over ch. of sub-div. of Munglepore, to Russell, Jan. 29.
 PIGOU, A. mag. of E. Burdwan, rec. ch. of his office, Jan. 21.
 PRATT, H. to be an asst. to the superintend. of the Bhagulpore survey, and to exer. full powers of coll. Jan. 27.
 RADCLIFFE, E. F. mag. of Sylhet, to be mag. of Purneah, and cont. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, dur. abs. of Latour, Jan. 21.
 REID, A. rec. ch. of off. of akbarry commiss. Calcutta div. fr. Harcourt, Jan. 20.
 RICKETTS, G. H. M. asst. to the Gov.-Gen.'s agent in the south-west frontier, ass. ch. of his duties Jan. 22.
 SPANKIE, R. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, Jan. 15.
 TREVOR, E. T. to be dep. coll. in the dist. of Nuddea, Dec. 28.

WARD, J. R. to be an asst. to the superintend. of the 24 Pergunnahs survey, and to exer. full power of coll. Jan. 27.
 WATSON, J. to be an asst. to the superintend. of the Monghyr survey, and to exer. full power of coll. Jan. 31.
 WOODCOCK, T. P. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Goruckpoor, Jan. 24.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, resum. ch. of off. Jan.
 YULE, G. U. coll. of Dinagepore, made over ch. of off. and treas. to Birch on Jan. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, W. S. 2 years to sea and Egypt, on m. c.
 BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Monghyr, 1 mo.
 BELLI, C. S. 1 mo.
 BOULDERSON, H. S. 1 year, on m. c. to hills.
 BRIGHT, G. 1 year from April, to Eur.
 BROWN, J. C. 1 mo.
 DAVIDSON, A. 1 mo.
 HILDERSON, C. G. 9 mo. on m. c. to hills north of Deyrah.
 JACKSON, E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, 1 mo. in ext.
 JAMES, H. H. leave canc. fr. Jan. 24.
 JOHNSTON, A. leave canc.
 JOWETT, J. 1 mo.
 MACKILLOP, J. R. 1 mo.
 MARTEN, T. P. 1 mo. prep. to applying for perm. to resign the service.
 MILL, J. B. 2 mo.
 RIVAZ, J. T. 3 mo.
 SCOTT, H. to Eur. under m. c. on junr. furl.
 SHAW, M. A. G. 1 mo.
 SUTHERLAND, J. 1 mo.
 TOTTENHAM, C. 3 mo.
 TWEEDIE, 1 mo. on m. c.
 WARD, J. J. 20 days.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CAHUSAC, Rev. C. W. chaplain of Mhow, 1 mo. leave of abs.
 SHARP, Rev. J. chapl. of Loodiana, 1 mo.
 SHEPHERD, Rev. H. R. chap. of Dacca, ret. to duty, Feb. 1.
 SPRY, Rev. A. B. S. A. to be chap. of Allahabad, Jan. 20.
 VAUX, Rev. F. W. chap. of Bhaugulpore, 6 mo. fr. March, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLAM, Lieut. H. C. 42nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. W. C. B. 8th L.C. ret. to duty, Feb. 1.
 ARMSTRONG, Ens. H. H. to offic. as adjt. to 53rd N.I. Jan. 30.
 AUBERT, Lieut. W. V. 34th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BACON, Lieut. J. H. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 BASEVI, Ens. G. H. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 BATTYE, Ens. Q. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 BIRD, Lieut. col. L. S. fr. 24th N.I. to 1st Eur. fus.
 BIRRELL, Lieut. col. D. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 51st N.I. at Jullundur.
 BOWING, Brev. capt. G. G. 59th N.I. to be interp. and gr. mr. fr. Oct. 10, 1850.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. D. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 BRIGHT, Ens. A. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CHALMERS, Ens. H. B. 27th N.I. passed as interp. Jan. 23.
 CHESTER, Cornet Hon. F. A. J. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 12, v. Young, dec.
 COOPER, Capt. J. C. 49th N.I. to be maj. fr. Jan. 24, in suc. to Lloyd, dec.
 CORNISH, Capt. F. W. art. fr. 3rd com. 5th, to 3rd com. 2nd batt.
 DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. to offic. as interp. and gr. mr. to 4th N.I. Jan. 21.
 DELANE, Lieut. G. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 DICK, Col. A. 71st N.I. perm. to reside at Mussoorie, Jan. 20.
 DIXON, Lieut. H. com. paik. comp. at Balasore, resum. ch. of duties Jan. 25.
 DEFFIN, Ens. F. 70th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 DUNBAR, Ens. F. W. 37th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 EKINS, Lieut. C. C. 20th N.I. passed exam. and conf. in com. of 5th com. pioneers, v. Farrington, Jan. 23.
 ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. 68th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 FOKS, Lieut. W. K. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 2.
 FORSYTH, Lieut. A. G. adj. 6th inf. conting. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to duties as adj. Jan. 25.
 GARBETT, Lieut. col. H. horse art. app. pres. of committee assembled at the Haupper stud, v. Huthwaite, Jan. 25.
 GARDNER, Lieut. H. F. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GARDINER, Lieut. P. F. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GARSTIN, Lieut. E. S. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GOTT, Capt. W. C. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 GREENE, Ens. O. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 GRIFFITH, Lieut. J. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 GRIFFITHS, Lieut. col. C. (on furl.), fr. 46th to 73rd N.I. Jan. 25.
 GRINDALL, Lieut. R. F. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GULLY, Ens. F. J. 31st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 2.

HARRISON, Lieut. E. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 HATCH, Lieut. G. C. 57th N.I. to relieve Capt. Mayhew, asst. adjt. gen. of the army, fr. ch. of the jud. adv. gen.'s off. at the presidency, Feb. 1.
 HAVELOCK, Up. Ens. C. W. to do duty with 44th N.I. at Barrackpore, Jan. 24.
 HODSON, Lieut. W. S. R. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 HOTHAM, Lieut. G. F. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 2.
 HUGHES, Lieut. H. J. 62nd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 HUGHES, 2d Lieut. art. to act as adj. to art. div. at Benares, Jan. 20.
 JAMES, Lieut. M. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay, Dec. 9.
 JENKINS, Up. Ens. J. H. to do du. with 44th N.I. at Barrackpore, Jan. 24, pronounced entitled to a degree of honour for profic. in Oordoo lang. Jan. 27.
 JENKINS, Lieut. R. off. assist. in the Rajpootana agency, assume ch. of duties, Jan. 1.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. to offic. as assist. to exec. eng. at Sealkote, dur. temp. employ of Lieut. Davidson on the works in progress at Wuzerabad, or till further orders, Jan. 25.
 KEMP, Up. Ens. G. R. to do duty with 54th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 KEMPLAND, Lieut. G. 56th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 17.
 KENNEDY, Capt. W. 5th N.I. perm. to retire fr. Feb. 15, on pens. of major, Jan. 24.
 KIRBY, Capt. G. art. from 3rd co. gr. to 3rd co. 5th batt. Jan. 9.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. fr. 44th to 24th N.I. at Goruckpoor.
 MADDOCK, Ens. T. H. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MAGNAY, Lieut. C. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 MAGNAY, Capt. E. invalids, perm. to reside within the Meerut circle of payment, Jan. 21.
 MAISTER, Lieut. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 2.
 MEADE, Capt. R. J. 2nd in com. 6th inf. Scindiah's conting. to com. dur. abs. of Grove.
 MEDLEY, Lieut. J. G. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 MORGAN, Lieut. W. D. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MORISON, Ens. J. W. 57th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MORRISSON, Capt. R. 1st. asst. to the agent gov. gen. in Rajpootana, rec. ch. of the Harowtee pol. agency from Capt. C. E. Burton, Dec. 17.
 MORTON, Lieut. W. E. executive eng. Doab canal, to be member of the local agency at Saharanpoor, Jan. 15.
 MURRAY, Ens. C. 70th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 NEED, Lieut. C. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 PAGET, Ens. W. adjt. Scinde camel corps, to perf. duties of station staff off. Jan. 25.
 PAKENHAM, Lieut. G. D. 4th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PARSONS, Lieut. J. E. B. rem. fr. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to 5th N.I. at Lahore, Jan. 23.
 PETRIE, Lieut. M. 21st N.I. passed as interp. Jan. 23; to be adjt. of the 4th Punj. inf. v. Lieut. Hawes.
 PILKINGTON, Lieut. R. W. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PLUMB, Ens. S. E. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31 in suc. to Stevens, invalided.
 PLUNKETT, Capt. J. 6th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Stevens, invalided.
 PRICE, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 RATRAY, Lieut. T. to act temporarily as second in com. Ramghur L.I. batt. in add. to his duties as comm. of irreg. cav. attached to the batt. Jan. 10.
 READE, Lieut. W. W. 49th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Jan. 24, in suc. to Lloyd, dec.
 REAY, Lieut. C. 32nd N.I. to offic. as interp. and gr. mr. dur. emp. of Lieut. Lester, as offic. cantonment jt. mag. at Wuzerabad, or till further orders, Jan. 21.
 RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. C. J. 43rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ROBINSON, Capt. A. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 ROWLATT, Capt. E. A. to offic. as jun. asst. to the commr. of Assam, at Kamroop, dur. Lieut. Agnew's abs.
 RYLEY, Capt. G. 74th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 17.
 SATCHWELL, Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SCOTT, Lieut. E. C. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 SHARP, Capt. J. N. eng. ret. to duty, Jan. 17.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. W. 22nd N.I. perm. at his request, to res. the appt. of adj. to the corps, Jan. 20.
 SMITH, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 STALLARD, Lieut. S. art. fr. 2nd comp. 5th batt. to 3rd comp. 4th batt. when he can be spared from the detach. of recruits with which he is now doing duty, Jan. 9.
 STEVENS, Maj. J. 6th N.I. transf. to inv. estab. Meerut div.
 STEWART, Lieut. C. T. asst. executive eng. Doab Canal, to be member of the local agency at Saharanpoor, Jan. 15.
 STURT, Lieut. col. W. M. N. fr. 51st to 44th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 TENNANT, Lieut. J. F. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 TUCKER, Lieut. T. T. 8th L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 17.
 TUDOR, Lieut. col. J. C. new prom. posted to 46th N.I.
 VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. to offic. as jun. asst. to the commr. of Assam at Nowgong, dur. abs. of Lieut. W. Agnew, appt. to take effect fr. Jan. 4, 1850.
 WATSON, Ens. H. A. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 24, in succ. to Lloyd, dec.

WINTLE, Lieut. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 WOODHOUSE, Lieut. C. R. 63rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 17
 WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. 70th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WYLLIE, Capt. R. 6th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 31, in succ. to Stevens, invalided.
 YOUNG, Capt. J. to cont. to offic. as int. and qr. mr. to 4th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BAIRD, G. W. Feb. 1.	LUCAS, W. Jan. 17.
BUTTANSHAW, H. (abroad)	MORRIS, G. Jan. 17.
CHAMBERS, B. R. Feb. 1.	PASLEY, G. J. Feb. 1.
CHAPMAN, E. Feb. 1.	SHARPE, C. F. Feb. 1.
GORDON, A. Feb. 1.	SIMPSON, E. H. C. Feb. 1.
HARRIS, P. H. F. Feb. 1.	SIMPSON, G. B. C. Feb. 1.
HUNT, J. V.	SPEKE, E. Jan. 17.
LOW, H. J. R. Feb. 1	VANDER GUCHT, T. E. Feb. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BODDAM, 1st Lieut. H. M. art. 6 mo. to Sea and Madras, on m. c.
 BOILEAU, Brev. maj. F. B. art. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Mussoorie, on m. c.
 BOSWELL, Lieut. N. C. 2nd N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 BUDD, Brev. capt. G. R. 3rd L.C. 6 mos. to Singapore, m. c.
 BURTON, Lieut. N. 32nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 CAFE, Capt. W. M. 56th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. H. art. leave cancelled.
 CAMPBELL, Brev. lieut. col. G. art. to Europe, on furl.
 CARNEGIE, Capt. W. inval. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 CUNLIFF, Lieut. G. G. 41st N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 GILBERT, Col. Sir W. R. Jan. 15 to July 15, Calcutta.
 GORDON, Lieut. T. 65th N.I. to March 30, Simla and Landour, to join depot.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. to Europe.
 HAMMOND, Lieut. H. H. art. to Feb. 28.
 HANDSIDDE, Surg. C. B. to March 31, prep. to ret. fr. serv.
 HATCH, Lieut. G. C. 7th N.I. leave can. fr. Feb. 1, the date of his return to Bengal.
 HAWTREY, Ens. C. H. 50th N.I. to Nov. 15, to Meerut and hills on m. c.
 HERBERT, Major C. asst. com. at Umritsar, 4 mo. to Bombay, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 HICKS, Maj. J. W. 67th N.I. to Europe.
 HUTHWAITE, Lieut. col. E. to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 LUCAS, Lieut. col. F. B. 28th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 MALLOCH, 2nd Lieut. R. J. art. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 10, in ext. to rem. at Benares, on m. c.
 MANSON, Lieut. col. J. 1 year on m. c.
 OAKES, Ens. R. E. 52nd N.I. to May 3, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
 OWEN, Lieut. S. R. J. 19th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 PAYNTER, Lieut. F. 31st N.I. 4 mo. to Bombay, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
 ROBBINS, Brev. maj. W. P. 15th N.I. to Oct. 12, Simla, on m. c.
 SALKELD, Capt. J. C. 5th N.I. to Europe.
 SANDYS, Lieut. col. F. H. 1 mo.
 SNEYD, Lieut. H. M. L. 28th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c.
 STAPLES, Brev. capt. N. A. art. to Europe.
 STEEL, Lieut. col. J. C. B. to Feb. 1, in ext.
 TAIT, Lieut. col. T. F. 3rd irr. cav. to Aug. 1, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
 TANNER, Capt. H. inv. estab. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 5, to remain at pres. on m. c.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. A. M. 13th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.
 TURNER, Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 WHEELWRIGHT, Lieut. C. A. art. to May 10, Umballah.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. d. d. with Ramghur L. I. to Oct. 20, to Calcutta, N. W. Prov. and Simla, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to place himself und. ord. of superint. surg. Cawnpore circ. Jan. 24.
 ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D., M.D., 23rd N.I. to affd. med. aid to a detach. of the guide corps at Peshawar, consequent on the depart. of asst. surg. Stokes to join art. at Chumkunnle.
 ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. 63rd N.I. to affd. med. aid to sick of I. w. 24th F. ditto to comps. of pioneers, &c., Jan. 22.
 BALFOUR, Surg. J. posted to 67th N.I. at Dinapore.
 BICKNELL, Vet. surg. J. to vet. ch. of the Haupper stud dur. abs. of Willis, or until further orders, Jan. 14.
 BOYES, Asst. surg. W. R., M.D. 5th irreg. cav. to affd. med. aid to 12th and 14th N.I. Jan. 11.
 BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. 4th tr. 2nd brig. h. art. to afford med. aid to detach. of 1st Eur. Bengal fus. at Ferozepore, Jan. 11.
 CAMPBELL, Surg. A. M.D. supt. of Darjeeling, made over ch. of the current duties of his jud. and rev. offices, and of the treas. to Lieut. C. A. Nicolson, on 20th Jan. to pro. to the interior of the district on duty.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. art. to afford med. aid to 9th L.C. with effect fr. Aug. 5 last, consequent on the illness of Surg. C. Mottley.
 CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M., M. B. attached to 49th N.I. to afford med. aid to the magazine estab. at Phellour, Jan. 11.
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. to med. ch. of the detach. of H.M.'s recruits proceeding by water to the upper prov. with effect from Dec. 16, 1850.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 10th foot proc. to Govindgurh when relieved at Govindgurh fr. ch. of 10th foot to aff. med. aid. to detach. of H.M.'s 32nd regt. to proc. to rejoin head qrs. of the corps at Jullundur.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. 1st irr. cav. to aff. med. aid, also in hospitals of 1st Eu. fus.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. J. fr. 67th to 16th N.I. at Benares.
 FRANCIS, Asst. surg. R. 60th N.I. to be post-master of Banda.
 GRAHAM, Surg. J., M.D. fr. 16th to 21st N.I.
 GRANT, Surg. J. W. to affd. med. aid to 8th irreg. cav. and detach. of art. assembled for annual practice at Benares, Jan. 20.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. 3rd irreg. cav. passed as interp. Jan. 1.
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. to place himself under ord. of superint. surg. Cawnpore circ. Jan. 24.
 LOCOCK, Asst. surg. H. S. to place himself und. ord. of superint. surg. Agra circ. Jan. 24.
 MACBETH, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to sick Europeans of art. at Sealkote.
 MACLEAN, Dr. W. C. residency surg. at Hyderabad, res. ch. of his duties, Dec. 23, 1850.
 MACTIER, Asst. surg. W. F. M.D. on his joining 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. to rel. Asst. surg. W. White, 3rd L.C. fr. med. ch. of 4th regt. Sikh local inf. the h. q. detach. of sappers and pioneers, wing of 14th L.C. detach. 46th N.I. and jail and station staff at Loodianah, Jan. 11.
 MAYNE, Asst. surg. E. W. to proceed to join the Trans Ravee circle, Jan. 20.
 MOTTLEY, Surg. C. 48th, to aff. med. aid to 68th N.I. Jan. 20.
 NELSON, Vet. surg. V. to d. d. with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, Jan. 20.
 SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid also in hospital of 1st Eur. fus.
 SCOTT, Surg. K. M. rem. fr. 49th to 35th N.I. at Lucknow, Jan. 23.
 SIMPSON, Civil Asst. surg. of Sarun, to be reg. of deeds for that district, Jan. 30.
 STAIG, Surg. J. A. 65th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd com. of sappers.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 65th N.I.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to place himself und. ord. of superint. surg. Sirhind. circ. Jan. 24.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 15th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 10th regt. 1st troop, 2nd brig. h. art. and 18th irr. cav. forming portion of escort of the gov. gen.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. F. to place himself und. ord. of superint. surg. Dinapore circ. Jan. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Dr. A. 1mo. to Calcutta.
 CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. D. h. art. to May 5, in ext. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
 DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to Europe, on furl.
 GRAHAM, Surg. J. M.D. 16th N.I. fr. Jan. 20 to March 10, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. leave cancelled at his request.
 THOMSON, Asst. surg. T. 4th batt. art. to Europe, on furl.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Lieut. G. L. R. Berkeley, 36th ft. to be mil. sec. to C. in C. of Madras.—Lieut. W. McMahon, 14th Lt. Drag. to be interp. and extra Ad. C. to C. in C. of Bombay v. Anderson resigned.
 CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Surg. Macbeth, to aff. med. aid to 4th L. C.—10th Hussars. Capt. Wilkie, to March 3, to Bombay; Lieut. Clarke, to March 3, to Bombay.
 INFANTRY.—10th. Ens. Aldersey to be lieut. fr. Jan. 6, v. Bendysche, ret.—18th. Ens. J. E. Swindley, to be lieut. fr. Dec. 22, v. Minter, dec.—22nd. Capt. Robinson, Jan. 23 to Feb. 28, to Agra; Lieut. Blackall, 3 mo. to Jullundur; Lieut. W. Mayne, to Jullundur, 3 mo. fr. Jan. 15.—24th. Lieut. Greensill, qual. as interp.; Surg. Smith, to Bombay and to England, on m. c.—32nd. Major W. Case, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 years to England; Lieut. Sibley, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England on m. c. Lieut. J. Moore, to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, v. G. S. Moore, ret.; Ens. Hedley to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Moore, prom.—51st. Lieut. Mansfield, 2 yrs. to England; Ens. S. A. Cleeve, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 22, v. Pegus, ret.—53rd. Capt. Hillier, to com. recruit depot at Allahabad.—75th. Asst. surg. Furlong, Feb. 1 to March 31, to Calcutta, and 6 mo. to England.—78th. Surg. Webster, 2 yrs. to England; Asst. surg. McKinnon, to ch. of hd. qrs. at Aden; Asst. surg. Leitch, to med. ch. of wing at Colaba, and to ch. of record office, &c. of the dep. inspect. gen.—86th. Ens. H. B. Scott, to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, v. Baxter, ret.—87th. Lieut. O'Fitzgerald to be interp.; Lieut. G. Wolfe, to Oct. 30, in ext. to rem. at the Cape, on m. c.—96th. Lieut. Rogers, to Calcutta, to England, for the purp. of retg.; Lieut. C. O. E. Wilmot, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and

2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—98th. Lieut. R. Clancy, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. R. J. Hughes, to June 30, in ext.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARROW, the wife of Capt. C. M. 19th N.I. d. at Byculia, Jan. 12.
 BELSON, the lady of Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. d. at Delhi, Dec. 20.
 COLBY, the wife of Rev. J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 28.
 COOPER, the lady of Capt. G. L. s. at Cawnpore, Jan. 21.
 COX, Mrs. H. H. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 23.
 EDDIS, the wife of W. U. s. at Jessore, Feb. 1.
 FOGARTY, the wife of Asst. surg. G. T. C. 70th N.I. d. at Umballah, Dec. 24.
 GAUMISSE, Mrs. J. M. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 28.
 GORDON, the wife of Capt. C. E. P. 75th N.I. d. at Umballah, Feb. 1.
 GREGORY, the wife of T. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 30.
 HERBERT, the wife of Lieut. Art. d. at Cawnpore, Jan. 26.
 HILLIARD, the wife of Lieut. 23rd N.I. s. at Hansee, Jan. 30.
 JOSE, Mrs. C. E. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
 MACKENZIE, the wife of J. d. at Hourah, Jan. 24.
 MAGNAY, the wife of Lieut. J. D. 36th N.I. d. at Moradabad, Jan. 22.
 MARSDEN, Mrs. E. s. at Egmore, Jan. 27.
 M'RAE, the wife of Surg. J. 8th L.C. s. at Ferozepore, Jan. 27.
 METHOLD, Mrs. C. E. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
 NEWBOLD, the wife of Mr. d. at Allahabad, Jan. 27.
 NICHOLSON, the wife of Lieut. A. L. 64th N.I. s. at Agra, Feb. 2.
 PRIOR, the lady of Capt. C. 64th N.I. s. at Saugor, Jan. 28.
 RYDER, the wife of Lieut. S. C. D. 14th N.I. s. at Dinapore, Jan. 14.
 SARKIES, the lady of J. C. d. at Dacca, Jan. 19.
 SAVI, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 25.
 SMITH, Mrs. D. d. at Kishnaagur, Jan. 21.
 STAPLES, Mrs. N. A. d. at Fort William, Feb. 3.
 SWIFT, the wife of J. D. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
 TAYLOR, the lady of P. G. E. d. at Berhampore, Jan. 31.
 TREMENHEERE, the wife of Lieut. col. G. B. eng. d. at Jullundur, Jan. 20.
 WELCHMAN, the lady of Major J. 10th N.I. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 4.
 WILBY, Mrs. G. R. d. at Meerut, Feb. 7.
 WILKINSON, the wife of J. W. s. at Meer Meer, Jan. 24.
 WOODWARD, Mrs. A. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 29.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY, J. B. to Emily J. d. of J. P. Parker, at Gawahattie, Jan. 22.
 BROOKS, Lieut. J. H. 1st L.C. to Sophia M. d. of the late H. Cloete, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.
 DAMPIER, H. L. c. s. to Charlotte J. L. d. of F. Gouldsbury, c. s. at Cuttack, Jan. 30.
 DICKSON, W. to Emma L. Radcliffe, at Calcutta, Jan. 31.
 D'CRUZ, S. to Angelica Gomes, at Calcutta, Jan. 27.
 D'SILVA, S. to Ann, d. of J. B. Nicholas, at Calcutta, Jan. 20.
 ELLIOT, H. to Isabella M. d. of the late Dr. J. Gadding, at Calcutta, Jan. 25.
 MOORE, T. Asst. surg. 5th N.I. to Louisa, d. of the late C. F. Cort, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
 OAKES, Capt. E. 8th N.I. to Jane, relict of the late W. Ramsay, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.
 STANSBURY, Lieut. D. 60th N.I. to Eliza M. d. of the late Capt. W. Beckett, 9th N.I. at Cawnpore, Jan. 30.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Alex. S. W. s. of H. H. at Calcutta, aged 2, Feb. 4.
 FREER, Lieut. (R.N.), at Calcutta, Feb. 6.
 GUZMAN, Frances, wife of D. at Calcutta, aged 33, Feb. 3.
 HAYDEN, Francis H. 2nd officer of the H. Co.'s *Pluto*, at Ballygunge, aged 27, Feb. 3.
 HODGES, F. S. A. wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 31, Jan. 20.
 HORTON, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 48, Feb. 2.
 LEDLIE, Helen, relict of the late T. at Calcutta, aged 45, Jan. 31.
 LERSON, Anne, widow of the late Brev. maj. J. 42nd N.I. at Ferozepore, aged 49, Jan. 29.
 LLOYD, Maj. E. S. 49th N.I. at Nakodah, Jan. 24.
 MAGNAY, Frances Mary Jane, wife of Lieut. J. D. 36th N.I. at Moradabad, Jan. 23.
 MOORE, Caroline, wife of Capt. G. F., H.M.'s 10th, at Landour, Jan. 29.
 RICKETT, F. A. inf. d. of Capt. G. P. 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, Feb. 2.
 ROBERTS, Cecilia, inf. d. of E. at Delhi, Jan. 26.
 RUSSELL, Chas. inf. s. of Lieut. H. 7th N.I. at Umballa, Jan. 25.
 RYVES, Harry Robert inf. s. of Capt. W. H. at Meer Meer, Jan. 28.
 TAYLOR, B. C. d. of R. J. c. s. at Jounpore, aged 2, Jan. 22.
 TWALLING, Mrs. Lucy, at Calcutta, aged 74, Feb. 4.
 WEAVER, John, at Calcutta, aged 47, Jan. 31.
 WEAVER, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 36, Feb. 1.
 WHITE, Annie, d. of the late Col. H. L. at sea, on board the steamer *Oriental*, Jan. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 26.—*Wallon Munceaster*, State, Liverpool.—28. *Amity*, Smith, Penang.—29. *Steamer Tenasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein.—31. *Recorder*, Sharp, Liverpool; *Gemini*, Harvey, Liverpool; *Melanie*, Bird, Madras.—FEB. *Marion*, McKellie, Mauritius; *Tigris*, Mawson, Liverpool; *steamer Oriental*, Lovell, Suez.—2. *John Brightman*, Scott, Penang.—3. *Weraff*, Smoult, Penang; *Flora Kerr*, Laughton, Glasgow.—4. *Futell Mobarruck*, Nacoda, Port Louis; *Arratoon Apar*, Durham, China; *Water Witch*, Mann, Hong-Kong; *Mor*, Alston, China.—6. *John Edward*, Todman, Bombay; *Amelia*, Marden, Vizagapatam; *Magdaline*, Klio, Amsterdam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Walter Munceaster*.—Mr. W. Andrews.
 Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Judson and 3 children, Mr. Brignell, Master Jafferson, Serjt. Combe, Mr. Lavigney, and Mr. A. Wood.
 Per *Melanie*.—Mr. C. J. Hill.
 Per *Marion*.—Lieut. col. Munsey.
 Per *Tigris*.—Master W. Paul.
 Per steamer *Oriental*.—From SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Gen. Simpson, Messrs. G. and E. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Miss M'Cheane, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Alexander and servant, Mrs. G. Wright, Mrs. Panting, Miss White, Lieut. Walker, Messrs. Chambers, Dickson, Diggles, Leach, Stirling, Gordon, Vander Gucht, Sharpe, Agabeg, Low, Roberts, Chapman, C. Taylor, Paisley, St. George, Swinton, Baird, Mathews, Harris and Hunt. From MALTA: Misses Nivelet and Martin, Captains North and Lawrence, Messrs. Hunt, Burn, and Wingate. From SUEZ: Messrs. Maninehl and Galatti.
 Per *John Brightman*.—Thos. Horton, esq.; D. Hogan, esq.; Mrs. Scott and 3 children, G. Sulton, esq. and W. Shorter.
 Per *Flora Kerr*.—Mr. Murray.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 25. *Agincourt*, Hyne, London; *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Trinidad; *Henry Pratt*, Maling, London; *Trafalgar*, Robertson, London; *Zaphath Panach*, Towle, Singapore.—26. *Russell Glover*, Smith, London; *Hempyske*, Barlow, London.—28. *Duke of Wellington*, Hargraves, Liverpool.—30. *Senator*, Coffin, London.—31. *Asia*, Durham, Boston; *Catherine Apar*, Fowler, Mauritius.—FEB. 1. *Macedonia*, Snow, London.—2. *Blythwood*, Jameson, Liverpool; *Alibi*, Shepherd, Hobart Town; *Ann*, Gamble, China; *Eliza Penelope*, Shelstone, Penang and Singapore; *Nemesis*, White, Liverpool; *Marlborough*, Webb, London; *Alfred*, Henning, London.—3. *Rohomany*, Nacoda, Malabar Coast.—4. *Chanderanagore*, Gondelin, Havre.—5. *Sultany*, Handley, Singapore, and China.—6. *Deogum*, Evans, Clyde.—8. *Steamer Hindostan*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Marlborough*.—Col. Benson, c.b.; A. Speirs, esq. B. civ. serv.; Capt. E. W. S. Scott, art.; Capt. Carnegie; Capt. F. T. Wroughton, 8th B. N.I.; Capt. W. M. Cafe, 56th B. N.I.; Capt. G. W. Williams, 26th B. N.I.; Dr. Brown, H.M.'s 98th regt.; Lieut. E. W. J. Fulcher, H.M.'s 87th fus.; Capt. H. J. W. Carter; Lieut. A. G. Box, 50th B. N.I.; Mesdames Speirs, Scott, Carnegie, Simpson, Webb, Wroughton, Brown, and Williams; the children of W. Muir, Esq., B. Taylor, Esq., and Lieut. col. Thompson.
 Per *Alfred*.—Mrs. H. Lushington and servants, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright and servants, Mrs. R. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, 4 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Col. Farrington and child and servants, Mrs. Sunderland and child and servants, Mrs. Guise and child and servants, Mr. Charles Dougal, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmot, H.M.'s 96th foot; Rev. W. H. DeMello and servants, Lieut. Evans, H.M.'s 29th foot; Mr. Richardson, Misses Raikes and Moncton and servants; Master Smith and servants; 2 Masters Daniel, and Master Kidd.
 Per *Cape*.—Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, Col. Blackall, and Lieut. col. Lewis, H.M.'s 80th foot.
 Per steamer *Hindostan*.—To MADRAS.—Sir W. Burton; Lady Burton; Miss West and two servants; Col. A. Munsey and servant; Lieut. Moore and servant; Serjt.-maj. H. O. Driscoll, 22nd M.N.I.
 To CEYLON.—Mrs. Harris; Mr. Tottenham.
 To HONGKONG.—Mr. Pereira.
 To BOMBAY.—A Confidant of the Amcers of Scinde and two native servants, and Sheik Jassenies.
 To SUEZ.—Mr. Huttenbuck; Mrs. Huttenbuck, infant, and servant; Mr. G. Russell; Mr. Alexander; Mr. L. P. Mazilla; Mr. J. C. Rogers; Mr. F. P. W. Freeman; Moses Geck and Jacob Aron.
 To ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs Heinge, Weguelin and Keep, and Capt. Didery.
 To MALTA.—Mr. J. C. S. Lellie.
 To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Allan, infant, and servant; Mrs. Frith; Mrs. Craigie, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Cunliffe, child, and servant; Miss Bruce and servant; Mr. H. S. Oldfield; Capt. Moffatt, child, and servant; Mrs. Alexander, child, and servant; Capt. F. Pierce; Miss Lissant and child; Mrs. Dicey and servant; Mrs. Adam; Dr. Thompson; Mr. E. Roberts; Mr. Revett; Lieut. col. G. Campbell; Mr. McArthur; Mr. J. E. Pwyndley; Dr. Douglass; Mr. Stewart; Mr. B. H. Cooper, and Dr. Hooker.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1851.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	3 8 to	4 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	5 12 ..	6 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	6 0 ..	6 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	2 0 ..	2 2
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	19 12 ..	20 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	18 8 ..	19 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1700
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis. par	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 11 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	.. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 9 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 9½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 8 to 105 0	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10 .. 16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	221 6 .. 221 15	
Mexican ditto	220 12 .. 221 1	} each.
Sovereigns	10 4½ .. 10 5½	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 .. 16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14 .. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 1d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 2s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE JUDGES.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette* mentions the case of a late principal sudder ameen of Chingleput, whose long and meritorious services had earned for him the esteem of the government of that presidency. On his decease, his widow applied to Government for a pension, but it was discovered, on inquiry, that her husband had left a sum of Rs. 18,000, besides a considerable jaghire. The petition was therefore rejected, but the Government, in order to show their regard for long and faithful services, ordered the four sons of the deceased to be educated free of expense, at the Madras University. "The favour," observes the journalist, "is kindly and gracefully conferred, and will prove to the native population, that the Government feel they cannot better reward an old servant, than by enabling his descendants to pursue the same career."

CRICKET.—A match at the noble game of cricket was played on the Island, Madras, on two successive days last week, between the Madras Club and the officers and men of the centre division, headed by General Sewell. This club won, the centre division giving up the match at the conclusion of the second innings of their opponents.—*Athenaum*, Feb. 3.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—A meeting of a very interesting kind was held at the Polytechnic Institution, on the 11th inst., Sir Henry Pottinger in the chair, attended by most of the men of weight and influence at Madras, both in the service and out of it. The object of the meeting was to take steps to establish a school of industry at the presidency, in connection with the School of Arts, with the view of providing employment for the labouring classes, improving, by the introduction of European machinery and skill, the industrial processes of the natives, and discovering and developing the vast resources of India. The project owes its rise to the indefatigable energies of Dr. Hunter, who has been encouraged to attempt its execution by the unanticipated success that has attended the working of the School of Arts.—*Ibid.* Feb. 13.

THE HYDRABAD correspondent of the *Madras Spectator* states that the Resident, General Fraser, has demanded that the insolent Chaoos, who tore Major Babington's jacket, as related by us in a former issue, should be given up to him. The Arab leaders are, however, exceedingly indignant at the demand, and

have represented to the Nizam, that the surrender of the Chaoos may be made a precedent for the surrender of their own persons.

THE RIG VEDA.—We perceive that Dr. Muller has published a portion of the Rig Veda. This publication ought to be regarded as a remarkable era in the history of Sanscrit literature. We ought to feel grateful to Dr. Muller, and his munificent patrons (the East-India Company), for thus rescuing one of the sublimest productions of the Hindu intellect from destruction, and committing it to the custody of the press.—*Hindu Chron.*, Jan. 22.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WALTER CHARLES BRACKENBURY, 30TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 9, 1851.—At a general court-martial held at Waltair, on Nov. 26, 1850, Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury, 30th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz. :—

1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, after his arrival at Madras, on Jan. 23, 1849, failed to return, or in any way satisfactorily to account for, a lady's gold watch, the property of Assist.-surg. R. H. Rennick, entrusted to his charge by the said Assist.-surg. Rennick, at Masulipatam, in the month of Nov. 1845, for the purpose of taking to England to be repaired, and regarding which said watch he, Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury, afforded no information during his absence from India, although more than once written to on the subject by the aforesaid Assist.-surg. Rennick.

2nd. For unbecoming conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Cuttack, on Oct. 23, 1849, when in the command of the C. Comp. of the 30th N.I., irregularly employed Homed Saib, pay-havildar of the said comp., in procuring for him a loan of 50 Cos' Rs. from Lutchee Bae, a poor woman, resident at the said station, which said loan he received, on condition and promise of repaying the same on the issue of pay in the following month of Nov., but the amount of which loan he, Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury, left the station without paying, and has never since paid.

3rd.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having neglected to obey the orders of his commanding officer, Maj. W. C. McLeod, 30th N.I., by failing to reply as directed to the following official letters to his address, written by order of Maj. W. C. McLeod by Lieut. F. N. Smith, adjutant of the said regiment, namely:

Letter dated Nov. 14, 1849, requiring him, among other things, to inform the aforesaid Lieut. Smith of the result of a communication said to have been made by Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury to England, dated April 16, 1849, on the subject of Asst. Surg. Rennick's watch (meaning the watch alluded to in the first charge).

Letter No. 265, dated Dec. 6, 1849, directing him among other things to inform the aforesaid Lieut. Smith whether he had received a reply to his, Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury's letter to England, Apr. 16, 1849, on the subject of Assist. Surg. Rennick's watch (meaning the watch alluded to in the first charge).

Letter No. 266, dated Dec. 6, 1849, directing him among other things to reply through the aforesaid Lieut. Smith to a letter to his address from the mess secretary of 41st N.I. written under the orders of Maj. G. Logan, commanding the same regiment, on the subject of a debt due to the mess of that regiment.

Letter No. 279, dated Dec. 17, 1849, requiring him, among other things, to acquaint the aforesaid Lieut. Smith of the result of a communication made by Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury to his agents in London, namely, Messrs. Robertson & Co., in April, 1849, on the subject of a bill granted by Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury to Mons. Calliez, of Paris, for the sum of 49l., on the aforesaid Messrs. Robertson & Co., and also to furnish authentic copies of his (Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury's) correspondence on the subject of the aforesaid bill; and requiring the said Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury to reply to the letter above specified, No. 279, without loss of time.

Letter No. 7, dated Jan. 7, 1850, calling among other things for the explanation or information required by letters above specified, namely :—No. 237, dated Nov. 14, 1849; No. 265, dated Dec. 6, 1849; No. 266, dated Dec. 6, 1849; and No. 279, dated Dec. 17, 1849; directing that the same should be furnished by the return of post, and requiring his (Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury's) reason for not having obeyed the orders issued through Lieut. Smith in the above letters.

First additional charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, after his return to India from sick furl, to Europe on Feb. 23, 1849, until March 21, 1850, dishonourably failed, with one month's exception, to continue the payment of instalment of Rs. 100 a month, suspended

by permission during his absence, in liquidation of the amount due with interest on a loan of Rs. 3,000, granted to him by the Agra Bank on his bond, executed Nov. 19, 1844, the condition of which bond being, that such loan was to be liquidated by regular monthly instalments of Rs. 100; and for the due fulfilment whereof, the late Lieut.-Col. C. Wilford, 40th N.I., and Capt. C. E. M. Walker, 30th N.I. were joint securities; he, Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury, having, by such failure aforesaid, and in violation of repeated promises to the said Capt. Walker, and to the secretary to the Agra Bank, between the dates first mentioned, of renewing payments, dishonourably subjected the said Capt. Walker, as the sole surviving security, to a peremptory demand, on March 21, 1850, of Rs. 3,703. 12a., the balance with interest to April 15, 1850, due on the aforesaid bond; for the recovery of which he is left without remedy, in consequence of the said Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury having recently placed his money affairs in the Insolvent Court at Calcutta.

Second Additional Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Cuttack, up to the present date, July 22, 1850, dishonourably failed to liquidate a debt to the mess of the 41st N.I., amounting to Rs. 44. 4a., being the balance of an account incurred at Gopaulpore during the months of Feb., March, April and May, 1849, and at Berhampore during the months of Aug. and Sept. of the same year, he, Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury, having been repeatedly called upon to remit the amount, thereby causing pecuniary loss to the officers of the said regiment; who, in consideration of his position as an officer, had kindly admitted him as an honorary member of their mess.

Third Additional Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Berhampore, on Aug. 3, 1849, borrowed from Dass Authravady, mess writer, 41st N.I., the sum of Rs. 10, on the security of Lieut. G. Simpson, 22d N.I., expressly promising to repay the same on the first issue of pay received by him; and having, in violation of such promise, permitted the debt to remain unpaid up to the present date, July 22, 1850; thereby throwing the responsibility of the debt upon the said Lieut. G. Simpson.

Finding.—Not Guilty of the first charge, and the court does therefore fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

Not Guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the third charge.

Guilty of the first additional charge, with the exception of the latter portion, namely, "for the recovery of which he is left without remedy, in consequence of the said Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury having recently placed his money affairs in the Insolvent Court of Calcutta."

Not Guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and of the word "dishonourably," of which it fully and honourably acquits him, but Guilty of the rest of the second additional charge.

Not Guilty of the third additional charge, and the court does therefore fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.-General, C. in C.

Although it was right to permit the prisoner considerable latitude in his defence, it was irregular and improper in the court allowing him to take up their time by entering into matter perfectly foreign to the subject before them, which has been the case in one instance in the present trial.

Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Waltair, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D. act. jud. of Bellary, del. ov. ch. of court to T. L. Strange, Jan. 20.
BISHOP, J. F. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, res. ch. of the dist. of T. W. Goodwyn, Feb. 1.
BLAIR, J. H. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, until further orders, Feb. 4.
BOCDILLON, J. D. coll. and mag. N. div. of Arcot, resum. ch. fr. Goldie.
COCHRANE, W. E. res. apps. of head asst. and act. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Madura, Jan. 30.
COOK, H. D. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura, but to cont. to act as sub-jud. of Calicut dur. abs. of T. Onslow, on m. c. or until further orders, Feb. 4.
DOWDESWELL, W. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Masulipatam, del. over ch. of court, Feb. 5.
HOLLOWAY, W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, Feb. 4.
LEVINGE, Vere B. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Madura dur. abs. of Clarke, or until further orders, Feb. 4.

ONSLLOW, T. sub-jud. of the zillah of Calicut, del. over ch. of the court to H. Morris, Feb. 1.

ROUPELL, T. B. civ. and sess. jud. of Coimbatore, del. over ch. of court, Jan. 27.

SULLIVAN, H. E. perm. to prosecute his studies under coll. of N. Arcot, Jan. 25.

TAYLOR, G. N. assu. ch. of joint off. of sec. to coll. and univ. boards, fr. S. Crawford, Jan. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D. 3 weeks, on m. c.

STOKES, H. 2 years to sea, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DEANE, Rev. H. A.M. to resume his duties as chaplain at Cannanore, Feb. 4.

KINLOCH, Rev. A. A.B. to be offic. chaplain at Quillon, Feb. 4.

POWELL, Rev. W. P. D.C.L. to act as archdeacon of the chaplaincy of Madras, fr. date of the embarkation for England of the Venerable Archdeacon V. Shortland, and to continue to perform the duties of the commissary to the Lord Bishop dur. abs. of the Venerable V. Shortland, Feb. 4.

SHORTLAND, the Venerable Archdeacon, to proc. to England.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Capt. R. 28th N.I. to do duty with 52nd N.I. at Vellore till arr. of his reg. Jan. 28.

BATES, Capt. J. 40th N.I. to be cantonment adj. at Jauluah.

BENWELL, Ens. J. L. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for officers of companies.

BLUNDELL, Lieut. col. F. C.B. art. fr. 1st to 5th batt. Feb. 7.

BOILEAU, Lieut. T. A. 43rd N.I. perm. to resign the app. of qr. mr. and int. to that corps, Feb. 7.

BUCKLE, Capt. E. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Secunderabad, Feb. 4.

BURN, Ens. R. C. 5th N.I. to continue to do duty with the 14th N.I. until June 30, when he will proceed to join his corps.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. T. exam. in Hindustani at college, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allow. Feb. 6.

COOPER, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. to do duty with 45th N.I. at Secunderabad, until arr. of his reg. Jan. 28.

DOVETON, Capt. W. J. 36th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.

EDWARDS, Lieut. F. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for the gen. staff.

ENSOR, Lieut. C. P. S. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allow. Jan. 30.

FANE, Ens. W. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.

FARRER, Ens. R. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for officers of companies.

FRASER, Ens. H. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allow.

GARSTEN, Capt. R. 2nd L.C. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, Jan. 31.

GODDARD, Lieut. J. sap. and min. app. 2nd asst. civ. eng. to be emp. und. ord. of Board of Rev. Jan. 31.

GROOM, Ens. W. T. to do duty with 9th N.I.; to do duty with 43rd N.I. until arrival of 9th N.I. at Madras, Jan. 31.

GRANT, 1st Lieut. R. G. H. art. to be qr. mr. and interp. to h. brig. v. Vardon, res. Feb. 4.

HAMOND, Lieut. col. P. art. fr. 5th to 1st batt. Feb. 7.

HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.

HARRISON, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. but to appear for final exam. on visiting pres.

KENNEDY, Lieut. Lord D. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.

LAWFORD, Ens. E. H. 15th N.I. to ch. of road in dist. of Madura and Tinnevely.

LEADER, Maj. W. fr. 2nd N.V.B. to 1st N.V.B.

LLOYD, Capt. H. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.

LUDLOW, Brev. capt. S. O. E. eng. ret. to duty, Feb. 2.

MACQUEEN, Cnpt. L. dep. jud. adv. gen. Mysore div. to May 31, 1852, Neilgherries, m. c.

MAGNAY, Ens. G. to do duty with 9th N.I. to do duty with 43rd N.I. until arrival of 9th N.I. at Madras, Jan. 31.

MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 29th, acting qr. mr. and interp. of 43rd N.I. perm. to join latter corps at Madras *via* Calcutta.

MUIR, Ens. J. J. to do duty with 9th N.I. to do duty with 43rd N.I. until arrival of 9th N.I. at Madras, Jan. 31.

MULLINS, Lieut. J. sappers and miners, app. to join und. charge of Lieut. Gahagan, cancelled; but to join und. ord. fr. adj. gen. of army, Jan. 25.

NICOL, Lieut. R. 33rd N.I. ret. to duty.

PLAYFAIR, Ens. H. M. to do duty with 9th N.I. to do duty with 43rd N.I. until arrival of 9th N.I. at Madras, Jan. 31.

POLLARD, Lieut. D. G. 47th N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp. fr. Jan. 14.

PRICE, Ens. E. T. W. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for off. of com. Feb. 5, perm. to join his corps *via* pres. and Calcutta.

PRICHARD, Lieut. A. 29th N.I. to do duty 52nd N.I. at Vellore.

RICH, Capt. A. N. 33rd N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 23.
 SHIRREFF, Lieut. col. E. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.
 STUART, Ens. H. T. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. to receive moonshine allowance.
 STUART, Ens. R. A. W. C. to do duty with 9th N.I. to do duty with 43rd N.I. until arrival of 9th N.I. at Madras, Jan. 31.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. J. M. 9th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. H. D. 1st fus. ret. to duty, Jan. 17.
 THOMPSON, Ens. R. to do duty with 9th N.I. to do duty with 43rd N.I. until arrival of 9th N.I. at Madras, Jan. 31.
 THOMPSON, Ens. R. appt. directing him to do duty 43rd N.I. is canc.; is to do duty with 21st N.I. to join detach. at Palaveram.
 VARDON, Brev. capt. F. C. art. perm. to res. appt. of qr. mr. and interp. to h. brig. Feb. 4.
 VOSPER, Capt. J. H. A. 31st L.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ENGINEERS.

BLAGRAVE, E. R. Jan. 28.

INFANTRY.

BROCK, J. S. Jan. 28. MOTTET, H. E. Jan. 28.
 FOX, M. S. Jan. 28. STEPHENS, G. N. Jan. 28.
 MAUDE, C. H. Jan. 28. WYNTER, W. Jan. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, Cornet G. A. 8th L.C. to Feb. 20, in ext. to enable him to join.
 BABINGTON, Brev. capt. J. art. leave cancelled.
 BARKER, Capt. A. 1st irr. fus. Feb. 10 to Aug. 10, Neilgherries.
 BALFOUR, Capt. R. 28th N.I. fr. Jan. 2 to 12.
 BROOKING, Lieut. F. A. 13th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L.C. Feb. 1 to June 30, to Bombay, s. w. coast.
 BRUCE, Ens. A. J. 14th N.I. 6 mo. to Madras and the Mysore div.
 CAMERON, Lieut. col. T. M. 9th N.I. to remain at Madras until the arrival of his corps, Jan. 29.
 CARTER, Lieut. G. M. 1st fus. fr. March 2 to Aug. 30, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
 CHOMLEY, Capt. M. 27th N.I. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. the Presidency.
 CREWE, Capt. R. dep. asst. gen. Mysore div. fr. Feb. 20 to April 1, to Madras.
 CREWE, Lieut. W. 32nd N.I. Feb. 1 to Sept. 30, eastern coast.
 CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. T. J. M. 2nd N.I. fr. Feb. 24 to June 24, to Bangalore, Madras, and Eastern Coast.
 DONALDSON, Ens. J. M. 46th N.I. leave canc. Feb. 4.
 GAHAGAN, Ens. T. H. H. 7th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext. to enable him to join.
 GAHAGAN, Lieut. T. E. engrs. to March 1.
 HADFIELD, Brev. maj. A. J. 37th gens. to May 31, in ext. to Neilgherries.
 HASTINGS, Ens. W. J. M. 47th N.I. fr. March 1 to June 30, to Eastern Coast and Madras.
 HUGHES, Capt. J. E. 47th N.I. fr. March 1 to June 30, to Aurungabad.
 LAURENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. 6th L.C. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.
 LAWFORD, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. fr. Feb. 10 to April 10, to Madras.
 LYNCH, Lieut. A. N. L. 19th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 1, to Bombay and Hyderabad.
 MACLEOD, Lieut. F. H. G. 40th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bangalore.
 MAY, Lieut. J. 11th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 NICOL, Lieut. R. 33rd N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to Feb. 20, to Bombay, and to enable him to join.
 NICOLAY, Maj. F. L. 29th N.I. leave cancelled.
 OBBARD, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. W. coast, Feb. 7.
 SALTER, P. 4th N.I. to May 31, western coast.
 SEARLE, Ens. A. T. 32nd N.I. to rem. at Madras, with leave in ext. to April 1, when he will proceed to join his corps, *via* Calcutta, with perm. to visit Bangalore in the interim.
 STRATON, Lieut. col. F. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. March 10, to Calcutta.
 SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. 7th N.I. to Sept. 2, Calcutta.
 TIREMAN, Lieut. G. J. T. 4th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Madras.
 WILSON, Maj. gen. F. W. C.B. 9 mo. in ext. to visit the ceded districts, Mysore division, Neilgherry hills, and Madras.
 WINFIELD, Capt. C. H. 18th N.I. to Aug. 1, to sea, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Asst. surg. K. McK. M.D. perm. to res. app. as zillah surg. of Ganjam.
 ANDREW, Surg. P. A. M.D. to rank fr. Oct. 31, v. Simpson, ret.
 BALFOUR, Asst. surg. E. G. to be govt. agent at Chepank, and paymr. of Carnatic stipends, Feb. 11.
 BEDWELL, Surg. E. G. to rank fr. Aug. 24, v. Middlemass, ret.
 BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. to be civ. surg. of Vizagapatam, fr. Feb. 3, v. Bennick, res.
 COLE, Surg. R. to be gar. surg. of Fort St. George, fr. Feb. 12, v. Key, pro.

COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. 2nd batt. art. placed at disp. of Bengal gov. Jan. 28.
 CUMMING, Surg. G. V. M.D. to be supt. surg. N. div.
 DAVIDSON, R. insp. gen. of hosp. to be surg. gen. v. J. Wylie, prom. to be physician gen. fr. Feb. 12, v. Wylie, retired.
 HAY, Supt. surg. W. R. to be insp. gen. of hospitals, v. Sherman, pro.
 KEVIN, Surg. C. fr. 8th N.I. to 16th N.I.
 KEY, Surg. T. to be supt. surg. pres. div.
 LINTON, Assist. surg. R. P. to B troop h. art.
 LLOYD, Asst. surg. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.
 MAGRATH, Act. superint. surg. A. N. to be superint. surg. of Malabar and Canara, Jan. 28.
 MIDDLEMASS, Surg. W. ret. fr. serv. on pens. 1911. per an. fr. Aug. 24, 1850.
 NOTT, Asst. surg. H. ret. to duty, Feb. 1.
 RANKING, Asst. surg. J. L. to be zillah surg. of Rajahmundry, v. Scott, Feb. 7.
 RENNICK, Asst. surg. R. H. posted to 26th N.I. to res. app. of civ. surg. of Vizagapatam, Jan. 31.
 RICHMOND, Surg. J. to be surg. of 4th dist. fr. Feb. 12, v. Cole.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. G. S. to be surg. fr. Dec. 9, v. Williams, dec. posted to 8th N.I.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. fr. Jan. 31, v. Currie, ret. posted to 48th N.I.
 SHERMAN, Supt. surg. J. W. to be insp. gen. of hospitals, fr. Feb. 12, v. Young, pro. to be surg. gen. v. Young, ret.
 TRIBE, asst. surg. E. S. 8th L. C. rem. to 33rd N. I. Jan. 28.
 WILLIAMS, asst. surg. J. T. to do d. und. surg. of 2nd Eur. L. I. at Secunderabad.
 WILLIAMSON, Asst. surg. W. 29th N.I. rem. to 2nd bat. art., and to med. ch. of art. at Penang, Jan. 28.
 WYLIE, Surg. gen. J. to be phys. gen. v. Currie, ret. Jan. 28; perm. to ret. fr. Feb. 12, on pens. of 7001.
 YOUNG, Superint. surg. D. S. to be insp. gen. of hosp. v. Davidson, prom.; to be surg. gen. fr. Feb. 12, v. Davidson, pro.; perm. to ret. fr. Feb. 15.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

WILLIAMS, J. T. Jan. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DODD, Asst. surg. J. 2 years to Cape, on m. c.
 GODFREY, Sup. surg. F. to Eur. on m. c.
 SUTHERLAND, Sup. surg. R. to Eur. on furl.
 YOUNG, Surg. S. A. G. to Eur. on furl.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADOLPHUS, the wife of J. N. d. at Black Town, Feb. 3.
 BAYLIS, the wife of W. s. at Calicut, Jan. 29.
 BOYSON, the wife of J. R. d. at Adyar, Feb. 1.
 CHESTER, the wife of Capt. 7th N.I. d. at Hussingabad, Jan. 19.
 DRURY, the wife of Lieut. C. H. 27th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 2.
 EWART, the lady of Lieut. 16th N.I. d. at Cochin, Jan. 14.
 GILLESPIE, the wife of D. s. at Arracan, Jan. 8.
 INNES, the wife of Dr. H.M.'s 84th regt. d. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 3.
 JOBAR, the wife of F. d. at Royahpettah, Jan. 29.
 JOHANNES, the wife of S. J. d. at Madras, Feb. 11.
 LARDET, the lady of Capt. C. F. 14th N.I. s. at Waltair, Jan. 19.
 LESLIE, the wife of W. A. d. at Honore, Jan. 30.
 MARSDEN, Mrs. E. s. at Egmore, Jan. 27.
 MINCHIN, the wife of J. C.S., s. at Negapatam, Feb. 8.
 MOORE, the wife of T. J. d. at Royahpettah, Jan. 30.
 POLLARD, the lady of Lieut. D. G. 47th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Feb. 1.
 REILLY, the wife of Capt. R. L. 10th N.I. d. at Nungumbaicum, Jan. 28.
 SILVER, the wife of J. C.S. s. at Mangalore, Feb. 2.
 TALBOT, the wife of J. s. at Madras, Jan. 17.
 VARDON, the lady of Capt. F. C. h. art. d. at Bangalore, Feb. 1.

MARRIAGES.

BRETT, J. M.D. Asst. surg. 35th N.I. to Henrietta M. d. of Archdeacon Shortland, at Ootacamund, Jan. 30.
 GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. to Sarah C. d. of Brig. H. Dowker, 40th N.I. at Bellary, Jan. 28.
 LONG, R. H. to Maria, d. of J. Plunket, at Ellichpoor, Jan. 12.

DEATHS.

BIRD, inf. s. of Maj. J. F. 22nd N.I. at Madras, Jan. 25.
 GALLWAY, Ellen G. d. of Lieut. J. H. 12th N.I. at the French Rocks, Jan. 18.
 JACKMAN, Sally M. wife of C. at Nellore, aged 19, Jan. 23.
 JACOBSSZ, T. A. at Cuddalore, aged 35, Jan. 23.
 JERVIS, W. at Narsingapooram, aged 51, Jan. 23.
 LOVERY, J. at New Town, aged 73.

MARSHALL, Louisa H. Inf. d. of Maj. H. 33rd N.I. at Mhow, Jan. 29.

REILLY, G. at Madras, aged 52, Feb. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 27. *Pearl*, Gardner, Alleppee.—28. Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Suez.—29. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Vizagapatam; *Ramillies*, Carvell, Mauritius.—FEB. 1. *Emily*, Roberts, Bombay and Colombo; *Lutchme*, Piniel, London; *Harlequin*, Haslip, Mauritius and Point de Galle.—2. *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, London.—3. *Paragon*, Munich, Alleppee; *Helen Lindsay*, Stacy, Aden and Colombo.—4. Steamer *Salamander*, Ellman, Trincomalee.—5. *Choice*, Roberts, Scarborough and Mauritius; *James Hall*, Hodson, Coringa.—6. *Agincourt*, Hyne, Calcutta.—7. *Ann*, Castor, Bombay.—12. *Fanny*, Matthew, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pearl*.—Mr. A. Sandal.
Per steamer *Oriental*.—Colonel and Mrs. Sheriff and servant, Lords D. and F. Kennedy, Mrs. Col. Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Messrs. Brock, Blagrove, Taylor, Maude, Fox, Williams, Mottet, Stephens, and Wynter; Capts. Doveton and Lloyd, Dr. Cullum and servant, Major Logan, Mrs. Gen. Simpson, Messrs. G. and E. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Miss McCheane, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Alexander and servant, Mrs. G. Wright, Lieut. Walker, Mrs. Panting, Miss White (died at sea, Jan. 17), Messrs. Chambers, Dickson, Diggles, Leach, Sterling, Gordon, Vomder, Gucht, Sharpe, Agabeg, Low, Roberts, Chapman, C. Taylor, Baird, Mathews, Paisley, St. George, Swinton, Hams, and Hurt; Capts. North and Lawrence, Misses Nivelet and Martin; Messrs. Hurt, Bura, and Winayate, Manachie, and Gallatti; Mrs. Courtney and two servants, Dr. and Mrs. Goodeve and servant, Mr. Hoyte, Mr. Garstin and servant, Capt. Hatch and servant, Col. Schonsoar, Rev. Mr. Shepherd and servant, and Mr. McRitchie.
Per *Justine*.—Mr. J. E. Fittock.
Per *Vernon*.—Maj. Morland and family.
Per *Joseph Manook*.—Miss Maltby, Mr. T. Hagger, and Mr. T. M'Cormack.
Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Capts. Nuthall and Coombe.
Per *Emily*.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Cardish and child, Mr. and Mrs. Craiges and servant.
Per *Lutchme*.—Capt. Nosper, Dr. Nott and lady, Mrs. Shelling-ton and Miss Rudd.
Per *Harlequin*.—Messrs. J. D. Nelthropp, S. Stutz, and H. Herbert.
Per *Duke of Bedford*.—Miss Murray, Capts. Woolley, H.M.'s 51st regt. Ludlow, Madras eng.; Lieut. Kenny, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Knisgins, Chute, H.M.'s 84th regt. Kennedy, H.M.'s 51st regt.; D. Edgar, Esq.; and Mrs. Cleyton.
Per *James Hall*, Mr. Brown, Jack Spratt, and Nerson.
Per *Agincourt*.—Mesdames Cooke and 2 children, Wood and child, Marriott and child, and Hyne; Misses Hannington, Dupuis, E. Sleeman, and M. Sleeman; Capt. Hardwicke, Rev. T. Wood, Lieut. Carey, and Mr. H. Chester.
Per *Ann*.—R. Doig, store serjt. and George Bruce, signal serjt. Caddalore.
Per *Trazer*.—Mrs. L. Miller and 4 children, Rev. M. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Godhier, and Miss Longdon.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 25. *Bucephalus*, Bell, London, via Cape of Good Hope.—26. *Stanislas*, Durana, Marseilles and Northern Ports.—27. *Margaret Connal*, Edward, London.—28. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, London.—29. Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Calcutta; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Swan River.—30. *Lena*, Plain, Liverpool.—31. *Poictiers*, Beal, London.—FEB. 3. *Justina*, Brown, London; *Rival*, Lloyd, Penang and Singapore.—4. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Maulmein; *Ramillies*, Carvell, Mauritius.—6. *Harlequin*, Hislop, Poedicherry; *Helen Lindsay*, Stacy, London.—11. *Agincourt*, Hyne, Cape of Good Hope and London; *Pearl*, Gardner, Alleppee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Barham*.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Norgate, Mrs. Lorimer; Misses Campbell, Bachelor, Flora Ricketts, Lucy Hayne, Jessie Kenney, and Tweedie; Mr. Kenney, Col. Duke's two children, Lieuts. W. G. Turner and Tudor, Master Cryer, Master Charles Hayne, Mrs. and Miss Ricketts, Master Ricketts, and Maj. R. R. Ricketts and servants.
Per *Devonshire*.—Mrs. Dancer, Mr. Scott, Capt. Dancer, Mr. R. Stuart, Mr. J. Hardaher, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Binneykey, Miss Guthrie, and Mr. J. B. Key.
Per *Monarch*.—Mrs. Sheppard, child, and servant; Mr. Fennerly, wife, and 4 children; Mr. J. Cashmere, wife, and child.
Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—For MAULPATAM.—S. Clerk, Esq.; Master Bowden, Asst. surg. J. Crawford, Asst. apoth. T. Buggy, and 2nd dresser P. Kistnamah. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, and 4 children; Surg. H. Cheap, M.D.; and C. J. Daly, Mrs. Tal lent, 2 Misses Tal lent, 2 servants, and child. For MUNSOORCOTTAH.—J. Goldsmith and E. J. H. Rounds.

Per *Bucephalus*.—To CAPE.—Mrs. Fitzpatrick and 3 children; Dr. Fitzpatrick and 2 servants; Ens. Broughton and Lieut. R. G. Mason. To LONDON.—Mrs. Crawford, child, and servant; Mrs. Anderson, 5 children, and servant; Mrs. Burton, 2 children, and servant; S. Crawford, Esq.; Lieut. H. Lock, 24th regt. N.I.; and Ens. H. Pulley, 9th regt. N.I.

Per *Margaret Connal*.—For NEGAPATAM.—Sub-conductor G. Watters and servant.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—Capt. H. O. Marshall and lady; Capt. J. French, Bengal army; and Mr. A. Milner.

Per *Joseph Manook*.—Miss Maltby, T. Hagger, Esq. and family; Mr. Arathoon, and Mr. T. McCarmack.

Per H. C.'s *Hugh Lindsay*.—To MAULMEIN.—Maj. R. Hall, Lieuts. J. O. Buttler and G. Hearn; Ens. J. B. Magrath, W. Strickland, and F. Pletet; Apoth. Fox; and Mr. Gray.

Per *Ramillies*.—Lieut. J. L. Pearce, 5th Madras N.I.; and Mr. Cowie.

Per *Agincourt*.—Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Greig, Miss A. Grieg, Master A. Grieg, Capt. A. Newman, and Mr. A. Grieg. — For LONDON. Mrs. Broome and 2 children, Mrs. Simpson and servant, Lieut. W. R. Broome, 49th regt. N.I.; J. Gordon, Esq.; Dr. Simpson and Lieut. R. G. S. Mason, H.M. 51st regt.

Per steamer *Hindustan*.—To SOUTHAMPTON. Mrs. Col. Carthew and child, Maj. W. J. Manning, Lieut. J. W. Mansfield, Lieut. F. A. Brooking, 1 servant of Capt. L. E. Nolan.— From POINT DE GALLE To SOUTHAMPTON. Lieut. Jobbard.—To MALTA. Lieut. col. G. W. Key, lady, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Rumley, Lieut. col. C. A. F. Berkeley, Capt. L. E. Nolan, Sup. surg. F. Godfrey, G. Gravier, Esq.—To SUZ. J. Wylie, Esq. M.D. and C.B.; D. S. Young, Esq.—To ADEN. Brevet capt. F. J. Nuthall, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Feb. 13, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	4½ to 5 per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	2 to 3 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	20 to 22 per cent. dis.
1835-36	do. do.
1843	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt }	No transaction.
Tanjore Bonds	20 to 21 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	6 to 7 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	12 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	11 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	12 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	12 "
Utto above 30 days	12 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-6 to 10-7 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.	
Bank of England Post Bills, 2-0½.	
Mauritius Government Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.	
Sell, 2½ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.	
Sell, 1½ do. do.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. 2s. to 3l. 10s.; and Liverpool, 3l. 2s. 6d. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 30 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL, of Jan. the 7th, arrived at Bombay on Feb. the 5th, per *Feroze*.

SIR C. NAPIER.—When at Kurrachee, on his way to Bombay, the great Belooch Sirdars of Scinde, the men who fought at Meeanee and Hyderabad, waited on Sir Charles Napier to present a sword, valued at 300 guineas.

A SERIOUS ROBBERY was committed at the Oriental Bank on the 8th of February; a sum of Rs. 95,900, in notes of the Bank of Bombay, having been abstracted from the strong box of the schroff, or head cashier.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE. — It is with much regret that we announce the death of a venerable and highly-respected member of the Parsee community, Framjee Cowasjee, who expired on the 12th instant, at Mazagon, in the 87th year of his age. No eulogium is needed on our part to do honour to the deceased. Sufficient are his works to testify to his merits. He was a plain-spoken, honest man; energetic after his own fashion; fair-dealing and sagacious in his mercantile operations. Liberal as well in purse as in opinion, where higher principles than those of mere traffic were concerned. His zeal and constancy in the cause of education were matters of notoriety to all; it was age alone that compelled him to retire from that active co-operation with the Board which had ever so strenuously given. — *Telegraph*, Feb. 13.

Framjee Cowasjee commenced business as a merchant in 1790; in 1795 he was agent to the East-India Company, and for upwards of half a century, he has been one of the most upright of our merchants, and one of the most zealous and indefatigable promoters of moral and physical improvements. — *Bombay Times*, Feb. 17.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, J. F. to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.
CAMERON, C. H. app. as asst. jud. of Ahmednuggur, to take effect fr. date of Tucker's furl. Jan. 30; asst. ch. of off. Feb. 29.
CAMPBELL, A. ret. to duty, Feb. 5; to be acting sub coll. of Nas-sick, Feb. 12.
CORFIELD, A. K. to be jt. judge and sess. judge of the Konkan, to be stationed at Rutnagherry, Feb. 11.
PELLEY, J. H. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, to continue to act as asst. mag. at Broach, Feb. 12.
MARRIOTT, W. F. app. a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, Feb. 5.
MURPHY, R. X. appointed a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, Feb. 5.
REMINGTON, A. ret. to duty, Feb. 5; app. a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, Feb. 5.
STEWART, M. J. M. to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, Feb. 12.
TREMENEHRE, C. W. app. a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, Feb. 5.
WHITE, R. acting 3rd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, to proc. into districts on deputation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, W. C. 22 mos. Cape of Good Hope, m. c.
BLOWERS, W. to Mahabuleshwar.
BOSWELL, H. B. to Mahabuleshwar.
BROMLEY, Lieut. T. 28th N.I. 12 mos. to sea, m.c.
BROWN, H. leave canc.
LOUGHNAN, T. C. to pres. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALLEN, Rev. G. L. perm. to reside at Mahabuleshwar Hills till expir. of leave.
BADGER, Rev. G. P. returned to duty, perm. to res. app. as chaplain at Aden, Feb. 12.
FLETCHER, Rev. W. K. to act as sen. chap. of Poona, Feb. 5.
STEVENSON, Rev. Dr. to proc. to Poona and Ahmednuggur on du.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. W. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Dec. 7, 1850.
ANDREWS, Capt. E. 7th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 22.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 2nd in com. Sawunt Warree local corps, to be comdt. Feb. 1.
BARR, Lieut. J. T. 7th N.I. to be capt. by brevet from Jan. 17, 1851.
BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. to be adjt. of Southern Mahratta irr. b. v. Loch, res.
BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
CLEMENTS, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. pass exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
COWPER, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. pass exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
ELPHINSTONE, Ens. P. A. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
FANNING, Lieut. E. C. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Guzerattee, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
FARQUHARSON, Cornet W. W. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 7, 1850.
FENWICK, Ens. P. P. P. to duty with 3rd N.I. at Poona.
GAYE, Ens. J. A. to d. d. 4th N.I. at Belgaum, to join Feb. 3.
GLASFURD, 2nd Lieut. C. L. R. 1st Eur. fus. pass. exam. in Hind. qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
GODFREY, Capt. W. H. 17th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 17.
HAIG, Ens. M. R. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. qual. as interp.
HARPUR, Ens. J. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. T. M. art. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. to join his comp. Feb. 10.

HAVELOCK, Ens. J. to d. d. with 3rd N.I. at Poona, to join Feb. 1.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. F. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. qual. as interp. Feb. 10.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. W. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hind. qual. as interp. Feb. 10.

JOPP, Ens. D. A. W. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join.
KEYS, Ens. C. F. attached to the 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.

LORD, Ens. C. O. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

MACAULEY, Lieut. 16th N.I. to act as fort adj. and superint. of bazars at Asseerghur, during abs. of Lieut. Goodwin, on duty to Dhoolia, Feb. 7.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. W. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Guzerattee, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.

MACLEOD, Capt. W. E. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.

MORSE, Capt. C. H. 14th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 10.

MURRAY, Ens. G. 14th N.I. to do duty 26th N.I. to proc. to Ahmednuggur, and there await the arrival of that regt. Feb. 4.

OWEN, Capt. C. J. 1st L.C. to be maj. fr. Dec. 7, 1850, v. Penny, prom.

PENNY, Maj. John, 1st L.C. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 7, 1850, v. Stack, prom.

PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut. 1st fus. to accomp. detach. of recruits fr. Panwell to Poona, Feb. 5.

RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.

ROBERTS, Lieut. col. H. G. fr. 23rd to 9th N.I. Feb. 7.

SANDWITH, Capt. J. W. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as executive eng. at Dharwar, fr. date of Capt. Munbee's dept. on leave.

SIMPSON, Ens. H. M. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join Feb. 12.

STACK, Lieut. coll. M. C. B. 1st L.C. to be lieut. col. commt. fr. Dec. 7, 1850, v. Sandwith, dec.

STANLEY, Ens. W. H. to do duty with 1st gren. N.I. at Kurra- chee, instead of 15th N.I. and to join, Feb. 6.

STUART, Lieut. C. J. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.

TURNER, Capt. H. B. to proceed forthwith to relieve Capt. Kilner, in ch. of superint. engineership of S. provinces, Feb. 1.

WESTROFF, Ens. G. R. C. to d. d. 11th N.I. at Malligam, to join, Feb. 3.

WHITEHILL, Lieut. J. J. K. 23rd L.I. to be capt. by brevet, fr. Jan. 17, 1851.

WYLLIE, Lieut. col. W. C. B. fr. 9th to 23rd N.I. Feb. 7.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAIGREE Ens. R. 8th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 9, to Ceylon.
BANNERMAN, Lieut. W. 3rd N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
BATTYE, Lieut. M. J. G. H. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
BELASIS, Capt. G. H. 24th N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
BONNOR, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L.C. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
BRIGGS, Capt. P. M. 19th N.I. Feb. 16 to 28, in ext. to rem. at pres.
BROWN, Capt. S. W. 26th N.I. 6 mo. in ext.
BROWNE, Brig. W. J. C. B. 1 mo. to pres.
BURNES, Lieut. J. G. H. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
DANSEY, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. in ext.
FENWICK, Ens. P. P. P. to duty with 3rd N.I. at Poona.
GAYER, Ens. J. A. attach. to 4th N.I. to Feb. 20, to rem. at pres.
HARDING, Lieut. G. 2nd N.I. leave canc.
HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. T. M. art. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
HUNTER, Capt. J. 4th N.I. Jan. 30 to March 1, in ext. to remain at pres.
HUTT, Major C. B. 1 mo. to sea-coast and Bombay, on m. c.
KEMBALL, Capt. G. C. 1st L.C. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl.
LYE, Capt. H. 13th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. St. J. 25th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
ORD, Lieut. E. H. 3rd N.I. fr. Feb. 3 to Feb. 14, to Bombay.
PAYNTER, Lieut. F. 31st N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd L.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
POWNELL, Capt. T. C. art. fr. Feb. 7 to March 6, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
PROBYN, Lieut. O. 3rd N.I. Feb. 15 to May 31, to Sawunt Warree.
REYNOLDS, Lieut. J. N. 17th N.I. to Feb. 25, in ext.
REYNOLDS, Capt. W. fr. Feb. 1 to March 31, in ext. to rem. at pres. and to proceed to Mahabuleshwar.
SANDWITH, Lieut. J. P. 1st N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Bombay.
SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd gren. N.I. Feb. 10 to April 1, in ext. to rem. at pres.
SHIRT, Maj. C. 20th N.I. 2 years to the Cape on m. c. or 3 years to Europe, if necessary, Feb. 7; in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1 to Ahmedabad.
TAYLOR, Lieut. J. E. 18th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 20, to Mahabuleshwar.
THOMAS, Capt. A. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
WOODS, Lieut. H. H. 4th N.I. fr. Dec. 22 to Feb. 28, to Vingoria, on m. c.
WORGAN, Lieut. J. fr. Feb. 1 to March 25, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMERON, Asst. surg. art. to rec. ch. of med. staff duties at Dessa station, fr. asst. surg. Pitcairn.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. to assume med. ch. of detach. of recruits fr. Wagotan to Belgum, Feb. 5.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. J. med. estab. pass. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H. P. to med. ch. of 2nd Belooch batt. in suc. to Faithful, on m. c. to Europe.
 MANISTY, Asst. surg. F. med. estab. pass. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 10.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. J. to do duty with 18th N.I. in suc. to Dent, on m. c. to Europe; to join left wing of 18th N.I. on its march to Panwell and Rajcote.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. bus. to med. ch. of detach. of recruits fr. Panwell to Poona, v. Pitcairn, Feb. 5.
 WICKE, Asst. surg. C. G. to be an asst. surg. to commr. at Sattara, Feb. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WATSON, J. T. A.M., M.D. Jan. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BULLER, Asst. surg. T. S. 12th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 23, on m. c.
 DENT, Asst. surg. R. 18th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. J. J. 2nd Belooch batt. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c.
 LARKINS, Asst. surg. T. B. 6 mo. in ext.
 SINCLAIR, Surg. J. A. to Feb. 28, in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALFOUR, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
 BERNARD, Lieut. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Clive*, Feb. 8.
 BURNES, H. W. H. adm. as a volunt. Feb. 1.
 CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. C. J. asst. pol. agent at Aden, 1 mo. to pres.
 GARDNER, Lieut. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Hastings*, Feb. 8.
 NOAKS, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Jan. 20.
 TWYNAM, Lieut. of the *Feroze*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Feb. 11.
 YOUNG, Com. J. W. to com. the *Feroze*, Feb. 8.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

D'ROZARIO, the wife of G. s. at Lower Colaba, Feb. 3.
 M'IVER, the wife of D. d. at Kurrachee, Jan. 31.
 MARTIN, the wife of Capt. barque *Ann Martin*, s. at Bombay, Jan. 31.
 MILLARD, Mrs. E. J. s. at Cavel, Jan. 27.
 STUART, the lady of J. R. H.M.'s 86th regt. d. at Poonah, Feb. 9.
 SWAN, the lady of J. C. s. at Mazagon, Feb. 4.
 TEACHER, Mrs. s. at Upper Colaba, Feb. 1.
 VALLADARES, the wife of D. s. at Dhoolia, Jan. 27.
 VIGES, the wife of J. s. at Dhoolia, Jan. 31.
 WRIGHT, the wife of J. d. at Lower Colabah, Feb. 3.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN, G. S. to Sarah, d. of the late Capt. J. Blakeman, H.M.'s 6th Royals, at Bombay, Feb. 10.
 LAKE, C. to Charlotte Wynn, at Bycullah, Feb. 4.
 MONNET, F. to Rose A. Clerc, at Bycullah, Feb. 4.
 MYATT, P. to Charlotte Huckstepp, at Sattara.
 WRIGHT, W. to Emma, daughter of the late J. Knock, at Colaba, Jan. 28.

DEATHS.

FRAMJEE, Cowasjee, at Bombay, aged 87, Jan. 12.
 GREENSHIELDS, D. at Bombay, Jan. 27.
 LYNCH, inf. s. of Maj. 29th N.I. Jan. 28.
 MARTINEAUT, inf. s. of Mr. at Mazagon, Feb. 11.
 VITTEBS, C. J. s. of W. J. at Bombay, aged 16, Feb. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 4. *Esmeralda*, Tollens, Bushire; *Fanny*, Sallamon, Penang.—5. Steamer *Feroze*, Gardner, Suez.—9. Steamer *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; *Robina*, Pearson, Liverpool; *Zetia*, Malcolm, London.—13. *Sibella*, Coleman, Calcutta.—14. *Henry Gardner*, Tobin, Liverpool; *Pemberton*, Gregon, Aden; *Clarissa*, Andrew, Calcutta; *Clontarf*, Harrison, Liverpool.—15. *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, Liverpool; *Thornhill*, Bozart, Liverpool; *Alliwall*, Anderton, Bushire.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mesdames Roberts, Harding, and infant, Remington, Wood, and Impey; Miss Walker; Col. H. E. Roberts, 3rd Bo. N.I.; Lieut. G. W. Harding, 2nd Bo. Grdr. N.I.; Mr. Remington; Capt. Bray; Capt. E. T. Peacock, 1st Bo. Grdr. N.I.; Mr. Probyn; A. Mackay, Esq.; W. A. Titley, Esq.; A. Campbell, Esq.; R. C. Walker, Esq.; Scott and Peel, Esqrs.; Mahomed Haxim Khan, and four native servants; Messrs. Weston, J. Haller, and C. Bussolari.
 From ADEN.—Capt. J. C. Smyth, and J. H. Barber, Esq.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Trydell; Mrs. Lucas and child; Mrs. Faddy; Col. Trydell, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Lieut. Faddy, Bengal army; Lieut. Sibley, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; and Mr. Cumming.

Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Cotes and child; Rev. Mr. Cotes; Messrs. Gilmore and Campbell.

Per steamer *Surat*.—Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Cole, Capt. Murray, Lieut. Cole, Brig. Stack, c.b.; 3 ladies; Dr. Thom, H.M.'s 86th regt.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Wood, Maj. Napier, Ens. Baigrie.

Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Charteris, Capt. Charteris, Mr. M'Gegan.

Per *General Chasse*.—Mr. P. Aganoor.

Per *Denison*.—Mr. D. Smith.

Per *Esmeralda*.—Mr. N. Coke.

Per *Clarissa*.—Miss Andrew, Mr. Andrew, and Capt. Powell.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 2. *Ann Martin*, Martin, China; *General Chasse*, Rehling, Persian Gulf; *Tulloch Castle*, Grey, Whampoa.—5. *Dundonald*, Gillias, Liverpool.—6. *Alan Ker*, Gray, Glasgow.—9. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; *Victoria*, Smith, Singapore; *Arienis*, Rimington, Hong Kong; *Esmeralda*, Tollens, Somavoye; *Joseph Bushby*, Grebrow, Liverpool.—12. *Esther*, Sanderson, Calcutta; *Charles*, Andrews, Hong Kong.—13. *Sir H. Compton*, Browne, Woosung.—14. *Futtay Allum*, Benle, Calcutta; *Gertrude*, Campbell, Liverpool.—15. *Unicorn*, Irving, Liverpool; *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, Cape of Good Hope and London.—17. Steamer *Queen*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Gertrude*.—Mr. Bernal.

Per *Sir Herbert Compton*.—Mrs. Browne and family.

Per *Charles*.—Mrs. T. Andrews and child.

Per *Esther*.—Mr. Wm. Bullock.

Per *Earl of Hardwicke*.—Mrs. Bell and family, with servant; Mrs. Pattison, Mrs. Creswell, Mrs. Maitland and family, with servant; Mrs. Purves and family, with servant; Mrs. Lucas and family, with servant; a child of Capt. Potts, with servant; Mr. Creswell, Quarter master Allan, 9th lancers; Lieut. S. E. Selby, Maj. Shirt, 20th Bo. N.I.; Capt. E. T. Trower, 1st Bo. Ear. Fus.

Per steamer *Queen*.—Mrs. J. Cannon and child, Mrs. Willing and two children, a child of Capt. Lavie's, with servant; the Hon. E. K. W. Coke, Capt. G. P. Eaton, Madras H.A.; Merwanjee Sorabjee, and two servants.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Feb. 17, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 111 to 112
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 102 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 101½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 98
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 84½ per 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 82 to 82½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 81½ to 82 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	14 to 14½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	1,000 each 500	18 to 19 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do.	16 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do.	99 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do.	7 to 8 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each 12,500 do.	14,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each 7,000 do.	12,800
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com....	500 each 500 do.	60 p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com....	50 each 19-1-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	9½ to 9½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	219 to 220
German Crowns,	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½ to 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
3 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 3½d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 2½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	98½
..... 30 days' sight	98½
..... at sight	98½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	par
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 216

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 5s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 13½ to 14.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the lady of Sir G. W. K.C.B. s. at Colombo, Feb. 11.
GARVIN, the wife of T. F. s. at Colombo, Feb. 5.
GUTHRIE, Mrs. A. d. at Colombo, Feb. 3.
LAKEMAN, Mrs. d. at Ballacadoa, Feb. 5.
OLHMUS, the wife of W. s. at Colombo, Jan. 22.
ORR, Mrs. A. d. at Colombo, Jan. 6.

MARRIAGES.

PEREIRA, J. L. to Jane L. d. of the late R. M. H. Alphonso, at Negombo, Feb. 3.
SIEBEL, J. to Louisa, d. of the late J. Clout, at St. Sebastian, Feb. 10.
WARRUS, G. to Harriet Clout, at Colombo, Jan. 30.

DEATHS.

HOOGHUYS, J. M. at Colombo, Jan. 26.
POULIER, C. A. s. of C. W. at Galle, aged 4, Jan. 12.
TAYLOR, G. at Batticaloa, Jan. 8.

CHINA.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DONALDSON, Mr. C. M. d. at Shanghai, Jan. 10.
MAY, Mrs. s. at Victoria, Jan. 7.
RICKROMATZ, Mrs. d. at Victoria, Jan. 5.

MARRIAGES.

FEARON, C. A. to Ellen, d. of J. S. Smith, at Shanghai, Jan. 1.
HILL, N. to Anne F. d. of W. Smith, at Hong-Kong, Jan. 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 28. *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta.—29. *Chatham*, Morison, Liverpool.—30. *Nerbudda*, Main, Hartlepool; *Lively*, Brainburgh, London.—31. *Lady Peel*, Fraser, Sydney.—JAN. 1. *Prince Albert*, Jellicoe, —.—2. *Chebar*, Nicol, Calcutta.—3. *Martin Luther*, Hutton, Bombay.—4. *Channing*, Johnson, New York.—8. *Constitution*, Luth, Newcastle.—10. *Charlotta*, Thomas, Madras.—11. *Bernicia*, Arnold, Sydney.—12. *Scotland*, Davis, London; *Anthem*, Latham, St. Francisco.—14. *Magnolia*, Merrow, Sandwich Islands.—16. *Georgia*, Tabot, St. Francisco.—18. *Telasser*, Wood, St. Francisco.—19. *Pioneer*, Childs, St. Francisco; 20. *Pekin*, Baker, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Dart*.—Dr. Wilson.
Per *Pekin*.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Misses Smith, Walker, Asst. surg. Lewis, and Mr. Antrobus.—From GIBRALTAR. Senr. Cardoza, Governor of Macao and suite.—From MALTA. Mr. Wortlett.—From SUEZ. Dr. and Mrs. Gutzlaff.—From BOMBAY. Mr. P. Downs.—From CALCUTTA. Mr. N. McNicoll. From POINT DE GALLE. Dr. O'Flaherty and Mr. Jellicoe. From SINGAPORE. Messrs. J. Conelly, D. R. Caldwell, Ball, Sauer, and Byleveld.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 4. *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta; *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta; *Cahaya*, Baillie, Liverpool; *John Dugdale*, Killick, London.—11. *Sir Bevois*, Lawton, Bombay; *Susan G. Owens*, Barclay, London; *Iris*, Gillette, Singapore.—16. *Caldeo*, Snow, Sydney.—21. *Investigator*, Gilmore, Singapore.—22. *Bernicia*, Arnold, Singapore.—23. *Iowa*, Washburne, Manila.—30. *Steamer Peking*, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Statesman*.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. J. W. Smith, and family; Capt. Mylius, and Capt. Fenwick; Lieut. Jones, Asst. surg. Dickson, Asst. surg. Gorringe, Asst. surg. Thornton, Messrs. W. W. Brown, and T. Glover.

Per *Achilles*.—Mr. and Mrs. Silverlock; Lieut. Teesdale; Messrs. H. Moul, W. J. Fagan, B. Newton, and K. R. Mackenzie.—For GIBRALTAR. Senr. D. J. Paine.—For SUEZ. Mr. F. Dickson.—For BOMBAY. Mr. A. Heard, jun.

Per *Pekin*.—For GIBRALTAR. Sar. Adrian de Sanamaga, Sp. Govt. Agent.—For SOUTHAMPTON. Miss Smith, Capt. L. M. Gouldsboro, U. S. Navy; Messrs. J. White, C. Smith, R. Rutherford, and J. L. Mann.—For SUEZ. Messrs. C. F. Still, and H. Authon.—For BOMBAY. Ens. Burns.—For SINGAPORE. Mrs. Little.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, Jan. 30, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 3¼d.; on India Company's Bills, Rs. 238 to Rs. 243.
Sycee 100 touch ½ per cent. prem.; gold leaf, 21 to 80 dol. per tael; California gold, 15 to 30 dol. per ounce; Mexican dol. 9.5. per cent. dis.; Carolus, at par.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 2l.; to the United States, 10 to 15 dol.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Caffre war has commenced, and, according to the *Cape Town Mail*, "as it will probably be the last, seems likely also to be the most desperate and sanguinary, of all the wars to which those faithless and rapacious savages have provoked their civilized neighbours."

In our last issue we stated that the Governor had left King William's Town for Fort Cox. He there held a great meeting of Gaika chiefs and people on the 19th December. Nearly 3,000 Caffres were present; among them all the principal chiefs, except Sandilli and Anta, who were, however, at no great distance, and received reports of the proceedings. So far as professions went, the replies of Macomo, Stock, Botman, Tola, and the other chiefs, to the demands and warnings of Sir Harry, were fair; but there was a tone of insolence which increased the suspicions previously entertained of their good faith. The Governor insisted that Sandilli and Anta should be given up, and called upon the Caffres to choose a chief to fill the place of Sandilli; and when Sutu, the mother of the deposed chief, was named, the Governor at once accepted the nomination, and appointed the "great widow" of Gaika to the station, which she had once before filled with great discretion.

Information having been received of the place at which Sandilli and his partisans had their rendezvous, it was determined to attempt his capture. At daybreak, on the 24th December, Col. Mackinnon left Fort Cox, and proceeded up the valley of the Keiskamma, with a force of 600 men; but while passing a narrow rocky gorge, three miles from Uniondale, through which his men could only proceed in single file, he was attacked by the Caffres. When the Caffre police, who led the column, and the Cape Mounted Rifles, had passed through the gorge, a deadly fire was opened by Sandilli's Caffres upon the column of infantry. Col. Mackinnon succeeded, with great difficulty, in extricating his troops from the defile, and in dislodging the Caffres; but before this was accomplished, the force had suffered the serious loss of three officers and sixteen men, killed and wounded. Assist. surg. Stuart, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was killed, and Brigade-major Bisset, of the same corps, severely wounded; Lieut. Catty, of the 6th regiment, was also wounded. Private letters add, that the baggage of the troops, including an ammunition wagon, was lost.

After this disastrous affair, Col. Mackinnon proceeded onwards about three miles towards the mission station at Uniondale, whence he sent off a report to the Governor, and on the following morning commenced his return march by a circuitous route, leading to Fort White, on the Debe River. On reaching the Debe Flats, the troops were horror-struck by the sight of the corpses of fourteen soldiers of the 45th regiment, mangled and stripped by the Caffres. Three of these men, it appears, had been sent out on escort duty, and the other eleven immediately afterwards despatched in search of them.

The attack upon Col. Mackinnon appears to have been the signal for the uprising of all the Gaika tribes. The military villages of Woburn, Auckland, and Johannesburg, on the colonial border, opposite the Gaika territory, were the first attacked. At mid-day, while the inhabitants were seated at their Christmas dinners, the savages surrounded their dwellings, and in a few minutes nothing but smoking ruins, and corpses horribly mutilated, marked the sites where the villages had stood. More than seventy individuals,—including men, women, and children,—perished in these massacres. The Caffres then poured across the boundary in marauding parties, devastating the open country along the frontier, and as far west as Graham's Town. The tribes engaged in these ravages were those of Stock, Botman, and Tola, the very chiefs who had professed peaceful and loyal intentions, a week before, at their meeting with Sir Harry Smith. They attacked the town of Alice, but were repulsed by the Cape Mounted Rifles.

Lieut. Campbell, of the Caffre police, is reported to have been killed. Among those who were murdered at the military villages are mentioned Lieut. Stacey, late of the 45th regiment, and Mr. Phelps.

The *Cape Frontier Times*, of December 31, contains horrid details of the atrocities committed by the savages in the military villages,—children cut in pieces and hanged on trees; parents murdered in cold blood, after seeing their children despatched; houses burnt along with the inmates.

On the 25th, a sharp affair took place at Fort White. The Caffres, supposing the fort weakened, assembled to the number of 200 near the fort, where, finding themselves confronted by sixteen or seventeen men of the 45th regiment, they seemed irresolute. This was but for a moment; for their leader, throwing his blanket over his head, shook his assegai, and in a few seconds they attacked the military, whose close fire, aided by the civilians of the post (five in number) was too hot for

them, and they retreated, fighting desperately, leaving two dead, and bearing off many severely wounded. There being so few soldiers, it was impossible to pursue them.

Meanwhile, the Governor and his small force was hemmed in by the hostile tribes at Fort Cox, and it being supposed that he was in danger, an attempt was made by Major-gen. Somerset to open a communication with Fort Cox. On the 29th December, he left Fort Hare, with a force of 120 men of 91st regiment, 70 Cape Mounted Rifles, and a 3-pounder. A few miles from Fort Hare he was met by an overwhelming body of Caffres, who charged upon the column, broke it, and killed, chiefly in close fighting, two officers (Lieuts. Melvin and Gordon) and twenty men, and wounded one officer (Ensign Bothwick) and twelve men. The private accounts state that the Caffres rushed upon the troops, assagai in hand, like a cloud of locusts. A reinforcement of 100 men from the fort relieved the party, which returned to the fort.

The Governor, it appears, making a dash, with 259 Cape Mounted Rifles, forced his passage through the Debe neck, though opposed by a large body of the enemy, who kept up a heavy fire, but without occasioning any loss to the colonial troops, and reached King William's Town on the 31st. He immediately issued the following proclamation:—

"His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Col. MacKinnon, reached King William's Town to-day, having forced his passage with a large escort of the Cape corps, through numerous bodies of Caffres, from Fort Cox, via Fort White. It was his intention to have proceeded to Fort Hare, but the enemy were in such force that his means were not adequate to its accomplishment. Every power is delegated to Col. Somerset, during the forced absence of the Governor from the colony, to raise levies, &c., and to name the rallying points of assembly. And his Excellency does most ardently hope that the colonists will rise en masse to aid her Majesty's troops, and the reinforcement of men and guns, which will shortly arrive at East London, to destroy and exterminate these most barbarous and treacherous savages, who for the moment are formidable. Every post in British Caffraria is necessarily maintained. The abandonment of one of them would have been the signal for revolt to every T'Slambie chief. They are well provisioned for six weeks, and form a nucleus for an invading army of patriots. The Gaikas must be driven out of the Amatolas, and expelled for ever! However great the inroad into the colony may have been, it is consoling to his Excellency to know that the maintenance of these posts, which indeed could not have been abandoned, occupies the attention of thousands of Caffres, who would otherwise have gone into the colony. The line of the Buffalo must be maintained, *coste qui coste*. It involves the safety even of her Majesty's troops, which is paramount."

Despatches had been sent to the Lieut. Governor of Natal to bring down 3,000 Zoolahs on the Gaikas, through the foot of the Quathlamba mountains, which is only twelve days' march.

Information was now received that, besides the Gaika chiefs, Botman, Tola, and Seyolo, the Tambookie chiefs Mapessa and Nyila had joined the confederacy; that Hermanus, who had received a large grant of territory on the Blinkwater, from Governor D'Urban, had likewise risen, and that a Caffre conspiracy, to murder the whites, was detected in the district of Graaff-Reinet. The tribe of Booka had not joined. Umhala had remained quiet, though strongly suspected of hostile intentions. Pato was unequivocally allied to the British cause; his conduct throughout had been marked by a frank decision, which inspired confidence. The Fingoes were faithful, and did good service. The Cape corps (Hottentots) were quite stanch.

On the 31st, the civil commissioner of Albany issued a circular to the several commissioners of the colony, requesting them, in the alarming state of the eastern frontier, to request all burghers and other civil forces to arm themselves, and proceed forthwith to that town.

Graham's Town was crowded with families from the country, and was in a deplorable state.

On the 7th January, Fort Beaufort was attacked, at dawn of day, by a band of Caffres and rebel Hottentots, under Hermanus. A warning of the meditated attack having been received on the previous evening from Major-gen. Somerset, at Fort Hare, the garrison and people were on their guard, and the enemy was repulsed by the troops, Fort Beaufort volunteers, and Fingoes, under Lieut. col. Sutton. Hermanus was killed leading on his men; numbers of Caffres were killed, and the enemy was pursued to Blinkwater, flying in all directions. At Blinkwater, the whole of the spoil accumulated by these miscreants had been secreted, consisting of watches, shawls, brooches, wearing apparel, &c. From 1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle had been taken, besides horses, sheep, and goats. Hermanus made his attack with great valour, but was repulsed with determined bravery.

The conduct of the Fingoes is spoken of with admiration; even the Fingoe women turned out, with knob kirries, to assist the men in finishing the work of destruction upon the enemy, and in driving home the captured cattle.

On the 21st January, an attack was made by the Caffres upon Fort Hare and the town of Alice. The enemy was in great force, but was most gallantly met and defeated by a combined force of troops and Fingoes, aided by the inhabitants. The following is an extract from the official report of Major-gen. Somerset:—

"The enemy attacked my position on the morning of the 21st in great force, having in advance a considerable body of mounted men, and, forming their force into three large columns, and moving rapidly to their left, made a most determined attack on our guards in charge of the cattle. This attack was met by a spirited advance of the Fingoes, and supported by a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles, under Lieut. and Adj. Bell. As the columns of the enemy advanced, the guns in the bastions were worked with great effect by the detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Acting-Bombardier Merchant, the fire of which broke their columns, and did considerable execution; the enemy continuing working to their left, evidently receiving considerable reinforcements from parties concealed behind the hills around our position. A very sharp engagement was continued for two hours and a half without intermission. While this was going on, a body of Caffres from the Upper Chumie, and led on by Soga, the principal chief belonging to the mission station in the Chumie, attacked the rear of the cattle in Alice, and succeeded in capturing about 200 head. The brother of this man, whose name was Manana, well known in Graham's Town, was shot in Alice. The Caffres made a most determined attempt to cut off the right body of the cattle collected in Alice, but a well-directed fire from some of the inhabitants, and a body of Fingoes (who were concealed among the cattle), drove the enemy off, who at length, being completely routed at all points, retired with severe loss. Upwards of 100 bodies lay about, and numbers of wounded were carried away during the operations. The enemy got a severe handling. Several chiefs and head men were slain; amongst others, ten deserters from the late police. The action was most severe, and the fire most spirited and determined. I have to regret the loss of six Fingoes killed, and ten wounded severely."

The Governor has by proclamation confiscated the territory of Hermanus, and expelled his people.

The latest advices from the Cape, which are to the 2nd February, state that Sir Harry Smith was still in King William's Town, with about 5,000 troops of all sorts bearing arms, including Hottentot levies and the burgher force. He was waiting until all his levies should have arrived before commencing operations on a great scale against the enemy. Sir Harry has expressed his determination to finish this war in such a way as to render it unlikely that the Caffres will ever again repeat the attempt.

The outbreak is said to have been instigated almost entirely by the native prophet, Umlangeni, who is not in so much esteem with his countrymen as previous to the outbreak. He then possessed great influence over Sandilli, and assured him that the English bullets would melt into water, that the English would be transformed into cattle, the trees become Caffres, and thus the English could be easily and effectually extirpated.

SIAM.

It appears that the Siamese court, having no doubt been apprised by the emissaries it sent to Singapore some time ago to see how its treatment of the late embassy was taken, of the pacific course recommended to be observed by the British Government towards it in future, is daily getting more valiant and demonstrative. The king is said to be making preparations to defend himself, should another embassy be sent. Hundreds of large iron tripods are being fabricated, which are to be placed on the bar, off the mouth of the river, in order to obstruct the entrance of vessels in case of war. The prongs of these tripods are described as being about the size of an elephant's tusk, three resting on the ground, and one erect; so that, in whatever way they are turned, one prong stands up, ready to stake any vessel that may chance to come in contact with it. Some of these instruments are stated to have been already placed on the bar. The commander of one of the king's vessels has been dismissed from the service, because he piloted an English vessel over the bar.—*Singapore Free Press*.

The Persian moralist, Saadi, says that truth is a very excellent thing when it suits our purpose, but very inconvenient when otherwise.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Dr. Buist has transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a paper, "on the general vibration, or descent and upheaval, which seems, at a recent geological period, to have occurred over the northern hemisphere," which is published in the Society's last *Journal*. The following is an abridgment of the paper:—

The whole of the desert betwixt Cairo and Suez bears the clearest evidence of having, at no distant period, been under the bottom of the sea. After a fall of rain, an efflorescence of salt still appears on its surface. The gravel consists of rolled pebbles, mostly portions of the adjoining rocks. It is everywhere mixed with sea shells. The desert, at the centre station, reaches an elevation of 800 feet, and shells are said to be found at the elevation of 2,000, both on the African and Arabian side.* This most probably has been elevated at a remote period, in comparison with the date of the upheavals along the shores of the Red and other seas, about to be noticed.

All around Suez there is a vast expanse of level plain, extending from two to twenty miles inland, diversified here and there with hillocks of drifted sand, obviously the effect of the wind. A section of the material of which the plain is composed is exhibited along the sea shore. It is about eight feet above high-water mark, and consists entirely of sand, gravel, and shells, perfectly fresh, and apparently of the same varieties as those on the beach. This upheaval extends, with little or no interruption, all the way to Aden, unless where the cliffs advance boldly on the sea. A similar beach, at a similar elevation, is found all around the peninsula of Aden; and though I have had no means of personally determining the fact, I have no doubt it will be found all along the Arabian coast, around the Persian Gulf, and so on to Scinde, and by the shores of Goozerat and Cutch. Of the Delta of the Indus I shall have occasion to speak by-and-by, and so at present pass over Kurrachee. At Gogo, in the Gulf of Cambay, the raised beach is peculiarly conspicuous; the gravels and shells are here cemented into a variety of stone, on which I have bestowed the term "littoral concrete," from its being always found near the shore, and from its resemblance to the artificial building material, called concrete. At Gogo it overlies a large mass of blue clay. With the interruption occasioned by the Delta of the Taptee, the raised beach, mostly consisting of the material just named, extends all along the shore to Bombay, and so on to the southward; and though I cannot speak from experience of the coast further south than 19°, I have great reason to believe it to be continuous, and feel almost certain that the specimens sent to me from Cochín, by General Cullen, belong to it. The upheaval in all these cases varies from six to nine or fifteen feet above high-water mark, rarely attaining the higher elevation. The same thing prevails around a large portion of the shores of Ceylon.

The island of Mauritius is belted by an enormous coral reef throughout its whole shore, excepting about ten miles. Between Savanne and Bois-du-Cap, the sea foams against a barrier of coral from five to fifteen feet in height, and wears it into the most fantastic shapes. At a considerable distance inland, and almost concealed by the trees and shrubs, are two remarkable points or headlands of coral, from twenty to twenty-five feet above the level of the sea. The Observatory of Port Louis is built upon a stratum of coral, ten feet above high-water mark. Blocks of coral, too vast for being transported by any existing agency, are found from 600 to 1,300 feet inland, and which are cut off from the shore by elevated ridges.† The great part of the numberless coral islands which are scattered betwixt the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon,—the Chagos Archipelago, the Seychelles, Laccadives, and Maldives,—appear to have been elevated to their present level by the same upheaval by which the terraces now under consideration have been produced, of which, I have no doubt, abundance of traces will be found all along the shores of our Eastern Seas. Captain Newbold mentions the abundance of this class of phenomena on the coasts of the Mediterranean, where the shell-gravel, as in India, is being cemented into stone. Beaches hardening into stone prevail along the straits of Messina.‡ Damier speaks of a calcareous deposit in New Holland, consisting of rock, which he thinks must have been formed by the drifting up of sand and shells over a mass of wood, the whole being afterwards consolidated by rain-water; this I have no doubt is an instance of the variety of formation, and a proof of the double movement under review;§ and it seems not improbable that the shell formation of Madeira belongs to the same class of beds, though of this I cannot speak

with confidence.* The narrow isthmus, connecting the rock of Gibraltar with the main land, is obviously the result of an upheaval, probably of the same age.

The phenomena around us at Bombay exactly correspond with those of the Carse of Gourie. The whole of our littoral formations consist of the concretes already referred to (beds of peat, with tree roots, and beds of cockle-shells), or of loose sand and shells. From three to ten feet under this (the depth varies) is a bed of blue clay, exactly similar to that with which our estuaries are being silted up. In a great majority of cases, the blue clay is filled with the roots of the mangrove,—a shrub which only grows within high-water mark, avoiding water of more than four or five feet deep. The fangs and fibres of the roots are perfectly entire,—some of the thickest of them, indeed, are but imperfectly decayed,—most of them are converted into a substance like peat; and, when dried, break with a conchoidal fracture and semi-resinous lustre, something between jet and lignite. These roots and this arrangement is found to prevail all around the island of Bombay, on many parts of the island of Salsette, on the shores of the gulf of Cambay, and at Kurrachee, in Scinde. This state of things is not peculiar to creeks, bays, or estuaries, and can in no way be accounted for by the ponding back of water; it prevails all around the shores of our islands and estuaries into the interior, as far as the gravel or concrete beds themselves, and is visible on those portions of our shores exposed to the full force of the ocean. It seems very probable that the New Holland trees described by Mr. Damier, and the Madeira wood mentioned by Dr. Macaulay, may belong to the same class as the roots I have described, though I have not felt warranted in adducing them as proofs of the hypothesis.

I am satisfied that to this variety of objects the lignite, found near Cochín, in lat. 8°, belongs; and that, were our shores examined, it would be found at intervals everywhere along them. In Scotland, at Perth, in the Carse of Gourie,† in the carses of Falkirk and Sterling, under the present city of Glasgow, and along the banks of the Clyde, boats and canoes have been dug out from under ten to twenty feet of alluvium, and still ten or twenty feet above the level of high water. Mr. Chambers infers from these things, and I think most conclusively, that the habitation of our island took place before the last thirty or forty feet of its elevation was gained from the ocean. May we not go further than this: from the relations of these relics of human art to the peat beds and submerged forests around, is it not probable that the depression under review was in progress within the human period?

The absence of roots in situ is no proof of a depression never having occurred. At the present moment, for every 50 yards we have mangroves, we have at least 1,000 where there are none; and on abrupt, sandy, or rocky shores, wherever, indeed, the locality is unfavourable for the collection of mud and the growth of vegetables, we can have no direct proof of depression.

If, as I have shown, we have the old sea margin of nearly uniform character, aspect, and elevation, presenting itself everywhere, it is not, surely, too great a stretch of inference to conclude that the depression was, like the upheaval, not local, but general, and that they everywhere accompanied each other.

This theory of double movement completely solves all the mysteries attendant on the formation of coral reefs: the general descent permitted beds of coral of very great thickness to be formed, the ascent brought the whole again to the surface, or above it.

A Mahratta account of Gova Bander, or Goa, found amongst the Mackenzie MSS., analyzed by the Rev. W. Taylor, states that the country was ruled by the Cadamba rajah when foreigners came in ships thither, and landing, sought an interview with the rajah, to whom they represented that they came from Partegi (Portugal), and were desirous of being allowed to trade, making presents, and exhibiting specimens of merchandize, which pleased the rajah. They requested a gift of as much land as would be covered by a cow's hide, and receiving the gift with permission to trade, they made the cow's hide cover a coss of land, built houses upon it, and a fort, which they called Murgam, mounted it with cannon, and garrisoned it with troops. These things being reported to the rajah, he went down to inspect their proceedings, and seeing the biscot (biscuit) they ate, and the strong liquors they drank, he told his people that he perceived them to be racshaas; nevertheless, having given them his promise, he would not violate it. The strangers proceeded to declare themselves lords of the soil, and insisted upon the

* Dr. Wilson's Land of the Bible—Dr. Hoffmeister's Travels.

† Transactions of the Geological Society—Jamieson's Journal, 1841.

‡ Jamieson's Journal, Vol. XLIV., page 63.

§ Journal of Researches, by Charles Damier.

* Macaulay.—Jamieson's Journal, 1840. The Madeira wood is spoken of as being silicified; if so, it must belong to a much more ancient date than the class to be described.

† Chambers's Old Sea Margins, page 19.

people adopting their religion, which many of them did, but others fled.

The caves of Ungley, upon the river Kistnah (in Southern India), consist of three excavations, one over the other; the roof is supported by pillars of the form usual in Hindu temples. Around the walls are different reliefs, very much mouldered. The upper story contains a colossal figure, twenty-five feet in length, lying on stones, in a recumbent position; around it, on the wall, in relief, are figures of deities, and two colossal figures, which appear to protect his slumbers. The whole is excavated out of the gneiss rock, which is very fast decomposing, the decomposition taking place principally in the centre of the pillars. The lower excavation leads, it is said, to Mungalhery, about three coss distant.—*Dr. Foysey's Private Journal.*

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

SATURDAY, March 22, 1851.

THE Caffre war has happened inopportunistically for the Cape colonists at the present juncture, when they are stickling for the absolute control over their revenues, and the administration of their expenditure. "Give us," say they, "the management of our own affairs, and we will not ask the mother-country for pecuniary assistance;" and there are public men and public writers here who are determined to hold them to this bargain. Some of the colonial advocates are, indeed, seeking a loop-hole out of which to escape the engagement; British Caffraria, they tell us, is not a colonial, but an imperial possession, and the imperial treasury must pay for its defence. The Ministers, however,—so far as we can trust men who waver and fluctuate with every political breeze, abandoning or mutilating their own measures at every manifestation of resistance,—seem resolved to view the obligation differently.

Whichever party shall be ultimately saddled with the bill, the cost of punishing the Caffres must be incurred. The treacherous proceedings of these tribes, and the wanton atrocities perpetrated by them, tend to justify those repulsive draughts of their character, which have been hitherto set down as hideous caricatures and exaggerations. Their present outbreak does not appear to have been the result of any immediate provocation. "The present war," we quote the *Cape Frontier Times*, "is not a cattle war; it has evidently been the result of a long-considered and extensive conspiracy between the Caffres in Caffraria, and their countrymen and various coloured classes in the colony,—and its object is to exterminate the white man." At the meeting between Sir Harry Smith and the Gaika chiefs at Fort Cox, on the 19th December, the latter alleged no grievance, and professed an earnest desire for peace and amity. "Look at your herds now," said the Governor, "and what they were three years ago, when you were starved and naked. Your beautiful fields are now all covered with cattle; you put your flocks and herds into your kraals at night, and sleep securely, and find them all there in the morning." This was assented to; the chief Stock thanked the Governor, their father, and chose "the stick of peace." Botman

thanked the "Great Chief," and did not wish for war. Xoxo says, "We are your children; we wish for peace; we have no desire for war; we have come to testify to you that we want peace." Yet, in about a week, these identical chiefs were burning the military villages, barbarously mangling and murdering their inhabitants,—men, women, and children,—ravaging the open country along the frontier, committing the most horrible cruelties upon the unoffending and unresisting people, as if they were, what the colonists have heretofore termed them, tigers in human shape.

The repulse and retreat of the small force which advanced from Fort Hare, under Colonel Somerset, to open a communication with the Governor, who was hemmed in at Fort Cox, are to be lamented, not merely on account of the severe loss which attended them, but of the confidence which this advantage must have infused into the savages. The defeat,—for such it must be termed,—is not very satisfactorily accounted for. According to the official report, the force consisted of 120 men of the 91st Foot, under Lieut. Colonel Yarborough, and 70 Cape Mounted Rifles, under Major Somerset, accompanied by a small 3-pounder gun, Royal Artillery. About six miles from Fort Hare, they were attacked by the enemy in considerable force as they were advancing up a hill; but the Caffres were driven back, and the troops established themselves for a time in position. The despatch of Colonel Somerset proceeds:—

"From the large body of the enemy whom I observed collecting, I saw at once that I could not effect the object I had in view; I therefore directed the troops to retire towards Fort Hare. At this time, a very large force of the enemy was also observed coming over from the mountains of the Amatola, and others assembled in the Chumie Hoek. The troops continued retiring in admirable order, contesting every foot of ground with the enemy, whose numbers increased out of every valley, as we passed the successive heads of the various kloofs. The day was most oppressive. I was able to open the gun upon the enemy several times with good effect. After retiring about three miles, while holding a small valley on a hill, in firing a shot from the small gun, the trail unfortunately broke short off, which rendered the gun completely unserviceable. I had it brought on, until, when passing a valley with rugged banks, the gun fell over, and could be no longer got forward; at the time, we were attacked by a very superior force in a thorny valley, the troops having a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy. Here, I am sorry to say, several of our brave soldiers fell, including Lieut. Melvin and Lieut. and Adj. Gordon, 91st regt.; Ensign Bothwick, 91st, was wounded; also several men, 91st and C.M. Riflemen, were wounded, and several troop horses; also Major Somerset's charger was wounded. Having forced themselves from this difficulty, the troops continued to retire in perfect order, when they were met by 100 men, most judiciously sent out in support by Major Forbes, 91st, whom I had left in command at Fort Hare."

Happily, the enemy, in their subsequent attacks upon Fort Beaufort and Fort Hare, though they were made with great audacity and impetuosity, were taught severe lessons, and as the Governor, at the date of the latest advices, had collected a force of 5,000 men at King William's Town, which was continually augmenting by the arrival of fresh levies, we may be permitted to hope that the war will not be of long duration. The energy and military talents of Sir H. Smith justify our confidence in his declaration, that he will finish the contest in such a manner as will indispose the Caffre tribes speedily to renew it.

The conduct of the Fingoes stands out in honourable contrast to that of other native tribes. It appears that they have been not merely stanch in their fidelity to the British, but no despicable auxiliaries. The courage of the Fingoes, in the two successful conflicts with the Caffres at Fort Beaufort and Fort Hare, is highly commended, and seems to have had no small share in producing the result.

THE Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire, in Ceylon, into the authenticity of certain proclamations alleged to have been issued by Captain Alfred Watson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, during the insurrection in that island, leave little room for doubt that the documents, which that officer repudiated before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, declaring that his name had been forged thereto, are genuine. As we were amongst those who gave implicit credit to the deliberate assertion of Captain Watson, that he not only did not sign, issue, or authorize the specific proclamation produced by Mr. Baillie, but that he never issued any Cingalese proclamation whatever, it is with no little regret, as well as astonishment, that we have read the irrefragable proofs adduced by the Commissioners to the contrary.

It appears to be established beyond any reasonable doubt, that four proclamations, of which Captain Watson disclaimed all knowledge, and to which he said his signature had been forged, were prepared (with others in every respect similar to them) in his office, and issued under his orders, after being signed by him. Copies of other proclamations, of a different tenor, and orders directing the sequestration of property, were produced to the Commissioners, all bearing Captain Watson's signature, clearly showing, they say, "that Captain Watson, whilst at Matelle, in 1848, was in the habit of signing and issuing Cingalese orders and proclamations." The probability of his having issued the proclamations in question, they add, is further established by another proclamation, the draught of which was produced, corrected by Captain Watson himself. The Commissioners admit the possibility that the English draught may have been imperfectly rendered into Cingalese, and they concede the further possibility that Captain Watson may have signed the proclamations in ignorance of their full import; but his denial, they observe, "extends to a positive declaration that he never did issue a Cingalese proclamation of any kind."

The witnesses, sixty in number, examined by the Commissioners, appear to include all descriptions of persons who could have been privy to the issue of such proclamations, assuming them to have been issued,—the office servants who actually wrote them, the head-men to whom they were issued and by whom they were carried into effect, besides British military officers, and others. The witnesses employed as Captain Watson's office servants speak distinctly to their previous knowledge of the proclamations in question, and give in detail an account of the part they took in their preparation. The evidence of the head-men directly shows that these proclamations were issued from Captain Watson's office, and in many instances were delivered to them in his presence. With one or two exceptions, these head-men continue to hold office, and some of them are indebted to Captain Watson for their appointments. In short, as the Commissioners state, the direct evidence in support of the genuineness of the documents is complete, and strongly corroborated by the probabilities of the case.

As Captain Watson, it is understood, in the face of these Reports, still maintains his former assertions, and as he is about to undergo a trial by Court-martial, it is but fair to afford him every opportunity to vindicate his innocence before a verdict is pronounced upon this extraordinary case.

Meanwhile, the Ceylon insurrection affair, with which

this transaction is connected, threatens to augment the perplexities of the Ministry. Mr. Baillie had given notice of a motion in the House of Commons, on the 25th, for a Resolution, with reference to the manner in which the disturbances in the colony were dealt with, to the following effect:—

"That the conduct of Earl Grey, in signifying her Majesty's unqualified approbation of Lord Torrington's administration of Ceylon, has been precipitate and injudicious, tending to establish precedents of rigour and severity in the government of her Majesty's foreign possessions, and injurious to the character of this country for justice and humanity."

This Resolution having been regarded by the First Minister of the Crown as a vote of censure, which would delay important public business, and the affirmance of which would break up the administration, Mr. Baillie withdrew his notice, but the motion still impends.

It is proper to add that, on the 18th inst., Lord Torrington, in his place in the House of Lords, complained of the unfair course of proceeding which had been adopted towards him, and gave notice that, on the 1st April, he should vindicate himself in that House from the charges made against him, and prove that he had done his duty to his Sovereign and the country.

PROCLAMATIONS OF CAPTAIN WATSON IN CEYLON.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Ceylon to inquire into the circumstances relating to certain documents presented to a Committee of the Commons' House of Parliament, on the 14th of February, 1850, with the name of Captain Watson attached thereto, have, in accordance with their instructions, reported to Lord Grey the result of their inquiry.

Their first report, which is dated "Candy, June 10, 1850," begins by stating the reasons why they could not then transmit the full report on the facts elicited, together with the evidence and documents; but they communicate to his Lordship their opinion on the facts which they deem have been elicited:—

"The four proclamations enclosed in your Lordship's letter of the 24th February, 1850, were forwarded to us by the acting Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. They are, therefore, the documents Capt. Watson before the Select Committee denied all knowledge of, and to which he alleged his signature had been forged, and are the same, the authenticity or otherwise of which it was the desire of the Ceylon Committee should be ascertained.

"That the documents in question, with others in every respect similar to them, delivered to us during our inquiry, were prepared in Capt. Watson's office in Matelle, in 1848, and issued under Capt. Watson's orders, after having been signed by him, appears to us to admit of no reasonable doubt. The witnesses to the preparation in Capt. Watson's office of the proclamations are the servants who were employed in writing them. Two of them have expressly stated that the proclamations produced before the Ceylon Committee are in their handwriting. A memorandum or office copy made at the time by two of the witnesses of these very proclamations, as well as of other orders issued by Capt. Watson, has been produced and satisfactorily accounted for.

"The number of office servants employed by Capt. Watson at that time was seven, all of whom, with the exception of two, Don Gabriel and Mr. Mackelwie, have deposed to their knowledge of the preparation of the proclamations in Capt. Watson's office. Mr. Mackelwie does not appear to have been much at Capt. Watson's office, his duties of supervisor requiring his attendance in the villages at a distance from Matelle. Don Gabriel states that he recollects proclamations having been issued by Capt. Watson in regard to the property of the four individuals mentioned in the proclamations in question, but states that they contained no threat of putting parties to death.

"The evidence that the proclamations were in actual circulation, and acted upon, is very voluminous. It is chiefly given by the various head-men to whom they were issued, and by whom the orders they contained were carried out.

"We would only add, on this point, that we have not thought it necessary to take evidence to the handwriting of Capt. Watson's signature, as this can only amount to an expression of opinion; and having ourselves perused, with much attention, about 200

signatures of Capt. Watson, appended to letters, official reports, and other papers, we see no reason to doubt the authenticity of those which appear on the proclamations before us.

"Besides our inquiry into the circumstance of the issue by Capt. Watson of the said proclamations, we may further state, for your Lordship's information, that to enable us to ascertain the nature of the documents issued by Capt. Watson, with reference to his answers before the Select Committee, and to the letter addressed by him to your Lordship, dated the 24th of March, 1850, we required all persons holding appointments issued to them by Capt. Watson, or having in their possession other papers signed by him, to produce them before us, and the result has been that we have had delivered to us a great many papers, sixteen being appointments of head-men under Capt. Watson's signature, seven of which alone bear an English translation on them.

"The other papers generally consist of orders to head-men, directing the sequestration of property, or in furtherance of that object. Two copies of a proclamation of a different tenor to those under inquiry are also amongst them. The papers thus delivered to us bear Capt. Watson's signature, and clearly show that Capt. Watson, whilst at Matelle in 1848, was in the habit of signing and issuing Cingalese orders and proclamations. Indeed, we cannot refrain from here expressing our opinion that, had Capt. Watson been present during the inquiry, the whole subject would have been so forcibly recalled to his memory that the lengthened investigation we have been forced into would have been rendered unnecessary.

"We have, &c.,

"W. MOREHEAD,

"J. RHODES.

In their full report, dated "Colombo, June 20," accompanied by the evidence, they comment at great length upon the evidence, and conclude thus:—

"Having thus stated to your Lordship the grounds on which we have founded our opinion as to the genuineness of the documents submitted to us for investigation, we would merely add that the direct evidence given is, in our opinion, accurate and complete, and strongly corroborated by the probabilities of the case; unless, therefore, perjury be imputed to the numerous witnesses examined, but for the commission of which on the part of any one of them we have been unable to discover that any sufficient object existed, we are satisfied that no other conclusion than that we have recorded could by any possibility have been arrived at."

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their house, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.; John Shepherd, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last General Court were read and confirmed.

The names of accounts and papers which had been presented to Parliament this session, and since laid before the Court of Proprietors, were then read.

The *Chairman* said that, in pursuance of the by-laws, he had to lay before the Court a copy of a private Bill, which had been read a first time in the House of Commons, by which Bill it was proposed to enact that the East-India Company should pay to J. S. Buckingham the sum of 10,000*l.*, as compensation for the loss of property sustained by him in consequence of certain acts of the Government of Bengal.

The secretary having read the title of the bill,

The *Chairman* said,—All I have to observe in reference to this Bill is, that the Court of Directors have given their attention to the progress of the Bill, and will continue to do so in the most vigilant manner.

REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Colonel Dickenson, having given notice of the following motions,—

1. That collectorate abstracts of the undermentioned items and statement, No. 7 of the Parliamentary Accounts for the year ending 1848, of the annual territorial revenues and disbursements of the Bombay presidency, indicating such portions thereof as will and may lapse to the East-India Company, explanatory also of their last year's increase, collectively amounting to Rs. 33,37,971, be laid before the Court of Proprietors:—

"Allowances and assignments, payable out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties or other engagements, including those of the ex-Paishwa and his minister, Rs. 16,31,561.

"Allowances to village officers and jenamdars. Rs. 93,31,642."

2. That a statement of the undermentioned item, contained in the same account, indicating such portions thereof as are of a general more than a local charge, be also laid before the Court of Proprietors, viz.—

"Charges of civil and political establishments, including contingent charges, Rs. 36,83,368."

The hon. proprietor then proceeded to explain his views, as follows:—My principal object in view by the two first

motions submitted for your consideration is, to unravel, if possible, some of the intricacies of the accounts to which they refer, and to offer such explanation as will, I have reason to hope, satisfy this Court that the time has arrived for relieving the Bombay Government from, I will not say the odium, but from that incubus under which it has, unlike every other portion of our Eastern empire amenable for its expenditure to the Government of India, so long laboured, in consequence of an expenditure greatly exceeding its revenue; it appearing by this document that the average of such deficit was, during the first three years of the present Charter, £311,000, and for the last three years to which these, the last published, accounts are made up, £611,000. Now, gentlemen, if this increasing deficit could be viewed as a mere matter of accounts, involving nothing practically injurious to the advancement of Bombay, I should be unwilling to occupy your time by treating such paper transaction as a matter of importance, or if it were traceable, through the series of accounts into which I have carefully looked, to any systematic outlay for the benevolent and enlightened object of local amelioration, so far from lamenting it, I should be alike indisposed to regard it as any ill omen of the future; but when it is in a great measure occasioned by debiting this presidency with certain overwhelming expenditures which should, in fairness, be made chargeable against the general treasury; and when the existence of such deficits is oftentimes made the pretext for delaying those improvements of our internal communications, for which all classes of our native subjects, especially those engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits, have again and again imploringly asked; taking into consideration, also, that the effects of such a never-failing deficit are to blight the hopes and damp the energies of every *employé*, from the revenue commissioner down to the lowest district officer, and to cripple the means of the local Government in a degree not less hurtful to its dignity than it is incompatible with the well-being and just claims of its nine million subjects. When, gentlemen, such are the local evils resulting from the mode in which these accounts are made up, I do hope it will engage your consideration in what manner they can be modified, so as to clear up that obscurity in which so many of the principal items are involved, in view to such ulterior measures as may appear advisable for rendering the resources of the Bombay presidency more equal to the fair and legitimate demands upon it, without that extraneous aid which can never be resorted to without humiliation to the character, and manifest disadvantage to the subjects, of the weaker Government. In elucidation of the main point which I deem it of so much importance to establish, viz. that the Bombay presidency has been unfairly saddled with a debit of £3,800,000, but for which it would long ere this have yielded a surplus revenue, I beg to draw the attention of this Court to the facts revealed by these accounts, viz. that in the year 1838, when India was in a perfect state of tranquillity, the military expenditure of Madras amounted to £2,960,000, and that of Bombay to £1,178,000. I have next to observe that these two presidencies remained for the ten years which followed in the same state of internal tranquillity; at the expiration of which, the military expenditure of Madras had undergone a progressive decrease, amounting to a million and a half. During the same period of tranquillity within the Bombay presidency, its military expenditure had, for operations beyond the frontier, been increased by £3,800,000. Now, as it also appears from these accounts that there had been a progressive increase of the net revenue of Bombay for the ten years under review, amounting to £4,500,000, it follows that the less amount of deficit for the same period would have been absorbed by such accession of revenue, besides leaving a considerable surplus towards the amelioration of some of our more productive, but, I lament to add, to this day utterly neglected districts. Another most unfair charge against the revenue of the Bombay presidency is that of the India Navy, amounting, on an average of the last three years, to which these accounts are made up, to £168,000, being £42,000 in excess of what it was during a like period at the commencement of the present Charter. Required as this arm of our national defence is, more for general than local purposes, a *pro rata* reduction should, at any rate, be made in the charges under this head against Bombay. I shall take up the time of this Court with only one more observation, to show how desirable it is that greater consideration should be shown towards the public in the preparation of these accounts, in which, though separate statements are contained of the revenues and expenditures on account of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, which are in such an improved condition as to pay their own expenses, no allusion is to be found to Aden, which has been a British possession for more than eleven years; with the enormous sums expended on which, as well for our political establishments at Busbire, in Turkish Arabia, and at Zanzibar, it

seems in like manner unreasonable that the most impoverished treasury should any longer be made chargeable. One word before sitting down, as regards Scinde, the deficits on which account, up to the period of its being made over to the Bombay presidency, as appears by these accounts, amounted to £14,833,388; but as the next year's computed deficit is reduced to £162,435, and the estimated receipts exceed what has ever yet been realized, it may be reasonably hoped that such acquisition will not long prove burthensome to the finances of Bombay, more especially under the able administration of the gentleman upon whom its charge has recently devolved.—The gallant member concluded by moving the resolutions.

Mr. Sullivan considered that a more lucid and comprehensive view of the total amount of the revenues derived from each presidency was particularly necessary, in order that the proprietors might see whether those revenues were increasing from legitimate sources; whether it was in consequence of the increased prosperity of the people, or in consequence of the confiscation of the property belonging to the native princes.

The *Chairman* said that, with reference to the motion itself, he entertained no particular objection to it; but it appeared to him, from the general scope of his gallant friend's remarks, the particular abstracts required by him were a mere secondary object, and that his real purpose was to endeavour, if possible, to establish a different system of furnishing the accounts, in order to show more distinctly what charges were defrayed by the Bombay presidency, and what by the other presidencies. It appeared obvious that, although, for instance, the Indian Navy was kept up at a particular presidency, yet it was a charge for the general purposes of the whole of India; and no one could suppose that it was an item of disbursement peculiar to that presidency where the navy happened to be stationed. It did seem to him that it would be an improved system, if they were to adopt the plan recommended by the gallant colonel. He thought it much better to continue the accounts in the form at present observed. If there were no errors in the figures, he thought hon. gentlemen ought to be satisfied. With regard to the particular items of which an abstract was required, was it the wish of the gallant proprietor to have the names of all the parties to whom the allowances were made? If so, he would find those particulars under the head of advances, in accordance with treaties or other engagements particularly adverted to, explained previous to 1847-48, when those advances to the pagodas, mosques, &c., were set forth in detail. Since then, they had been accounted for in the aggregate. He certainly objected to the system of having the estimates divided among the three presidencies, as sought for by his gallant friend. But after all, it should not be forgotten that the form of the accounts was imperative upon the East-India Company, for when the House of Commons wished to have returns, they dictated their own form. Although he was satisfied that no improvement could be made in the present system, yet he had no objection to furnish the abstracts required.

Col. Sykes said that, for some years past, he was perfectly satisfied there was no part of the administration of the affairs of British India that would bear a more thorough sifting than the administration of its finances. He felt confident that the resources of the country would, before long, be largely increased, and he was satisfied that there was no occasion for these returns. The Finance Committee would apply their talents to the subject this year, and he hoped that the time was rapidly coming when there would be a considerable disposable balance for the promotion of public works, such as the formation of roads and canals, the erection of bridges, and other public and agricultural purposes.

The motion was then agreed to.

PUBLICITY OF NOTICES OF MOTION.

Col. Dickenson said that, in moving the third resolution, of which he had given notice, he thought the reasonableness of it, and its very great convenience to the proprietors, would be readily admitted. He should not, therefore, occupy the time of the Court by any observation, but at once move—

That publicity be given in the customary newspapers of all notices of motion submitted by any member of this Court in the week following that in which they are presented, as well as on the third day previous to the meeting of the next Quarterly Court of Proprietors, for the consideration and disposal of all such motions.

Mr. Lewin seconded the motion.

The *Chairman*.—All I can say in reply to my hon. friend who has made this motion is, that we have followed the course which has given satisfaction for the last century. You have the reports of the public press, which is always ready to mention any notice of your intended proceedings which at all possess any public interest. Besides this, your notices are published for three days consecutively before the day of meeting in eleven

morning papers, making no less than thirty-three publications; the cost of which, I believe, is not less than 140*l*. I think, therefore, that there is no necessity for this motion, more especially as it would add greatly to the expense; and I doubt whether it would be of much benefit to any person.

Mr. Weeding saw no use in having the notices published so long before the Court met. In former times, the notices were read by the secretary, when delivered in.

Col. Dickenson said, his only object was to substitute ten days for three days' publicity.

The *Chairman*.—We must alter the by-law before that can be done.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE CASE OF OLD VENCATAROGLOO NAIDOO.

Mr. Lewin moved for the production of papers relative to the removal of a native translator from a Government office in Madras, against whom charges were alleged that he had abstracted documents from the office, and had communicated their contents to the editor of a newspaper in that presidency. It was contended by this person that the Government had no right to remove him from his office; but if they had, it was very clear that in so removing him they were not entitled in the official document to pass a censure upon his conduct, more especially as the allegations on which his removal took place were totally denied. But notwithstanding this denial, all inquiry, which had frequently been demanded, had been systematically refused; and all that the aggrieved party now asked for was, that an inquiry should be instituted; and for this purpose a production of the papers he (*Mr. Lewin*) now moved for was absolutely necessary to the ends of justice. The hon. proprietor having entered into the details of the case, the whole of which have already more than once been fully reported, concluded with making his motion.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion, though in doing so he must express his disbelief that this party had been sentenced to dismissal without inquiry.

The *Chairman* said, this question had been brought forward on two previous occasions; first on the 20th March, 1849, and again on the 15th March, 1850; and on both occasions the Court thought fit to refuse the production of the papers. And yet, after this, the hon. proprietor now for the third time called upon the Court to grant him the papers. He hoped the Court would not agree to the motion.

The question was put and negatived.

THE DESCENDENTS OF THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. Sullivan said, he was about to make an appeal to the sympathy and justice of the Court on behalf of the descendants of the late Rajah of Sattara, who for want of justice had been reduced to a state of absolute starvation. He wished to ask the East India Company to restore that which they had no more right to retain than his (*Mr. Sullivan's*) own property. As a preliminary to what he had to say, he begged leave to observe, that with the native princes of India it was not usual in practice to make any distinction between their public and private property; but in the year 1818 a distinction was made between the private and public property of the Rajah of Sattara, and a large sum of money was set aside for the private expenses of the Rajah, which was kept in a separate treasury. This arrangement was made by Capt. Grant, under instructions from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 8th of April, 1818. In a despatch from Capt. Grant, dated 23rd March, 1819, he stated that he had proposed to allow Ra. 25,000 a month for the Rajah's private expenses. This allowance was continued for a long period of time, and it appeared that in the course of twenty years Pertaub Singh accumulated out of the savings of his private property a sum to the extent of 25 or 26 lacs of rupees. When, in Sept. 1849, the Government of Bombay determined to undo the Rajah of Sattara, the Governor (Sir James Carnac) told him that upon his peaceable submission to the British Government, a liberal allowance should be made to him and his family, and that all his private property should be restored to him. Here then was an admission that the Rajah was possessed of private property. The Rajah did make a peaceable submission to the British Government, but his private property was not restored to him. What were the reasons assigned for this breach of a solemn engagement? First, it was said that the Rajah had no private property, but that all his property was the property of the state. This view was taken by the Court of Directors; but it was in complete contradiction to the declaration made by Sir James Carnac; it was, moreover, in the face of the opinion of that individual, who had the strongest motives for proving that there was no private property, because all the public property of the

Rajah would have devolved upon him as the successor of the Rajah. But that successors had admitted the validity of the claims of the ex-Rajah to several lacs of rupees as his private property. It was true that Sir James Carnac had since declared that the Rajah had no private property, and that his opinion was that the claim was inadmissible. Was this extraordinary revolution in the opinion of Sir J. Carnac produced by any new facts? The same facts were before him on the 30th August, 1839, when he declared that the Rajah had private property, as were before him on the 21st November, 1839, when he as positively declared that he had not. The promise of Sir J. Carnac of the 30th of August was unqualified and made on his own responsibility, but in November he found himself called upon to submit to a superior authority, viz. the Governor-General in Council. But what were the data which the Governor-General in Council had in which to form a correct judgment? Did Sir J. Carnac inform the Council that he had pledged the Indian Government that the private property should be restored to the Rajah? The Council declared its opinion that the whole of the property should be confiscated. That was their *dictum*, and the Governor-General acquiesced in that absolute opinion. Finally the private property of the Rajah was, in violation of all the pledges that had been given to him, made over to his brother. But the Court of Directors had, upon a subsequent occasion, completely annulled their own decision, for when the discussion took place with respect to the annexation of Sattara, it was universally admitted that the adoption of a son was perfectly valid as far as it affected Appa Saib's private property. This was a recognition of the fact that Appa Saib had private property. When the promise was made by Sir James Carnac in August, 1839, he was under some apprehension of meeting with opposition at Sattara, and then he recognized the private property of the Rajah; but when in November the Rajah had peaceably submitted himself, then it was held that the Rajah had no property but what was the property of the state. With all deference, therefore, the Court had cut the ground from under them. One reason assigned for taking this property was, that the Bombay Government had made an allowance to the Rajah in lieu of all his claims to private property.

The Chairman.—Hear! hear!

Mr. Sullivan was glad to hear the ground on which the hon. chairman had put his case. It was a great admission. But by the documents he held in his hand, the Bombay Government had not only pledged itself to restore the private property of the ex-Rajah, but also to make him an allowance for the support of himself and family in respectability and comfort. These were two distinct obligations. First, he would ask was allowance made to the Rajah sufficient to maintain him and his family in respectability? Colonel Carpenter, a person well acquainted with the Rajah's affairs, bears testimony that the Rajah, deprived of his private property, was reduced to a state of poverty and degradation, and that he was very considerably in debt, without any means of making arrangements with his creditors. But we had been brought up in a school where we were taught that when two parties entered into an agreement, it could not be avoided without the consent of both. Was there the slightest evidence that the Rajah consented to yield to this bargain? But another reason had been assigned why justice should not be done to the family of the late Rajah; namely, that he had died rich. But that could not in the slightest degree discharge the British Government from its obligation to restore the private property of the Rajah. But he contended, from the testimony of Colonel Carpenter, that the Rajah could not have died rich. All the reasons, therefore, which had been assigned for not fulfilling the engagement with the Rajah were perfectly insufficient. The hon. proprietor next adverted to the allowance which was made to the Ranees and her daughter, and contended that it was wholly inadequate to support them in respectability. It had been made a charge against this woman that her young son called himself Rajah. What other name could he possibly call himself by? He was Rajah by inheritance. He had but one name, and by that name he was known. This was a totally novel proceeding on the part of the British Government. On no former occasion had they called upon a native prince to renounce his hereditary title. In conclusion, he observed, that all that had been done in fulfilment of the solemn engagement with the Rajah and his family was to allow them in the whole 3,600*l.* How, then, stood the account? The revenue of Sattara amounted to 140,000*l.* a year; and the interest on the Rajah's private property was 10,000*l.*; making altogether 150,000*l.*: and out of this an allowance was given of a sum of 1,200*l.*, and another sum of 2,400*l.*, being 3,600*l.*, thus leaving a balance of 146,400*l.* in favour of the British Government. He had shown, beyond any power of question, that Sir James Carnac came under a positive engagement, first, to make an allowance for the respectable pro-

vision of the Rajah and his family, and, secondly, to restore his private property to the Rajah, and that neither of these engagements had been fulfilled. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving, that the Court of Directors be requested to take such steps as they may consider necessary for restoring to the family of the deceased Rajah of Sattara what was admitted to be his private property when he was deposed, in redemption of the pledge given to the late Rajah, on the 28th September, 1839, by the then Governor of Bombay, Sir James Carnac, on behalf of the East India Company; and that the Court of Directors be further requested to take such steps as may be necessary for the restoration to the family of Appa Saib the private property of which Pertaub Saib died possessed, the validity of the adoption of Appa Saib as his son by the late Rajah having been formally recognized in respect to such private property.

Mr. Lewin felt great pleasure in seconding the motion, as he was perfectly satisfied it was made with a view to do justice.

THE CHAIRMAN said it was not his intention to follow *Mr. Sullivan* into the details which he had given to the Court, because he was in great hopes that before he sat down he should be able to convince him, as well as other hon. proprietors who take a favourable view of the case, that it was both undesirable and quite unnecessary to reargue this question. With regard to the alleged private property of the late Rajah, *Mr. Sullivan* had gone over the ground that had, on former occasions, been travelled with respect to Sir James Carnac's promise that that property should be restored. No doubt Sir J. Carnac did make that promise. But *Mr. Sullivan* knew well that when at a subsequent period Sir James Carnac came to consider the question with his council, it was considered impracticable to adopt the plan that he individually had proposed. It was considered better to fix the annual allowance to the ex-Rajah in lieu of the claim which had been raised, because there existed a difficulty in discriminating between public and private property in the native states of India. It was accordingly determined to allow him Rs. 10,000 a month, particularly in reference to his claim. He did not agree with the hon. proprietor, considering the situation in which the unfortunate Rajah had placed himself, that that was an inadequate allowance. He admitted that a different system was adopted, after the determination was come to that the district of Sattara should be resumed by the East-India Company. Had that district been still kept up as an independent state, policy would have dictated that the letter of the law should be adhered to; but when it was decided to annex Sattara to the British possessions, a more liberal course was thought desirable. Therefore, if there had been any inconsistency on the part of the Government, it was to be attributed to the liberality of the British authorities. He begged to inform the hon. proprietor that the Court of Directors had determined, with a view to set at rest the money claims that still existed, to raise the allowance to the Ranees from Rs. 800 rupees to Rs. 2,500 a month, being Rs. 30,000 a year, independent of an allowance to her little boy. He thought that was not a very illiberal allowance; moreover, they had determined to pay off the arrears due at the time of her husband's death, which would amount to 10,000*l.* He was happy to inform the Court that the Ranees had expressed her satisfaction at the arrangement. She had thrown herself completely on the Governor-General, and had written a letter in her own hand to say that she had sent to recall her agent from this country. Was it just, was it decent, then, that gentlemen should attempt to renew these claims, and keep up angry feelings between these natives and the government of Bombay? For his own part, he thought it most fortunate that the Ranees had made up her mind to follow the counsels of prudent men, instead of those parties (he meant to make no particular allusion) who wished to keep up an agitation which could only have the result he had stated. The opinion of the Court of Directors was, that the worst enemies of the natives of India were those who endeavoured to sow discord between them and the government of the East-India Company, and thereby undermining its authority. He could assure the Court that there was the utmost desire and the strongest feeling on the part of the Directors to endeavour to do fair and substantial justice to all parties with whom they came in connection in that country. He therefore hoped his hon. friend would see the necessity of not pressing any further this question; at all events he hoped the Court would not give the motion their assent.

General Briggs supported the motion.

Mr. Weeding opposed it.

Mr. Sullivan replied, and read a long quotation from a pamphlet published some years ago by the hon. Chairman, in which he enforced the same views upon this question which he (*Mr. Sullivan*) now entertained.

The Chairman admitted that he had entertained the views as-

cribed to him by his hon. friend, but the difference between himself and his hon. friend was this:—He (the Chairman) was not so opinionated as to believe that he had a right for ever to maintain opinions which had been overruled in a legitimate and proper manner by those who had a right so to overrule them. He could not understand how any man could perform any public duty at all if he were bound to adhere to his own fixed opinions and insist upon them to the end of his life. (Hear, hear.) He confessed that he did regret very much that Sir James Carnac's promise, having been made, was not fulfilled to the letter, but the Council of Bombay stated that the promise so made was only on the individual opinion of Sir James Carnac, and which opinion was overruled by the Council. He would repeat, after fifteen or sixteen years' experience in that Court, that the constant re-agitation of the Sattara question had acted most prejudicially for the interests of the native princes, because it had induced them to turn from that authority which was able to do them justice and to look to others who were not able to do anything to their advantage. He did not wish to re-open the question, but he had read a letter from India, in which it was stated that the Ranees had been advised, by certain parties in England, not to receive what the Court of Directors had offered. If persons in this country did write such letters with a view to mislead those unhappy individuals, he hoped that those persons who followed that course would consider that it was one which could not do any party the least good. At the conclusion of the letter it was stated that the Ranees, in every respect, evinced a sincere wish to abide by the orders of the Government, and that she had sent to the writer of the letter all the correspondence she had received from her advisers in England. Some of the letters were written by one honourable gentleman, urging the Ranees to refuse all offers of accommodation, and promising her every success if she continued to agitate her claims. The end of the Ranees' letter was in these words:—"I shall issue the necessary order for the withdrawal of my agent from London, and that he forbear all further agitation on my behalf. If any agitation should hereafter take place, it will not be from any wish of mine." (Hear.)

Mr. Sullivan asked if he, as a member of that Court, knew that the Governor-General had made to the Ranees a proposal in the highest degree unjust, in the face of all the promises that had been made to her and the late Rajah; did he depart from the right course if he wrote to the Ranees to advise her by no means to submit to the proposition? Where was his crime? Where was his offence? He would repeat that the parties were at this very moment in a state of distress; and that the British Government had taken from them 50 lacs of rupees, and in lieu thereof had given them 10,000 rupees a month.

The motion was then put and negatived.

THE MADRAS SEPOYS.

Mr. Lewin renewed his motion, that the Court of Directors take such measures as were necessary to instruct the local authorities in India to insert in the articles of war a clause which should give to the native Sepoy the right of having a copy of the record of any Court-martial, similar to that which was already enjoyed by the European soldier.

The motion, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Col. Dickenson gave notice of the following motions to be brought forward at the next General Court of Proprietors:—

That a fixed per-centage of the revenue of each collectorate in Guzerat be annually expended for the improvement of the public ways throughout that province.

That a list be prepared, with as little delay as possible, and laid before the Court of Proprietors, of those native states with which treaties have been entered into by the British Government, and thereby deprived of any of the rights or privileges of adoption, without the consent of the paramount power.

The Court then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATIONS AT THE LEVEE.—At the second levee held by her Majesty on the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were presented, "on return from India:—

Mr. G. M. Berford, Bengal service, by his father, Capt. Berford. The Bishop of Bombay, by Lord Broughton. Major John Bower, by Lieut. gen. Sir P. Maitland. Lieut. F. V. R. Jervis, by Lord Broughton. Col. T. Leighton, by Lieut. gen. Sir D. Leighton. Dr. G. J. Shaw, by Lord Broughton.

PERSIAN BIRDS.—Three specimens of the Jerooftee (*Perdix Pondicerianus*) have been presented to the Zoological Society by Mr. Keith Abbot, who brought them from Persia.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF BENGAL.—The first meeting for settling the lists of contributories was held before his Honour Master Humphry, on the 4th February. The solicitor for Mr. Quilter, the official manager, in opening the proceedings, stated that the Company was projected in 1845 for a railway between

Calcutta and Rajmahal, on the Ganges, with a proposed capital of £4,000,000. About 40,000 shares were taken by the public, and the deposit, amounting to £10,000, paid to the directors. In 1847, an agreement was come to with the East Indian Railway Company, that the Great Western Railway of Bengal should cease its operations and dissolve, and that any of its shareholders who chose should be allowed to exchange their scrip for East Indian Railway scrip; and that the East Indian Railway Company should be entitled to a rateable proportion, according to the number of shares so exchanged, of the funds of the Great Western of Bengal unexpended at that period, amounting to about £1,000. It appeared, however, that the directors of the Bengal Company, instead of making immediate distribution of the funds, had gone on until they were reduced to £1,400, which was about the amount that had come into the hands of the official manager; and this amount, less the debts, which were very trifling, and the expense of winding up, would be divisible among the proprietors. Possibly there might be a larger fund for division, as it was contended by some of the contributories that the directors were responsible for the frittering away of the funds since the agreement was entered into, and when, in fact, the Company ought to have been dissolved, as it had ceased to exist for all material purposes. His Honour said, he should not place any of the parties on the list, until, at another meeting, he had gone fully into the merits of the case; but as regarded all those parties who had neither accepted shares, paid the deposit, nor signed the deed, he directed the official manager to strike them off.

HENRY THOMY PRINSEP, Esq., a director of the East-India Company, was elected, on the 5th March, to represent the borough of Harwich, in the room of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, created Lord Broughton.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER arrived in London on Wednesday, from Dover, having stopped for a short time at Folkestone, where his family are residing.

THE EAST-INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION have issued their statement for the past year. The suspension by the East-India Company of the practice of making advances upon the hypothecation of goods in the respective presidencies is noticed with satisfaction, and it is stated that the Company have been enabled to sell bills here to the amount of £3,493,514 at rates of exchange which have advanced from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.,—a system which they contemplate continuing with respect to their draughts for £3,000,000 during the coming year. The determination of the Government not to propose a select committee in connection with the renewal of the Charter; the postal regulations with China; the adulteration of coffee, to the injury of the Ceylon cultivators; the oppressive duty on pepper, which, amounting to nearly 200 per cent. on its cost, checks consumption and encourages adulteration,—are also adverted to. They have urged upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer a reduction of the tea duty from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. per lb., being still 100 per cent. on the bond price; and they intend to call the notice of the Government to the injurious anomaly which exists in the circumstance that teas are received here from the United States at the same duty as if imported direct from China, while tea shipped from Great Britain to the United States pays a duty of 25 per cent. above that on direct importation. Correspondence has been continued with the Foreign-office regarding the British trade at the ports of Ningpo and Foo-chowfoo, and attention has been promised by Lord Palmerston to the suggestions on the subject from the Canton Chamber of Commerce. The recent modifications in the Netherlands navigation laws; the necessity for resistance on the part of our Government to the Chinese proclamation of the 9th June last, attempting to violate the treaty of Nankin by the revival of the old Co-hong monopoly at Canton; the desirableness of promoting increased intercourse with Siam, and the usual shipping and mail statistics, constitute the remaining topics of the report.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO INDIA.—Considerable purchases of silver continue to be made for transmission to India.

Sir James Mackintosh, in a letter from Bombay, written in the monsoon, shortly after his arrival, says:—"The air was delightfully cooled, and we all exulted in our deliverance; but we were too quick in our triumph; we soon found that we were to pay in health for what we got in pleasure. Dr. Moseley's paradox I now perfectly understand, that the diseases of hot countries arise chiefly from cold. We, new-comers, threw open every window, and put on our thinnest cotton jackets, to enjoy the coolness. The experienced Indians clothed themselves thickly, and carefully excluded currents of air. We soon found that they were right. Lady M. has suffered considerably, and I a little, from the cold of Bombay."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 6. *Talavera*, Scott, Bengal; *Euphrates*, Gifford, Hong-Kong; *Lady Nugent*, Parsons, Madras; *Janet Wilson*, Robertson, Singapore.—8. *Amara*, Wake, Bengal.—10. *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, Bengal; *Thomas Blyth*, Davidson, Mauritius; *Athelstone*, Hickman, Bengal; *Baron of Renfrew*, Nourse, Bombay.—11. *Equator*, Carter, Shanghai; *Mooltan*, Steward, Shanghai; *Harriet Humble*, Bevis, and *Pilot Fish*, Bruce, Shanghai; *Ballangeich*, Liddell, Bengal; *Fanny*, Tidey, Mauritius; *Cornhill*, Austen, Shanghai.—12. *Thetis*, Dodds, Bombay; *Sultana*, Mainland, Madras; *Blundell*, Renaud, Shanghai; *Cashmere*, Nood, Bengal; *Wisconsin*, (American), Whampoa; *Alexandrina*, Falconer, Alcoa Bay; *Charles Kerr*, Appleton, Maulmain; *Bonzanza*, Moodie, Manilla; *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Bengal; *Arab*, Hossack, Alcoa Bay.—13. *Bank of England*, Davison, Bengal; *Marquis of Bute*, Bannatyne, Hong Kong; *Lascar*, Errington, Bengal; *Clifton*, Beazley, Manilla; *Conservative*, Crawley, Port Beaufort; *Ganges*, Leagley, Mauritius; *Bangalore*, Morgan, Whampoa; *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Hall, Cape of Good Hope.—14. *Witch*, Greetham, Bengal; *Rajasthan*, Stewart, Bombay; *Devonshire*, Killock, Mauritius; *Inglewood*, Smith, Singapore; *Laidmans*, Shepherd, and *Conservative*, Waterson, Mauritius; *James Scott*, Suter, Shanghai; *W. and M. Brown*, Bainton, Madras and Demerara; *Argaum*, Tait, Bengal; *Zuleika*, Williamson, Hong-Kong; *Swartick*, Wennerholm; *Ino*, Warwick; *Lady McNaghten*, Hibbert; and *Egbert*, Allsopp, Mauritius; *Lord Byron*, Campbell, Maulmain; *Templar*, Brown; and *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Bengal; *Earl of Charlemont*, Gardner, Bombay; *Countess of Eglington*, Crange, Hong-Kong; *Emma Colvin*, Northwood, Shanghai.—15. *Ann Min*, Thoms, Port Phillip; *Bathurst*, Warming, Maulmain; *Syria*, Simmonds; and *Carlo Maura* (American), Tillinghurst, Whampoa; *Mohawk*, Morrison, Hong-Kong; *Emperor*, Adamson, Manilla; *Branscombe*, Harrison, Bengal; *Ontario*, Watson, Bombay; *Stirlingshire*, Stalker, Bombay.—17. *Mary*, Stoddart, Bell, Coringa; *Orissa*, McCann, Penang; *Gem*, Nixon; and *Rival*, Cordiner, Mauritius; *Nordskor*, Kruse, Bengal; *Jukasa*, Holmes, Ceylon.—18. *Lady Jocelyn*, Chipp, Cochín; *Hamlet*, McLaren, Mauritius.—19. *True Briton*, McBeath; *Electric*, Douglas; and *Jenny Wren*, Varian, Bengal; *Dauntless*, Patt, Mauritius; *Thomas Lowry*, Luke, Port Phillip; *James Armstrong*, Elliott, Manilla.—20. *Joseph Shepherd*, Jamieson, Hong-Kong; *Comet*, Lambton; and *Breadalbane*, Cogan, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

MAR. 25, per steamer *Ripon*.—Col. and Mrs. Key, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Rumley, Col. Berkeley, Capt. Nolan, Surg. Godfrey, Sir J. Brooke, Mr. Grant, Don Gomez, child, and servant; Rev. Dr. Canoz, Rev. M. Strickland, Mrs. Allen, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Craigie, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Caniffie, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Alexander, 2 children, and servant; Miss Bruce and servant; Mr. Oldfield, Capt. Moffat, child and servant; Capt. Pierce, Miss Lissant, Mrs. Adam, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Revett, Col. Campbell, Mr. Swinlay, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Cooper, Dr. Hooker, Col. Goldsbor, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Mann, M. Sanmaraguo, Sir A. Campbell, Col. Sparke, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Philcox, Capt. Laries, child, and servant; Capt. Scott, Hon. E. Coke, Mr. Lamond, Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Elliott, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. King.

From the *Downs*.—MARCH 6. *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, Shanghai; *Anna Mary*, Stephen, New South Wales.—8. *Paradise*, Clare, Calcutta; *Meg Lee*, Murray, Alcoa Bay; *David Malcolm*, Sinclair, Bombay.—11. *Douglas*, Rogers, New South Wales; *Christabel*, Harding, Melbourne; *Levenside*, Campbell, St. Helena; *Réal*, Ball, Ascension; *Christiana Carnall*, Brokenshar, Cape.—14. *Sea Witch*, Gribble, Shanghai; *Victoria*, Hay, Cape.—15. *Mangalore*, Taylor, Cape, Trincomalee, and Madras; *Blorence*, Smith, Calcutta; *Osprey*, Way, Cape.—16. *Ocean Queen*, Rees, Cape and Bombay; *Norfolk*, Kreeft, New Zealand.—17. *Ganges*, Deas, Hong-Kong, and put back 18th.

From *SUNDERLAND*.—MARCH 3. *Flowers of Ugie*, Mathie, Ceylon.—15. *Nizam*, Jarman, Calcutta.—16. *Britannia*, Calcutta.

From *FALMOUTH*.—MARCH 14. *St. Michael*, France, Adelaide.

From *SHIELDS*.—MARCH 3. *Petrus*, Stockoliet, Manilla.

From *LIVERPOOL*.—MARCH 4. *Brothers*, Wilson, Calcutta.—

6. *America*, Magica, Manilla.—7. *Duke of Lancaster*, Kitchen, Calcutta.—11. *Jonge Cornelis*, Verhey, Batavia and Sourabaya.—14. *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Bombay.—15. *Queen of England*, Cawlett, Hong-Kong; *James Wall*, Cuthbertson, Calcutta.—16. *Panic*, Howard, Hong-Kong; *Falima*, Laing, Cape.

From the *CLYDE*.—MARCH 4. *City of Glasgow*, Muir, Calcutta.—

5. *Akbar*, Williamson, Batavia and Singapore.—10. *Nuomi*, Cothay, Hong-Kong.—12. *Thomas Campbell*, Clark, Bombay.

From *PLYMOUTH*.—MARCH 3. H.M.'s *S. Calliope* and *Fantome*, Sydney.—15. *Sir Robert Peel* (screw steamer), Boxer, Cape.

From *PORTSMOUTH*.—MARCH 13. *Madagascar*, Slight, Madras and Bengal.

From *NEWPORT*.—MARCH 7. *Trienden*, Bjorn, Manilla.

From *QUEENSTOWN*.—MARCH 16. *Vulcan* (steamer), Cape with troops.

From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—MARCH 17. *Singapore* (steamer), Purchase Cape and India, with troops.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental*, from SUEZ:—

For MALTA.—Mr. E. H. Blakeney, Ens. Robinson, Lieut. Elliott, Mrs. Blakeney and child; Dr. Burrill, Mrs. Graves.

For ADEN.—Mr. A. Bosanquet, Mr. R. E. F. Cotgrave, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. J. Baia, Mr. C. Hawkins, Maj. A. S. Hawkins, Mr. C. Wagner.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. Warrant, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Ryves, Mr. Leishman, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. J. Nairne, Mr. N. Goddard, Mr. Jenkinson, Capt. Cormick, Mr. G. B. Jackson.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Donaldson, Mr. J. Thacker, Mr. C. Buchanan, Mr. Vans Agnew, Mrs. H. Power, Mr. S. M. Anderson, Mr. H. Power.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Van Nes, H. E. D. Van Twist and lady; Miss Pahud, Mr. Schimmielpennuich, Mr. Van Schrewn and servant; Mr. H. Veunde, Mr. C. De Vries, Mr. Hubble.

For Ceylon.—Mrs. Clarke, 3 children, and servant; Mr. Nietner, Rev. C. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mr. W. Laing.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Atchison, Mr. Major, Rev. Mr. Barton, Mrs. Barton, Asst. surg. O'Leary, Capt. Broughton.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALVES, the wife of Lieut. col. N. s. at St. Heliers, Jersey, March 11.

BIRD, the wife of George, Madras civil service, d. March 3.

DE LISLE, Mrs. Ferdinand, s. at Buenos Ayres, Dec. 29.

LARKINS, the wife of Thomas B. Bombay medical service, d. at 1, Bernard-street, Russell-square, March 16.

PARNELL, the wife of the Rev. R. assistant minister of the Hon. East-India Co.'s chapel, Poplar, s. March 16.

PINDER, the wife of G. R. Madras European light infantry, s. March 7.

STEVENSON, the lady of James, late superintending surg. Madras establishment, s. at 11, St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, March 8.

TICKELL, the lady of Major gen. C.B. Bengal engineers, s. at Cheltenham, March 8.

MARRIAGES.

COOKE, G. H. to Adelaide, d. of the late Capt. Broadway, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 14.

DANSEY, C. Edward, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, to Fanny, d. of the late John Dansey, at Knighton, Radnorshire, March 13.

HANNA, Rev. S. W. to Frances E. C. d. of the late Charles G. Blagrove, Bengal civil service, at Christ Church, Marylebone, March 4.

MACKINTOSH, Eneas, to Louisa F. d. of the late Major Alexander MacLeod, Bengal Native Infantry, at St. James's, Paddington, March 11.

WILLIAMSON, James E. V. 17th Madras Infantry, to Anna, d. of David Hunter, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, March 4.

DEATHS.

BRUCE, Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieut. col. L. 12th Bengal N.I. at 21, Richmond-place, Brighton, March 4.

COCK, Maj. gen. James, Bengal army, at Hopton Hall, near Lowestoft, aged 69, March 17.

NASH, Lieut. col. Henry, Madras estab. aged 84, March 10.

Ogilvie, J. H. D. formerly of the Madras civil service, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, March 10.

FRITH, Jane E. widow of the late Lieut. col. A. Madras estab. at 37, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, March 15.

VANSITTART, Hon. Caroline, relict of Arthur Vansittart, and sister of Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man, at Halkin-street West, aged 70, March 2.

WARBURTON, Maj. G. late Hon. E. I. C.'s service, at 8, Bentinck-street.

WYATT, Major. gen. E. Bengal army, aged 69, March 15.

The Calcutta *Christian Advocate* publishes a circular from Sir W. Burton, one of her Majesty judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, announcing his intention to write a work on religion and education in India, and calling upon competent persons to assist him with authentic materials.

Colonel Skinner, who was present at the interview between Ameer Khan and Sir D. Ochterlony, describes the Patan free-booter as "poor and mean-looking, dressed in a blue turban and dirty white upper garment. He spoke but little, and what he said was trifling, plebeian, and in bad style. He said he was king of Hindostan, but resigned his claim to it from friendship to the general. His attendants talked lightly of him, and abused him for truckling to the English. His followers were fops in dress, and ridiculous bullies in talking."

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 5th, 12th, and 19th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. N. Cust.*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. A. F. Bellasis.

Mr. Henry P. St. G. Tucker.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. V. Cox, art.

Cornet J. S. Shepherd, 7th cav.

Maj. G. B. Michell, 2nd Europ. reg.

Ens. E. S. Whish, 10th N.I.

Lieut. E. L. Dennys, 11th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. K. Newbery, 8th cav.

Ens. E. W. C. Rundle, 21st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. J. Gordon, 19th N.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. J. Rowlandson, M.A.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I.

Lieut. G. E. Voyle, 21st N.I.

Capt. W. H. Lomer, 21st N.I.

Capt. H. Lyell, 43rd N.I.

Capt. G. M. Prendergast, 44th N.I.

Lieut. S. B. May, 48th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Maj. A. Adam, 44th N.I.*Bombay Estab.*—Ens. G. H. W. Ball, 28th N.I.

Dep. Assist. com. T. Whittell.

Assist. surg. A. Wright.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. J. White, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months.

Capt. J. N. Thomas, 39th N.I., do.

Capt. R. Y. B. Bush, 65th N.I., do.

Vet. surg. J. Purves, do.

Capt. W. R. Forster, Shekawallee brig., 2 do.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. J. H. Cramer, 2nd Europ. reg., 3 do.

Lieut. H. L. Christie, 10th N.I., 6 do.

Lieut. G. C. Pybus, 22nd N.I., 3 do.

Lieut. H. McIntosh, 26th N.I., 6 do.

Surg. W. G. Davidson, do.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. C. Rawlinson, until 15th Oct.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. N. P. Mason, midshipman, Indian Navy, until August.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. James Murray.

RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Stewart Forbes.*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. C. Oswell.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. John Chippindall Montesquieu Bellew, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

MARINE.

Mr. George Bligh Capel, midshipman, Indian Navy.

BOOKS.

Military Memoir of Lieut. Col. James Skinner, C.B., for many Years a distinguished Officer commanding a Corps of Irregular Cavalry in the Service of the H.E.I.C.; interspersed with Notices of several of the Principal Personages who distinguished themselves in the Service of the Native Powers in India. By J. BAILLIE FRASER, Esq. Two vols. London. Smith, Elder, and Co.

No one who has mingled in Anglo-Indian society can be ignorant of the name and merits, professional and social, of James Skinner. Intwoven as his exploits are with the military history of British India, he ran no risk of being forgotten; nevertheless, we are glad to see a little history of his own career, compiled, too, by one who knew him, and partly from materials supplied by himself.

Unlike George Thomas, De Boigne, and other contemporary personages, who rose to eminence in those disturbed times, when the mutual conflicts of native princes kept India in perpetual turmoil, James Skinner was not a European adventurer, but a native of the country, where he was born in 1778. His father, he says, was a native of Scotland, in the military service of the Company; his mother, a Rajpootni, the daughter of a zemindar, taken prisoner at the age of fourteen in a war with Rajah Cheyt Sing. His father (then an ensign), into whose hands she fell, treated her with kindness, and she bore him six children, three boys and three girls. The latter married gentlemen in the Company's service. In 1790, his mother put herself to death, owing to her daughters being taken from her and sent to school, whereby the sanctity of the *pardah* was, in her opinion, violated, and the Rajpoot honour destroyed. The eldest son went to sea, and James and his younger brother, Robert, were sent to a charity-school until 1794, when their father, becoming a captain, could afford to remove them to a boarding-school. In 1796, James was bound apprentice to a printer. Disgusted with this occupation, he ran away, and, being without money, for a time earned a scanty subsistence by carrying loads, or doing jobs for threepence a day. A relation found him, and took him to Calcutta, where his godfather, Colonel Burn, hearing that he panted to be a soldier, gave him a letter of recommendation to General De Boigne, commanding the Mahratta army of Dowlut Rao Sindia, at Coel, who appointed him ensign in a Nujeeb battalion at Muttra, under the command of Colonel Sutherland, a Scotchman.

He was soon in active service, reducing refractory rajahs in Bundelcund, which increased his ardour for a military life, and he studied to become a proficient in all the Hindu modes of warfare, learning the use of the Mahratta spear, archery, and the sword exercise, from which he derived great advantage. He likewise ingratiated himself with the native chiefs, whom he found, he says, "a good, generous-hearted race of men."

At this time (1797) Sindia became embroiled with the Bhyes, or widows of his uncle, Madhajee Sindia, and in the consequent hostilities, Skinner, who commanded a battalion, distinguished himself, and gained rewards and promotion. He then moved with the Mahratta force into Rajpootana, and was present at the great battle in which the Rajah of Jeypore was beaten, when Skinner, plundering the rajah's deserted bungalow, secured "two golden idols, with diamond eyes," and a brass fish, which proved to be the ensign of honour bestowed by the king of Delhi upon the rajah. He now was promoted to a captaincy.

In the beginning of 1800, in a contest with the Ooneara rajah, whose territory lay near Tonk-Rampoorah, his career was nearly brought to a close. His party, being obliged to retreat, were cut up, and Skinner, shot through the groin, laid for a day and night on the field, where he would have died, but for the humanity of an old Chumar (low caste) woman, whom he richly rewarded, and never forgot, calling her his mother.

On his recovery, he was still further advanced by General Perron, and in 1801, assisted at the battle of Soundah, and subsequently in the operations against George Thomas, and in the battle at Georgeghur, which, Skinner says, was the severest he had ever seen. He condemns the conduct of Thomas, who, on this occasion, neglected his advantages, and afterwards "took to drinking." His town and fort of Hansi were soon after surrendered, and Thomas (of whom some curious anecdotes are related) shortly after died.

One of these anecdotes illustrates the character of this adventurer. Upon the surrender of the fort of Hansi, Major Bourquin, a Frenchman, the commander of the Mahratta troops, whom Skinner describes as "not only a coward, but a

VAST MULTITUDES OF SEA SNAKES make their appearance near the shore. They vary in length from two to six feet. They seem all of the same species,—their form and markings are identical. Their heads are small, the eye peculiarly minute. The neck is about half the diameter of the head, the body thickening to from half an inch to two inches in circumference about the middle.—*Bom. Times.*

fool," invited Thomas to dine with him and his officers. He came with about fifty of his sowars, much affected by his misfortunes. "After dinner," he says, "we did all we could to cheer Thomas, taking great care to avoid anything that might give him offence. By 11 o'clock, we all had got pretty merry with drinking bumpers to 'General Perron,' and to himself, and Thomas was quite happy; when, all of a sudden, Bourquoïn called out, 'Let us drink to the success of Perron's arms.' At this, we all turned up our glasses, and Thomas, bursting into tears, and putting his hand to his sword, called out to Bourquoïn that it was not to him but to his own ill fate that his fall was due; then, drawing, 'One Irish sword,' said he, 'is still sufficient for a hundred Frenchmen.' Bourquoïn, in terror, jumping from his chair, ran out of the tent, calling for his guard. Thomas's sowars, hearing the hubbub, rushed in, and we, apprehensive of a row, called out to them to keep off, as it was only the sahib, who was drunk; whilst Thomas, waving his sword in the midst of us, called out, in Hindoostani, to look how he had made the d—d Frenchman run like a jackal! It was not without much persuasion that we got Thomas at last to sheath his sword. We then got the soldiers out of the tent, and when Thomas had sat down, we explained to him that the wine had made Bourquoïn forget himself, but that he must not regard it as an insult, but agree to make it up. To this he at once consented, and, seeking Bourquoïn, we brought him in; he immediately shook Thomas's hand, and told him he was sorry for what he had said."

In 1803, on the eve of the great Mahratta war, the English and country-born officers in the service of Sindia were dismissed, to the great chagrin of Skinner. "He was a complete native," observes his biographer; "he had no tie to Britain; his father was dead; he knew little or nothing of his other relatives, and he desired to stick to the colours he had hitherto served under." He was, however, prevailed upon by Capt. Carnegie, a fellow-officer, to claim British protection, and was introduced to Lord Lake, who received him kindly, and proposed that he should raise a troop of horse, which Skinner refused, declaring he would never draw sword against Sindia or Perron. Further acquaintance created a warm attachment between Lord Lake and Skinner, who, at length, after the battle of Deeg, accepted the command of a body of horse, on the express stipulation, however, that he was never to be employed against his old master.

This was the commencement of Skinner's connection with the British service, in which it is unnecessary to follow him, since his feats and those of his "yellow boys" are, as we have before said, chronicled in history. The success of Colonel Skinner in the management of his corps resulted partly from his being himself a native of the country. Sir John Malcolm, one of his warmest friends, in urging him to write a memoir of his corps, observes: "With respect to the merits of our irregular horse, you know my sentiments. Yours are the best I have seen, but they have had great advantages. You are as good an Englishman as I know; but you are also a native irregular, half-born and fully bred. You armed them, understand their characters, enter into their prejudices; can encourage them without spoiling them; know what they can, and, what is more important, what they cannot do. Your rissaldars are men, generally speaking, not only of character, but of family; those under them are their dependents. These are links which it is difficult for the mere European officers to keep up."

Colonel Skinner's services were rewarded, in 1830, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel in his Majesty's service, and the companionship of the Bath, in addition to a jaghire in perpetuity. In December, 1841, he died, at the age of sixty-three. He was humble, unostentatious, kind-hearted, and (writes one of his friends) "a man of sincere piety." He built an Episcopal church at Delhi, at the expense of £20,000, where he was buried.

Mr. Fraser has incorporated the incidents of Colonel Skinner's personal history with a narrative of the stirring political events with which they are associated, and interspersed some biographical notices of remarkable individuals, which add to the interest of the work.

The British Officer; his Position, Duties, Emoluments, and Privileges: being a Digest and Compilation of the Rules, Regulations, Warrants, and Memoranda, relating to the Duties, Promotion, Pay, and Allowances of the Officers in Her Majesty's Service and in that of the Hon. East-India Company; with Notices of the Military Colleges, &c.; and a Variety of Information regarding the Regular Regiments and Local Corps in both Services, &c. &c. By J. H. STOCQUELER. London. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE ample description given of this very useful work in the title-page sufficiently explains its scope. The object of the

author has been to place within the reach of officers and of the public, in a condensed shape, all the rules, regulations, and usages, of a personal nature, which concern the commissioned ranks of the service, thus filling up "a great gap in our military literature of reference and utility;" affording to British officers especially information with which, though important to them, they are, as a body, "very imperfectly acquainted." Mr. Stocqueler has executed his task ably, having embodied, in a portable and handsome volume, a vast amount of miscellaneous matter, highly valuable for instruction and reference.

A few Words on Indian Affairs, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell. By JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq. Ridgway.

THIS is a brief remonstrance against the Ministerial declaration, that there is no present intention, on the part of the Government, to move for the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of India, and, by implication, that if no change in the present system is contemplated, Parliament will be called upon to renew it without any previous inquiry.

Mr. Sullivan urges, that inquiries have been heretofore considered necessary previous to the renewal of the East-Indian Act, and that beneficial changes have resulted from such inquiries; that, as our Indian empire has nearly doubled in extent since 1812, as very large additions have been made to it since 1833, as there has been a corresponding increase in every department of the public service, as the interests of India are now identified with those of England in a degree that did not exist at former periods, and as what was only unsatisfactory in 1842 has become positively alarming since, "for the most cheering prospect of the most sanguine calculator is, that we may be able to establish a small excess of receipts over expenses in time of peace, leaving us no alternative but further to add to a debt which has already increased from thirty-four to forty-three millions within the last ten years, whenever we again engage in war;"—inquiry is more essential now than at former epochs of renewal. "The question now for the consideration of Parliament is," he says, "whether the Government of India, as now constituted, both at home and abroad, has worked well for India and for England during the last twenty-five years; and how," he asks, "is it possible for Parliament to solve it, without such a searching inquiry into every branch of the Indian administration as preceded all previous legislation for that great empire?"

It is remarkable that an English reader of history is unable to obtain any authentic account of Asōka, or Dharmasōka (as he is frequently called), the grandson of Chandragupta, who, by a happy divination of Sir W. Jones, once much doubted but fully established by modern scholarship, is clearly identified with the Sandracottus of the Greeks. He was apparently unknown to Sir W. Jones; even so late as 1836, James Prinsep, when on the eve of his brilliant discoveries, considered him an "ideal personage;" Professor Wilson, in the year 1849, would seem to cling to the idea that his is only "the shadow of a name;" Mr. Elphinstone despatches him in a few sentences; and other historians make no mention of him. And yet the materials exist for a more full and accurate history of Asōka than of any Hindu king who ever reigned.—*Sir E. Perry.*

ENCOUNTER WITH AN ELEPHANT. —A correspondent of the *Colombo Observer*, whose veracity is vouched for by the editor of that paper, states that, whilst passing along a road which winds through a tract of forest, in Upper Bullatgama, Ceylon, he was pursued by an elephant, which, after attempting to escape, he faced, and when the animal was within a foot or two of him, he says, "I commenced, with the small stick I held in my hand (not thicker than my thumb), a violent assault upon the lower portion of the trunk, and the effect was astonishing; the animal's progress was arrested, and he made no effort to defend himself, beyond curling up his trunk, and bending his head slightly downwards. Following up the advantage thus gained by repeated blows of my stick, the elephant gave in, and, turning a little to my left, bolted into the jungle."

Chang-II-chen, in his "Precious Words to awaken the Age," lays down the following rule, which is as worthy of a Christian as of a Confucian:—"Should any one perchance speak evil of me, it would be well for me to inquire of myself whether I have done anything to deserve it, for if so, he has but spoken the truth, and I have no occasion to be angry with him; and if not, he has told a falsehood, and therefore can have done me no real injury."

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 10th March, 1851.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice, in conformity with the By-Law of the said Company, chap. 7, sec. 6,

That the following Proprietors of East-India Stock, qualified agreeable to law, have signified in writing to the Secretary their desire of becoming Candidates at the ensuing Election of Six Directors, on Wednesday, the 9th April next, viz.—

John Cotton, Esq.
John Loch, Esq.
Charles Mills, Esq.
William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P.
Henry Shank, Esq.
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CANTEEN.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S BARRACKS, WARLEY, NEAR BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.

East-India House, London, 19th March, 1851.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the CANTEEN in the above-mentioned Barracks is to be LET, upon the following Conditions, from the 26th May, 1851, to the 25th May, 1854.

No person but of unexceptionable character, nor any person who will not undertake bona fide to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two sureties will be required for the regular payment of the rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the indenture of lease. The revenue or other licenses to be paid by the tenant.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted (and his sureties) must execute an indenture of lease, and covenants relating thereto; the particulars whereof may be known by applying at this House, or at the Office of the Commandant of the Company's Depot, Warley Barracks, Essex.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions, and places of abode, who will join the tenant in executing the indenture of lease, as his sureties, must be inserted in the proposals, and no proposal will be attended to which is not accompanied by the written consent of the persons named to be the proposer's sureties. The tenant is to pay the full value of the stamps on the indenture of lease upon executing the same, and it is to be understood that the East-India Company will not undertake to procure the tenant a license.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words, "Tender for Canteen, Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, at or before 11 o'clock of the morning of Wednesday, the 16th April, 1851, after which hour any proposal received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have troops billeted on them.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 19th March, 1851.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Court of Directors of the East-India Company will receive Tenders from parties willing to contract for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of their Depot at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, viz.—

COALS,
CANDLES.

Particulars and conditions of the Contract may be learnt on application at the Military Department, East-India House, Leadenhall Street, London; or at the office of the Commandant of the Company's Depot at Warley.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words "Tenders for Coals," "Candles" (as the case may be), "for Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, on or before 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 16th day of April next, after which hour no proposal can be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 19th March, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 26th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 23 tons of Dead Weight.
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East-India House, 19th March, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 2nd April, 1851, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

REGIMENTAL BUTTONS, and
SOLDIERS' HELMETS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 2nd day of April, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1850,

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair,

The accounts for the ninth year of the Society's business ending the 30th September, 1850, and the Report of the Auditors thereon, having been read and duly received, the following Report of the Directors was also read:—

REPORT.

"The Directors are happy to have it in their power to inform the Shareholders, that the financial year ending the 30th September, 1850, has furnished the most satisfactory results which they have yet had to lay before the Shareholders, whether as regards the amount of new business done, or the extent of losses incurred.

"During the year ending the 30th September, 1850, there have been issued no fewer than 569 policies for assurances, amounting to 213,469l. 16s. 11d., and yielding an annual revenue, on the new policies thus effected, of 9,163l. 13s. 7d.

"This exceeds the amount of business transacted by this office in any former year, not only in the number of policies, and the sums assured by those policies, but also in the yearly premiums payable upon them.

"The following table shows the results of the business transacted in each year since the establishment of the Society:—

YEAR.	Number of New Policies issued in each Year.	Sums Assured by New Policies in each Year.	Annual Premiums payable on New Policies in each Year.
1842	130	£55,245 1 0	£1,882 13 7
1843	208	87,830 16 11	4,992 18 6
1844	197	80,415 8 6	4,120 4 3
1845	258	103,014 11 0	5,563 17 0
1846	199	83,700 14 5	4,985 8 5
1847	313	113,542 4 8	4,237 3 4
1848	412	124,458 17 9	4,980 2 8
1849	475	201,712 15 6	7,496 0 6
1850	569	213,469 16 11	9,163 13 7
Total.	2,761	£1,063,390 6 8	£47,422 1 6

"It is plain from this statement, that in the course of a very few years, the Society has acquired a very large amount of business, equalled by few of the Assurance Companies in the metropolis.

"The Directors wish to impress on the Shareholders the important fact that this rapid acquisition of business is not owing to any accidental cause, but has taken place uniformly throughout the whole field of the Society's operations, showing clearly the confidence reposed in the Society by the public.

"It is also most gratifying to be able to report that the losses by deaths during the past year have been less than in any preceding year since 1844; from which it appears that, with the exception of the three first years of the Society, when the number of policies in force was not one-fourth of the present number, the mortality has been less than in any other.

"The Directors have only further to state, that the Members of the Board going out of office by rotation are Edward Doubleday, Esq., and Robert Bentley Todd, M.D.; and the Auditors also going out of office by rotation are James Parker Deane, D.C.L., and Martial Lawrence Welch, Esq., all of whom, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

"The Directors and Auditors retiring from office having been duly re-elected without opposition, the usual votes of thanks were given."

Prospectuses, containing very full tables of rates, forms of proposal, and every other information, will be forwarded, postage free, on application to any of the Society's Agents, or to the Secretary, at the chief office, 25, Pall Mall.

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30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	46	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

After the expiration of 1851, the profits will be declared annually, and the payers of five complete annual premiums be regularly entitled to a participation therein, with a like option as to the mode of application.

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All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the number of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

The Society also grants ENDOWMENTS and DEFERRED ANNUITIES for India, the Tables for which, with full information, may be had at the Office of the Family Endowment Society, No. 12, Chatham Place; or at the Office of the Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.

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The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 9th of May, 1849, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20	On or before 9th of May, 1844.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30		1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
50	1844.	1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
60		1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

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For 1851.

Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

Of the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

12mo. Sewed, 10s. 11s. 6d. bound.

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1851.

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Maidstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta....	July 3
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen	Calcutta direct....	— 20
Devonshire	900	C. C. Conitt	Cape & Madras ..	Aug. 10
Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct....	Sept. 1
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Ditto ..	Oct. 10
Cornwall (new ship).	700	W. Dawson	As may be required	

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1851.

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Ellenborough	1100	G. P. Lambert ..	Madras & Calcutta..	June 10
Bucephalus	1050	William Bell	Ditto	— 25
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Marlbrough	1400	J. S. Webb	Calcutta direct	— 14
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Gloriana	1100	H. Toynbee	Madras direct	Sept. 8

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GREAT EALING SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX, for the SONS of GENTLEMEN, in number Fifty, conducted by DR. FRANCIS NICHOLAS, of WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD, and established in the same family upwards of 130 years. The house is delightfully situated in the village of Ealing, and has been lately built by Dr. Nicholas, with baths, and every requisite to promote the health and comfort of his Pupils. The Schools and bed-rooms are particularly airy, and four acres of land are laid out for play, gymnastic, and cricket grounds. Ealing is the first station on the Great Western Railway.—Terms, for board, separate bed, laundress, church sitting, education in the English, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, with the use of the Globes, FIFTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM: for TWELVE Pupils under Twelve years old, in the junior department, which is conducted by Mrs. Nicholas, with the assistance of Ladies, FORTY-FIVE GUINEAS, and includes Dancing and Drilling. Extra charges for books only, and the personal wants of the Pupil. Residence during the VACATIONS (six weeks at Midsummer, also at Christmas), One Guinea and a Half per week—no extras.

THE object of this Advertisement is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient remedy that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the Skin. Extensive experience and minute observation have convinced the Proprietor that, if applied as directed, it will remove any unsightly appearance, such as Tan, Sun-burns, Pimples, and Eruptions, which may disfigure the countenance; and will also impart to the Skin the most delightful softness and delicate clearness; in short, to preserve a pleasing complexion through life, nothing is required but the use of

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,

The sweetest and really the most perfect Beautifier in Nature.

This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a Perfume, and so efficacious, that the result of its application cannot fail to prove, in the highest degree, beneficial and satisfactory.

The Proprietor has, in private practice, very narrowly watched its effects upon all Diseases of the Skin, and, from proofs incontestable, is enabled to pronounce it most decidedly superior to any other preparation which has come under his observation,—and he has, by way of experiment, tried all the most popular ones,—but none will bear even a slight comparison with it, either for its sweetness or its surprising effect in clearing and softening the Skin, in rendering the complexion beautifully fair, and in producing a surface of the most perfect elegance. All this is accomplished by its power of speedily and completely removing, not only those lesser enemies of Beauty, as Redness, Tan, Sun-burns, &c., but also all its more decided foes, which generally peep out in the most conspicuous places; they need not be named, but those who are plagued and annoyed by them may be assured that the Extract of Elder Flowers possesses an influence over them which must be seen to be believed; for it will remove every unsightly appearance, and improve every complexion, and, by persevering in its use, the Skin will become and continue delicately soft, clear, and smooth.

Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the Skin; but the difficulty of properly preserving them, so as to retain their virtues when dry, has put it beyond the power of people in general, or of the profession, to avail themselves of their usefulness. Elder Flower Water has been adopted in their stead, and found to a certain extent to answer as a substitute; but being a weak and imperfect preparation of the Flowers, and very liable to decomposition, it cannot be depended upon. This elegant and (in comparison with the Flowers) powerful preparation was discovered, like many of our most valuable medicinal agents, by mere accident; and the Proprietor having, from personal experience, good reason to think highly of Elder Flowers, as a remedy for all diseases of the Skin, at once determined, as opportunities offered, to give it an ample trial. The very first trial he made speaks volumes, and will be sufficient to induce any unprejudiced person who may require to try its effects. It was upon an elderly lady, who from her youth had a most inveterate humour in her face and neck, which had so increased with her age, that it was in a constant state of heat and irritation. She had lost all hope of a cure, having sought for the first advice, and used every means to remove it, but to no purpose. When this article was named, she willingly consented to try it, and, incredible as it may appear, the very first application considerably reduced the irritation, and from that period she lived in comparative ease,—of course, continued its use,—and in the space of about eight months the Skin had become perfectly healthy, had lost all its foul appearance, and had become nearly as clear as an infant's. Though the Proprietor has some hundreds of proofs of its efficacy, equal and even more surprising, he will instance only this first one, because such evidence in favour of a Medicine may be overcoloured, or entirely fabricated; but those who may wish to have a confirmation of the high character he has given it, need only make one trial, to be thoroughly convinced of the correctness of his statement. Such a circumstance to begin with naturally convinced him that it was an article which had just claims to a high distinction, and of course he did not fail to seek after and apply it in those cases which had baffled the skill of other Medical Men; and in doing so, his success was uniform. For great as is the variety of Diseases confined to the Skin, different as their causes may appear, whether local or constitutional, he invariably found the Extract of Elder Flowers to be absolute master of them all; it immediately improved, and ultimately cured, not only the mildest, but even the most malignant. It would require a large space to describe all the cases in which it might be used with advantage, but that is no reason why none should be named; therefore we will begin, as we have all done before, with infancy; and it is pretty well known that, for the first few years of our existence, we are very liable to and much distressed by many inflammatory affections of the Skin, more particularly about the neck, mouth, and ears: to avoid which, and to preserve the sweet appearance peculiar to childhood, it is only necessary to use GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS about two or three times in a week; and the best way to lay a good foundation for and make certain of a luxuriant crop of Hair, is

to preserve the Skin in health, and resist the accumulation of Scurf. For that purpose, let the head be moistened with the Extract of Elder Flowers every other day, and the result will afford the most ample satisfaction, and show distinctly that this preparation is as well the *se plus ultra* of the Nursery as of the Toilet.

As we advance in years, other annoying and perplexing diseases are to be avoided. The worst, perhaps, is Ringworm; and the Proprietor feels not a little proud in having been the means of conferring upon his species a remedy so mild and pleasant, and yet so uniformly certain of not only preventing but absolutely curing Ringworm, and that, too, in the short space of one month: the worst cases are subdued in six weeks, at longest. When it has been proved to possess such power over a disease which has set at defiance the ingenuity of the first Medical Practitioners of the day, few will (at least, it is hoped so) be inclined to doubt the salutary influence it exerts over all the less virulent complaints incident to the Skin.

As we increase in years, or at that period which may be termed the spring of life, the COMPLEXION is subject to many and serious changes, when, from various causes, the Skin is likely to become discoloured, Humours generate and become confirmed, Pimples of different hues and sizes peep out, and Eruptions disfigure the countenance. At this trying age, all parents, who really value the comfort and welfare of their children, ought to avail themselves of every means to prevent the secretion of animalcules, which is the cause of all these evils. The Extract of Elder Flowers offers a ready, safe, and sure means of preventing it. It will destroy in embryo whatever may be generating in the small orifices of the Skin, preserve it free from taint, confirm it in health, and impart a beautiful transparency, which will probably afford a proud satisfaction for the rest of their days.

In the middle stage of life, when we become subject to Indigestion, which, by deranging the secretions, is very likely to check the necessary exhalation from the Skin, and thereby induce a sallow and bloated Countenance, sore Lips and Nose, inflammatory Eruptions, Carbuncles, &c., this preparation will be found of the greatest service, for by frequently damping the troubled part it will immediately stop and soon repel them; and, by keeping the pores of the Skin unobstructed, will cause the most fascinating pliability and softness, together with the constant appearance of cleanliness and health.

In the process of SHAVING it is invaluable, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, rendering the Skin soft, and its surface even and smooth, and preparing it so completely for the application of the razor, that the Proprietor earnestly enjoins every Gentleman who has any regard for his own comfort to try one Bottle, which will so well recommend itself, that he will undoubtedly recommend it to others.

In the autumn of life, when the Skin begins to lose its firmness, and become uneven, wrinkled, and loose, its effects are most consoling. Cleansing and bracing its pores, it secures a healthy and proper evaporation. And if, at a very advanced period of life, it will not preserve all the firmness, transparency, and freshness of youth, it will approximate very near to it; so much so, that, rely upon it, all who try it will be fully satisfied with its conservative effects.

Finally, it ought to be observed that, with whatever indifference many may profess to regard appearances, all are in some degree influenced by them,—many much more so than they themselves suspect; but, be that as it may, it is certainly to the interest of most, and must be desirable to all, to carry an appearance as pleasing as the nature of things will allow; and of whatever form the features may be, a clear and wholesome Skin must be deemed infinitely preferable to one which is sallow or covered with numerous eruptive specks and blemishes; therefore it is candidly submitted whether it does not behave every one to make use of those means which chance or science may have brought to light, to reduce and obviate, as much as possible, the ills which flesh is heir to.

Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. each, by all Perfumers and Patent Medicine Venders.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1851.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaka*, with the mails, left Bombay March the 3rd, made Aden on the 11th, and arrived at Suez on the 18th ult. The mails were forwarded on to Alexandria, which port they left on the 21st (per *Merlin*), reaching Malta on the 25th ult., whence they were conveyed (per *Antelope*) to Marseilles, arriving on the 28th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 6th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 2.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Feb. 22 | Madras Feb. 24
Bombay March 3.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

NOTHING definitive is announced in the intelligence by this mail respecting the Hyderabad question. The correspondent of the *Englishman* writes from the capital that the Resident had an audience of the Nizam on the 25th January, which was strictly private; but the conversation appears to have been sufficiently overheard (his Highness sometimes speaking in a loud tone) to afford materials for the following report, furnished by the correspondent:—

"The Resident's requisitions were to have his debt paid, and satisfactory arrangements made for accruing demands, and for the appointment of a minister. The Nizam replied,—'You know the state of my finances; I am unable to pay you otherwise than as I told you before,—by twelve lacs per annum.' His Highness observed that 'his ministers (this was overheard) had all been faithless to his interests (*nemuk-haram*), and that he would appoint some humble person.' The Resident said, no humble person would possess authority to control the turbulent Arab and Patan, or to check the defalcations of the Talookdars. I believe the conference terminated very unsatisfactorily, the Nizam not acceding to the demand for immediate payment, nor giving his confidence to the Resident as to the person whom he intended to appoint as minister. The ball was at the Resident's foot, had he been instructed to coerce the Nizam for the discharge of his debt; but I really believe there is some hitch in the instructions from England to the Government of India, forbidding the adoption of any course unsatisfactory to the Nizam. It is believed by some to have led only to a temporary postponement of Lord Dalhousie's intentions, and that he would manage to carry his point. The Nizam's selection of an humble individual for his minister has this meaning in it—that he will himself continue to preside over his own affairs. His Highness is obviously impracticable, and the British Government would do him no injustice if it reserved to itself for the present the right to a *refo* upon his nomination of a minister."

A writer in the *Bombay Times* takes a view of the question somewhat favourable to the Nizam.

"It is all very well," he says, "talking of reductions, and the necessity which exists (for the Nizam) of commencing the cutting system at home, by disbanding his rabble troops, and reforming his household establishment; but we humbly conceive that when one of the oldest allies of the British power in India is involved, partly by forced loans, and in a great measure by his own imprudence, vacillation, and want of firmness, in almost inextricable difficulties, it behoves us to exhibit a more generous line of policy; and instead of proceeding at once to coerce him, it would be wiser to set him an example of what can and ought to be done in the present crisis of his affairs. It is said that the Nizam has been called upon peremptorily to pay the accumulated and accumulating debt due to the Company's treasury. The Resident is aware that he has not the means of paying it—we therefore argue that, instead of resorting to the insulting threat of depriving him of one of the fairest portions of his territory, the long-coveted Berar, it would be much more in unison with British feeling to treat him with that forbearance with which, as an old faithful ally, he deserves to be treated: we say, prolong the date of payment, and in the mean time let us set him the example of retrenchment—abolish useless and expensive appointments as vacancies may occur in his contingent, and thus prove to him that, whilst we are willing and earnest to do everything in our power to extricate him from his difficulties, it is expected, and can then be fairly insisted upon, that he will himself lend a hand to the task of promoting the object in view, without which the wished for result can never be attained."

Meanwhile, a mutiny of the Khas Rissalah had broken out, and they had proceeded to the length of asking to be

paid up and discharged. "A leading member amongst them observed, that they were driven to desperation; that nothing was left them but to describe their condition to the Resident; and if no alleviation of their miseries was afforded them, they had no alternative but to subsist by plundering."

The kingdom of Oude seems to be in not much better condition than the Nizam's state. A letter from Lucknow, published in the *Englishman*, gives the following particulars of a brush with a zemindar:—

"Capt. Barlow's regiment was sent after the Bhetiah zemindar, Raja Thakoopersad. The Resident has never ceased urging on the Oude Government the necessity of punishing this daring offender, and accordingly Capt. Barlow's corps received orders months ago to try and catch him. The Raja fled into a jungle almost impenetrable, and well defended by his followers. The King's troops were loth to pursue by forced marches a chief whose men had sworn to defend him with their lives, and who was well informed of all the movements of the corps sent to take him. Capt. Hearsey, commanding a police detachment of 350 men, has however baffled Thakoopersad's vigilance, and attacked and defeated him, killing about fifty of the enemy, among whom were some of the principal leaders, with a comparatively trifling loss. Many bodies were thrown into the river, and twenty-five heads sent into Lucknow, as a proof of success. To Col. Sleeman's energetic measures we shall yet owe much towards rooting out these freebooters."

Another letter says that the rebels were taken by surprise, and that forty men and women were killed. "Twenty-four of the Newab's men were killed and wounded, and a nephew of Gunga Bux was wounded and taken prisoner; from him it was learned that Thakoopersad, Gunga Bux's brother, was the only one of the family who had escaped. In the fight, two of the Company's sepoys were killed, and four wounded. Messrs. Barlow and Hearsey sent twenty-four heads to the king, who had two stuck up at each thannah. In the fight, Ragonath Sing, general of Gunga Bux's forces, was killed. Of the twenty-four heads sent to the king, one was Ragonath Sing's, and all the rest belonged to the family, male and female, of Gunga Bux."

We make no comment upon these statements, which may not be strictly accurate.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions some trifling disturbances at Kerowlee, to quell which, Lieut. M. Mason, the political officer in charge, had moved up troops to the scene of action, and states that it was not improbable that a regiment might be called for from Agra.

The Afreedies had again closed the Kohat Pass, and cut off the communications betwixt Kohat and Peshawur. It appears that, although they allowed the 1st Punjab Cavalry to pass through the defile unharmed to Kohat (not "without arms," as misunderstood by the journals), the march was effected by stratagem, and the precise day for marching kept strictly secret. "When it is considered," observes the *Delhi Gazette*, "that even the indirect route can be as readily closed by the Afreedies as the direct route, the position of our unfortunate troops is far from enviable."

The Governor-General had abandoned his intention of visiting Cashmere. The reason publicly assigned is the apprehension that the climate of the valley might not suit his Lordship's state of health. The *Bengal Hurkaru* observes:—"It has lately transpired that Sir Henry Lawrence, when in Cashmere, offered 'advice' to Maharajah Goolab Singh on certain points in which his administration inflicted hardship and wrong upon his subjects; whether his Highness has acted on this friendly counsel does not appear; but the fact of his having left one of the deputies complained of by Sir Henry Lawrence a member of a trium-

virate to which the Government was delegated when he went to meet Lord Dalhousie, would suggest the inference that he had not shown much respect for the 'advice' offered. Possibly there may be political as well as medical reasons for the noble Marquess's declining an invitation to visit the Happy Valley." The *Lahore Chronicle* asserts that "want of time is the sole ground on which the return visit to Maharaja Goolab Sing is not to take place."

His lordship is said to have remained some time in the neighbourhood of Kalabagh, a region as remarkable for its mineral wealth as for its romantic beauty. Some striking discoveries by the antiquarian portion of the party, bearing on the accounts we possess of the movements of Alexander the Great, are said to have been made. It was supposed that, at the date of the last advices, he had reached Peshawur.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Bhurtpore on the 15th February, and remained there until the 17th. He was received and entertained by the Rajah with great distinction. His Excellency was expected at Meerut on the 26th.

The Nepaulese ambassador, Jung Bahadoor, has been received with great state in his own country. The whole population of the valley received orders from the Maharajah to turn out and meet him and his new wife, the daughter of the Rajah of Coorg, on their arrival at Katmandoo. He has already arranged for the construction of a grand road from the capital to the frontier—the first-fruits of his visit to Europe. It has been found impossible, however, to obtain permission for Dr. Hooker to travel in Nepal.

Accounts from Indore state that young Holkar had made a tour to Upper India, the first instance of a young native chief making a tour with a tutor, before coming of age, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge. The young chief was attended by his preceptor, Omeid Singh, who had charge of the party, to whom all respect and honour had been directed by the Governor-General and the Resident to be paid in the different states they might visit on their tour: this the young prince, however, declined, preferring to travel as a private gentleman. The party consisted of a dozen or more, the brother and three of the prince's class companions forming a portion. They travelled on horseback, and visited Kotah, Bhurtpore, Agra, Muttra, Meerut, Saharanpore, Hurdwar, Roorkee, Tanasir, Delhi, Ajmere, Jeypore, &c., and returned to Banpore on the 18th. The young prince constantly communicated with the female portion of his family during his absence.

The trial of Jotee Pershaud was to take place on the 24th February. A jury is to aid the judge in trying the case.

The Governor-General had issued an order for the return to regimental duty of all those military officers in staff employ who have failed to pass an examination in Hindustani, thus fulfilling the threat held out in G. O. of the 25th June last.

The affairs of the North-Western Bank were still in confusion. The *News and Notes*, a new Calcutta journal, states:—

"A Court of Inquiry is sitting on Captains Blois and Watt and Major Angelo, for the part they have taken in the affairs of the North-Western Bank. Major Angelo is in orders for two years' leave of absence on sick certificate. Capt. Watt has given notice of an action of libel against two journals. Capt. Blois did the same some time ago; but we have not heard that proceedings are going on. There has been a meeting of the shareholders at Meerut for the purpose of considering whether they would apply for registration under Act XLIII. of 1850. From what passed, it appeared that

there were many loans now open on the hypothecation of the bank's own shares; that some of its servants were indebted to the institution; and that there was a deficit of assets of upwards of 40,000l. The meeting were at a loss to know whether, under these circumstances, they were in a position to apply for registration, and were guilty of the absurdity of determining to apply to the Secretary to the Government of India for a construction of the Act! The meeting was called for the purpose of voting for registration, or otherwise, on an insufficient notice, in the face of a warning by the vice-chairman to that effect; and it met only to advertise its inability to vote, from not comprehending the Act, and the discreditable state of its affairs."

The Calcutta papers report that the preliminary operations on the railway were proceeding more satisfactorily, but the season had been nearly lost. The home authorities have sanctioned the extension of the line beyond the first short section, forward to the Burdwan collieries. Major Kennedy and Mr. Turnbull, the Government and railway engineers, had proceeded up the western bank of the river, to ascertain, by survey, whether it would not be more advisable to carry the line up the valley of the Ganges than through the hills to Mirzapore direct.

The Bombay Railway is also advancing. Messrs. Flavel and Fowler, the new contractors, were proceeding with vigour, having laid down nearly a mile of embankment along the flats from near Mahim wood in the direction of Sion; no European tools had yet been employed—the native pick, *powrah*, and basket, being found to suffice. Mr. Balston was proceeding rapidly from the opposite side of Sion marsh, and would have the embankment across before the rains (June). This portion of the work admits of the wheelbarrow, the dohbin-cart, and railway waggon, and some extent of rails have accordingly been laid down by them.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Asst. surg. John Anderson, M.D. 22nd foot, off the coast of Sicily, on his passage from India, March 7.

BENGAL.—Colonel P. L. Pew, Art., at Singapore, Feb. 2; Lieut. R. H. Gennys, 44th N.I. at Midnapore, Feb. 9.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. H. T. Walker, 1st Fus., at Seroor, Feb. 19.

BENGAL.

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1850.

Examination of the Students in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, Bengalee, and Sanskrit, held 1st Oct. 1850.

PERSIAN.

Colvin, B. W., date of admission into College 1st July, 1850, passed. Has to pass in second language.

Egerton, date 11th Jan. 1850, studying for honours. Passed in Oordoo 1st April, 1850, and in Bengalee 2nd Sept. 1850. Qualified for public service.

Pollock, date 6th April, 1850; not passed in any language.

Palmer, date 5th Feb. 1850; passed in Hindee 1st Aug. 1850.

Morris, date 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Persian 1st Feb. 1850, and in Hindee 1st April 1850. Qualified for public service. Received medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Hindee 1st May, 1850; in Oordoo 1st June, 1850; and for degree of honour in Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850. Studying for honours.

Grant, date 7th March, 1850, absent—studying at Simla. Not passed in any language.

OORDOO.

Jackson, date 8th Dec. 1849, passed. Has to pass in second language.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849, passed. Ditto ditto.

HINDEE.

Campbell, date 15th Oct. 1849, passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850.

Forbes, date 6th April, 1850; not passed in any language.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850; passed for high proficiency Passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850, and for degrees of honour in Persian and in Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850.

Robertson, date 5th Feb. 1850, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 5th April, 1847.

BENGALEE.

Colvin, J. H. B., date 1st July, 1850, passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Persian 2nd Sept. 1850.

Cockerell, date 6th April, 1850, passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo 1st May, 1850.

Muspratt, date 6th April, 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Ravenshaw, date 14th June, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st March, 1850.

Molony, date 12th Jan. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Henderson, date 27th June, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Aug. 1850.

McDonell, date 11th Jan. 1850, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Power, date 14th March, 1849, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Floyd, date 5th Oct. 1847, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1848.

Richards, date 10th Jan. 1848, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

SANSKRIT.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850, and for degrees of honour in Persian and in Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850. Studying for honours.

Examination of the Students in Persian, Hindee, Bengalee, and Sanskrit, held 1st Nov. 1850.

PERSIAN.

Egerton, date of admission into College 11th Jan. 1850, passed. Passed in Oordoo 1st April, 1850, and in Bengalee 2nd Sept. 1850. Qualified for public service.

Pollock, date 6th April, 1850, left the hall from illness. Not passed in any language.

Campbell, date 15th Oct. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850, and in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850. Studying his third language.

Morris, date 8th Dec. 1849, passed for degree of honour. Passed in Persian 1st Feb. 1850, and in Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Hindee 1st May, 1850; in Oordoo 1st Jan. 1850; and for degree of honour in Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850. Studying for honours.

Palmer, date 5th Feb. 1850, absent; passed in Hindee 1st Aug. 1850.

Grant, date 7th March, 1850, absent; studying at Simla. Not passed in any language.

Lewis, date 1st Oct. 1850, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Brodhurst, date 22nd Oct. 1850, ditto ditto

Lawford, date 23rd Oct. 1850, ditto ditto.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850, ditto ditto.

HINDEE.

Robertson, date 5th Feb. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850.

Forbes, date 6th April, 1850, absent on medical certificate. Not passed in any language.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 5th April, 1847.

BENGALEE.

Ravenshaw, date 14th June, 1849, passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo 1st March, 1850.

Muspratt, date 6th April, 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Henderson, date 27th June, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Aug. 1850.

Molony, date 12th Jan. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Jackson, date 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Colvin, B. W., date 1st July, 1850; passed in Persian 1st Oct. 1850.

Cockerell, date 6th April, 1850; passed for high proficiency. Passed in Oordoo 1st May, 1850, and in Bengalee 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service.

Colvin, J. H. B., date 1st July, 1850; passed in Persian 2nd Sept. 1850, and in Bengalee 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Studying for honours.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850; passed for service. Passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850; for degrees of honour in Persian and in Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850; and for high proficiency in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850. Studying for honours.

McDonell, date 11th Jan. 1850, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Power, date 14th March, 1849, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Floyd, date 5th Oct. 1847, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1848.

Richards, date 10th Jan. 1848, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

SANSKRIT.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850; for degrees of honour in Persian and in Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850; and for high proficiency in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850. Studying for honours.

Examination of the Students in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, Bengalee, and Sanskrit, held 2nd Dec. 1850.

PERSIAN.

Pollock, date of admission into College 6th April, 1850; not passed in any language.

Palmer, date 5th Feb. 1850; passed in Hindee 1st Aug. 1850.

Campbell, date 15th Oct. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850, and in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850. Studying his third language.

Grant, date 7th March, 1850, absent — studying at Simla. Not passed in any language.

Saunders, date 1st Nov. 1850, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee.

Wigram, date 1st Nov. 1850, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Freeling, date 1st Nov. 1850, ditto ditto.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850, ditto ditto.

OORDOO.

Lawford, date 23rd Oct. 1850; not passed in any language.

Brodhurst, date 22nd Oct. 1850; ditto ditto.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; ditto ditto.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850; ditto ditto.

Cockerell, date 6th April, 1850; passed for high proficiency. Passed in Oordoo 1st May, 1850, and in Bengalee 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Passed for high proficiency in Bengalee 1st Nov. 1850.

HINDEE.

Egerton, date 11th Jan. 1850, passed. Passed in Oordoo 1st April, 1850; in Bengalee 2nd Sept. 1850; and in Persian 1st Nov. 1850. Qualified for public service.

Robertson, date 5th Feb. 1850, passed. Passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850. Has to pass in Persian.

Forbes, date 6th April, 1850; not passed in any language.

Wigram, date 1st Nov. 1850; ditto ditto.

Freeling, date 1st Nov. 1850; ditto ditto.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 5th April, 1847.

BENGALÉE.

Muspratt, date 6th April, 1850, passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo 1st July 1850.

Lewis, date 1st Oct. 1850; not passed in any language.

Henderson, date 27th June, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Aug. 1850.

Molony, date 12th Jan. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

McDonell, date 11th Jan. 1850; ditto ditto.

Colvin, B. W., date 1st July, 1850; passed in Persian 1st Oct. 1850.

Jackson, date 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; ditto ditto.

Colvin, J. H. B., date 1st July, 1850; passed in Persian 2nd Sept. 1850, and in Bengalee 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public

service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Studying for honours.

Morris, date 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Persian 1st Feb. 1850, and in Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Hindee 1st May, 1850; in Oordoo 1st June, 1850; for degrees of honour in Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850; and in Persian 1st Nov. 1850. Studying for honours.

Floyd, date 5th Oct. 1847, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1850.

Richards, date 10th Jan. 1848, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

Power, date 14th March, 1849, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

SANSKRIT.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850; passed for high proficiency. Passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850; for degrees of honour in Persian and Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850; for high proficiency in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850. Passed for the service in Bengalee 1st Nov., and on 1st Dec. 1850, received certificate in Sanskrit, with prize of Rs. 800. Studying for honours.

LAW.

The case of a Mr. Arrathoon, an Armenian, against whom certain writs were in the hands of the sheriff, and who was violently removed from the French settlement of Chandernagore, has occupied a good deal of attention. Mr. Arrathoon's statement is to the effect that he was walking close by the river, when he was seized and dragged on board a boat, near to which was another with the sheriff's officer on board, who immediately arrested him upon a writ issued by Messrs. Shearwood and Co., the cabinet-makers of Calcutta, who have a manufactory at Chandernagore. Mr. Arrathoon believed that a Mr. Taylor, one of their assistants, led this attack upon him. Mr. Taylor however has made an affidavit that he was in Calcutta at the time. The counter-statement put forth was that no force was used, that Mr. Arrathoon was entrapped on board under the impression that he was to meet a woman. The sheriff's officer admits he was told that if he would be in the neighbourhood he might have an opportunity of serving his writ; that he waited some time and then left, and that when he was a mile and a half away from Chandernagore, returning to Calcutta, a boat came alongside with Mr. Arrathoon on board, who called out for help, and complained he had been taken away by force, and otherwise ill-treated. The writ was then executed, and the prisoner was lodged in jail. Evidence was taken of what had occurred at Chandernagore by the authorities there, and a strong remonstrance was forwarded to the Deputy-Governor of Bengal. Mr. Arrathoon's deposition was taken on oath at the jail by the Chief Magistrate, and thereupon the Advocate-general applied for and obtained a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner was brought up with the further return that he was detained under a certain writ, &c. The legality of the arrest and detention was fully argued, and the following is the written judgment of the Court, delivered by the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Peel:—

"This case is one of great importance, as well on account of the interests involved in it, as the principles on which it has been argued. The Advocate-general contends that as it appears on the facts that the capture was in Chandernagore, in the territory of the French republic, and was effected by violence there, this Court ought, upon the general principles of international law, to consider the defendant in the cause as still constructively within the territory whence he was removed, and to afford him the opportunity of actually replacing himself within the territory of the state the laws of which have been violated by his arrest. No authority was cited for this position, and we are not disposed to give our assent to the argument. It is not necessary to decide this case upon that ground, and we forbear from expressing a decided opinion upon it, which we prefer to reserve until a case arises which calls for its expression. This constructive inhabitancy is undoubtedly recognized by the law of nations in certain cases; but the very case quoted by the Advocate-general rather disaffirms than affirms the general principle contended for. The principle itself was not advanced, and the case was discussed both at the bar and by the court on the distinction between a detention for a crime and a detention for a debt, or the like civil liability where the first capture has been illegal. Lord Tenterden's observation that the foreign state must vindicate the majesty of its own laws by punishing there those who infringe them, seems to imply that the consideration of the question whether the laws of a foreign state had been violated by the

capture, bore only on the legality of the arrest. It does not belong to a court of justice to arrange matters of so much delicacy. No state can effectively control by precedent measures all the wanton and illegal acts of its own subjects, and it must be left to the executive Government to take all becoming measures to show that it respects the rights of states in amity with it, and will not suffer steps to be taken which may interrupt that amity, where it has legally the power to prevent them, or to punish them when committed.

We, however, can only act in this, as in other cases, on the principles of our own laws. We have not the power to extend them. The Advocate-general intervened originally, as he had an undoubted right to do, to ask for a habeas corpus to bring the party imprisoned before the court, on a suggestion of illegal imprisonment. This writ is of such value in guarding the personal freedom of the subject, that every reasonable encouragement is given to such suggestions. Any person can, in a proper mode, communicate facts to the court to show that an illegal imprisonment is being suffered by one whom it has the power to release; and if that illegality is committed in the abuse of civil process, the rights of creditors will not prevent such intervention, since they of course have no right dependent on any abuse of process. The motion for the discharge of Arratoon is made with his concurrence, and the proceeding is strictly regular. The facts come before us in a mode little favourable to the discovery of the entire truth. There is no power of procuring evidence which parties are not willing to give, and it is difficult to judge as to the truth of facts on conflicting affidavits. If those with whom the institution of prosecution lies, should think it right to carry this matter further, then, before another tribunal, more light will probably be thrown on some parts of this disgraceful transaction than is now afforded to us. It is well that it should be known that no British subject at least can take part in such an outrage on the rights of another nation in these parts as is stated to have occurred, without rendering himself liable to be indicted for the act in this court, since it is also a crime by our law, and he is indictable though the act be committed within the territories of a foreign European power. The statute 26 Geo. 3, c. 57, s. 29, extends to all such offences committed by her Majesty's subjects or the servants of the East-India Company resident in India, within the geographical limits of the exclusive trade of the East-India Company, whether perpetrated against any of her Majesty's subjects or against other persons. This provision includes as well the states of foreign European as of foreign native powers. An illegal arrest and imprisonment, if committed by one of her Majesty's subjects, or by a servant of the Hon. Company, at Chandernagore, is indictable in her Majesty's court here, for to those courts alone that jurisdiction is confined by that act, and by the general principles of our law; those who at Calcutta advised or promoted it would be also indictable, as would also any person elsewhere instigating or aiding it, who might be subject, by reason of his peculiar origin or status, to the jurisdiction of the court.

We shall decide this case entirely on the principles on which our Superior Courts act in relieving against abuse of process. The illegality of the first capture in such cases is not alone to be considered: it must be considered also whether the Sheriff constructively, through his inferior officers, is a party to that illegality. He that ratifies an illegal act, done for his use or benefit, may be treated as if originally directing it; and therefore the collusion of the officer of the Sheriff in an illegal act of capture preceding the actual arrest, will render his capture also illegal. As the Sheriff is supposed by law to seize at once under all the civil process which is then in his office, the illegality pervades the first arrest and the detention under all such process. But writs subsequently delivered to the Sheriff stand upon a different footing. With us, however, there is this limitation, as ours is not a court of general jurisdiction, as the Superior Courts at Westminster are: — it is necessary, before any writ issues, by our practice, to lay a ground of jurisdiction, and it has been properly decided that a forced detention under an illegal arrest, in the great gaol of Calcutta, does not constitute jurisdiction, on the ground of inhabitancy. Subsequent process, therefore, where a plaint has been recently filed, may be inapplicable here for the detention of one illegally arrested, though it be sued out without any complicity, direct or indirect, in the first taking. Although several of the facts are involved in doubt, others are sufficiently clear. We have no doubt of the truth of that part of Arratoon's statement which alleges that he was taken violently from Chandernagore. It is highly probable that that part of his story is exaggerated, but some violence he certainly appears to have endured. The statement as to the position of Thornton's boat appears to us to be untrue. We cannot excuse it on the ground suggested, that Arratoon may have been confused at the time, and have had

but an imperfect recollection. It rather appears that he has fallen into that common and dangerous practice, foolish as well as wicked, of trying to improve a case in the main a good one by the addition of falsehood. We have, however, not the least doubt that he was taken away by force from Chandernagore for the express purpose of being arrested by Thornton, under the writ of this Court. Thornton has denied all participation, direct or indirect, in what took place at Chandernagore. This is a sufficient denial of criminality. The question of collusion will be afterwards considered. We see no ground to doubt the truth of that denial. He appears to be an officer who has conducted himself well, and it is probable that those who meant to perpetrate this act, so far understood what they were about as not to make needless and dangerous disclosures.

Why should they have taken pains to defeat their object by informing Thornton beforehand that violence was to be used — information which could have been of no service to them or to him, but which might, and probably would, have been destructive of their whole design? Indeed, it is perfectly consistent with the facts that stratagem may have been originally intended, and violence only resorted to when the other was thought to offer no prospect of success. Still, though on this evidence we acquit Thornton of what would indeed have been a grave charge, and would have rendered him liable to criminal procedure, it is still our opinion that the legality of the arrest is dependent, under the circumstances of this case, on the legality of the first actual capture, and must stand or fall with it. In explaining the view that we take of the case on this point, it is necessary to remark at some length on the evidence. Arratoon was living at Chandernagore, a place totally exempt of course from the sheriff's entrance as sheriff. It was no duty of Thornton to watch Arratoon there; though had he been apprised that Arratoon was within his reach, and had neglected to arrest him, the sheriff would have been liable for that neglect. Thornton is informed by one, an entire stranger to him, whom he describes as a Portuguese Christian, that if he had the power to arrest Arratoon, and would be near Chandernagore on the river at a certain time, he would have the means of effecting a capture. Thornton does not appear to have asked this person who sent him, or as to the means to be employed to bring Arratoon within his reach. By his assenting to aid in the capture, he placed himself in connexion with those undisclosed persons who engaged for conducting Arratoon to him. The communication implied, not merely that Arratoon would be casually at such a place at such a time, but that means would be taken to bring him there; and Thornton admits that he thought stratagem would be employed. But although he meant to act on a successful stratagem, that complicity would not implicate him in acts of violence. The evidence, however, as to his share in a subsequent stage of the transaction, satisfies us that with the means of knowledge within his reach, he chose, at the very time of capture, to remain in that state of ignorance, if ignorance there was, which can only be ascribed to a determination to see or hear nothing inconvenient to be known. When the boat approached him, he admits that Arratoon cried out to him for help. He admits that Arratoon complained of violence, and that his coat was torn. What was the conduct of the captors? Instead of exulting in the success of a mere trick, they decamp immediately, taking Thornton's boat without remonstrance from him, and he without inquiry or remonstrance takes charge of his prisoner, professing to act on an improbable story that Arratoon, at that time of the day was lured into the boat in which an European, a stranger to him, was in prosecution of an adventure of a very different kind. On the whole, the evidence establishes to our satisfaction that Thornton was determined, in his zeal as a sheriff's officer, to effect a capture, and determined to be blind and credulous. This is, in our opinion, collusion. It is the adoption — the ratification of an act with full means of knowledge of its real character present to his eyes and understanding, which if he willfully closed, he cannot get rid of the ratification on the plea of ignorance. It is plain that Arratoon was mistaken in attributing any part in this transaction to Mr. Taylor. His affidavit is satisfactory on that point. But we are not satisfied with the absence of any affidavit on the part of the plaintiffs, except the mere denial of Mr. Taylor that he was at Chandernagore, and acting in the arrest. It appears plainly that some European was an actor in it; and as the plaintiffs have an establishment there, it is probable that some European connected with them was there; no third person is likely to have originated or taken part in an arrest on their writ, as a merely officious act of his own; and as the sheriff's officer shows that the act at Chandernagore did not originate with him, there is no avoiding the inference that some such person connected with the plaintiffs as the description points to, took part in the act. They ought not to complain if a wrong suspicion is entertained, who have taken no pains to relieve themselves from it.

It is much to be regretted that persons will not reflect on the danger attendant on any violation of the law. The forcible illegal restraint has often led to bloodshed and loss of life. What if resistance had been offered at Chandernagore, and blood had been shed? It is not surprising that the authorities there should witness such acts with serious displeasure. This Court will always visit any abuse that comes to its knowledge with its marked displeasure, and particularly the abuse of meane process of arrest of the person for debt—a process liable to be abused. We can act only on evidence, and if the parties who suffer from any abuse will not bring their cases before us in a form in which we can give them relief, they have themselves only to blame if they continue to suffer wrong. The defendant must be discharged from custody at the suit of the plaintiffs in this action, and from detention under the other writs in the sheriff's office at the date of his capture under the plaintiffs' writ. Seton has not had notice of this, and the arrest under his writ was subsequent. The prisoner must be remanded, and notice given to Seton of the renewal of this motion for the discharge of Arratoon, when any objection can be urged as well to the original capture as to the particular process, which the facts before the Court will warrant. The affidavits already filed can be used, and such additional ones as may be deemed advisable.

It is not my practice to notice from this place anything which I observe in the public prints; but I shall so far deviate from my practice as to observe to the defendant that the Court expects at least from suitors and their legal advisers information of any prevalent abuse; and that whilst Mr. Arratoon's case is pending before the Court, he would better advance his own cause by bringing in a regular way to our notice anything respecting the debts on which he has been taken, which, in his opinion, renders the issue of a *capias* against him a wrong by his creditor, than by writing on the subject himself in the newspapers whilst the subject of his arrest is yet before us.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA landed at Singapore on the 11th of January.

DEATH OF LIEUT. R. H. GENNYS.—In our obituary of yesterday we recorded the death, from abscess of the liver, of Lieut. R. H. Gennys, 44th N.I. This most promising young officer died at Midnapore, where he had proceeded on duties connected with his appointment as assistant to the superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee. Entering the service in 1839, he very soon made himself conspicuous as a thorough good officer, and received the appointment of adjutant of his corps. During the first Sheik campaign he was with his regiment, which formed a portion of Sir John Littler's division, and on the death in action at Ferozeshahr of that general's A. D. C., he immediately requested the officer commanding the 44th to place Lieut. Gennys at his disposal for the purpose of acting on his staff. After sharing in the operation against Kote Kangra under General Wheeler, Lieut. Gennys accompanied his regiment to their cantonments, and on its arrival at Barrackpore in 1850 was about to proceed on furlough, when he was selected by Sir John Littler to fill the vacant appointment of assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee for Moorsheadabad and the lower districts, in carrying out the duties connected with which, he has unfortunately been cut off in the flower of a manhood which was full of promise. His loss is severely felt by his brother officers and a large circle of friends.—*Englishman*, Jan. 31.

COLONEL PEW, late of the Bengal Artillery, died at Singapore on the 2nd of February, on his way to Australia for the benefit of his health. Sick, and poor, and aged, this prince of military speculators may be regarded as having been happily released in the extremity of his adversity and disgrace. Above forty years a member of the Bengal army, he had seen a large amount of service, and was at one time in the possession of wealth which in those days might well be deemed enormous. In 1845, he is said to have been worth 250,000*l*. But he was not content with this, or satisfied with the position, high standing, and a distinguished service secured; he must meddle with trade, and embark in the wildest speculations. He was a prey to adventurers of temperament as sanguine and reckless as his own, but with much less abundant means at their command; and not only did his own wealth in a few years make to itself wings and fly away, but through the indiscretion, not to say dishonesty, of friends and coadjutors, he was able to give wings to the wealth of others. His adventures proved fatal to the Benares Bank, and the ruin of his own character and circumstances.—*Bombay Times*.

BALLOONS.—The Deputy Governor of Bengal has refused permission to Mr. Kight, the aeronaut, to ascend in his balloon from the Esplanade, lest he should fall and hurt himself.

THE EXPRESS, with the London Mail of January the 7th, arrived at Calcutta early on the morning of the 13th February, in thirty-seven days.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN HASELL.—The sentence of the Court Martial on Captain Hasell, of the 48th N.I., has been returned for revision, as not being in accordance with the Articles of War.—*Mofussilite*, Feb. 4.

THE MACAULAY CODE.—We believe it may be taken for granted, that the Macaulay code will be adopted before long, throughout the territories subject to the East-India Company. The want of an harmonious body of laws becomes daily more pressing, and though the system to which the great historian has given his name, may be open to many objections, it will put an end to the monstrous contradictions which prevail at this moment in the administration of criminal justice. The suspension of the Black Acts, which has been set down as a concession to the popular feeling, is solely attributable to the defective state of Indian jurisprudence. The Court of Directors were quite ready to subject Europeans to the authority of Company's courts, but it was discovered that no laws existed by which they could be tried in them. We shall be much mistaken, if the code and the Black Acts are not both in full operation, long before the expiration of the charter.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 22.

THE LAHORE PRIZE PROPERTY.—A letter from Lahore mentions that the great sale of confiscated property, which was to have commenced on the 10th February, was postponed till the 12th, no European guard having been available on the former day. Besides a long catalogue of diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., there are diamond-hilted swords and daggers, marriage veils, head ornaments, torahs, rings innumerable. Even bridles and cruppers are set with precious stones, and in a single lot is a diamond of Shah Jehangeer's, weighing 91 ruttees. This is equal to 42 carats, and if a stone of fine water, is according to ordinary estimation worth several thousand pounds. There is another about the same weight, and very many of large size, though not equal to these. There is a *Bajoorwand*, once the property of Imut Shah, the founder of the Doodraanee empire, a dagger which belonged to Lord Auckland's unfortunate protégé, Shah Soojaoool-Moolk, another which once belonged to Nadir Shah, a sword of Runjeet Sing's, and many other weapons and ornaments, once the property of historical personages. We doubt whether so many diamonds were ever sold on any occasion, and as for rubies, pearls, emeralds, topazes, turquoise, &c., they are innumerable. It may be thought that the means of the purchasers are hardly sufficient to do justice to such a collection, but we are informed that an excellent sale is expected, in consequence of the immense numbers of wealthy natives and vakeels of native courts who have flocked into Lahore from all the neighbouring states and provinces. It is expected that the sale will turn out as well for government as the late Scinde sale did.—*Englishman*, Feb. 17.

A letter from Lahore, dated Feb. 16, says:—"The auction sale of the confiscated property commenced on the 15th inst. A diamond, which was bought by the late Koonwur Nounahal Sing for Rs. 63,000, was sold at the auction for Rs. 10,000. The person who came from Calcutta purchased it. Other jewels and valuables were also sold cheap. Lalla Chunder Bhan, the Vakeel of the Nawab of Bahawalpore, bought about Rs. 50,000 worth of things at the auction, such as swords inlaid with diamonds, daggers, pearl necklaces, &c., and has received orders from his master to buy as much more."

COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—Jotee Pershaud, Choty Lal, his Agra agent, Shunkurdoss, his Loodiana agent, and Hailal Mahajun of Agra, were committed for trial on the 8th instant in three several cases. Jotee Pershaud is arraigned on about twenty-three charges, of obtaining money under false pretences, fraud, and subornation of perjury. These trials do not include the cases of Bareilly and Bijnore, which are separately under preparation by Mr. Wylly, joint-magistrate of Bareilly. The trial has been fixed for Monday the 24th, before the sessions court at Agra.—*Delhi Gaz.* Feb. 22.

CHURCHES AT LAHORE.—Lahore has been in the actual post session of the British Government for nearly two years, and virtually for close upon five. There are and have been for some time past 200 and more British civil and military officers residing at Lahore with their families. There have been from 1,200 to 2,000 European soldiers at this station, of whom at least one-half belonged to the Church of England. There are more than 100 Europeans either attached to public or to private offices and establishments at this place. The European population is daily increasing, and will continue to increase, and yet there is no Protestant church at Lahore, and it seems very probable that there will soon be no place of worship for the Protestant portion of the community. The Roman Catholics of the place have had two chapels for some time past.—*Lahore Chron.* Jan. 29.

THE ARMENIANS IN INDIA.—At a visit of Sir W. Burton, one of the Supreme Court of Madras, to the Armenian Philanthropic Academy, at this presidency, the rector, Mr. Johannes Avdall, presented an address to him, in which occurs the following magnificent paragraph:—"Descendants of the great and invincible Haic, of the renowned and heroic Tigranes, whose names strike a chord that thrills in every Armenian's heart—scions of the most powerful Arsacidæ, under whose sway the whole of Asia once trembled—fugitives from a land where the will of one single man is the universal law of the country, where the dogma of the pseudo apostle of Arabia is the Magna Charta of the people, where the exile is home-persecuted by a Government under which despotism is liberty, bigotry is religious toleration, and anarchy and misrule are constitutional monarchy and rule—the Armenians were once necessitated to come round to India long before Vasco de Gama had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, long before any sect of Christian emigrants colonized any part of the country, and consequently long before the existence or formation of the Hon. East-India Company! Go to Central Asia, go to Cabul, to Agra, to Surat, to Burmah, to the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and you are sure to meet with marks of Armenian industry, sure to meet with memorials of Armenian commerce, with vestiges of Armenian enterprise!"

CAPT. JOHNSTON.—Capt. Johnston, who has for so many years held the important post of comptroller of Government steam-vessels, is at length constrained to retire from his appointment to the enjoyment of rest and tranquillity in England. He has claims on the gratitude of the public for services performed to the country, which it would be an act of injustice in us to forget, more especially on the occasion of his bidding adieu to India. It is to him that we are indebted for the first steamer between England and India. It was Captain Johnston who navigated the first steam-vessel to the port of Calcutta, in the year 1825; and perhaps there may be some among us still who can remember how strong was the feeling of ecstasy with which the appearance of this vessel among us was hailed, and how completely it seemed to break up that dreary feeling of exile from our native land and its associations which weighed down the spirits, when the shortest period in which an answer could be received from home to any communication was eight months. Subsequently to that event, Capt. Johnston was employed by Lord W. Bentinck in ascertaining the feasibility of navigating our rivers by steamers, and to his investigations and labours is the country indebted for the steam-vessels which have now been employed for sixteen years between Calcutta and Allahabad, and have contributed so materially to the comfort and convenience of the community in India. It is in reference to these circumstances that the name of Capt. Johnston will long continue to be held in grateful remembrance among us. — *Friend of India*, Feb. 13.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF arrived at Bhurtpore on the 15th Feb., and was to have halted there on the 16th and 17th. The weather had been very unsettled, and on Thursday afternoon the camp was visited by a violent thunder storm. The hailstones exceeded in magnitude any within the remembrance of that universal referee, "the oldest inhabitant"—they were considerably larger than pigeons' eggs, and had projecting spikes, which gave them something of the appearance of diminutive caltrops. On Friday morning Sir William was met near Benehra, by a detachment of the Rajah's hunting leopards, and his Excellency and retinue having proceeded with them to the hunting ground, the cheetahs pursued and pulled down divers bucks and other deer, for the amusement of the ladies and gentlemen present. On Saturday morning the Rajah went out, attended by his suite in their gala dresses, to meet the Commander-in-Chief, on whom the officers and staff were in attendance; and the two great men proceeded together on the Rajah's elephant to the camp. In the afternoon his Highness paid a state visit to the Commander-in-Chief. We are told that great alterations and improvements are being made in and about the town of Bhurtpore. The principal street, leading from the Agra gate to the Kombheer gate, is being made of uniform width, and the new fronts of the houses set off with facings of stone, carved and ornamented to the utmost of the mason's skill. This street and the roads for some distance outside of the two gates are metalled. As a symptom of pacific times, shrubs and weeds have been suffered to spring up in the ditch and from the scarp of the town wall, whilst the works which covered the gates have been cut through, to open the new roads, and as defences, demolished. The belt of forest, celebrated in sporting history, which formerly encircled Bhurtpore, is fast disappearing: the ruling powers of the territory having discovered, no doubt, that it is more profitable to the state and advantageous to the people, to have the town surrounded by rich fields of grain instead of an uncultivated jungle occupied alone by deer, wild hog, &c. — *Delhi Gazette*.

THE HEAD QUARTERS of H.M. 18th Foot (Royal Irish) marched into Fort William on the morning of the 13th February.

THE WEATHER, though complained of in the upper provinces, has here been highly favourable to the planters, enabling many of them to sow largely in this the most favourable month of the year. As, however, there is always something in the way of agriculturists, they complain bitterly of the scarcity of seed, as interfering with their otherwise splendid prospects.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.—It has transpired, that the Commander-in-Chief is not well satisfied with the composition of the committee for revising the code of regulations for the army.

DR. MARRIOTT.—The Bishop of Calcutta has declined to adopt ecclesiastical proceedings against the Rev. Dr. Marriott, and the Government of the N. W. Provinces has, we believe, regretted his lordship's determination. The reverend gentleman has, however, been ordered to Dinapore. — *Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 22.

LITTLE DULKEP SING has eaten—let thunder roll—a piece of beef, or something of that kind, and lost caste. The young Maharajah, watching the opportunity of his guardian, Dr. Logan's absence, deliberately and of malice prepense, has eaten something which defiles him for ever in the eyes of the Sikh. He can never touch the sacred *Grunt* again; most, if not all, of his Sikh followers have left him on this awful occasion, except his gooroo, who, afraid of the wrath of his countrymen, dares not leave, as he believes they would wreak their vengeance on his head, whether to blame or not. Government is in an agony to know the effect of this breach of the *Grunt's* commandments amongst the Sikhs, and a close watch is now established to observe whether the Sikh nation are inclined to believe that the crime committed has been the result of a deep policy on the part of the British or not. Should they decide against us, the army must be increased, more regiments sent for from England, and preparations made on the grandest scale to meet this awful emergency. The eccentricities of the young Maharajah will prove a source of serious alarm to the Government, if the Sikhs consider him in anywise bound up with their hopes of future independence. The boy is very clever, but decidedly original in his way of thinking. We have given an account of one freak and now have to chronicle another. He wishes to know how he can be made a Christian, and has expressed great alarm at the idea, that Mr. Thomason intends to examine him in English, with a view of testing his proficiency. In order to avoid this evil, he prayed to God, he says, for two nights, that he might die, but finding his request unheeded, he has made up his mind to commit suicide by eating green peas; an immoderate quantity will, he expects, prove fatal. — *Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 22.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The following is an extract from the Council of the Asiatic Society's annual report, showing the state of the society's affairs during the past year:—"At the close of the year 1849, the number of members was 144, since which period 10 new members have been selected and admitted, and 14 have returned from Europe, making a total of 24 members added to the society during the past year. On the other hand, the society have to regret the death of 4 members, and the loss of 15 by withdrawal, and that of 7 others by departure to Europe. Thus, at the close of 1850, the number of members actually in India and subscribing amounts to 142. The council cannot quit this subject without regretting that, whilst in the year 1847-48, there was a steady increase in the list of members, and the number of elections amounted to 48 and 32 respectively, in the year 1850 there have been only 10 elections, and amongst them the name of no native gentleman appears. The council feel assured that the support of the learned and of the scientific will not be withheld from an institution which for a period of 67 years has steadily carried out the designs of its illustrious founder, and has greatly advanced the cause of science and oriental literature, and deservedly enjoys the high reputation which all Europe has thankfully and cheerfully accorded."

THE TURF IN INDIA.—The magnificent humbug, who not long ago splendidly threw his baton further than he could recover it, in an excellent parting address to the army, has been unjust to the turf. He speaks of the facility of obtaining money afforded by the banks, as "encouraging those vices which are the most mischievous, especially racing, a vice always accompanied by gambling and extravagance." This is not true. There are many, very many, who love the turf, who are on it or who support it, and who are never guilty of any gambling whatever. It is a pity the oburgation was not confined to card and billiard playing and extravagant living,—a greater pity, that opportunities for making public examples of confirmed gamblers have been disregarded on the most frivolous pretences. — *Cal. Sporting Review*.

COPPER CURRENCY.—The Court of Directors are anxious to introduce a copper currency into this presidency, of smaller value than the pice. At present, the small purchases of the poorer classes are made in cowries, which are subject to great fluctuation. At one period they can obtain 160 cowries for a pice, at another only 100. The subject has long been before Government, and in the year 1835, a copper coinage of the value of a pie, or the one-twelfth of an anna pice, was struck, but this division of money is of English origin, and altogether foreign to the habits of the people; the coin has therefore never become popular, and has fallen into complete disuse. The Court of Directors have strongly recommended the issue of a coinage of the value of half a pice. Such a coin will be in the highest degree acceptable to the whole native population, it will even be received with feelings of gratitude. It will enable them to dispense in a great measure with the use of cowries in their daily dealings, and relieve them from the impositions to which the use of those shells subjects them. On the other hand, it will be one of the most interesting and profitable undertakings of Government. While the seignorage on gold coin in the Calcutta Mint is one per cent., and that on silver two per cent., the seignorage on copper coinage is calculated at not less than sixteen per cent. The report on the civil charges of the Lower Provinces, sent in to Lord Ellenborough in 1844, informs us that the "Government gain, consisting of the difference between the invoice price of copper and its value as coin, during these thirteen years, was twenty-five lacs of rupees." The introduction of this coin of a moiety of a pice, will, therefore, not only promote in the highest degree the convenience of the people at large, but also assist the financial interests of Government.—*Friend of India*.

WRESTLING-MATCH.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., a display of wrestling took place at the Seven Tanks, the country-house of Frankissen Mullick and his brothers, being one of a series of similar exhibitions got up by these Baboos, wherein professed wrestlers contend for prizes. The crowd of natives outside the barriers, and on the walls and trees, was tremendous; and there were, perhaps, about 500 persons of better sort within the barriers, including some European gentlemen of the civil, military, mercantile, and legal professions. The Mahomedan champion stood about 5 feet 7 inches, and might weigh about 12 stone. On "peeling," he showed great development of chest and limbs. His adversary was full a couple of inches taller, and a stone more in weight. In spite of these advantages against him, the Mahomedan seemed to be the favourite. On being called, the two champions uncovered, and advanced briskly towards each other from opposite corners of the inner barrier, with heads and arms protruded, and legs kept well back. After a short skirmish for the grig, the Moslem seized his opponent's right arm about the wrist, and brought it under his own right arm-pit. Their position then was—the Moslem on the left side, and a little in front of his adversary, holding his right arm with both hands; the Hindoo on his opponent's right, and a little behind, with his arm round his adversary's waist, and his right arm forced across his own body, and carried under his adversary's arm-pit, where it was held "in chancery." When the Moslem had, with admirable coolness and patience, satisfied himself that he had his opponent's arm in safe custody, he suddenly, and with great force, struck back his right leg, thereby sending the Hindoo's left leg high up into the air; at the same time he jerked the arm in chancery. The Hindoo fell forward, and as he came down, the twist on the arm brought his back on the ground, his adversary falling over him. The shock partially separated them. The Hindoo attempted to recover himself, and the Moslem showed himself equally ready to pin him down; but the friends interfered, and separated the combatants, as the victory already belonged to the Moslem, according to the rules of Indian wrestling, which require that the back must touch the ground to constitute a fall, but that the slightest contact is decisive of the question. The interest taken by the spectators seemed of the warmest nature, and the cheering at the result of this match was tremendous.—*Englishman*, Jan. 29.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Mr. Charles Hogg, the secretary of the Bank of Bengal, is compelled by failing health to return to Europe. Many candidates are in the field for the appointment which will thus be vacated. The following names are on the list:—Mr. J. B. Plumb (Deputy Secretary), Mr. W. Grey, C.S., Mr. W. Maples, C.S., Mr. W. H. Smoult, Mr. C. Church, Mr. F. R. Hampton, Mr. W. J. Ilbery, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mr. C. Campbell, and Mr. R. Stopford.

CALCUTTA DOCKING COMPANY.—The fourth annual meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company was held on the 11th Feb. The report read testified to a steady and continued improvement in the prospects of the company. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, which is equivalent to 56 rupees per share.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL, of the firm of Campbell and Burgett, has been appointed to audit the accounts of the Agra Bank, and to report upon the state of its affairs. The bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. It is said that an ensign has recently been admitted to the Board of Directors!

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The following is part of a letter from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, dated Camp, Kolakali, near Diamond Harbour, 23d January:—"The telegraph is at this moment delivering me a message from Alipore, with which it is in incessant communication from my tent on the north bank of the Hooghly, 26½ miles from Calcutta. Over these 26½ miles, the telegraph rod is buried and protected by a resinous cement as hard as stone, from Alipore to Rajhal, 15 miles—again it is buried in a coating of cloth, in six layers, saturated with pitch (mummy fashion) from Sursya to Kolakali, 5 miles; total buried 20½ miles. From Rajhal to Diamond Harbour, 12 miles, the line is being covered and buried in the same manner, at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 feet each working-day."

THE KOHAT PASS.—The 4th Punjab Infantry, which marched from Lahore on the 25th of Dec., reached their destination at Kohat on the 7th of Feb. They proceeded along the southern base of the Salt range, from Shahpoor to Maree. At the former place they received four lacs and Rs. 80,000, and crossed the Indus at the latter, landing at Warea, about a mile from Kalabagh. The transit was effected on the 28th and 29th of Jan. with the assistance of five boats. At Gudakhel, eight miles from Kohat, the regiment were detained two days, owing to the heavy rain that fell. Our latest from Kohat, where there is now a very respectable force, is of the 12th of Feb. We are told that all was then quiet, and that Browne's corps (the 2nd Punjab Cavalry) were expected that evening, or early the next day. They were to take on treasure to the amount of two lacs Rs. 40,000 with them to Bunoo. Our correspondent speaks in high terms of the condition in which Captain Dennis's corps marched into Kohat.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

PROMOTION.—We understand that there are at this moment twenty-two lieutenant-colonels in the Bengal army willing to retire on the receipt of Rs. 30,000 each. It only requires Rs. 6,60,000 to give such a flip to promotion, the like of which has never yet been experienced. The ingenious author of the new scheme will calculate for you to a nicety the scale of contribution, and the ratio of individual advantage, but where is the money to come from? How is the already overburdened army to raise it, except by the sale of the Kohi Noor, and the capture of another kingdom? We hear of long lists of names in support of the latest project, but are they all paying members of the fund? and if not all, what proportion may be counted upon in the way of regular subscriptions? We fear that a dolorous answer must be given in reply. And in the interval, all promotion by voluntary retirement is stopped. No man will leave the service except for a consideration. Neither gout, hepatitis, nor length of years, are allowed to exert their proper control over the actions of our veteran officers. Every one of them has his fixed price, and will rather die in harness than forego it. We do not think the proposed plan will work except on paper. Its value is susceptible of the clearest proof in the mathematical way, but it will not stand the test of trial. Experience will soon demonstrate the impossibility of securing punctuality in paying, and nicety of action, and both are essential to the success of Young Promotion.—*Delhi Gazette*.

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.—The following is the present distribution of the Punjab irregular force, as recently sanctioned by Government:—

Kohat.	
1st Battery	Lieut. Hay.
1st Cavalry	" Daly.
1st Infantry	Capt. Coke.
11th Infantry	" Dennis.
Hazara. (Husun Abdul.)	
3rd Infantry .....	.....
Bunoo.	
2nd Battery	Lieut. Hammond.
2nd Cavalry	" Browne.
2nd Infantry	Capt. Walsh.
Dhera Ismaeel Khan.	
5th Cavalry	Capt. Fitzgerald.
Dhera Ghazee Khan.	
3rd Battery	Lieut. McNeill.
4th Cavalry	Capt. Jacob.
5th Infantry	" Gastrell.
Mithenkote.	
3rd Cavalry	Capt. Prendergast.

Lahore Chronicle, Feb. 19.

EDITOR OF A LAHORE NATIVE PAPER.—We regret to have to announce the death, on the 12th inst., of Saïud Suwar-ood-deen, son of Fukeer Cheeragh-ood-deen, and grandson of Fukeer Azeez-ood-deen, the confidential adviser of Runjeet Sing. The Saïud was the principal editor of the newly-established paper, the *Durcea-ee-Noor*, which has already made considerable progress in public estimation, and deservedly so.—*Ibid.*

THE OPIUM SALE on the 10th Feb. realized as under:—

	Cheats.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1,945	875	870	873.3-9	16,98,450
Benares	890	865	860	861.4-2	7,66,525

This shows a fall during the last month of Rs. 50 per chest for Behar, and Rs. 48 for Benares. Nineteen boats containing opium, valued at thirteen lacs of rupees, on their way from Benares to Calcutta, were stranded at the head of the Bhageruttee river, and according to an intimation issued by the Board of Revenue, 604 of the 985 chests on board were more or less wetted, and are to be returned to Benares for examination and report. The notice goes on to say that the accident will cause no reduction, generally, in the number of chests advertised to be sold for at least the next eight sales.

THE LATE EX-PESHWA.—The East-India Company has been relieved from a heavy burden imposed upon them in 1818, by Sir John Malcolm, and borne, neither with patience nor resignation, for the long period of thirty-three years. We allude to the extravagant pension of eight lakhs per annum, enjoyed by the ex-Peshwa of the Mahrattas, Maharaja Bajee Rao. He has drawn from the coffers of the state, during the period above mentioned, the enormous sum of two kroses and 64 lakhs of Rupees, or upwards of two millions and a half sterling. With the death of Bajee Rao, the appointment of Commissioner, held by Colonel Manson for the long period of nineteen years, will cease. It was recently placed, as a temporary measure, in the hands of Mr. Morland, on Colonel Manson obtaining medical leave for a year. The charges of his office, including salary, amounted to Rs. 17,300 per annum; the reduction of this, with the pension of the Maharaja, which amounted, to be exact, to Rs. 8,66,667, will effect a saving to the state of Rs. 883,967 per annum! We observe that a correspondent of our Meerut contemporary asserts that Bajee Rao had sons and daughters. We believe this to be a mistake, as all the authorities we have consulted agree in asserting that his Highness never had any issue.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Feb. 8.

THE FRONTIER AT BUNOO has been strengthened by the march of the 2nd Punjab Irregular Infantry from Nuree, where it has been posted for some time, and the locality of which we indicated several months back. As it appeared necessary, however, still to keep open the communication between the northern station of Kohat and the southern ones of Bunoo and Dhera Ismail Khan, it has been determined, at the special requisition of Major R. Taylor, the deputy commissioner in those parts, to leave Capt. Vaughan 2nd in command of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, at the important post of Nuree, until the close of the cold weather, at least. The large detachment under Capt. Vaughan's command, amounting to about 1,000 men, consists of a company of Infantry of the Guide Corps, one of the new Police Battalions (late Soobhan Khan's Regiment, of the old Sikh army), and a party of Irregular Horse, with two guns of Lieut. Hay's Horse Field Battery.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

PESHAWUR is a prey to thieves and gaitery, to judge from the communications we continue to receive. The laetst (6th Feb.) says:—"The thieves are hard at it almost every night," and "we have had a round of balls and theatricals, and have the prospect of more." The Governor-General is likely to be in Peshawur sooner than was expected; the reputed difficulty of procuring food for his large number of followers by the way he is proceeding, being the hastening cause.—*Ibid.*

THE 1ST REGT. N.I. obtain promotion, at an expense of Rs. 12,000, by the retirement of Capt. C. Wright.

BENARES, Feb. 7.—"General Kennedy has inspected the regiments at this place, and also the artillery and irregular cavalry at Sultanpore. The General was much pleased with the appearance and steadiness of the 16th Grenadiers. I have heard the Commander-in-Chief was much taken with this corps. The 8th Irregulars are well mounted and the corps is in excellent order, but they failed sadly in their attempts at the native feats of breaking bottles, &c., which is just as well, for though these tricks show off the horsemanship to great advantage, it jades and knocks up the horses unnecessarily. I have heard that Colonel Gairdner is deputed to inspect the 24th at Gorruckpoor. General Kennedy himself goes in to Mirzapore to look at Foster's Irregulars."

THE 5TH LIGHT CAVALRY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* hears that charges have been sent in against an officer of the 5th Lt. Cavalry that will probably lead to a court-martial. They are chiefly connected with moving matters.

JHELUM is to be a "Puka" station, that is, all temporary buildings are to be knocked down and new ones commenced upon immediately: Lieut. Black, of the 37th N.I. is to be the executive officer until the arrival of Lieut. Pollard, Engineers, from Peshawur.

JUMBOO (from the *Dereea-ee-Noor*, Feb. 9).—Maharaja Goolab Sing has proceeded towards Ruhursee. After remaining three or four days he will wend his way towards Cashmere. The heir apparent, Meer Runbeer Sing, has remained at Jumbou, but will also proceed to Cashmere in a short time. The Ahulkars at Cashmere have received instructions to make the most extensive preparations for the reception of the Governor-General of India. The fire-works are to be very splendid. The complaints of the ryots of the oppressions they suffer, continue loud. Those who do manage to hoard up something, are plundered by the Ahulkars. The ryots have determined to make a strong representation to the Governor-General on his reaching Cashmere. The Maharaja has, on the other hand, given the most stringent orders to his Ahulkars to prevent any of the ryots from seeing the Governor-General."

THE AGRA BANK.—A letter, signed "C. S. Stowell," dated "Agra, Feb. 8," appears in the *Mofussilite*, which contains the following paragraphs:—"I have just returned from the meeting of shareholders of the Agra and U. S. Bank, and a more painfully disgusting scene I have never witnessed; as usual, I was in a minority, although well supported by the unbiassed resident shareholders, but the five directors (one a military subaltern lately arrived at the station), the chairman (a Mr. Longden), two servants of the bank, and the editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, formed a majority. By dint of perseverance, I extorted an admission from the directors that they had cancelled, sold, or otherwise made away with 826 of our shares, or four lacs and thirteen thousand rupees of our capital, but they were not prepared to give any account of the same! The directors, in their report of 16th August last, allude to 367 of those shares, as having been purchased in and cancelled by them, at a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent. which discount was placed to credit of the reserve fund! How? When? Where? But the remaining 459 shares, or Rs. 2,29,500 were never noticed in any way, until I brought forward the subject. I also demonstrated to the meeting that the last dividend, declared on the 16th of August last, viz. 8 per cent. and Rs. 64,827-3-7 to be carried to the reserve fund, was an Hudsonian one, as I proved that Rs. 75,071-5-8 had previously been abstracted from the reserve fund, and which had not been noticed in the report or the proceedings, and, consequently, our real divisible balance was less than 8 per cent.; at this stage of the proceedings, and while arguing in support of my amendment, "That the accounts be not passed without further investigation," I was unjustly but effectually put down by the editor of the *Delhi Gazette* proposing an amendment to my amendment, to the effect that, as the directors would at any other time give me information, I was only interrupting the proceedings; this was instantly carried, the accounts were as quickly passed, and thus a million of money is trifled with! I was forced to be silent or personal, and although greatly provoked, I chose the former."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

THE HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.

Camp, Rawul Pindee, Jan. 30, 1851.—With reference to G.O. G.G., dated 25th of June last, all officers on staff, civil, or other detached employment, who are subject to the rules laid down in G.G.O., No. 7, dated 7th Jan. 1837, and who failed, on or before the 1st instant, to pass the prescribed examination in Hindustani, are hereby remanded to regimental duty, and are directed to rejoin their regiments forthwith.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, W. J. offic. coll. of Ballasore, made over ch. of treasury to R. Alexander, Feb. 11.
ANSON, E. M. ret. to duty, Jan. 13, and re-attach. to Bengal div.
BATTYE, G. W. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Bhagulpore, Jan. 1; made over ch. of office, prep. to proc. on circuit duty.
BROWN, J. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Nuddea, made over ch. of off.
BUCKLAND, C. T. made over ch. of treas. of Hooghley collectorate, to proc. to interior of dist. Feb. 10.
CARDEW, F. to offic. as opium agt. of Benares, dur. abs. of Marten, Feb. 8.
CHAPMAN, C. made over ch. of Mymensingh surv. to S. Belli.
DENISON, C. B. to be an asst. com. in the Punjab, Jan. 28.
DRUMMOND, F. B. asst. with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in dist. of Tirhoot, to be in ch. of sub. div. of Buhara, in that district, Feb. 11.
EGERTON, R. E. to be an asst. in Agra div.
FOWLE, F. C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Noacolly.
GARSTIN, C. ret. to duty, Jan. 1.
GUBBINS, F. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jounpore, Feb. 3.

HALKETT, H. C. dep. coll. in ch. of Cuttack, made over ch. of the treasury to H. L. Dampier, Feb. 4; to be mag. of Backergunge.

HARVEY, J. I. to be a Gov. director of Bank of Bengal and mem. of mint com. Feb. 14.

JACKSON, L. S. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade in the dist. of Behar, Feb. 10.

KEENE, H. G. asst. to supt. Dehra Dhoon to offic. as supt. dur. abs. of A. Rose.

LANCE, G. E. to be an asst. com. in the Punjab, Feb. 1.

LOCH, T. C. offic. mag. of Moorshedabad, to be registrar of deeds for that district, Feb. 12.

LOCHNER, W. C. to be an asst. com. in the Punjab, Feb. 1.

LOUIS, J. M. qual. for pub. service, Feb. 14.

MACKILLIP, C. W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, dur. abs. of Jackson, Feb. 7.

M'CHLERY, W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Azimghur, dur. abs. of Monckton, Feb. 3.

MOLONY, E. W. qual. for pub. service, Feb. 14.

MONEY, R. to offic. as coll. and mag. of Jounpore, dur. abs. of Ommaney, Feb. 3.

NASMYTH, J. to be an asst. com. in the Punjab, Feb. 1.

PALMER, G. qual. for pub. service, Feb. 14.

PEARSON, E. S. made over ch. of the magistracy of Purneah to C. H. Campbell, Feb. 12.

PLOWDEN, G. to offic. as commr. and supt. of police in 16th Chitragong div. dur. abs. of Torrens, Feb. 10.

PLOWDEN, T. J. C. to offic. as jud. of Ghazepore, v. Heyland, on leave, Feb. 14.

PRATT, H. made over ch. of off. of mint agt. and dep. coll. of Baraset to E. Jackson, Feb. 13.

QUINTIN, C. B. coll. of Sarun, made over ch. of his off. to R. H. Russell, Feb. 1.

READ, F. E. res. ch. of treasury and duties of coll. of Backergunge, Feb. 14.

ROBERTSON, H. D. qual. for pub. service, Feb. 14.

ROSE, H. to be an asst. comm. in the Punjab, Feb. 1.

SCHALCH, V. H. mag. of Midnapore, assu. ch. of off. of asst. superint. for supp. of thuggee and dacortee in Moorshedabad circ. v. Lieut. Gennys, dec. Feb. 14.

TAYLER, W. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Shahabad.

TAYLER, B. perm. to res. the service Feb. 11.

TOOGOOD, O. to be an asst. commr. in the Punjab, Feb. 1.

TRAVERS, W. coll. of Shahabad, del. over ch. of his off. to R. J. Richardson, Feb. 1.

TUCKER, W. T. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, and to ex. sp. powers in that district, Feb. 8.

WATSON, J. Asst. supt. of surveys, has been vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the dists. of Monghyr, Beerbhoom, East and West Burdwan, Nuddeah, Moorshedabaa, Bhaugulpore, Dinagpore, Purneah, Rungpore, Bograh, Rajshye, and Malda, Feb. 12.

WANCHOP, S. mag. of Hoogly, rec. ch. of the sub div. of Serampore fr. C. S. Belli, Feb. 4.

YULE, G. U. coll. of Dinagpore, rec. ch. of the treasury of that collectorate fr. E. G. Birch, Feb. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALMAIN, W. 1 mo.

BRUCE, J. G. 3 mo. fr. March 1.

CUNLIFFE, R. E. 10 days in ext.

DRIVER, H. 4 mo. on m. c.

GALLOWAY, W. fr. Jan. 16 to Feb. 1, in ext. on m. c.

GRANT, J. 1 mo.

JACKSON, E. leave canc. at his request.

MADDOCKS, H. R. leave canc.

MARRIOTT, R. 1 mo.

MARTIN, S. N. leave canc.

MONCKTON, H. 1 mo.

OMMANEY, M. C. 4 mo. on m. c.

ROSS, A. 1 mo.

SHANK, A. leave canc.

SPANKIE, R. leave canc.

TAYLER, B. 1 mo.

TWEDDIE, T. 1 year in ext. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

VAUX, Rev. F. W. to perf. clerical duties at Darjeeling, dur. his residence on sick leave at that sanatorium, Feb. 17.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALDERSTON, Capt. A. to rem. fr. Cawnpore to Bareilly, fr. March 1.

BANKS, Capt. J. S. res. duties as offic. dep. sec. to gov. of India in mil. dep. at pres.

BIRCH, 1st Lieut. R. C. 1st Eur. fus. offic. interp. H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. to rejoin his own corps.

BOLTON, Unp. Cornet A. J. to do duty with 1st L.C. Cawnpore.

BOURCHIER, 1st Lieut. G. 6th comp. 9th batt. to act as adj. and qu. mr. to 5th batt. art.

BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. to offic. as police mag. at Moulmein, dur. abs. of Bower, Feb. 8.

BRODIE, Capt. T. prin. asst. to commr. of Assam, at Seebasgur, made over ch. of the judicial and revenue offices of his district to J. Thornton, and the revenue treasury to Surg. W. J. Long, Jan. 25, to proc. to Nowgong on pub. duty.

BROUGHAM, Lieut. T. fr. 2nd comp. 1st. to 4th comp. 3rd batt. art. to be adj. of art. div. at Loodianah, canc. and to retain the app. of adj. to art. div. at Mooltan, Jan. 29.

BUCKLEY, Ens. F. A. 37th N.I. qual. as interp.

BURROWES, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

COUPER, Ens. J. K. 2nd N.I. to be adj. 2nd Punjab cav. v. Nicholson, prom.

DENNISS, Capt. G. G. 1st Eur. fus. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, Jan. 28.

EKINS, Unp. Ens. G. E. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

FAGAN, Ens. W. T. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 9, v. Gennys, dec.

FINNIS, Lieut. col. J. rem. fr. 71st to 18th N.I. Feb. 3.

FRASER, Brig. maj. J. rem. fr. Bareilly to Cawnpore, fr. March 1.

FRITH, Lieut. J. S. 9th batt. art. to offic. as stat. and art. div. at Dum Dum, v. Staples, to Europe, Feb. 1.

FYTCH, Lieut. A. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan, at Sandoway, del. over ch. of office and treasury, to proc. into the interior on duty.

GUTHRIE, Capt. C. S. eng. off. exec. off at the circular and eastern canals, &c. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

HANNYNGTON, Maj. J. C. dep. comm. s.-w. frontier, res. ch. of his duties, Jan. 28.

HEBBERT, Lieut. F. H. art. to do duty at the Landour depot for the season, Feb. 3.

HICKS, Capt. G. W. 8th N.I. to be 2nd in com. Mheurwarrah batt. v. Walsh, Jan. 28.

IMPEY, Unp. Ens. E. C. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

LATTER, Lieut. T. 67th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 6.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. J. G. 24th N.I. ret. to duty Feb. 1.

LISTER, Lieut. col. F. G. pl. agent in the Cossiah hills, res. ch. of his off. fr. Lieut. Cave, Jan. 29.

LEVEN, Lieut. J. to act as adj. to l. w. 62nd N.I. v. Lieut. H. D. Maunsell, resigned, Jan. 27.

LYONS, Capt. S. A. 34th N.I. to do du. at the Landour depôt for the season, Feb. 3.

MACADAM, Major J. res. ch. of off. of dep. commr. 1st class, at Julbulpore, Dec. 14, 1850.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. H. to offic. as adj. to r. w. corps at Kangra, v. Lieut. W. H. S. Earle, Feb. 1.

MUNRO, Lieut. S. M. 25th N.I. doing duty with Arracan loc. batt. to act as 2nd in com. v. Lieut. W. F. Nuthall, Feb. 1.

O'DOWDA, Ens. R. C. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.

PEILE, Ens. W. B. 38th N.I. passed col. ex. Jan. 29.

RICE, Capt. J. G. to offic. as an extra asst. sec. in mil. dep.

RYAN, Lieut. E. M. to offic. as jun. asst. to comm. in Tenasserim provinces dur. abs. of Briggs, Feb. 8.

RYAN, Unp. Ens. W. C. B. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

SADLER, Unp. Ens. E. T. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

SIDDONS, Capt. W. rec. fr. Capt. Eden ch. of duties of 1st asst. to resident at Indore.

SPARKS, Cat. T. P. prin. asst. to com. of Arracan, at Ramree, res. ch. of office and treasury.

TAYLOR, Lieut. A. F. to be adj. of art. div. at Mooltan, canc.

TEMPLER, Ens J. F. fr. 23rd to 29th N.I. at Peshawur, Feb. 3.

TICKELL, Capt. S. R. prin. asst. to com. of Arracan at Akyab, del. over ch. of his off. and treasury, Feb. 1, to Lieut. Ripley, to proceed to the interior on public duty.

TICKELL, Capt. R. S. 72nd N.I. perm. to retire on pens. of major.

WALKER, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. to proc. to Loodianah, and do duty with head qrs. of corps of sappers and pioneers.

WHEELER, Lieut. col. S. G. rem. fr. 18th to 71st N.I. Feb. 3.

WILLIAMS, Unp. Ens. L. H. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Dinapore.

WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. E. C. S. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE
SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

SWINTON, G. K. Feb. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANGELO, Maj. F. inv. estab. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.

BONTEIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.

BURTON, Capt. C. E. 40th N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.

COOPER, Maj. J. C. 49th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. D. 3rd h. art. to Europe, on m. c.

DICKENS, 1st Lieut. S. H. art. leave cancelled.

GRILLS, Capt. J. T. 60th N.I. leave commuted to visit pres. prep. to retire.

GRAY, Lieut. W. J. h. art. Jan. 15 to April 15, Lucknow, on m. c.

GREENE, Capt. G. N. 70th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HARWARD, Lieut. T. W. art. to March 1, to join.

HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. 1 mo. to undergo an exam. in Urdu.

OAKES, Ens. R. E. 52nd N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. jun. assist. to commiss. at Mysore, 18 mo. to sea.

FLOWDEN, Brev. capt. H. G. C. 9th L.C. to Europe, on m. c.
 RICHARDSON, Capt. J. L. C. art. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 SIMONS, 2nd Lieut. F. C. art. to Europe, on m. c.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. W. 22nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bombay, thence to Europe on furl.
 SNEYD, Lieut. H. W. L. 28th N.I. to March 31, in ext.
 SWINTON, Capt. A. R. J. 32nd N.I. prep. to retire.
 TADDY, Lieut. L. P. 29th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.
 TIERNEY, Capt. E. T. 25th N.I. to Nov. 30, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATSON, Surg. S. H. 14th to aff. med. aid to 67th N.I. at Dinapore, v. Fuller.
 BOND, Surg. H. R. 26th L.I. to med. ch. of div. staff at Dinapore.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. 6th irr. cav. to resu. med. ch. of detach. of pioneers fr. Atkinson, Jan. 27.
 CAMPLIN, Asst. surg. J. M. to remain at Cawnpore to aff. med. aid to detach. of invalids expected fr. upper provinces in progress to pres.
 COMBYN, Asst. surg. F. on arr. to proceed to Nakodah, and do du. with 5th L.C.
 COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 15th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to brigade staff at Pesbawur, v. Ross.
 FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. to perform civ. med. duties at Darjeeling, and aff. med. aid to Sebundy corps of sappers and miners dur. abs. of Withecombe.
 GIVINS, Asst. surg. G. E. 17th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to recruits and sick of 7th N.I. dur. abs. of reg. on treas. esc. du. Jan. 27.
 GRAHAM, Surg. J. on leave, fr. 21st to 22nd N.I. Jan. 27.
 MAYNE, Asst. surg. E. W. to join and do duty with detach. of H. M.'s recruits proc. to upper provinces under com. of Capt. Hill.
 MORISON, Surg. A. C. on leave, posted to 71st N.I.
 MOUNTJOY, Asst. surg. J. W. to aff. med. aid to Arracan batt. dur. abs. of Buckell, on m. c.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. do. duty in Trans-Ravee circ. to assu. med. ch. of 21st N.I. v. Irwin, Feb. 3.
 SISSEMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. on joining Sirmoor batt. to relieve Asst. surg. Shillito fr. med. ch. of 4th comp. 8th batt. art. the gaol and civ. estabs. at Almorah.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Asst. surg. Macpherson, fr. Jan. 1, until arr. of regt. at Umballa.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Clarke, 2 yrs. to England.—14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Chetwynd, to Feb. 1, 1853, to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. Bogson, 2 yrs. to England.—18th. Ens. J. E. Swindley, 2 yrs. to England; to be lieut. fr. Dec. 22, v. Minter, dec.—22nd. Maj. George, 2 yrs. to England; Surg. J. Smith, 2 yrs. to England.—24th. Lieut. T. M. Greensill, qual. as interp.—25th. Ens. A. Strange to be lieut. fr. Jan. 28, v. Northey, ret.—32nd. Lieut. J. H. Wemyss to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, v. Moore, ret.; Ens. J. Hedley to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Wemyss, prom.—51st. Ens. S. A. Cleve to be lieut. fr. Jan. 22, v. Pegus, ret.—53rd. Capt. G. E. Hillier to com. recruit depot at Allahabad, v. Otter; Capt. Talbot, to Jan. 2, in ext.—60th. Lieut. F. Dawson to be interp.; to Jan. 31, in ext. on m. c.—70th. Lieut. McKenzie, to Feb. 22, to Allahabad.—75th. Capt. M. H. Goodwyn, to April 25, in ext. on m. c.; Lieut. Baxter, to Feb. 28.—78th. Lieut. Grahame, 2 yrs. to England.—80th. Lieut. H. G. J. Bowler, 1 yr. to Darjeeling, on m. c.; Lieut. C. F. Amiel, 1 yr. to Darjeeling, on m. c.; Ens. Hunt, to March 3.—86th. Lieut. col. Derinzy, 2 yrs. to England.—94th. Lieut. N. B. Walton, 2 years to England.—96th. Lieut. Swift, 6 mo. to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Asst. surg. De Lisle, 1 yr. to England.—98th. Capt. F. Shelton, 3 mo. to Peshawur, and 6 mo. to England.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

CHRISTOPHER McDONALD, formerly of Calcutta, but late of Somerville-place, Glasgow, Esq. to David Jardine, of the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

GEORGE KEITH STONE, deceased, who was in his life time and at the time of his death an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, to George John De Courcy Stone, of Smith's-lane, in Collingah, in the town of Calcutta. Beeby, proctor.

DAVID BROWN, late of Chapra, indigo-planter, to Alexander Edward Brown, of Tirhoot, indigo-planter. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JEREMIAH EDWARD GROUNDS, late of Landour, heretofore a brev. capt. in the 46th Bengal N.I. to the administrator general. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

EDWARD SMITH ELLIS, formerly of Calcutta, but late of Hyde-park-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. to John Cowie, of Hastings-street, in the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

FRANCIS PETTET, a British subject, and late commander of the steam tug *Rattler*, to the administrator general. Robert Robertson, proctor.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS, Mrs. G. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 29.
 BOYCE, the wife of Capt. E. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 18.
 BRANSCOMBE, Mrs. W. E. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 10.
 CAMPBELL, Mrs. J. A. B. s. at Cawnpore, Feb. 14.
 COLLINS, the wife of J. s. at Cawnpore, Feb. 1.
 DAVISON, Mrs. C. E. s. at Simla, Feb. 11.
 D'CRUZ, Mrs. H. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 13.
 GLASFURD, the lady of Major, eng. s. at Mean Meer, Feb. 9.
 GORMAN, Mrs. J. H. s. at Kidderpore, Feb. 7.
 GRANT, the wife of G. H. s. at Bhaugulpore, Feb. 12.
 HAIG, the wife of Lieut. 52nd N.I. s. at Ferozepore, Feb. 11.
 HARVEY, the wife of J. R. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
 HOSMER, the wife of G. s. at Chupra, Feb. 3.
 LEDLIE, the wife of A. H. s. at Chowringhee, Feb. 20.
 MACKAY, the wife of Rev. W. S. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
 MALCHUS, the wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 20.
 MAWE, the lady of Assist. surg. 52nd N.I. d. at Ferozepore, Feb. 9.
 MURPHY, the wife of F. G. s. at Bhaugulpore, Feb. 10.
 NORMAN, the wife of J. H. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
 POLLARD, the lady of Lieut. D. G. 47th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Feb. 1.
 POWELL, the wife of J. s. at Dhobah, Feb. 8.
 PRICE, the lady of Capt. C. s. at Saugor, Jan. 28.
 READ, the wife of H. d. at Bundelcund, Feb. 1.
 SMYTH, the lady of Capt. J. H. art. d. at Jullundur, Jan. 31.
 WALKER, the wife of R. H. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
 YOUNG, the wife of Lieut. J. 4th N.I. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 11.

MARRIAGES.

ARRAKIEL, C. G. to Jane E. d. of the late J. P. Else, at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
 BRETT, Assist. surg. J. 35th N.I. to Henrietta M. d. of Archdeacon Shortland, at Ootacamund, Jan. 30.
 BRIANT, A. L. to Marianne G. Wiltshire, at Calcutta, Feb. 6.
 CROSSMAN, Capt. F. 45th N.I. to Mary, d. of W. Duff, at Calcutta, Feb. 1.
 DRUMMOND, Maj. F. to Ellen F. D. d. of the late Capt. C. H. Boisragon, at Deyrah, Jan. 23.
 ESDAILE, J. to Eliza Morton, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
 JACKSON, Lieut. F. C. 12th N.I. to Isabella M. d. of Surg. G. Turnbull, 2nd L.C. at Umballah, Feb. 12.
 MANN, H. to Rebecca B. d. of R. Campbell, at Calcutta, Feb. 12.
 MOORE, Lieut. J. H.M.'s 32nd regt. to Caroline, d. of the late Capt. J. Daniell, at Jullundur, Feb. 3.
 SWINHOE, H. to Elizabeth F. widow of the late G. E. Higgins, at Calcutta, Feb. 6.
 TIERY, L. to Olivia H. d. of the late J. R. Aitken, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.

DEATHS.

ANGUS, J. C. H. s. of R. at Calcutta, aged 2, Feb. 12.
 AVIET, Susan C. relict of the late N. at Calcutta, aged 28, Feb. 13.
 BATAVIA, Mercy, d. of the late D. at Agra, aged 14, Feb. 7.
 BELL, the wife of A. M.D. at Lucknow, Feb. 7.
 BIRD, inf. s. of Maj. J. F. 22nd N.I. at Bundelkund, Jan. 25.
 BRASIER, J. at Chandernagore, aged 47, Feb. 10.
 BRYAN, G. s. of G. at Agra, aged 2, Feb. 13.
 CARTER, G. R. s. of J. at Agra, aged 5, Feb. 7.
 CHAUNCE, Charlotte, at Calcutta, aged 21, Feb. 18.
 COLERIDGE, J. M. S. d. of E. at Jeypoor, aged 4, Feb. 11.
 DRUMMOND, H. S. s. of Maj. H. 3rd L.C. at Nowgong, Feb. 15.
 FRANCIS, Mary, at Calcutta, aged 27, Feb. 13.
 GENNYS, Lieut. R. H. 44th N.I. at Midnapore, Feb. 9.
 HILDEBRAND, H. H. at Howrah, Feb. 11.
 LLOYD, inf. s. of Lieut. E. F. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
 PEARSON, inf. d. of E. S. C. at Purnea, Feb. 9.
 PEW, Col. art. at Singapore, Feb. 2.
 RASPBERRY, Anna, at Calcutta, aged 90, Feb. 15.
 SALDER, Maria L. at Calcutta, aged 58, Feb. 3.
 WILKIE, wife of Capt. 4th N.I. at Nassick, aged 20, Feb. 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 7. *Jalucar*, Heron, Liverpool; *Sandford*, Callan, Liverpool.—8. *Charlotte*, Douglas, Bombay.—13. *Mohassur*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Ormelie*, Dallas, Greenock; *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, London.—14. *Jagger*, Bartlett, Liverpool; *Asia*, Newlands, London; *Oriental*, Connell, Glasgow; *Mary Cannon*, Renny, Liverpool.—15. *Grasmere*, Vale, Liverpool.—16. *Punjab*, Palmer, Bombay; *Colonel Burney*, Millard, Rangoon; *Cecilia*, Taylor, Rangoon.—17. *Kurrumany*, Hogg, Mauritius.—18. *Teak*, Rundle, Singapore.—20. *Arden Craig*, Lowen, Liverpool; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, China and Singapore; *Duo*, Enerosh, Cape Town.—21. *Steamer Tenasserim*, Burbank, Balasore; *John Hepburne*, Warne, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Jalucar*.—Mrs. Heron.
 Per *Sandford*.—Mr. H. Gorton and Mr. O. McQuard.
 Per *Mohassur*.—Mrs. Thompson and 2 children.

Per *Royal Albert*.—Capt. Carnagie, 15th N.I.; Dr. Thompson, H.M. 24th regt.; Lieut. McDougal, H.M. 87th regt.; Mrs. McDougal and child; Lieut. Wedderburn, H.M. 53rd regt.; Mrs. Wedderburn and child; Dr. Morison, Mrs. Morison, and child, born on board 25th Dec.; Rev. Mr. Yule, Mrs. Yule, Mr. Fell, Lieut. Crozier, H.M. 70th regt.; A. Myers and H. Keith.

Per *Amelia*.—Mrs. Scott.

Per *John Edward*.—Dadabhoj Harmanjee Coma, Esq.

Per *Grasmere*.—Mr. Jas. Lapping, Mr. Thomas Knight, and Mr. T. Vale.

Per *Fazel Currim*.—Madam Vanthier and son.

Per *Mayaram Dayaram*.—Master and Miss Lovett.

Per *Cowasjee Family*.—N. J. Ezra, Esq., for Singapore; M. Wright, Esq., and M. G. Mackeloin, Esq.

Per *Duo*.—Mr. Collier.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 9. *Petcheelee*, Overend, Liverpool; *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Liverpool.—10. *Owen Potter*, Banks, Liverpool; *Mary Shepherd*, M'Donald, London.—11. *Severn*, Gardner, New York; steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Moulmein.—12. *John Ritson*, Ritson, Liverpool; *Mary Anne*, —, Bombay.—13. *Washington*, Cole, New York; *Argo*, Benson, Hong-Kong; *Worcester*, Hawkins, London.—14. *Secret*, Leighton, Moulmein; *Charles Cooper*, Cutts, London.—15. *Marcellus*, Spooner, Boston; *Jules*, Thullier, Bourbon; *Elise*, Pacilly, Bordeaux.—17. *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, London; *Mor*, Alston, China; *Two Godfrieds*, Brandlitz, Batavia; *Dolfyn*, Brandlitz, Batavia; *Dorisana*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Futlay Rohoman*, Nacoda, Muscat; *Jamas Lumsden*, M'Nidder, Clyde.—18. *Afiet Rohoman*, Nacoda, Muscat.—19. *Blenheim*, Methven, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Etson, Mrs. Carlton, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hicks and 2 children, Mrs. Spence and 2 children, Mrs. Macmullen and 4 children, Mrs. Doyno and 1 child, Mrs. Campbell and 3 children, Mrs. Tweedie and 4 children, Mrs. Cameron and 3 children, Mrs. William Weston and 2 children; Misses Finch, Graham, Etson, Brown, Brown, and Pater; Col. Graham, 11th N.I.; Maj. Hicks, 67th N.I.; Capt. St. George, 17th N.I.; Lieut. Cookworthy, horse art.; Jeffry Finch, Esq. and J. T. D. Cameron, Esq.; 2 Misses Savi, 2 Misses Keany, 2 Misses Bishop, 2 Masters Durand, and Master Major. For the CAPE.—Mrs. Davidson and 1 child; Capt. W. W. Davidson, 48th N.I.; Thomas Tweedie, Esq.

Per steamer *Enterprise*.—Mrs. A. Dick; Rev. Mr. Kincaid, 3 ladies, and 5 children; Mr. O. Shaunessey, Capt. Tanner, Mr. G. Ure, Mr. F. Crank, Capt. Lontil. For ARRACAN.—Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Nuthall, and 10 deck passengers.

Per *Blenheim*.—Maj. Bush, H.M. 96th regt.; Capt. Stehelin, H.M. 29th regt.; Capt. T. C. Richardson, Bengal art.; Capt. E. Close, 32nd regt. N.I.; Capt. J. L. C. Richardson, 18th regt. N.I.; Rev. Mr. Winchester, Rev. Mr. Pfander, J. Cumberland, Esq.; J. H. De Salis, Esq.; Lieut. Oakes, Capt. Tickell, 72nd regt. N.I.; Mrs. Byng and 4 children, Mrs. Bush and 4 children, Mrs. Hyll and 4 children, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Cust, Mrs. Winchester, Mrs. Pfander and 4 children, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Baddely and 3 children, Mrs. Thompson and 3 children, Mrs. Tickell, Mrs. Oehme and 2 children, Mrs. L. Forrest and 3 children, Mrs. Peterson and 2 children, Mrs. Cowley and 4 children, Mrs. Parson, Mrs. Lucas and 3 children, and Mrs. Hewick.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1851.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	3 8 to	4 0
Bombay 5 per cent. disc.	5 4 ..	5 8
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	5 4 ..	5 8
New Co.'s 5 do. do.	2 4 ..	2 8
Third Sica 4 do. do.	20 0 ..	20 4
New Co.'s 4 do. do.	19 0 ..	19 4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	1700
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis. par	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	11 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper. ..	9 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	9½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 104	8 to	105 0	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10	16 4	
Gold Dust	13 0	13 8	
Spanish Dollars	221 6	221 15	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 12	221 1	
Sovereigns	10 4½	10 5½	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14	20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 2s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMPHITHEATRE AT MADRAS. — Signor Hillier's "Grand Arena of Arts" — "the Circus," has been attended by crowded audiences. The performances were of a varied character. The chief novelty was the *début* of an elk. We are told that, though the perfect indifference with which the elk listened to the discharge of a gun close to his ear was really surprising, all his active movements, his walking on his knees, and everything else of that kind, appeared to be forced out of him by violent coercion, and that the coercion had not yet been carried far enough to discipline him so that his performances might appear to be the effect of his will. His leaping over the horses could not be considered a very surprising feat in one of his tribe. The other performances were—the balancing of Mrs. Hillier. M. Jourdan and M. Dieckmann on the tight rope were much admired. The splendid horsemanship of Master Hillier and Miss Grace Hillier was the finest part of the whole exhibition. The beautiful horse Ackbar, and Colonel Felix's horse with Miss Hillier on his back, showed, to the astonishment of the assembly, what science could in a short time effect in training horses to exercises which seem to require a reasoning mind to go through.

SOCIETIES.—The *Athenæum* observes:—"If it were lawful for Christians to feel proud of anything, the Christian community of Madras might feel a pride in the numerous societies and associations which are flourishing amongst them, having in view the promotion either of the temporal or eternal good of those who might otherwise be neglected. Almost every one of these associations is in a state of progression—of increysing usefulness and increasing popular favour. This we are glad to say is the case with an institution of unexceptionably useful character, the Ladies' Female Workshop. In the report for the year the ladies of the committee express their thankfulness for the success granted to their efforts—and the report shows that while in 1849 the number of women and girls on their list was from sixty-five to seventy—during last year it has been from seventy-five to eighty—besides an increase of young children whose names do not appear in the list."

A NEW SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY has been set on foot in connexion with Dr. Hunter's School of Arts.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Friend-in-Need Society had been held. Sir C. Rawlinson did not preside, as was expected. The Hon. J. F. Thomas took the chair on the occasion.

THE MINT.—The abolition of the Mint establishment at this presidency has been determined upon, and that it will be announced officially at no distant period.

Major Balfour of the Artillery, Mr. Bourdillon of the Civil Service, and Captain F. Cotton of the Engineers, have been nominated the Commissioners of Inquiry regarding Public Works at the Madras Presidency. The *Spectator* asks why Colonel Arthur Cotton has not been placed on this committee?

MADRAS RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The thirty-second anniversary meeting was held in February, W. E. Underwood, Esq. presided. The Rev. W. Grant read the report. It stated that during the past year the committee had forwarded a list of such English books as experience had taught them were the most popular and useful, with a view to their being translated into the vernacular languages of southern India, to the parent society, accompanied with a request for pecuniary aid. 250l. were in consequence granted, on condition that the plan be carried out within three years. So soon as this was known, Rs. 1,000 were placed at their disposal by a gentleman in the presidency. The number of tracts and bound volumes, both in English and the vernacular, issued during the past year, was 196,693; 24,000 above the corresponding numbers in the previous year. The whole income of the society, including last year's balance and the price of books sold, was Rs. 10,105. 0a. 9p.; the expenditure, Rs. 7,211. 0a. 5p.; leaving a balance in favour of the society of Rs. 2,894. 0a. 4p. A sum of 397l. 14s. 10d. was however due to the parent society for English books received, besides the value of a large additional supply recently ordered. The Rev. Mr. Braidwood moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Major Maclean, and the report was then adopted.

THE HON. SIR W. BURTON, puisne judge, had arrived from Calcutta by the *Hindustan*. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the fort on the occasion.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The left wing of the 28th N.I. from Khyook Phyoo, under the command of Lieut. Broome, disembarked from the steamer *Tenasserim*, and encamped on the Beach esplanade. They shifted their encamping ground to the Black Town esplanade. Two hundred tons of coal were shipped on board the Hon. Company's steamer *Tenasserim*. Ten lacs of treasure were also sent on board of her, and a remaining ten lacs was subsequently to be put on board, together with sundry stores on account of Government. She proceeds to Khyook Phyoo to bring on the head-quarters of the 28th N.I. to Madras. The invalids, &c., of her Majesty's regiments of this presidency embarked on board the *Vernon*, under the command of Capt. Wells, H.M. 25th regiment.

BANGALORE, FEB. 7.—We hear from Bellary that small pox is very prevalent among the native inhabitants of the place, and that many cases have proved fatal. The medical men of the station are exerting themselves to the utmost to check the ravages of the dreadful disease, but unfortunately the benighted people are strongly prejudiced against vaccination, and all their exertions here, in a great measure, proved unavailing.

Our Kamptee correspondent acquaints us that the head-quarters and six companies of the 10th regiment N.I. arrived there on the 1st Feb., and after halting the Sunday, proceeded to Seetabuldee on the following day. They had been most fortunate in having no sickness at all. The head-quarters and right wing of the 23rd L.I. were under orders to march for Saugor on the 10th Feb. The details of the 24th N.I. under command of Capt. Young, were to accompany them, as also a small party of artillery recruits. There had been a most unpropitious change in the weather, which was cloudy and close, and the thermometer had risen between 30 deg. and 40 deg. during the last ten days.

Surgeon Graham, who had accompanied the 10th regiment from Saugor, had assumed charge of the superintending surgeon's department from Surgeon Harrison.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 14.—Those parts of G.G.O. of 13th Dec. 1850, and 24th Dec. 1850, which direct respectively the removal of the 50th N.I. from Moulmein to Madras, and the 43rd N.I. from Madras to Khyook Phyoo, are cancelled, and the following movement is ordered.

50th N.I. from Moulmein to Palaveram.

CAPTURE OF DAROOR.

Extract of General Orders by the Resident, on the part of the Nizam's Government, dated Hyderabad Residency, 17th Feb. 1851.

The Resident is pleased to direct that the subjoined copy of a despatch from Brigadier Beatson be published for the information of the Nizam's army, and he regrets that an accidental delay in its transmission to head-quarters should have prevented his promulgating, at an earlier period, a report so highly honourable to the force recently employed at Daroor, and to the army in general of which it forms a part.

The Fort of Daroor, which is one of the strongest in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, fell into the hands of a party of 141 men (127 of these being Affghans), who, having been previously confined as prisoners there, had risen upon the Nizam's irregular troops which formed the garrison, and obtained possession of the place.

It was of importance to re-capture it without delay, and the Resident entrusted this duty to Brigadier Beatson, who has fully and conspicuously justified the selection.

A large force, as below, was directed to assemble for the purpose in view, because, although the number of the besieged was small, the place was, by its natural position, all but impregnable on three of its sides, while the fourth and remaining portion had been rendered as strong as native skill could make it.

Force actually at Daroor.—Artillery.

2 18-Pounders.

2 8-Inch Mortars.

1 8-Inch Howitzer.

3 6-Pounder Guns.

1 12-Pounder Howitzer.

Cavalry.

2nd Nizam's Cavalry.

2 Squadrons 4th Nizam's Cavalry.

1 Do. 5th Do.

Infantry.

3 Companies 4th Infantry.

4 Companies 5th Infantry.

6th Regiment Nizam's Infantry.

En route to Dharoor at the time of its surrender.

2 18-Pounder Guns from Bolarum, escorted by 2 companies of the 3rd Infantry.

1 18-Pounder Gun from Hingolie.

Another and important reason for surrounding the place with so large a force, was to prevent the escape of the men who had seized it, their accumulated crimes rendering it necessary, in the Resident's opinion, that a severe example of them should be made.

Brigadier Beatson summoned them to surrender, but received only a refusal. He adopted, therefore, regular means for reducing the place; and a fire being opened on the fort on the 27th ultimo, a practicable breach was effected on the 4th instant, and the troops were prepared to move to the assault, when the party which had defended it surrendered, and laid down their arms.

It now only remains for the Resident to return his best thanks to the able and gallant officer who has so well obeyed his orders, and to notify his entire approbation of his conduct, as well as that of the officers and men who served under him at Daroor.

The Resident's acknowledgments are particularly due to the several officers, European and Native, whose names Brigadier Beatson has brought to his notice, and eminently so to Captain Loyd for the valuable services he rendered both as an artillery officer and engineer.

Superintending-Surgeons Geddes and Riddell, the former belonging to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and the latter to the Contingent, with zealous and laudable spirit tendered their services, the value of which is now cordially acknowledged by the Resident.

Mr. F. Soutir, who again volunteered at Daroor, has renewed his claim to that commendation which his former conduct at Rymow was considered to deserve.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, C. A. to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore, dur. emp. of Purvis on other duty, or till further orders, Feb. 18.

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D. act. sub judge of Bellary, resumed charge of court, Feb. 10.

BEAUCHAMP, G. F. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

BOURDILLON, J. D. coll. of N. div. of Arcot, to be a commissioner to inquire into system of superintendence and execution of public works in presidency of Madras, Feb. 18.

CHASE, M. C. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

CHERRY, J. W. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

CLARKE, R. G. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

COOK, H. D. sub act. judge of Calicut, assum. ch. of court on Feb. 5.

DAVIDSON, T. H. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

ELLIS, G. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

FANE, E. G. R. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12, to act as princ. asst. to coll. and mag. and agt. to Gov. Fort St. George, at Vizagapatam, dur. employ. of Mathison on other duty, Feb. 18.

FOORD, E. B. to act as sen. asst. to coll. and mag. and agt. to the Gov. of Fort St. George, at Vizagapatam, dur. emp. of Fane on other duty, Feb. 18.

FORBES, H. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

GORDON, J. R. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

GOODWYN, T. W. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

HARRIS, G. A. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

HATTEWAY, A. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

IRVINE, P. sub. jud. of zillah of Rajahmundry res. ch. of court fr. R. E. Master, Feb. 12.

KNOX, T. J. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

MARSHALL, Capt. H. O. 42nd N.I. to be Lieut. of Punjab police.

MALBY, F. N. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 12.

PURVIS, A. to act as coll. and mag. of Guntoor dur. abs. of Stokes, or till further orders, Feb. 18.

ROHDE, J. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Guntoor dur. abs. of Boileau, on leave, and to be civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Guntoor on Boileau's embarkation for Europe, Feb. 18.

TAYLOR, G. N. to act as coll. and jt. mag. of Rajahmundry dur. emp. of Forbes on sp. duty, or till further orders, Feb. 18.

TERUMALACHARI, M. G. princ. sud. ameen of Chingleput, del. over ch. of court to civ. and sess. jud. Feb. 11.

WARD, S. N. to act as coll. and mag. of N. div. of Arcot dur. emp. Bourdillon, on sp. duty, or till further orders, Feb. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOILEAU, T. E. J. 1 mo. to pres. prep. to obtaining leave to resign the service and return to Europe, Feb. 18.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Maj. G. mil. bd. to be a commiss. to inquire into system of superintendence and execution of pub. works in presidency of Madras, Feb. 18.

BROCK, Ens. J. S. to do duty with 21st N.I. to join Feb. 12.
 CHADWICK, Ens. R. A. to exch. fr. 26th to 5th N.I. Feb. 18.
 CHILD, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. ret'd. to duty, Feb. 8.
 CLERK, Unp. Corn. C. do. duty with 2nd L.C. posted to do. as 3rd corn. Feb. 19; to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1850.
 COTTON, Maj. F. C. civ. eng. 7th div. to be a commis. to inquire into system of superintendence and execution of pub. works in presidency of Madras, Feb. 18.
 DEURY, Ens. R. 51st N.I. app. to do duty with 43rd N.I. until a passage is procured for his proceeding to join his corps at Singapore.
 FANE, Ens. W. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FOX, Ens. M. S. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join.
 GOODRICH, Lieut. S. 45th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 16.
 HUGHES, Major J. U. 39th N.I. to act as dep. paymr. in Malabar and Canara on Major Faunce's responsibility.
 KIRKPATRICK, Ens. T. to exch. fr. 5th to 26th N.I. Feb. 18.
 LONGCROFT, Lieut. T. C. 16th N.I. to be qr. mr. and int. Feb. 18.
 LUDLOW, Lieut. S. E. C. engs. app. 1st asst. civil engr.
 MAUDE, Ens. C. H. app. to do duty with 21st N.I. will proceed to join under charge of Capt. Vosper, 31st L.I.
 MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 MORRIS, Unp. Corn. W. J. do. du. 2nd L.C. posted to 4th L.C. to join Feb. 12; to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1850.
 MOTTET, Ens. H. E. to do du. with 21st N.I. to join fr. d. d. 21st to d. d. 50th N.I. but to join and d. d. 43rd until arrival of 50th N.I. at Palaveram, Feb. 17.
 OUCHTERLONY, Brev. capt. J. eng. to act as civ. eng. 7th div. dur. emp. of Cotton on sp. du. or till further orders, Feb. 18.
 STEPHENS, Ens. G. N. to do du. with 31st N.I. to join Feb. 12.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. J. F. J. 26th N.I. ret. to du.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. Chas. W. 13th N.I. to be adjt.
 WARDEN, Ens. J. H. 13th N.I. to qr. mr. and interp.
 WILSON, Lieut. F. J. 51st N.I. to d. d. sappers and miners, to proc. and join h. q. accordingly, Feb. 15.
 WINSOM, Lieut. G. V. eng. 2nd asst. civ. engr. and to be emp. in 1st div. appts. cancelled, and to proceed to Saugor and pl. himself under ord. of Maj. Faber.
 WODEHOUSE, Ens. H. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, March 7.
 WYNTER, Ens. W. to do du. with 21st N.I. to join, Feb. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACK, Capt. T. 2nd N.I. to June 30, eastern coast.
 BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. to July 15, Cuddalore, on m. c.
 BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. leave cancelled.
 BAYLEY, Brev. maj. J. W. 20th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 BELL, Brig. J. 1 year to Europe.
 CANNAN, Lieut. and adjt. A. 22nd N.I. leave cancelled.
 CLERK, Ens. H. 8th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to Aug. 1, to Secunderabad and Bangalore.
 CUST, Capt. W. P. 7th L.I. 2 mo. to sea on m. c.
 ELMS, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1852, Coonoor and Ootacamund, on m. c.
 FORRESTER, Asst. surg. W. 3rd L.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.
 GOAD, Lieut. J. W. art. 30 days to Pres.
 HARRIS, Lieut. T. H. 13th N.I. to June 8.
 HITCHINS, Lieut. col. B. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 KENNY, Capt. J. W. G. 15th N.I. to Mar. 31, to Madras.
 LUCAS, Lieut.-col. F. B. 28th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M. 29th N.I. fr. Mar. 1 to June 30, to Pres.
 MACLEOD, Brig. D. fr. Mar. 15 to Oct. 15, to Madras, *viâ* Calcutta.
 MARTYR, Lieut. J. S. 52nd N.I. to Mar. 20.
 MINCHIN, Lieut. F. M. 35th N.I. to Aug. 31, Tanjore.
 PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. 18 mo. to sea.
 SAGE, Lieut. A. 52nd N.I. to March 20.
 SAUSMAREZ, Capt. G. de, 21st N.I. fr. Feb. 18 to Feb. 28, 1852, to Neigherries, on m. c.
 SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L. C. 2 mo. fr. March 15, to Secunderabad.
 STAPLETON, Lieut. G. J. 10th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. posted to 10th N.I. to join *viâ* Pres.
 ANDERSON, Surg. M. F. fr. 26th N.I. to 19th N.I.
 BARCLAY, Asst. surg. C. fr. 2nd to 21st N.I. to continue to do duty with 2nd N.I. until relieved.
 BEFTSON, Gar. surg. G. to be superint. surg. S. div. posted to 32nd N.I.
 BUTLER, Surg. W. to be gar. surg. of Bangalore, Feb. 18.
 CHEAPE, Surg. H. M.D. fr. 19th N.I. to 4th batt. of art. to do duty with 26th N.I.
 COOPER, Surg. F. to be gar. surg. of Vizagapatam, fr. date of Surg. Smith's retirement fr. the service.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. fr. 4th to 42nd N.I.
 CUMMING, Surg. G. V. M.D. post'd to 2nd N.I.
 DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. fr. 42nd to 29th N.I. to continue in med. ch. 16th N.I. till relieved by Asst. surg. Jowett.

EYRE, Surg. E. W. fr. 1st fus. to 34th L.I.; to be gar. surg. of Bellary fr. date of Supg. surg. Sutherland's embarkation for Eur.
 FALCONER, Surg. D. posted to 11th N.I.
 GEDDES, Surg. J. L. posted to 44th N.I.
 GILL, Surg. J. fr. 4th batt. of art. to 2nd batt. of art.
 GOODALL, Surg. A. fr. 6th L.C. to 1st fus.
 GRAHAM, Surg. H. G. fr. 37th N.I. to 10th N.I.
 HARRISON, Surg. T. D. fr. 10th N.I. to 37th N.I.
 KEY, Surg. T. posted to 3rd L.I.
 LLOYD, Asst. surg. W. M.D. posted to 2nd N.V. batt.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. Wm. to be surg. fr. Feb. 15, v. Smyth retired.
 MAGRATH, Surg. A. N. posted to 43rd N.I.
 MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. to do duty with 2nd N.I. to continue in med. ch. at Palaveram until march of left wing 21st N.I. of which he will proc. in ch. to Bangalore.
 MAULE, Gar. surg. J. F. to be supg. surg. Nagpore suby. force, fr. date of Supg. surg. Sutherland's embarkation for Europe.
 MAXWELL, Surg. W. G., M.D. to be gar. surg. of Trichinopoly, Feb. 18.
 MAYER, Surg. J. E. to be professor of chemistry, and materia medica, and chemical examiner at Pres. v. T. Key.
 PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L., M.D. posted to 4th N.I.
 PEARSE, Surg. G. M.D. posted to 51st N.I.
 PEARSE, Gar. surg. G. to be superint. surg. Mysore div. Feb. 13.
 PRESTON, Surg. J. B. posted to 46th N.I.
 PRESTON, Superint. surg. J. B. s. div. to be superint. surg. c. div.
 RENNICK, Asst. surg. R. H. to be surg. fr. Feb. 13, v. Young, ret.
 RENNICK, surg. R. H. late prom. to 26th N.I.
 SCOTT, Surg. R. posted to 22nd N.I.
 SUPPLE, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Feb. 12, v. Wylie, ret.; posted to 15th N.I.
 SUTHERLAND, Surg. R. posted to 42nd N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

RENNICK, Asst. surg. R. H. leave cancelled.
 WEST, Asst. surg. P. H. 38th N.I. fr. Nov. 9, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, to sea.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BONJOUR, wife of B. s. at Madras, Feb. 3.
 COOKSON, wife of Lieut. J. G. 8th L.C. d. at Mhow, Feb. 12.
 DUKE, wife of Lieut. col. T. A. 1st fus. d. at Bellary, Feb. 22.
 EASTALL, wife of Asst. surg. G. F. H. 22nd N.I. s. at Najode, Jan. 27.
 JOHNSTONE, wife of Lieut. J. F. 3rd L.C. s. at Jaulnah, Feb. 18.
 KANE, wife of Asst. surg. M. M.D. h. art d. at the French Rocks, Feb. 13.
 LESLIE, wife of Asst. surg. W. A. d. at Honore, Jan. 30.
 MALTRY, wife of E. N. c.s. d. at Mangalore, Feb. 7.
 MARTYR, wife of Lieut. 52nd N.I. s. at Vellore, Feb. 13.
 POPE, wife of the Rev. J. P. d. at Masulipatam, Feb. 13.
 WEST, the lady of Asst. surg. P. H. s. at Madras, Feb. 18.

MARRIAGES.

GERRARD, Alex. to Jane, d. of Wm. Murray, at Madras, Feb. 18.
 LANKEY, Thomas, to Katherine Ann, d. of the late M. Dunhill, at Madras, Feb. 20.
 LEACH, Asst. apoth. W. to Miss Charlotte C. Sherard, at Vizianagran, Feb. 8.
 ELLIS, Chas. Wm. to Miss Harriett S. Maria D'Sylva, at Madras, Feb. 12.

DEATHS.

COLLINGWOOD, the inf. s. of Lieut. C. T. art. at Saugor, Feb. 7.
 BOOMGARDT, Miss G. at Cochín, aged 22, Feb. 6.
 HUDDLESTON, T. at Negapatam, aged 25, Feb. 15.
 PETERS, L. at New Town, aged 28, Feb. 16.
 ROGERS, R. W. C. F. inf. s. of Asst. surg. J. at Madras, Feb. 8.
 WILKINS, T. J. son of B. at St. Thomé, aged 14, Feb. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 12. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Burbank, Calcutta.—16. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Calcutta.—17. *Montredon*, Taurel, Marseilles; *Deronsaire*, Consitt, Vizagapatam.—18. *James Hull*, Hodson, Calcutta.—21. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Lieuts. Bloome, Witherspoon, and Palmer; Ensigns Walton, Cunningham, and Cumming; Asst. surgeons Jowett and Aldred; Asst. apoth. Gillespie; 246 rank and file, 28th M.N.I.; Capt. Cust; Lieut. H. Boddam, art.; W. Jackson, Esq.; Mrs. Witherspoon and child; N. Cooke, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child; and Mrs. Gillespie and child.
 Per *Trafalgar*.—Mrs. Goodrich and child; Mrs. Brackenbury, Mrs. West, Dr. West, Lieut. Goodrich, Mr. Brackenbury, A. Walker, Esq. and Master Rennick; Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Stein and 2 children; Dr. Smith, — Bertram, Esq. and Capt. Hood, 47th Bengal N.I.

Per *Deconshire*.—Capt. Herbert, Dr. Adam, Mrs. Adam and child.

Per *James Hall*.—Mrs. Brown, 2 Misses Hodson, Master Shrewe, Miss Aloas, Mrs. Hodson, 1 sergeant, his wife, and 3 children.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Miss Keating, Maj. R. Rose and lady, Capt. Thompson, Capt. W. D. Grant and lady, Lieut. Tripe, Lieut. C. D. W. Grant, Lieut. Rose, and 359 rank and file 50th regt. N.I.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 15. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Burbank, Calcutta: *Vernon*, Voss, London.—19. *Montredon*, Taurer, Marseilles.—20. *Emily*, Roberts, Northern Ports; *Ann*, Walker, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Vernon*.—Mesdames Wood, Col. Pratt, Baynes, Powell, Wells, Northey, and Hearne; Miss Hodges, Capt. S. Wells, Lieut. G. Bent, and Lieut. Northey, of H.M.'s 25th Foot; Mr. G. E. Johnston, Mr. P. Hearne, 4 children of Mrs. Wood, 2 children of Mrs. Col. Pratt, 2 children of Mrs. Baynes, and 3 children of Mrs. Powell.

Per *Ann*.—Mr. and Mrs. Brackenbush, Mr. C. T. Seale, and Dr. Prentice; Rev. Mr. Dawson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hay.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 24, 1851.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	3½ to 4½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	3½ to 4½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	20 to 21 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	19 to 20 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	1½ to 2½ dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	19 to 20 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt	18 to 19 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	6 to 7 prem.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

At the distribution of prizes at the Elphinstone Institution, on the 13th February, presided over by the Board of Education, Sir E. Perry, the President, in his closing address, said:—"The public are well aware, and none more so than those young gentlemen, puggree-wallahs, who are listening to me now, of the matters which have long been in dispute regarding the education of the natives of this country, though few, perhaps, have been able to discover what those points really are. The main question was, whether it was possible to educate the natives of India in the superior branches of science through the medium of the English language. A gentleman of exalted talent in this presidency, to whom the cause of education owes much, has laid it down broadly, that, to teach the English language to the natives of this country, is to teach them *words* merely—words by which they are incapable of communicating their ideas to others; to give them a parrot-like education, producing merely a superior race of purvoes, and in the end accomplishing nothing. If it be the case, the evils which must result from such a course are fearful, and the only way in which the friend of education can accomplish his object,—the spread of that education,—is to devote his time and labour to the task of translation, and studying the language of the natives: this is a serious consideration. Government has decided, as on former occasions, and as all the authorities have decided, that a superior education in the higher branches of science must be communicated through the medium of English. This is one broad fact, which has become evident from the events of the year; and another broad fact—one so broad that any man who runs may read—is, that in the present year had been promulgated a most remarkable demonstration of the fact as to whether those who are taught well in the English language are unable to propagate the blessing which they possess among their fellow-men. Many gentlemen who have heard carefully the answers given to the questions put to them,—questions answered on the spur of the moment,—have satisfied their minds with regard to another demonstration. But these two demonstrations are before you,—these two broad facts on which to satisfy the mind of the public; first, that the Government and the Board of Education have decided that the correct system of education to be pursued in schools for natives is the one which the Government has adopted. The Government and the Board of Education have been attacked with great freedom of discussion on all sides, but none of us (the Board of Education)

have felt disposed to quarrel with it, because we feel but little confidence, comparatively speaking, on the subject. One of the more formidable of the attacks is, perhaps, one which has come from a class of men who have much interest in the education of the natives; I mean the missionaries. They had complained that the course of education pursued wanted the chief things which should distinguish a national education. They complained that, in the course of education pursued, no attention was paid to the moral training of the youth educated. That charge was made, and ably supported, by a high authority in this presidency. It is clear, however,—it appears so to me,—that it is not possible that men, of the class to which our public instructors have belonged, could have bestowed their time in educating youth without imparting to them moral instruction at the same time. You are aware that natives educated in this institution have evinced, for years past, not only such moral conduct in private life as has excited the admiration of everybody, but also as high moral actions, as good citizens, as the youth of any country could display; for we see them, by their own exertions, unaided by the influence of rank, or station, or patronage, spend their time in the erection of institutions for the benefit of their fellow-countrymen, their vernacular schools, their literary society, and their vernacular publications; and these are owing to that moral training which they have had under the professors from whom they have derived the varied attainments they possess."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PROCESS OF PURIFYING SUGAR, and freeing it from its molasses, lately put in practice in the West Indies, has been tried with the most perfect success at Bombay. The mixed material called *ghoor*,—sugar and molasses combined,—are put into a conical-shaped tin vessel, full of very fine holes, like a cullender; to this a very rapid rotatory motion is given (2,000 a minute) by means of slips and pulleys, when the worthless portions are expelled by the power of centrifugal force, and the sugar in a few minutes' time is left perfectly white and clean. The cane is placed in a large tub, to collect the molasses, which is drawn off by a plughole outside. The construction of the machine does not seem to be at all beyond the capacity of native mechanics; there is no risk or uncertainty in its use, and it performs its work with such extreme rapidity, that a single machine, with a succession of canes, can turn out a quantity of prepared sugar that is quite amazing.

THE LATE CAPT. R. DOWSON.—We regret to have to announce the demise of Capt. Ralph Dowson, 5th Bengal N. I., lately commanding the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, which occurred at Bombay on Wednesday morning, where he had arrived on his way to England on medical furlough. The *Telegraph* of yesterday states that the deceased gentleman "died in a state of great destitution, caused by his pay being sequestered by order of Government to meet some retrenchments against his accounts for furnishing arms to one of the new Punjaub regiments which he commanded." The deceased gentleman entered the service as an ensign in February, 1835, obtained his lieutenantancy in December, 1837, and his captaincy in January, 1842. He was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass in 1839; served throughout the campaign in Affghanistan 1840-41-42, including the siege of Jellalabad, and defeat of Ukhbar Khan, 7th April, 1842, for which he received a medal. He was with the army which re-occupied Cabool, and for this received a medal. He was likewise present with the force under General Whish at the siege and operations in the vicinity of Mooltan, and the battle of Goojrat, for which he received a medal and clasp. His demise promotes Lieutenant F. Maitland and Ensign P. J. Sanctuary to the next superior grades.—*Bombay Times*, March 1.

WATER.—Great efforts are being made to provide Bombay with a regular supply of water,—that on the spot, abundant as it is for a tropical island, falling greatly short of the wants of our population, now verging on half a million. The report of Captain Crawford has been most favourably received by the Court of Directors: he proposes building a large dam across the mouth of a valley amongst the hills at Salsette, and creating an artificial lake. This will afford 100,000 gallons an hour to Bombay, with a minimum head of water of seventy feet; it is proposed to be brought in in a two foot iron pipe by the line of the railway. The lake will be twelve miles from the point of delivery, and the cost is estimated at 150,000*l.*; one gentleman has offered to subscribe 40,000*l.* of this!—*Bombay Times*, March 2.

REVIEW.—The Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Grey, held on Monday evening, Feb. 24, a general review of the whole of the troops at the presidency, and the manner in which the various manœuvres and evolutions were gone through elicited his warmest approval.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. C. CRAWLEY.—News was received on Thursday in Bombay, of the death of Lieut.-Col. Charles Crawley, 20th Bo. N.I., temporarily commanding the S. D. A., which took place on the 25th Feb., at the top of the Kilghur ghaut, six miles from the Mahabuleswar Hills, whither he was proceeding on sick leave: his corpse was taken into Mahabuleswar the same morning. The late Col. Crawley entered the army as a cadet in 1817: he obtained his ensigncy on the 12th July, 1818, his lieutenantcy on the following day, his captaincy on the 20th April 1826, his majority on the 16th April 1838, and his lieut.-colonelcy on the 4th Jan. 1845. The deceased, when a lieutenant, served in the Persian Gulf, at the siege and capture of Ras-el-Khyma, at Beni-boo-Ali in 1821, and in the Serohie territories and at the capture of Limbuj in 1824. He was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and was considered one of the smartest officers in the service. His death gives promotion to the following officers of the 6th N.I.:—Major W. Macan, Captain and Brevet Major D. Carstairs, Lieut. B. Kay, and Ensign S. C. Milford, and posts Cadet C. W. Wigney to the corps.—*Bombay Times, March 1.*

ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCES, of simultaneous occurrence over a vast region of space, and which will in all likelihood have been observed in Europe, occurred on the 12th of February. On this day the barometer reached its minimum at Bombay and Calcutta, 1,200 miles apart, after a synchronous descent of three days: it continued to fall at Madras till the 16th. At the first-named place southerly winds with clouds and rain prevailed on the 12th, and on the same day there was rain at Baroda; a violent dust storm at Kurrachee, showers at Aden, and heavy rain at Lahore and throughout the Punjab. On the 10th, there was a thunder storm, and on the 11th a north-wester at Calcutta. On the 9th, and again on the 14th, there was a furious thunder storm at Muttra; the storm was felt at Sheergotta on the grand trunk road, as also at Agra on the same day. In Nainee Tal the storm was accompanied by an earthquake. Immense floods both in the Sutlej and Jumna accompanied the gale; a disturbance, not quite so violent or so generally felt, was experienced betwixt the 4th and 6th, accompanied, on the former day, by an earthquake at Wuzerabad, Lahore, Ferozepore, and probably all over the Punjab.—*Bombay Times, Nov. 2.*

THE GUICKWAR—as the independent ruler of Baroda is called—seems to be a really enlightened prince. We learn from the Bombay papers that his highness is now engaged on a visit to Tankaria Bunder, with a view to complete his plans for the introduction of railways into his principality, as well as to select a site for the erection of a church.

FRAUDS.—A commission, consisting of Mr. Townsend, revenue commissioner for the southern division, of Mr. Frere, judge at Dharwar; and Maj. Le Grand Jacob, resident at the court of the Rao of Cutch, has just been appointed by the Bombay government to inquire into a fraud in the collection of the wheel tax, amounting to some 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*, and which was disclosed on the appointment of an European as a collector. Better men than those just named could not have been selected, and the high position they hold in the service, and distances from which they have been brought, sufficiently indicate the importance attached by government to the objects of their inquiries. Meanwhile the principal native witness has been suddenly carried off—it is said by cholera, not without suspicions being entertained of foul play having been practised against him. Rumours are rife as to those implicated in the embezzlement, the unhappy indebtedness of parties obtaining for them an evil name, which, beyond the blame of indiscretion, will be found, we doubt not, undeserved. To secure conviction, duplicate receipts were got subscribed: one set was presented and the cash received appropriated; the other set was preserved as an evidence that the amount was still outstanding. The amount of scandal attaching to our name from the involvements of so many of the most eminent of our public servants, is deplorable; in India, debt and venality are indissolubly associated together in the native mind.—*Bombay Times, March 2.*

THE RAILWAY is already proceeding rapidly; the portion under the new contract already in progress commences where the road from Matoonga and Parell joins that to Mahim, where the latter turns off to enter Mahim-wood. The embankment for the line from this towards Sion exceeds apparently a mile in length: the material for it is excavated from canals parallel to the line itself. It consists of hard brown earth full of kunkur, and reposing apparently on the whitish-coloured trap rock, with vitrified shales such as prevail at the back of Government-house, fragments of this abounding in the earth. The blue clay of the flats seems here to be interrupted by this, probably an older, formation. The railway will, we hope, amongst other things, assist geologists in their researches.—*Ibid.*

The Government were inviting tenders for the conveyance of 1,000 bales of cotton to Liverpool.

THE 4TH COMPANY 2ND BATTALION ARTILLERY left Bombay on the 18th Feb. for Panwell, en route for Ahmednuggur.

COTTON.—Thirty-two bags of *small stones* were exported from the Arthur Bunder, on the 28th February, for the place from whence they came, viz. Verawul, the weight of which was 33 cwt., and which appear to have been picked from about 288 docras of cotton, purchased in Bombay by an European firm at Rs. 114 per candy!—*Bombay Times.*

CAPT. W. A. ST. CLAIR, of the Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service from the 28th Feb. This will give promotion to 1st Lieut. A. B. Kemball and 2nd Lieut. A. Blunt, and bring Supernumerary F. Swanson on the list of the latter rank. Capt. St. Clair lately commanded the 2nd tr. H. A.; he has been in the army upwards of twenty-three years, during which time he has seen some hard service. The subjoined is from the *Times'* Army List for the present year:—"Capt. St. Clair served with the army of the Indus as lieut. and adjt. 4th tr. H. A., from 1838 till May 1840. Was present at the attack on Ghuznee on the morning of 21st; on the 23rd July, 1839, at the capture by storm of the city of Ghuznee; and received a medal. Again took the field with the 4th troop, and served under Major-Gen. Brooks in the night march to the relief of the detachment before the Fort of Khujjuck, 21st and 22nd Feb. 1841. Marched with the 4th troop against Nooskey, May, 1841, and returned to Quetta. Left Quetta 28th Sept. 1841, made the experimental march with the troop, *rid* Mustoong, Kelat, the Barun Lukh Pass, Soumeanee, and Kurrachee. Embarked for Mandavee, and returned through Kutch to Deesa; arrived 31st Dec. 1841, having marched with the 4th troop H. A. from Nov. 1838, to Dec. 1841, upwards of 5,000 miles.—*Bombay Times.*

MAHABULESHWAR, Feb. 21, 1851.—The hills are now literally alive with gentlefolks and fair ladies, and the weather delightfully charming. Everybody appears to be brisk and lively, from the richest merchant down to the very lowest vendor of small grain—as the principal roads and thoroughfares are constantly full of loaded bullocks and tattoos with the products of the rich valleys around. There are several new Bungalows being built; among the number is a new jail for the convicts—a substantial and fine-looking building, and is getting on rapidly towards completion. A new library is also in progress, and bids fair to be a commodious and comfortable resort, much more so than the former one, which has been sold off some time ago for a trifle,—the owner has transformed it into a billiard-room; it is quite contiguous to the new library, and will afford the means of enjoying and whiling away many a spare hour in the scientific and noble game of billiards. There are some private Bungalows being built also, and they are expected to be complete before the setting in of the monsoons. The folks here are anticipating to see the time when a long and beautiful range of Bungalows will extend from this to Panchn Gunny, where, instead of hurrying down to Bombay and Poona, to get clear of the dreadful monsoons, they may by a short ride escape the deluge.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, A. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, and ag. for sardars in Deekan, rec. ch. of offices fr. R. Keays, Feb. 4.
DAIZELL, P. M. unc. asst. to coll. of customs, passed exam. in Guzerattee, Feb. 14.
DE ESPERANCE, V. passed exam. in Mahratta.
FRERE, W. E. jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar, to act as do. do. of Surat, Feb. 19; to offic. as ag. for Gov. at Surat, v. Andrews.
HEMSON, J. S. unc. asst. to coll. of customs, passed exam. in Guzerattee.
INGLE, W. A. passed exam. in Guzerattee.
KEAYS, R. jud. and sess. jud. of Konkan, resu. ch. of Tanna Adawlut, Feb. 10.
MILLS, W. unc. asst. to coll. of customs, passed exam. in Mahratta.
STUART, A. C. res. the serv. Feb. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FORBES, C. temporary leave, on m. c.
LLOYD, F. 15 days.
JONES, A. W. 6 mo in ext.
TAYLOR, A. 1 mo.
WARDEN, A. B. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Ens. W. R. 22nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BARB, Lieut. C. M. adj. of Sholapore L.I. to act as adj. to Ghaut pol. corps.
BARRAS, Ens. C. P. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 2, in suc. to Gidley, prom.

CAMPBELL, Ens J. H. A. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 CARRIGIE, J. to rank as ens. and posted to 5th N.L.I. v. Wallace, prom. Feb. 11.
 COWPER, Capt. J. A. asst. superint. of roads and tanks, app. an asst. mag. in his own depart. Feb. 15.
 CUNNINGHAM, Col. D. fr. 2nd to 1st L.C.
 DAVIES, Lieut. H. T. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 2, in suc. to Gidley, prom.
 ELLIOT, Ens. H. H. attached to 15th N.I. passed exam. in the vernac. lang. Feb. 10.
 FARRELL, Lieut. col. F. T. inf. to be lieut. col. com. fr. Feb. 2, v. Shirreff, dec.
 FARRELL, Lieut. col. comdt. F. T. to remain unattached.
 FORD, Lieut. St. C. 14th N.I. to act as qu. mr. and interp. v. Houghton.
 FURNEAUX, Capt. W. S. 1st fus. to be an extra a.-d.-c. on staff of the governor, Feb. 14.
 GIDLEY, Maj. T. inf. to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 2, v. Farrell, prom.; posted to 18th N.I.
 HAMMOND, Ens. G. T. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 KIRKLAND, Ens. N. to rank fr. Feb. 2, and posted to 29th N.I. v. Baras, prom.
 LOCH, Lieut. F. A. F. 1st L.C. to join, Feb. 24.
 LOCKETT, Ens. R. C. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum.
 LOFT, Ens. F. J. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. 6th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for committee duty Feb. 22.
 NIXON, Lieut. 6th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for committee duty Feb. 22.
 PEACOCKE, Capt. E. T. 1st gren. N.I. ret. to duty Feb. 5.
 PIERS, Lieut. T. T. 29th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 27.
 PYM, Cornet J. A. to rank fr. Sept. 29, 1850.
 ROBERTS, Lieut.-col. H. C. 23rd L.I. ret. to du. Feb. 5.
 SCOBIE, Brev. maj. D. M. 29th N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 2, v. Gidley, prom.
 SMEE, Lieut.-col. W. N. T. fr. 15th to 18th N.I.
 STACK, Lieut. col. M. C.B. posted to 2nd L.C.
 STANLEY, Lieut. H. 5th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 ST. CLAIR, Capt. W. A. art. perm. to ret. fr. H. C.'s serv. on pens. Feb. 23.
 TREMENERRE, Capt. C. W. engineer of the dockyard, to offic. as secretary to mil. board, dur. abs. of Marriott on sp. du. Feb. 14.
 TUBBS, Lieut. R. T. N. 9th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 27.
 UTTERSON, Ens. M. C. 20th N.I. pass. exam. in the vernacular lang. Feb. 10.
 WALLACE, Ens. R. 5th N.L.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 11, v. Knowles, dec.
 WARREN, Ens. W. B. 20th N.I. pass. exam. in the vernacular lang. Feb. 11.
 WESTROPP, Ens. G. R. C. to do duty with 3rd N.I. at Poona, to join.
 WILSON, Col. G. J. posted to 27th N.I. v. Sherieff, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

HAVELOCK, J. Jan. 27. NEAVE, K. Jan. 27.
 JOFF, D'O. W. Jan. 27. SIMPSON, H. M. Jan. 27.
 WESTROPP, G. R. C. Jan. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Major W. S. asst. qr.mr. gen. Scinde div. 1 mo. to pres.
 AULD, Capt. J. W. Bheel agent, 2 mos.
 BROMLEY, Lieut. T. 28th N.I. 13 mo. to sea, on m. c.
 COLLIER, Ens. C. A. 26th N.I. to Feb. 28, to pres.
 CRAWLEY, Lieut. col. C. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 17, to Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
 CURTIS, Lieut. A. H. fr. March 1 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwur and Deccan.
 DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. fr. Feb. 14, until arrival of his regt. at Ahmednuggur.
 FARQUHARSON, Brev. maj. E. A. 1 mo to pres.
 GOLDNEY, Major, late coll. and mag. of Shikarpoor, leave cane.
 GOODFELLOW, Capt. J. F. 20th N.I. fr. March 15 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills and Bombay.
 GRAHAM, Capt. D. C. 28th N.I. leave cane.
 HALLUM, Maj. E., N.V. batt. 1 mo. to Bombay.
 HILL, Lieut. J. T. 14th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 5, to Sawunt Warree.
 LODWICK, Lieut. W. commiss. ag. Sholapore, to April.
 MACLEAN, Lieut. A. T. 27th N.I. fr. March 1 to Sept. 1, China.
 MANGER, Capt. C. 17th N.I. fr. Feb. 6 to March 6, to Bombay, on m. c.
 MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 PRYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 PUCKLE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. fr. Feb. 14 to March 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
 ROSS, Lieut. F. T. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 19, to remain at Bombay.
 SANDWICH, Lieut. J. P. 1st gren. N.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl.
 SAUNDERS, Capt. A. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 years to Neilgherries and Western Coast, on m. c.

SHEWELL, Lieut. W. V. 20th N.I. fr. March 15 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
 STEWART, Capt. C. A. 16th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 WORMALD, Capt. R. C. art. 1 mo. fr. Mar. 1, to Mahabuleshwur and Bombay.
 YOUNGE, Ens. F. L. 16th N.I. fr. Mar. 25 to May 31, to Presidency, to be exam. in Guzerattee.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLES, Asst. surg. M.D. to affd. med. aid to Eur. gen. hos. dur. illness of Asst. surg. Brown, M.D.
 MCLENNAN, Surg. to be the gov. exam. for the purpose of conducting the final exam. of the Grant Medical College.
 MEAD, Asst. surg. C. C. to be asst. to surg. of Eur. gen. hos. v. Brown, Feb. 14.
 MILLAR, Asst. surg. R. M.D. 3rd L.I. to remain in med ch. of 12th N.I.
 NEILSON, Asst. surg. 20th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 6th Madras L.C. No. 2 light field batt. and detail at Sholapore, Feb. 17.
 PEELE, Asst. surg. R. D. oculist, at pres. to Sept. 1, to Poona, on m. c.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. C. J. to med. ch. of 4th co. 2nd batt. art. proceeding from presidency to Ahmednuggur, on Feb. 18.
 WARD, Asst. surg. 1st Belooch batt. to rec. med. charge of No. 9 lt. field battery, and 4th co. 4th batt. of art. attached, on the departure of Asst. surg. Steinhausen, with the head-quarter wing, 26th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BUTLER, Asst. surg. T. S. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. to May 23, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CHILD, Mate O. to be prov. lieut. fr. Jan. 1.
 COOK, Mate H. O. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Williams, ret.
 FELL, Lieut. to be com. fr. Nov. 8, in succ. to Gordon, ret.
 GARDNER, Lieut. A. H. to be com. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Williams, ret.
 KING, Jun. Lieut. S. R. to be senior lieut. fr. Nov. 8, in succ. to Gordon, ret.
 PIRIE, Asst. surg. to join the *Hastings*.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. of the *Acbar*, to perf. duties of 2nd class gunnery off. Feb. 14.
 ROBINSON, Com. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Williams, ret.
 WHISH, Mate, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 8, in succ. to Gordon, ret.
 ZOUCH, Jun. Lieut. E. C. to be senior lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Williams, ret.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALDER, Mrs. H. G. d. at Colaba, Feb. 28.
 CHANNING, wife of T. W. s. at Belgaum, Feb. 5.
 COLES, the lady of G. c.s. s. at Rutanagherrie, Feb. 11.
 CONYBEARE, Mrs. Henry, d. at Broach, Feb. 26.
 FAULCONER, the wife of Mr. d. at Poona, Feb. 18.
 PARR, wife of Lieut. col. T. C. 7th N.I. d. at Bhooj, Feb. 18.
 SANDISON, Mrs. W. A. s. Kurrachee, Feb. 20.
 THORBURN, the wife of Capt. N. H. 4th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, Jan. 23.
 TREMENERRE, the wife of Capt. C. W. engs. s. at Bombay, Feb. 18.

MARRIAGES.

BATE, Lieut. Edwd. 7th N.I. to Fanny, d. F. B. Cooper, at Ahmedabad, Feb. 22.
 CUMMING, A. to J. Ruth, d. of Mr. Hearn, at Bombay, Feb. 19.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERLAIN, inf. d. of W. E. at Bombay, Feb. 9.
 GORDON, F. T. widow of the late Maj. R. engs. at Bombay, Feb. 11.
 MOORE, Caroline, wife of Capt. J. F. H.M.'s 10th, at Landour, aged 33.
 SWAN, J. C. at Bombay, aged 33, Feb. 17.
 WALKER, Lieut. H. T. 1st fus. at Seroor, Feb. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 19. Steamer *Medusa*, King, Kurrachee.—20. *Hardinge*, Tracy, Liverpool.—21. *Charlotte*, Schoon, Bushire.—22. Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong.—23. Steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewitt, Suez; *Kirkman Finlay*, Pattie, Glasgow; *Emily*, Wilson, Port Natal.—24. Steamer *Phlox*, Mills, Surat; *Anger*, Puras, China.—25. *Lord Auckland*, Thompson, Ascension Island.—26. *Lord Western*, Phillips, Aden; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo.—27. *Lewis*, White, Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Medusa*.—Asst. surg. Pirie.
 Per steamer *Phlox*.—Mr. F. Fleming and Mr. A. Haden.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac.—Capt. Mates, 2nd cav.

Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Col. Cumming, Rev. Mr. Mitford, Mrs. Mitford, a child and servant, Mrs. Sandwith, Mrs. Tice, Mrs. O'Brian, two Misses Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Tyndall, Capt. Sweet, Lieut. Brackenbury, Wm. Chichester, Esq. Messrs. Grant, Collier, Bayne, Salmon, Sopitt, Giffard, Tighe, Pinhey, Lockett, Castell, Mills, Bosworth, Siothorpe, Molesworth, and Coghlan, and Mr. Fawcett's servant.—From Aden:—The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mrs. Kyle and child, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Clarkson and child, Mrs. Christy, Miss Dawson, D. Wilson, H. Morphet, D. Campbell, J. Blount, W. and J. Hart, Esqs. Capt. Surtees, H. M. 10th, Capt. Kyley, 20th B.N.I. Dr. Stuart, Dr. Thompson, H. M. 94th, Capt. Marriot, engin.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Vansittart and three children, Mrs. Darvale and two children, Miss Penrice, nurse, and child; H. Vansittart, H. Scott, and H. Thornhill, Esqs. B.C.S., Maj. W. Clark, Capt. T. Garratt, and Lieut. H. Edwards, H. M.'s 14th L. D., Maj. F. D. George, c.b., H.M.'s 22nd foot; Capt. E. Harvey, 10th Bengal Cav.; Ens. C. F. F. Chamberlain, 26th Bombay N.I. adj. 5th Punjab Cav.

Per *Lewis*.—Mr. L. George and family.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 18. *Hamido*, Cooke, Madras; *Denison*, King, Colombo; *Futlay Moombaruck*, Evans, Calcutta; *Glasgow*, Hambin, London.—19. Steamer *Achilles*, Evans, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—22. *Adelaide*, Wharton, Cannanore and London.—23. *Hamido*, Cooke, Colombo and Madras.—24. *Shawell*, Hanrod, Colombo.—26. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Rhodes, Surat; *Charlotta*, Schoon, Batavia.—27. *Woodbridge*, Cappell, Canton; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—MARCH 3. Steamer *Ajdaha*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Hamido*.—Mrs. Knipe and Capt. Powell.

Per *Achilles*.—Dr. Mann and Mr. J. Wilkinson.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Capt. Glass.

Per *Adelaide*, to London:—Mrs. Faddy and 2 children; Lieut. L. P. Faddy, 29th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Sneyd, Bengal Army; Asst. surg. T. S. Buttler, Bombay Army; and three invalid seamen.

Per Sir Charles Forbes.—Capt. G. Maist.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. J. P. Willoughby, Mrs. M. T. Kays, 2 children, and 1 servant; Mrs. Wallace, 4 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. W. A. St. Clair and servant; Mrs. Graham, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. J. St. Clair, Mrs. C. Monnet and 2 children; Mrs. C. Moore, Mrs. D. Wilson, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. H. Atkinson, Mrs. Thompson, child, and servant; 2 Misses Willoughby; 2 children of Mr. Inverarity and 2 servants; Dr. M. T. Kays, Henry Vansittart, Esq.; Capt. W. A. St. Clair, C. Monnet, esq.; Capt. J. St. Clair, Eden Elliot, Esq.; W. Graham, Esq.; H. Scott, Esq.; A. Hadden, Esq.; Capt. J. C. Salkeld, 5th Bombay N.I.; Dr. Thompson, J. W. Clarke, Esq.; Capt. Boyd, Dr. Dent, Capt. D. Davidson and C. A. Stewart, Dr. S. A. G. Young, Lewis Barber, Esq.; Lieuts. W. Kendall and F. C. Simon; D. Wilson, Esq.; and 2 gentlemen.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, March 2, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 109 to 110
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 101½ to 102
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 101½
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 97½ to 98
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 85 per 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 82 to 82½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 81½ to 82 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	14 to 14½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each	500	16 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500	do. 16 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	" 500 each	500	do. 99 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each	1,000	do. 7 to 8 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 12,500 each	12,500	do. 14.000
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each	7,000	do. 12.800
Colaba Land Com...	" 10,000 each	10,000	do. 7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 500 each	500	do. 60 p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	" 50 each	19-1-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 219 to 220
German Crowns, ..	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16½
Gold Lugots, according to touch, per tola	" 16 for 97

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	2s. 2d. For doc. bills.
3 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 1½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	99
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	par
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 216	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 13½ to 14.

CEYLON.

PRECIOUS STONES.—A correspondent asks if it "is lawful for a person to dig for precious stones on his 'own private property in Ceylon, and appropriate those found to his own private use?" We answer yes—yes. The privilege of digging for precious stones was at one time farmed by Government, and at that time, we suppose, a man could not appropriate pieces of coloured quartz found on his own land, any more than he could, in the days of the monopoly, use or root up the cinnamon bushes that grew in his garden. But Government, like Holman the blind traveller, found out that "the precious stones of Ceylon were precious humbugs;" every man may now dig who is not ashamed of the occupation, or who indulges the insane hope of being remunerated for his exertions. There is a great variety of minerals in Ceylon, interesting in a scientific point of view; but the term "precious stones" is a misnomer, save as applied to an occasional cat's-eye. In grants of land, besides materials for road-making (the real "precious stones" of the island), the only reservation made in favour of the crown is in regard to "mines of precious metals;" and the exception may well be abandoned, we believe, for all the probability there is that a mine of any metal more precious than plumbago will ever be found in Ceylon. Iron stone is scattered over the mountains, and the mineralogist is every now and then tantalized with indications of copper and tin in shapes infinitely insignificant. But for iron ore, or mines of more precious metals, search has been made in vain; and he who talks of the mineral riches of Ceylon, in a commercial point of view (whether with reference to railway or any other way), is as great a "humbug" in his way as is the plausible Tamby Marcair, or Ismael Lebbe, of Colombo or Galle, who palms off his bits of coloured glass on strangers of the order *Griffin* as "very good e-stone; fine rubies got, blood e-stone, amethyst, moon e-stone, will sell plenteer cheaper!"—*Colombo Observer*, Jan. 27.

SIAM.

Extract of a letter received per Siamese brig *Siam*:—"Although the English and American treaties expressly stipulate that the duty on the vessel shall cover all dues and charges of every kind, yet the Siamese have for several years managed to levy a duty in some way on nearly all kinds of exports, and on many imports. It is also stipulated in said treaties that foreign merchants shall in no way be hindered in purchasing the products

of the country; but the king, in order to increase his revenues, has farmed the principal products, making them a complete monopoly. The king, princes, nobles, and their favourites, having become the principal traders, have so managed and controlled the trade of the country, as to keep out nearly all foreign vessels. Several foreign merchants have at times chartered the government vessels, and in this way were able to trade to some advantage; but the nobles and collectors of revenue have grown more and more strict and exorbitant, and there is now but little, if any, advantage in trading with the king's ships; and besides, some of the nobles have, within a few years past, built several vessels after European models, with junk heads, and reported them to the king as junks, by which means they are able to sail them as such, thereby avoiding the duty of square-rigged vessels, and making it impossible for foreign ships to compete with them. The diplomatic missions both of the United States and of England have utterly failed of success."—*N. China Herald*.

CHINA.

THE JEWS OF K'HAU-FUNG-FOO.—The Bishop of Victoria, on his arrival in Hongkong, entered into a correspondence with the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, in Shanghai, requesting his assistance towards procuring information about the Jews in China, and forwarding to him a string of queries on that subject. Mr. Medhurst prepared a plan, which was this: to send two trustworthy individuals to K'hae-fung-foo, the city where the Jews were supposed to be, to make inquiries, and bring down such information and documents as could be easily procurable. The persons he had in view were native Christians, trained under the auspices of the London Missionary Society; one of them a literary graduate from Chin-keang-foo, and the other a young man who had been brought up in the Mission School at Batavia, could read and write English, and, after having had his Christian character tested by long experience, had been employed as a tract colporteur in the interior.

On the arrival of the Bishop in Shanghai, the plan and the persons to whom it was to be entrusted were brought before his attention. The Bishop perceived the propriety of the measure, and the persons alluded to were despatched accordingly. The name of the graduate was Tsëang-yüng-chè, and that of the young man K'hew-t'hiên-sang. The latter, though the youngest, was made the principal agent, chiefly because, from long acquaintance with his character, we could place most confidence in him, and because, being able to write English, he could give his own account of the journey, which would be immediately intelligible to the lady (Miss Cook) who had projected the scheme and advanced the funds.

On the 15th November last they started from Shanghai in a boat which was engaged to convey them directly to Ts'ling-këang-poo, a town situated in the prefecture of Hwae-gnan-foò, on the banks of the grand canal, where it joins the Yellow river (lat. 33° 33' N., long. 2° 50' E. of Peking). In order to reach this place, they availed themselves of the grand canal, which passes through the cities of Soo-chow, Chang-chow, and Chin-keang-foo, where it crosses the great river Yang-tsze-keang, and pursues its course in a northerly direction past Yang-chow-foo, Kaou-yew, and Paou-ying, until it reaches the Yellow river. Arrived at that point, they had to pursue their journey by land; for which purpose they hired a cart, drawn by two mules, and, following the course of the Yellow river, sometimes on the north bank, and at other times on the south, they reached the place of their destination.

The travellers represent the Yellow river as at that season rather shallow, insomuch that at one place it could be forded by a cart. Its banks, however, were very high, and frequent indications appeared of its having overflowed the same during the rainy season, as exhibited in the marshes and lakes which abound along its course, in the midst of which garden-trees and the remains of ruined houses are to be seen. The country in the neighbourhood of the river is, in consequence, but thinly peopled, and the few inhabitants left are poor and miserable. Places that figure on the map as distinct cities, presented to the travellers nothing but an assemblage of thatched cottages, with the walls which once surrounded them entirely demolished, and a solitary gateway here and there. The roads were very rough, causing the cart to jolt excessively: they led sometimes along the top of the bank, and at other times pursued the bed of the stream, in those parts which had been left dry by the receding tide. Here the cart was knee-deep in sand, and there tumbling over rugged stones. Their driver, whose good graces they were obliged to propitiate, insisted on starting every morning at three or four o'clock, and it was generally mid-day before they could reach a place where refreshments were to be procured. At the close of the day they generally stopped to rest for the night, and yet they did not make above twenty or thirty miles a day. At length, after a very tedious journey, they arrived at K'hae-fung-foo (lat. 34° 55' N., long. 1° 50' W. of Peking).

They found many Mahomedans residing there, who made no secret of their religion, but wrote on their sign-boards the faith to which they belonged. These Mussulmans were the principal tavern-keepers, and with one of them the travellers put up. Their first inquiry was for the Jews, whom they asked for under the designation of the T'heaou-kin-keau, or 'Pluck-sinew-religion'; an appellation which had been assumed or assigned in consequence of their plucking the chief sinew of the legs of all animals slaughtered for food. (See Gen. xxxii. 32.) The Mahomedan host immediately directed them to their synagogue. There was no difficulty in finding it; but oh, how changed, from the time when the Jesuit missionaries visited it a century ago! The outer wall of the inclosure was broken down, the front gate choked up with rubbish, the monumental pillars, the inscription tablets, the stone balustrades in front of the temple, and various other ornamental appendages, broken or prostrated, and the very walls of the temple in many places dilapidated. The side apartments, which had been designed as chapels in honour of the patriarchs, but poorly served to afford shelter to the few wretched sons of Israel who were huddled together in them, sleeping on the bare ground, with scarcely a rag to cover them, and barely sufficient to support nature. So much, indeed, were they reduced in circumstances, that they had begun to dispose of the fallen bricks and prostrate timbers, of which the various apartments once consisted, to procure for themselves the necessities of life. Yea, they had gone so far as to sell a piece of the ground of the inclosure by which the temple was surrounded to the neighbouring heathen, who were encroaching on its precincts by their ever-enlarging pagan temples. Yet there was enough to show what had been its former glory. The gateways and inscriptions were still there; the holy place was in existence, and its interior was beautifully decorated with gorgeous painting and elaborate gildings. Our travellers entered the holiest of all, from which polluted feet are not now debarred, and saw the tubes containing the rolls of the law, which they unrolled and examined. These rolls, twelve in number, were each about thirty feet in length, by two or three in width, written on white sheep-skins, in a small character; but the room in which they were found was so dark, that our travellers could not examine them thoroughly. It may be asked, how strangers are now permitted to intrude into the holy precincts, when, a century ago, the Jesuit missionaries, backed with all the influence derived from the Imperial Court, were not allowed to enter,

or examine the records? The reply is, they have had no Rabbi for fifty years; and there is not one of the professors of Judaism in K'hae-fung-foo who can read one word of Hebrew! They have even discontinued the practice of circumcision, and our travellers conceived that, in a dozen more years, few or no traces of the Israelitish religion will there be found. They did what they could, however, to rescue what remained from oblivion: they gave money to the bystanders, and urged them to set up one of the two inscription tablets in front of the temple, which had fallen down. This they copied, as well as the writing that was traceable on the tablet that was still standing. They took memoranda of all the inscriptions yet preserved over the doorways and in front of the temple; they even copied the Hebrew inscriptions in the interior of the building, which are found to correspond exactly with those given by the Jesuit missionaries; while they measured accurately the length and breadth of the buildings, and brought away a very intelligible ground-plan of the whole inclosure, as well as of the interior of the principal building. The most important achievement, however, and that which may tell on the interests of religion and the science of biblical criticism is, the bringing away of eight Hebrew manuscripts, six of them containing portions of the Old Testament Scriptures, and two of them consisting of the liturgy used in the weekly services of the Hebrew people, and on holiday occasions; in which latter documents, also, various portions of Scripture are to be met with. The portions of Scripture are from the 1st to the 6th chapters of Exodus, from the 38th to the 40th chapters of the same book, Leviticus 19th and 20th chapters, Numbers 13th, 14th, and 15th chapters, Deuteronomy from the 11th to the 16th chapters, with the 32nd chapter of that book. Various portions of the Pentateuch, Psalms, and Hagiographia, occur in the book of prayers, which have not yet been definitively fixed. The character in which these portions are written is an antique form of the Hebrew, with points. They are written on thick paper, evidently by means of a style, and the material employed, as well as the silk in which the books are bound, exhibit marks of a foreign origin. Two Israelitish gentlemen, to whom they have been shown in Shanghai, say that they have seen such books in Aden; and the occurrence here and there of Persian words, written with Hebrew letters, in the notes appended, seem to indicate that the books in question came originally from the western part of Asia, perhaps Persia or Arabia. There is no trace whatever of the Chinese character about them, and they must have been manufactured entirely by foreigners residing in China, or who have come from a foreign country. Regarding their age, it would be difficult to hazard even a conjecture. It is most likely that they are not recent importations into China; it is also more than probable that no person in China has transcribed them within these fifty years, as the Rabbi has been dead for that period of time. The text from which these copies were taken may have been brought to China at any period between the first visit of the Jews to this country, and the time of their discovery there by the Jesuit missionaries. Could the rolls of the law which were seen by our travellers be obtained, some light might be thrown on this interesting inquiry. In the mean time, the manuscripts now obtained will be of some value, as independent, if not very ancient, evidences in favour of the Sacred writings. It is intended to have fac-similes of these manuscripts engraved, and published for the inspection of the curious; and the journals of our travellers, one kept in Chinese and the other in English, with their description of the temple, will, as speedily as possible, be printed and circulated.

The whole time occupied in going and returning was fifty-five days, five of which were spent at K'hae-fung-foo.—*North China Herald*, Jan. 11.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape papers to the 3rd February (one day later than the preceding advices) add little to the intelligence reported in our last issue.

Hopes are entertained that the Amaga'eka chief Krel, would keep his people from joining the Caffre confederacy. Everything is reported to be quiet, both in Krel's and the T'Slambie country. The resolution of the Fingoes had daunted the rebels.

A general order of the Governor, dated 24th January, expresses satisfaction at the conduct of the mounted riflemen, under Major Armstrong, and 150 Fingoes, who had been sent out that day from King William's Town to drive off a party of bullying Caffres. "Scarcely were they well away from the town," the order says, "when they were surrounded by upwards of 600 of Seyolo's and Anta's Caffres. Major Armstrong was able to report his position, when 100 men of the Cape mounted rifles, one six-pounder gun of the royal artillery, the 73rd regiment, and two battalions of the levy, the one having marched in yesterday, the other being in the act of marching into town, were sent off, under Col. Mackinnon, to support Major Armstrong, as it was believed that a still larger number of the rebels were near. This support was unnecessary, however rapidly rendered; for the Cape mounted rifles and Fingoes had already given the enemy a glorious defeat, notwithstanding the disparity of number, many having been killed, with a loss on our side of one trooper wounded, and of one Fingo killed in the act of assisting the wounded trooper."

A private account states that the Caffres sustained a loss of 24 men killed on the field, among whom were two petty chiefs and several headmen.

Lamentable reports still appear in the journals of the desolations committed by the Caffres and Hottentots; cattle and stock have been swept off in great numbers. "In short," says a private letter, "this part of the country, inhabited by so many intelligent, affluent, and enterprising British farmers, appears to be completely at the mercy of the insurgent Hottentots, who are in league with the Caffres to exterminate their common friend and benefactor, the white man. The spirit maddens, and the heart sickens, at the horrible prospect. The rebellion of the Hottentots evidently furnishes a key to the present policy of the Caffre chiefs. The Caffres were to engage the troops, when the Hottentots were to plunder the colony."

EFFECTS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—Mr. Chapman says:—"I conceive that one of the effects of the railway system will be to bring into every village affected by it such a knowledge of the contrivances and appliances of other countries, and such means of obtaining them, as will first put the hereditary and stipendiary village artizanship of India to full proof of its capabilities, and then, if needful, supply its defects. This natural result was promptly illustrated by the Patel of a village, to whom I put this question: 'Suppose I brought you a plough very superior to your own, but one the like of which your balowty blacksmith could not make; what would you do?'—'Stop his balowty allowance till he could,' was the reply. Without anticipating so violent dealing with the system as this, it cannot be doubted that, under the influence of railways, all the great disadvantages of that system must eventually disappear, and the plough, cart, and well of the Mahratta ryot, become as efficient as those of an English farmer."

From the Report of the Commissioners of Railways it appears that, at the close of the past year, the whole extent of the railway communication open for traffic is divided between the different parts of the kingdom in the following proportion. In England and Wales there are 5,132 miles; in Scotland, 951; in Ireland, 538; total in the United Kingdom, 6,621 miles; that upwards of 190,000 persons have, since May, 1847, been thrown out of employment upon railways; and that the total number of persons killed upon railways during the year has amounted to 216, and of persons injured to 256.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A treatise upon *Yang-sin-Shin*, or 'Fostering the Spirit of the Mind,' translated by Dr. Medhurst, and published in the *Chinese Repository* for August, furnishes a curious and by no means unfavourable specimen of the Moral Philosophy of China. The author, a learned man, recently deceased in Keang-se, is described by Dr. Medhurst as "a genuine modern Chinese philosopher, having derived his ideas solely from native sources." His works extend to forty volumes. We subjoin the greater portion of the treatise:—

"There is nothing more intelligent than spirit, but when men do not know how to foster it, then spirits become spiritless, because of their want of intelligence. When men allow the seven passions and the six objects of desire to disturb their spirit, although at the time their bodily powers are most vigorous, and they might otherwise promote the growth of their spiritual energies, yet their spirits remain dark. That their spirits should be dark is still a small matter; but by gratifying every kind of relish and attachment, and by thinking on things that they have no need of, and ought not to think of, they leave their spirits without a moment's rest, until their spirits are dissipated and confused, and have no home to return to. Hence the rationalist doctors laid so much stress on fostering the spiritual energies, considering that when the spirit was kept still, wisdom would spontaneously spring up; when wisdom sprang up, the virtuous nature, decreed to be conferred by heaven, would manifest itself in the very centre of our mental being; until, without aim and without effort, we might combine in ourselves the natural tendencies to good which emanate from the Mighty Infinite; thus, by cultivating stillness, they nourished their spiritual energies. Their disciples, having missed the original aim, have been despised by the literati and the Buddhists, because they aimed only at nourishing their bodily powers; and their spirits, bright and intelligent though they be, were unable to attain to the virtuous nature conferred by the decree of heaven: all this because they allowed the spirit of emulation to contend within, esteeming themselves to be right and others wrong, consorting only with men of similar views, and opposing all who differed from them, little thinking that that by which we can cause our virtuous nature to expand, until it fills the universe, is the human spirit; and that that by which our natural life is enabled to extend its pantings, is also the human spirit.

"The modern alchemists, however, swallowing medicaments in order to foster their spirits, are very gross in their conceptions, and would never succeed in fostering the same by stillness, without renouncing the sensualities and passions, so as not to be influenced by them. The way in which men enter deeply into the great principles of reason is by cultivating perfect stillness, when their spirits become settled: as when a sharp bodkin is employed to penetrate substances, there is nothing so hard that it will not perforate. The literati, employing their energies in the pursuit of knowledge, and making it their daily business to increase their acquaintance with things, consider that their intelligence is sufficient to understand all matters, while they have a pit before them which everybody else can see, and they stalk on till they fall into it. What is the cause of this, but their allowing the spirit of their minds to gallop away after external objects, like a man occupied with looking at distant mountains, not knowing that his feet have already fallen into a quagmire? The polished scholars of the present day esteem themselves to be the most clever people in the world, and sometimes they are outwitted by men of a very inferior stamp, and entangled in the meshes of their nets, because their spirits are dissipated about external annoyances, and they are unable to cultivate an acquaintance with themselves: all this arises from want of silent meditation. Others, again, seeking to avert calamities and obtain blessings, pray to spiritual intelligences, because they think that such are intelligent and incomprehensible by mankind, not knowing that the visible and invisible worlds, being separated one from another, the medium whereby our spirits in this seen world can communicate with the invisible spirits of the unseen world is just because spirits with spirits hold intercourse together, without being trammelled by the limits of external form.

"Since, then, our own spirits can hold intercourse with the spirits of the invisible world, it is clear that our spirits must, like them, be intelligent. Hence it was that, when the ancients offered sacrifices, they fasted to a great extent, in order to settle their own spirits, and then they could hold intercourse with the spirits which pervade heaven and earth, together with the manes of their ancestors. Some, however, who insist upon discerning some visible traces of their being, think that the existence of spiritual essences is, after all, a mere pretence. But when our bodies, from the hair on the head to the sole of the foot, happen to experience the least pain or itching, it is immediately perceived by the mind: the reason of this is, that our spirits, though collected in the heart, pervade at the same time every part of the body. Taking our bodies, therefore, as a ground of argument, we should say that there is not a separate mind for every part of the head, eyes, hands, and feet; but the heart resides in the centre, and is fully acquainted with every pain connected with each hair and fibre; it is not necessary for the ear to listen, or the eye to see, or the hand to feel, but the mind is instantly acquainted with it, as speedily as echo follows

sound. If the mind, however, be absent, a man sees without perceiving, and hears without noticing, because the spirit is taken up with something else, and impeded by that one thing. The mind is, however, the same, and when sensation and perception are sometimes different, are we to account that the spirit is different? But how can the spirit be different? The spirit, although unobstructed by matter, cannot avoid being influenced and enslaved by every partial and private thing it observes; and although pervading the whole body, as that which is general passes through every particular, yet being influenced and enslaved by other things, the spirit cannot be in everything perspicuous and clear; but let it be silent and still, then the bite of every little insect on the body is invariably perceived, because their spirit sits there to superintend, and extends its observations to every part.

"Hence, when a person wishes to foster his spiritual energies, he must first exclude the observation of what is private and partial, and then his spirit will be in everything perspicuous and clear! but the human spirit, with the exception of what takes place in a man's own body, and with the exception of what he sees and hears, is capable of perceiving nothing; how difficult, then, is it for a spirit connected with the visible world to extend its observations; but the spirits of the invisible world are, on the contrary, acquainted with everything. If the spirit of my mind can only become acquainted with what comes in contact with my eyes and ears, hands and feet, then that which is not cognizable to the senses cannot have any communication with my spirit. If, then, I cannot extend my observations to that which is not in some connection with my body, it follows that there are many corporeal things that I cannot become acquainted with; how, then, can I become perfectly acquainted with the invisible world, and those spirits which are sacrificed to? The spirit which men have when they are born into the world has its origin in the Mighty Infinite; although the Mighty Infinite has conferred a variety of forms on the myriad of things, yet there is one subtle fluid that pervades them all: as in the constitution of the human body, one subtle fluid pervades every part of it, and cannot be held not to pervade it, because the eyes and ears, the hands and feet, have different forms, and are put to different uses. The intelligent man, aware of this, ought not, because of the bodily members, to say, this my body sustains no connection with heaven and earth, men and things. If, indeed, there were no connection, how is it that the body of each individual must depend on the sustenance of heaven and earth, with the men and things around it, before it can become a body? It is because the one subtle fluid pervades all, that men produce and sustain each other; and since one subtle fluid pervades all, is spirit alone to be held as not pervading all? But the pervadings of this incorporeal and invisible spirit cannot be comprehended in the mind, unless that mind be kept perfectly still; and such matters are with difficulty perceived and believed, unless a man's contemplations are deep, and his mind unprejudiced and intelligent. Spirit may be held to be the most mysterious of all things: without haste, it is rapid; without moving, it arrives at its point: it cannot be intercepted by intervening objects; it can penetrate both metals and minerals, and cannot be described as far or near; it can mount up to the heights of heaven; it can dive into the depths of the earth. Men, being impeded by matter and form, cannot conceive how spirit can associate with spirit; amongst these latter, connections and separations are of a nature not to be fathomed by human thought; but when men do not foster their mental energies, their spirits will not even be able fully to blend with their own bodies, but will be subverted and overturned, which is what is called in common discourse losing one's senses. Sometimes, also, the spirit does not retain its seat, as in the case of one foolish, drunk, or dreaming; and how can one expect, with this human spirit thus diminished, to hold intercourse with the spirits of heaven, and earth, and all things?

"The results of nourishing our spirits are, that we regain our original perfect nature; and that which was decreed by heaven to bestow, we make our own: it is no longer necessary to talk of a renewed cultivation of such virtuous nature, for such virtuous nature is already firmly established. This is the way in which *Láu-tsz'* adopted the method of nourishing the spirit, to cause men to revert to their originally virtuous nature, and connect themselves with that which heaven had decreed to bestow, without men's being themselves aware of it. Some people ask how it is, that when the affairs of human life are so multifarious and ever-changing, we can never succeed in nourishing our mental energies;—not knowing that these affairs do not come of their own accord, but are constantly brought on by men themselves. Should there be any matters that come upon us without our intervention, we should just treat them in a natural and unconstrained manner, without attempting to force them. When in trouble we should go through our troubles, and when in poverty we should bear our poverty, leaving the matter of life and death to the disposal of Providence, and not allowing our minds to be moved by anything that respects life or death. When such things are incapable of annoying and moving our hearts, how can they annoy the spirit of our minds? Mencius said, 'A man of resolution does not disturb himself about being buried in a ditch, and a brave man cares not if he lose his head.' When we can compose our minds in the most distressed and trying circumstances and affairs, we shall be able to go through the dangerous passes of life as if they were an even path. It is only because men in the present life are desirous of contending with their circumstances: when poor, they are not content to remain poor, but adopt schemes for seeking after riches; when

low, they are not content to continue low, but speculate in search of honours. Moreover, when they are rich, they aim to become more rich; and when noble, they aspire to be more noble; and thus meet with all sorts of annoyances and disappointments, the whole of which they bring upon themselves.

"If, now, we could but leave all these matters alone, and when poverty comes, let it come; when degradation assails, let it assail; being content under every circumstance, what would then prevent us from nourishing the spirit of our minds? But we have not been able thus to nourish our spirits; could we really succeed in so doing, then we should find no difficulty in discerning every matter in the world, in whatever direction the light of our minds might be brought to shine. Water may dash down a steep place, without having any intention of so doing; and the white clouds may gather around the summit of a hill, without designing so to do. In like manner we may keep our minds in perfect stillness, although daily engaged in the arena of public strife. In this way the three religions [of China] may be united in one, by merely cultivating stillness; and then our spirits may be nourished, our virtuous natures regained, and we unite in virtue with heaven and earth. Some men object, and say, it is easy to talk about being still, but it is difficult to accomplish it, not knowing that the fault lies in men's unwillingness to remain still."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline the controversy in which the letter of our respected correspondent JUSTUS, if inserted, would be sure to involve us.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1851.

THE outer circles of the mighty movement which has agitated the whole kingdom on the subject of the "papal aggression,"—realizing some of the most remarkable demonstrations of public opinion recorded in our annals,—have disturbed, though with gentler undulations, the colonies and British India. Those distant possessions share a portion of the anxiety felt at home regarding the issue of the contest betwixt a powerful empire and "a poor priest," whose spiritual artillery and army of "regulars," however, render him no despicable adversary in the peculiar question at issue in the conflict.

The overwhelming majority of 343 out of 438 members, in the House of Commons, in favour of the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, which affirms its principle, is a declaration, more decisive than was probably anticipated, of the opinion of that branch of the Legislature. The merits of the specific measure proposed by the Government can scarcely be said to have been in controversy during the many nights of debate; when incidentally adverted to, the Bill, diluted as it is proposed to be, experienced little more mercy from many of its supporters than from its bitterest opponents. The precise scheme by which the object in view is to be effected, will be the subject of an equally protracted, perhaps a more angry, discussion at a future stage: the points really determined on the memorable morning of the 26th March, 1851, were,—that the sovereign authority in this country shall not be set at defiance by the Pope; that the recent acts of the Pontiff and his delegates were aggressions upon that authority, and that Parliament could resist those aggressions without vio-

lating the principle of religious liberty or the spirit of the Relief Act of 1829.

In reading the massive debates in Parliament upon this subject, and the discussions at public meetings throughout the country, men of sober judgment and plain understandings must be forced upon the painful reflection, how difficult it is to discover truth! Amongst Protestants, statesmen of the highest reputation, lawyers of the deepest learning, scholars who have thoroughly investigated the points in dispute, men of the same creeds and shades of religious opinion, upon a question in which the spirit of party exerts comparatively but a faint influence, entertain the most discordant views. Whether there has been any real aggression at all is a point which, it might be supposed, could be very easily ascertained. But it is not so; there are persons, reputed to be good Protestants, who adopt the Romish argument, that the establishment of a hierarchy in this country by the Pope, and the appointment of bishops with territorial titles and sees, without the consent of the Sovereign, whose *placet* or *exequatur* is indispensable in all Roman Catholic countries, is no aggression or insult, but a merely spiritual act, necessary for the development of spiritual functions. Assuming, however, that there have been an aggression and an insult, it seems necessarily to follow that they should be repressed; but here again doctors differ, some of them advising that they should be disregarded, as beneath the notice of a great nation. Then amongst the advocates of repression, which comprehend a large majority of the House of Commons and of the nation, how various are the schemes! Negotiation, remonstrance, war, are preferred by some, as better calculated to meet the emergency, and more dignified, than legislation, which is a kind of passive resistance, they say, suited rather to the weak than the powerful. And who shall tell the infinite varieties of sentiment which discriminate those who believe that legislation is the proper mode of dealing with this species of hostility? Different persons, arriving at the same result, reach it not only by different, but sometimes antagonistical, processes of reasoning.

Much of this confusion and incongruity, as well as of the perplexity which darkens the whole question, may be attributed to its mixed properties, the author of the aggression,—the Pope,—being a temporal prince, as well as the spiritual head of the Romish Church; and the act itself having likewise a two-fold aspect, temporal and spiritual, between which accidents there is no distinct or sensible line of separation. We may add another, not the most insignificant, element of confusion, namely, the indefinite object which the most violent opponents of the Papal Rescript have in view,—whether simply to withstand an aggressive movement against the Sovereign and the law, or to do battle against Romanism itself. Many, we believe, who profess no hostility to the religion of Rome, and even a desire that it should enjoy all the facilities which perfect toleration would afford its teachers for the propagation of that creed, are, perhaps unconsciously, impelled in their opposition by a hope that it will check its progress. All are not equally candid with Earl Fitzwilliam. "He confessed,"—that nobleman is reported to have said in the House of Lords, on the 28th of March,—

"He did not care much for any infringement of the prerogative of the Crown, which could not practically be carried into effect; and he knew that the Roman see could not practically infringe upon the prerogatives of the Crown; neither, for the same reason, did he

attach much consequence to the insult to the independence of the nation of which the Sovereign Pontiff had been guilty; but there was one point of view in which he confessed he looked upon the proceeding with uneasiness and alarm. He was satisfied that the establishment in this country of Roman Catholic sees, with territorial titles, which would be filled by what he would call territorial residents, would have a great effect in spreading the Roman Catholic religion; and it was against that he desired to guard."

The recent decision of the House of Commons having, as already observed, declared that an aggression has been committed against the Sovereign and the law, and that legislation is the most proper mode of repressing it, the conclusion seems inevitable, that it should be of the most stringent character. A mere protest is utterly insufficient. It may be difficult to devise restrictions upon encroachment that shall not interfere with toleration; but it must be remembered that the aggressor has himself placed us in this difficulty, and must not be permitted to derive any advantage from his own wrong. If the Roman Catholics were not content with the perfect religious liberty conceded to them under the Relief Act, and, exciting our reasonable jealousy, have forced us to provide barriers against what appears to us usurpation, they must not complain if our precautionary legislation should unintentionally and unavoidably retrench some small portion of the freedom of action which their clergy enjoyed before this unprovoked aggression.

As our present impression will be found an account of a visit to the ancient colony of Chinese Jews, at K'hae-fung-foo (i.e. the chief town of the K'hae-fung district), in the province of Honan, situated nearly on the parallel of 35 deg. north, and about 120 miles west of the meridian of Peking. The expedition was undertaken at the suggestion of the Jews' Society in England, with a view of establishing a mission (the expenses of which had been provided for by funds placed at the disposal of the society by Miss Cook), under the direction of the Bishop of Victoria, and was performed by two native Christians, one of them a young man who had been brought up in the London Missionary Society's school at Batavia, and who could read and write English; the other a literary graduate of Chin-keang-foo.

The existence of this singular colony was first announced to the western world by the Jesuit missionaries in China, who, in the beginning of the last century, visited K'hae-fung-foo, and collected from the Jews then living there some interesting particulars respecting their history, which, with reports of their condition, social as well as religious, their synagogue, and sacred writings, were published in various works, French and German.*

They informed Father Gaubil that 1650 years had then (1723) elapsed since they entered China from Se-yih (Central Asia), with which country they had kept up a communication for many centuries. The date of their immigration would thus be fixed at A.D. 73, or three years subsequent to the fall of Jerusalem, a fact which affords some ground for believing that the original immigrants had quitted the Holy Land immediately after the capture and destruction of their temple by the Romans. They consisted, according to the report of their descendants, of sixty-six families, of the tribes of Benjamin, Levi, and Judah. At one period they are represented to have been employed in public offices in the Chinese empire; some of them embarked in commerce at Ning-po and Hong-chow; but at the date of Father Gaubil's

visit they had been reduced in rank and opulence as well as numbers, there being then only seven pure Jewish families at K'hae-fung-foo, the rest having embraced Mahomedanism. Their synagogue had been destroyed by an inundation in the year 1446, which rotted most of their books; it had been rebuilt in 1490. This building, which is described by the missionaries as resembling in form the temple of Jerusalem, is 340 feet from east to west, and 150 feet from north to south, divided into four portions, the temple (properly so called) rising in the centre, composed of, four stories. In the Holy of Holies, called in Chinese *T'en-tang*, or Temple of Heaven, are deposited the Pentateuch (called in Chinese *Ta-king*, 'great classic'), written on thirteen rolls of Chinese paper, each covered with a silken wrapper. Inscriptions in Hebrew and Chinese appeared on different parts of the edifice. The form of the Hebrew letters in the MSS., according to the missionaries, resembled the type of the old editions of the Hebrew Bible printed in Germany.*

The late visitors to these Chinese Jews, it will be seen, represent their condition as sadly deteriorated. They found many Mahomedans at K'hae-fung-foo, and very few Jews. Their temple was dilapidated, the enclosure of the synagogue broken down; and the few wretched descendants of the original colonists who still adhered to the faith of their fathers were "huddled together" in the parts of the building which remained standing, "sleeping on the bare ground, with scarcely a rag to cover them," and bartering the relics of even the sacred edifice for the support of life. The Holy Place, its interior elaborately decorated, was, however, yet intact, and the visitors were permitted to examine the rolls of the sacred writings, their account of which differs from that of the Jesuits. They describe them as twelve in number, each being about 30 feet long, by 2 or 3 feet wide, written on white sheep-skin: the paper copies had probably perished. They were permitted to bring away eight Hebrew MSS., six of which contain portions of the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, written evidently by a style, in an antique character, with points, upon thick paper. In others of the MSS. Persian words (in Hebrew characters) occur,—a fact noticed by M. de Sacy, when he examined the copies of some of the K'hae-fung-foo MSS. sent to Europe by the Jesuit missionaries,—indicating that the colonists either came immediately from Persia, or obtained their writings from thence. It is intended to have facsimiles of these MSS. engraved, and to print the journals of the two Chinese travellers.

These particulars, scanty as they are, may throw some light upon Jewish history. We may learn whether the emigrants were Karaites or Talmudists; and if a correspondence could be established with the best informed of the Jews resident at K'hae-fung-foo, further information might be obtained before the colony became extinct.

THE LATE SIR W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

The last *Calcutta Review* (No. 28) contains an article upon "the outbreak in Cabul and its causes," which places the conduct of the late Sir W. H. Macnaghten in a very unfavourable light, presenting in this respect a remarkable contrast to another article in the same work (No. 3), wherein that gentleman's conduct is highly eulogized, and the blame of the catastrophe is cast chiefly upon General Elphinstone, whom the last *Review* excuses, if not justifies!

* Amongst others, in the *Notes to Brotier's Tacitus* (lib. iv. c. xiii.); and Von Murr, *Journ. von Kunst Geschichte*, &c. (7en th.).

According to the writer of the last article, Macnaghten, actuated by ambition, arrogated a general control over the conduct of affairs, military as well as civil; and although he might, after Shah Shooja had been re-seated upon his throne, have withdrawn the British army with honour, or devolved upon the Shah the military hold of the country, he chose the alternative of governing Afghanistan by British troops in the Shah's name, and thereby "tarnished the honour and compromised the advantage of his country." The writer charges Sir William with cherishing extravagant schemes of conquest in Central Asia, and whilst calling for more troops, in the same breath vaunting the Shah's great popularity. He represents him as yielding to objections on the part of the Shah which he knew and acknowledged to be ridiculous, the vital point of having military possession of the Bala Hissar, which was essential to the security of our force; and, whilst pursuing a wavering course in respect to precautionary measures of grave moment, launching rashly upon a revolutionary experiment incompatible with the temporary occupation of the country,—namely, the destruction of the power and influence of the chiefs, who were quick to perceive the meditated blow, and became alienated from the Shah as well as his protectors. His whole course at starting, both in civil and military proceedings, is described as "dubious and inconsistent." The rising of the Khyber tribes, who had been attached to Shah Shooja, is said to have been almost the immediate result of the anomalous government established by Macnaghten, who, haunted with the fear of Russian influence, "determined to spread the web of his ever-radiating diplomacy to the shores of the Aral and the Caspian." Alarmed by Sikh intrigues, he even pressed Lord Auckland to "break with the ruler of the Punjab." Though warned by General Nott and Captain Rawlinson, from Candahar, of the false position of the British in Afghanistan, and of the dangers attending it, Macnaghten is represented as insensible of them, and of the growing disaffection to the Shah and hatred to the British. General Elphinstone the writer describes as a brave gentleman, but a tyro in Eastern warfare, and weakened by severe attacks of illness; and he insinuates that he was chosen for the post lest a person with more physical energy might have aspired "to real, not nominal, command, and this was not what either Burnes or Macnaghten desired." Upon the outbreak, the general, "long misled as to the state of feeling in the city and country, at the mercy of Macnaghten for all his political information, may be excused," the Reviewer says, "for having failed to observe the coming storm; when it burst upon the gallant but health-shattered veteran, he may be pardoned for having been taken by surprise, and for having failed, deceived both by Macnaghten and Burnes as to the real character of the revolt, on the very morning, vigorously to crush it." The writer does not deny to Sir William the quality of courage. "If Macnaghten," he says, "be culpable for the effrontery with which he sought to blind and mislead others, as well as himself, as to the feelings of the Afghan people and the state of the country, he proved free from that imbecile weakness which henceforward characterized the military leaders and their measures." But he represents him as yielding to the "puerile arguments" urged against the only wise and safe course in the emergency, the occupation of the Bala Hissar. He "nursed hopes of accomplishing by secret intrigue, and the distribution of large sums of money, that which the British arms failed to effect." The "intrigues," and "measures of a doubtful character," resorted to by Sir William, were his endeavours, in the embarrassing situation in which he was placed, to disunite the Afghan chiefs, by purchasing the aid or neutrality of some of them. This policy was greatly commended in the former article of the *Review*. "In the novel and anomalous position in which he was placed," says that writer, "his conduct was marked by sagacity and prudence, and there is little reason to doubt that if, at the last crisis, he had been intrusted with the supreme direction of military movements, the final catastrophe would not have occurred!" Sir William is indirectly accused in the last article of encouraging Mohun Lall to bribe persons to assassinate some of the chiefs,—a charge which is noticed and refuted, as atrocious and false, in the former article,—and when the reward was claimed for the commission of the crime, by the alleged assassination of two leaders, refusing to fulfil the promise made to the assassins; which, if any promise were made, would have been an act of sheer madness. The conduct of Macnaghten, it is said, inspired Mahomed Akbar and the chiefs with "a thorough want of confidence in his sincerity," and the conduct imputed to him, with regard to the treaty, if justly imputed, would afford reasons for their distrust; but upon this head, again, the proceedings of Sir William are vindicated in the former article of the *Review*. "It was to save the lives of 12,000 men," says that writer, "that he had agreed to the humiliating terms of the treaty, and he was fully justified in regarding the treaty as waste paper, when it had been violated

by the chiefs in such a manner as to render it, if observed, the means of destroying, instead of saving, the troops." Now, however, it is said: "The loose manner in which the treaty was worded, and the insertion of conditions in terms so general as to render, if not their purport, their fulfilment, matter of easy cavil, afforded Macnaghten specious grounds for delay:" and, "in despair at the disgrace with which so ignoble a treaty overwhelmed himself and the British name, he clung to the faintest hope of retrieving events." The destruction of the Envoy is attributed to his own want of both sincerity and caution. His conduct, it is said, engendered suspicions in the minds of the principal sirdars that he meditated some deep design against their lives and power, and in order to test his intentions, Mahomed Akbar sent by an agent secret proposals to the Envoy, in which, on certain conditions, he undertook to seize Amin Ullah, one of the most obnoxious and powerful leaders, and, for a certain sum of money, to deliver his head. Sir William, the Reviewer says, "eagerly caught at the general proposal, disclaiming, however, in the presence of auditors,"—this parenthetical remark is significant,—"any willingness to give a price for blood, and therefore rejecting the specific offer of Amin Ullah's head, though not of his capture by treachery, in which the Envoy and the British troops were to play a conspicuous part. The distinction," the Reviewer adds, "was too nice to weigh with men conversant with the degree of scrupulousness evinced by the Envoy in the case of Abdullah Khan and Mir Musjidi,"—the two alleged victims of assassination before referred to,—"and who judged of his sincerity by the eager readiness with which he was captivated by an offer too specious to have imposed upon any man of sound thought and principle, and which involved the perfidious sacrifice of one of their own members." In the former article, it is asserted that when Akbar's agent mentioned the delivery of Amin Ullah's head, "Sir William shrank back with abhorrence:" and with respect to the rest of the proposal, that writer said: "We must confess that we can see nothing which would give the least colour of moral turpitude to his acceptance of an offer which promised him the preservation of the army." Now, however, "the deliberate faithlessness which led the Envoy to accept Mahomed Akbar's proposal sealed his doom; the worst suspicions of the confederate chiefs and their exasperated leader were confirmed, and they resolved, as no dependence could be placed on the most solemn and formal engagements, to ensnare Macnaghten in the net he was spreading for another, and to take vengeance upon him and the starving disorganized force." The murder of the Envoy is thus indirectly palliated, if not justified, upon the ground that he had violated the treaty, and, whilst negotiating with the Afghan chiefs, engaged in a treacherous plot against one of their number.

If the judgment passed upon the conduct of Sir W. Macnaghten in the early number of the *Review* be, as we think it is, too indulgent to his errors, the sentence pronounced in the article under consideration is most harsh and unjust. That these discordant criticisms should have appeared in the same work, without any attempt to reconcile them or to explain their discrepancies, is rather extraordinary.

Since the above remarks were written, we have received the following letter from Major Hough:—

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—The supposed reply of Sir W. Macnaghten to Mohun Lall, on the 1st December, 1841, published in the *Calcutta Review*, is contrasted with the words written, it is stated, to Mohun Lall on the 13th November, 1841:—"I have received your letters of this morning's date, and highly approve of all you have done." The question is, if Sir William did write to Mohun Lall, what was the nature and purport of his (Sir William's) letter to him, and of Mohun Lall's to Sir William? Conolly wrote to Mohun Lall on the 5th November, to get the Shiabs to attack the Sunnis. On the 11th November, he again wrote about the bodies of the murdered officers (Sir Alexander and Lieut. C. Burnes, and Lieut. Broadfoot), offering Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 for their bodies (see *Review*, pp. 366, 367, 368), "and to distribute as far as Rs. 50,000 in aid of the Shah's cause." These three objects he may have approved of; but it is illogical and unjust to infer that he had written to cause the heads of the chiefs to be struck off, or to sanction the act, and approve of it when executed.

The public will take nothing less than the letters *duly proved*

to have been written by Sir William. The case admits of no inference, such as that the position of Conolly warrants the presumption that he would not have written such letters without due authority. The authority must be proved.

Yours,

Oriental Club, March 25.

W. HOUGH.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 4.

Transportation to the Australian Colonies.—Lord Monteaule, in presenting a petition, numerously signed, from the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, complaining of the suffering to which that colony was subjected by the continued influx of convicts, though the Government had some time since given a promise that no more should be sent thither, acknowledged that the difficulty had been augmented as much by the action of Parliament as by any acts of the Colonial-office. Parliament, not considering the consequences which one step would have upon another, had from time to time made such sudden and unexpected alterations of system, that the colonists were always placed at a disadvantage. Indeed, the effects upon the economical and moral condition of the colony had been such as to warrant the loudest complaint. The population of Van Diemen's Land was 70,000, of whom 32,173 were free; thus showing that considerably more than one-half were convicts. The House, he said, could not but remember the case of the Cape of Good Hope, and it was to be feared that the example then set might produce bad results in other cases. Indeed, there was reason to apprehend that the people of Van Diemen's Land might be led,—not following the example of the Cape, indeed,—to take such steps as would render the future introduction of convicts into any part of that colony utterly impossible.

Earl Grey denied that any pledge had been given to the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land that the transportation of convicts to that colony should entirely cease. What the Government had promised was, that convicts should not be sent thither until they had been reformed by spending a considerable portion of their sentence in England, and this promise it had been the intention of the Government rigidly to fulfil; but its plans had been deranged by an address to the Crown, passed by the House of Commons, praying that a large number of convicts might be at once removed from this country. He thought this measure was adopted by the other House very rashly and very inconsiderately, and he could not acquit the Government of the day of not having called upon the House of Commons, in adopting that measure, to vote the money that was necessary to make arrangements in Van Diemen's Land for so large a number of convicts. He regretted the necessity that existed for sending so large a number of convicts to Van Diemen's Land, but he firmly believed that that necessity would not much longer exist; for, while his noble friend had spoken of a strong feeling on the part of the colonists of Van Diemen's Land against the introduction of convicts, he did not advert to the prevalence of different feelings among other colonists. In Western Australia there was an unanimous desire that we should begin to send convicts there. In the northern portion of New South Wales, there was also an unanimous feeling in favour of convicts being sent over, as they had found the services of this class of persons exceedingly useful as stockmen and shepherds. He was not surprised that this was the case, as he believed that the prosperity and welfare of the colony depended on their obtaining a supply of convict-labour. The funds by which free emigrants were sent out were limited, and, when they arrived, there was no means of enforcing their residence in those distant and remote parts of the colony where the production of wool was carried on. Ticket-of-leave men might be required to reside in those districts where they were most wanted. And what had been the result of this system? The Governor of New South Wales stated that, of 1,618 convicts sent to New South Wales between the 1st of June, 1849, and the 30th of April, 1850, having tickets of leave, most of them having been a considerable number of months in the colony, there were only forty whom it had been found necessary to punish for misconduct. They had been trained in this country to useful labour, and had proved an acquisition to the colony. The inhabitants of New South Wales, when they calmly viewed the working of the system, would, he was persuaded, see it was for their interest that convicts should be sent to parts of that colony. He agreed that convicts ought not to be sent to Sydney, Melbourne, or any of the more considerable towns, or even more thickly-peopled country districts; but they might be sent with immense advantage to large tracts which were now becoming covered with sheep. The Port Phillip

members, who would in future be removed from the Legislature of New South Wales and sit in that of Victoria, voted as a body against receiving convicts at all, while of the New South Wales representatives a majority were in favour of the reception of convicts. With respect to Van Diemen's Land, the latest accounts he had received, while they showed the existence of a strong feeling against the reception of convicts, contained, on the other hand, the clearest evidence that the colony was rising, perhaps slowly, from the series of depressions under which it had laboured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATIONS TO HER MAJESTY.—The Queen held a levee on the 26th March, at which were presented,—

Sir Charles Napier, on his return from India, by the Duke of Wellington.

Lieut.-col. F. Abbot, C.B., on appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Addiscombe Military Seminary; by Lord Hardinge.

Mr. A. Bellasis, Bombay C.S., on return from India; by Lord Broughton.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, on return from India; by Mr. L. Wigram, M.P.

Ens. De Bourbel, E. I. Co.'s Engineers; by Col. Sir F. Smith.

Ens. Vaughan, of the same; by the same.

Capt. P. Grant, on return from India, and on appointment as A.D.C. to Her Majesty; by Lord Gough.

Capt. E. Kaye, on return from the Punjab; by Lord Hardinge.

Capt. Ouvre, on return from India; by Lord C. Manners.

Col. Ovens, on return from abroad; by Lord Broughton.

Lieut. P. Remington, on return from India; by the same.

BATTLES OF THE PUNJAB.—A tablet in monumental brass, to the memory of the officers of Lord Hardinge's staff who fell in the battles of the Punjab, has been recently made by Mr. J. W. Archer. The brass is entirely of oriental design, and is composed of a canopy embattled and worked in sunk panels (by a method of the artist's own production), which contain ornament in geometrical figures, and the word "Moodkee" upon a ground of colour. A figure of an angel upon a ground of deep azure and stars displays the inscription. The base is composed of elephants entwining their trunks with the flowers of the lotus, upon a ground of diaper, bright flowers upon green, a bracket completing the design. The brass is intended to be inlaid in Purbeck stone, and will be sent to India.—*Builder*.

LORD GOUCH, the *Limerick Chronicle* states, has been put in possession of the princely mansion and lands of Killymoon, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, the estate of the late Colonel Stewart, and which had passed into the Encumbered Estates Court a few months previous to the death of its former possessor. The present rental is estimated at 4,500*l.* a year, but a quarter of a century back it was ninefold this amount, and the purchase-money, according to the *Chronicle*, was 91,000*l.*

CHINA TRADE.—In reply to a communication from the Manchester Commercial Association, regarding the attempt of the Chinese authorities to revive the old Co-hong monopoly, in violation of the treaty of Nanking, Lord Palmerston has intimated that instructions have been forwarded to Governor Bonham, at Hong-Kong, to require that it shall be put an end to. With regard also to some smuggling practices lately carried on at Shanghai by certain British parties, to the detriment of the Chinese revenue, and of which complaint was made by the Association, on account of the injurious effect such a system is calculated to have upon the business and character of the fair trader, it has been notified that suggestions with a view to the effectual suppression of the evil are at present under consideration.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 20.—George Henrich, Lutzen, Singapore; Paragon, Bennet, Mauritius.—21. Sir John Beresford, Treadgold, Shanghai; Fairy Queen, Doyle, New Zealand; George Metcalfe, Baker, Bimlipatam; Ferris, Scott, Madras; Meander, Pounder, Ceylon; Manila, Harrison, Bengal; Rachel, Laffoley, Mauritius.—22. Seringapatam, Farnell; and Trafalgar, Richardson, Bombay; Beulah, Narracot, Bengal; Brahmim, M'Eachern, Shanghai; Fortuna, Ritchie, Algon Bay; Anna, Eames, Mauritius; Harold, Mann, Bengal; Hebrides, Melville, Bombay; Favorite, Leisk, Shanghai; John Murray (American), Lull, Mauritius; Henry Curwen, Hodgson, Mauritius.—24. Countess of Loudon, Conolly, Bombay; Chapmans, Irving, Ceylon; Crisis, Gibson, Whampoa; Scindian, Cammell, Bengal; Orix, Christian, Shanghai; Rachel, Brown, Bombay; Harmony, Bruce, Cape of Good Hope; Saghalien, King, Manila; Prince George, Maxwell, Maulmain; Mermaid, Leslie, Mauritius; Junior, Carter, Bombay; Highlander, Martin, Bengal; Borneo, Barclay, Tutucoreen.—25. Sisters, Smith, Maulmain; Derwent, Harnsworth, Hobart Town.—26. Allerton, Bulford, Bombay; Caribbean, Cockton, Mauritius.—27. Nile, Nisbet,

Bengal; *Nith*, Tinley, Bombay; *Flora Muir*, Stobo, Bombay.—28. *Constantine*, Burrows, Bengal; *Berhampore*, Smith, Bengal; *Slag*, Baker, Bombay.—29. *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, Shanghai.—31. *Herefordshire*, Richardson, Bombay; *Tanjore*, Pearse, Mauritius; *Rajah*, Lawson, Bengal; *Earl Grey*, Lansdowne, New South Wales; *Malabar*, Still, Bengal; *Courier*, Dunn, Mauritius; *Plumstead*, Furber, Mauritius and Alagoa Bay.—APRIL 1. *Esperanza*, Mounen, Whampoa; *Allendale*, Brodie, Mauritius; *Reliance*, Watts, Manila; *Pekin*, Crawford, and *John King*, Martin, Mauritius; *Giaour*, Saldanha Bay.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 31. *Clara*, Potter, New Zealand.—25. *Nizam*, Jarman (from Sunderland), Calcutta; *Countess of Seafield*, Leisk, Hong-Kong.—28. *Abel*, Hicks, Cape.—31. *Catherine Jameson*, Hutchinson, New South Wales; *Hector*, Brooks, Hobart Town; *Jane Greene*, Taylor, Port Natal and Madras; *Cheshire Witch*, Heaviside, Port Natal; *Sea Bird*, Drennan, Adelaide; *Devon*, Oakley, Adelaide; *Mary Hall*, Richardson (from Shields), Aden.—25. *City of Glasgow* (steamer), Stavers, Batavia.—31. *Lord Haddo*, Smith, Cape and Mauritius.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 24. *City of Manchester*, Baker, and *King William*, Dewar, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *John Knox*, Davidson, Port Phillip; *Marion*, Kissock, Adelaide.

From SWANSEA.—MARCH 23. *Tomlin*, Dalton, Cape and Ceylon.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 19. *Templar*, Marshall, Ceylon.—20. *Cordelia*, Carrick, Calcutta; *Shrand*, Christie, Calcutta; *Monarchy*, Fenwick, Calcutta.—22. *John Mitchell*, Farquhar, Calcutta.—23. *Junna*, Johns, Calcutta.—25. *Woodstock*, Williams, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney; *Menzies*, Braithwaite, Shanghai; *Mary Sparks*, Graham, Hong-Kong; *Dorcas*, Morrish, Bombay; *Nimrod*, Lawson, Cape.—29. *Mencius*, Penrice, Shanghai; *Rob Roy*, Rankin, Calcutta; *Helvellyn*, Harrison, Madras.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 19. *Tuymouth Castle*, Nicol, Calcutta.

From LEITH.—MARCH 21. *Stata*, McEllig, Port Phillip.

From PORTSMOUTH.—MARCH 31. *Rajah of Sarawak*, Bell, New South Wales.—25. *Duke of Northumberland*, Hudson (from Sunderland), Calcutta.—30. *Astarte*, Roberts, and *Ganges*, Deas, Hong-Kong.

From SWANSEA.—MARCH 19. *Zeepard*, Gelves, Cape.

From YARMOUTH.—MARCH 30. *Norfolk*, Kreeft, New Zealand.

From TORBAY.—MARCH 30. *Pyrenees*, Eagles, Swan River; *Mangalore*, Taylor, Cape.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON, the wife of Lieut. Col. C. B. late commissary-general of the Bengal army, d. at Cheltenham, March 29.

CARNEGIE, the lady of Capt. Hon. East India Company's Service, d. at Wiesbaden, March 22.

DENTON, the wife of H. R. s. at Plas Draw, Denbighshire, March 29.

EDWARDES, Mrs. D. d. at 13, Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden, March 29.

FORBES, the wife of Arthur, s. at Edinburgh, March 21.

HAMILTON, the lady of the Rev. R. K. chaplain, Madras establishment, s. at 56, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, March 21.

MACAULAY, the wife of Colin C. s. at Knighton, near Leicester, March 29.

NICHOLSON, the wife of Charles, d. at Guildford-villa, Clifton, March 27.

PEEL, the lady of William, s. (since dead) at Talaris-park, Carmarthenshire.

MARRIAGES.

DEARMAN, George, of Calcutta, to Harriet, d. of W. H. Robinson, at Brompton, March 27.

GIBB, T. J. of Hong-Kong, to Marion P. d. of the late Edward Duncanson, at Bredbury, Cheshire, March 27.

OSBORNE, George R. s. of Lieut. gen. Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Alice, d. of the late Thomas Tolly, at Brighton, Mar. 22.

PATTULLO, Henry E. Bombay Fusiliers, to Maria, d. of E. H. Woodcock, Madras civil service, at Brodie-house, near Forres, N. B. March 26.

PORTROUS, Alexander, to Helen, d. of David Scott, at Brotherton-house, Kinkardineshire, March 26.

DEATHS.

ADAMS, John H. late of Calcutta, at sea on his passage to England, Dec. 12.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. John, M.D. H. M.'s 22nd regt. off the coast of Sicily, on his passage from India, March 7.

BATEMAN, John C. s. of John W. late of India, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 28, March 22.

HALL, Maj. W. L. late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Montego-bay, Jamaica, Jan. 22.

LLOYD, Charles, formerly of the Hon. East India Co.'s civil service, at Thurlow-square, Brompton, aged 71, March 30.

MICHELL, Lieut. col. C. C. K.H. late surveyor-general at the Cape of Good Hope, at Park-place, Eltham, March 28.

MULKERN, Marianna, wife of Maj. and d. of the late Maj. gen. Sir W. Toone, K.C.B. Bengal army, at 36, Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park, March 21.

RAMSAY, Caroline, wife of Capt. R. Hon. East India Co.'s service, at the Tower of London, aged 29, March 24.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 26th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George Campbell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John Fagan, 1st fusiliers.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Lousada Barrow, 5th lt. cav.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. S. K. Hawkin, 2nd N.I.

Lieut. George L. Thompson, 26th N.I.

Capt. H. E. D. Jones, 28th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert W. Hughes, 6 months.

Mr. Frederick Shaw, do.

Madras Estab.—Mr. James D. Robinson, do.

APPOINTMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. John Cave Browne, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, appointed an assistant chaplain.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 1 of 1851.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN-NAVY.

(In continuation of that dated 18th Dec. 1850.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—
Henry Maughan Liardet, per *William Watson*, sailed 26th Dec. 1850.

James Strong, per *Helen Stewart*, sailed 6th Jan. 1851.

George Babb Hewett, per *Viceroy*, sailed 24th do.

Thomas Rolfe Rogers, per *William Gillies*, sailed 25th do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the ship in which he embarked, viz.—
Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, per *Pottinger*, sailed 29th Jan. 1851.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in which they embarked, viz.—

Lewis Gwyn Lewis, per *Ann Mitchell*, sailed 22nd Feb. 1851.

James Boughey Bewsher, per *St. Abbs*, sailed 28th do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the ship in which he embarked, viz.—

John Gould Lakes, per *Prince of Orange*, sailed 14th March, 1851.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH MARCH, 1851.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Ens. George Augustus Elliot, to be lieutenant by purch. v. Farrer, who retires. Dated 7th March, 1851.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Henry Howard Barber, from the 1st Foot, to be lieutenant v. Howell, appointed to the 2nd Drag. Guards. Dated 7th March, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 14TH MARCH, 1851.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—James Macgibbon Burn Murdoch, gent. to be cornet, by purch. v. Coleman, promoted. Dated 14th March, 1851.

53rd Foot.—Capt John Dane, from half-pay Unattached, to be capt. v. Robert Boyd Brown, who exchanges. Dated 14th March, 1851.

Lieut. William Payn, to be capt. by purch. v. Dane, who retires. Dated 14th March, 1851.

Ens. John Alexander Dalzell, to be lieut. by purch. v. Payn. Dated 14th March, 1851.

Henry Helsham, gent. to be ens. by purch. v. Dalzell. Dated 14th March, 1851.

60th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Henry Elphinstone Holloway, from the 89th Foot, to be lieut. v. Mercer, who exchanges. Dated 14th March, 1851.

61st Foot.—Lieut. Geddes Sansoni Twynam, from the Ceylon rifle regiment, to be lieut. v. Dore, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 12th March, 1851.

98th Foot.—Lieut. J. Flood, from the 5th Foot, to be lieut. v. Kippen, appointed to the 48th Foot. Dated 14th March, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 21ST MARCH, 1851.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Asst. surg. John M'Gregor Augustus Thomas Croft, from the staff, to be asst. surg. v. Rambant, appointed to the staff. Dated 21st March, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 28TH MARCH, 1851.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Ensign John Edward Swindley to be lieut. without purch. v. Minter, deceased. Dated 22nd Dec. 1850.

Ensign Arthur Henry Thistlethwayte, from the 97th Foot, to be ensign, v. Swindley. Dated 28th March, 1851.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Lieut. Douglas Eraest Manners, from the 63rd Foot, to be lieut. v. Newenham, who exchanges. Dated 28th March, 1851.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Ensign Hopton Bassett Scott to be lieut. by purch. v. Baxter, who retires. Dated 28th March, 1851.

Ensign James Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, from the 77th Foot, to be ensign, v. Scott. Dated 28th March, 1851.

LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, in continuation of that dated 29th August, 1849.

BENGAL.

NAMES.	Time passed at College after attaining the age of 17.	How proceeded to Destination.	Date of Order.	Date of Sailing.
George Gordon Morris	2 Years	via Egypt	3rd October, 1849 ...	20th October, 1849.
Henry Walmsley Hammond	—	do.	8th August	do.
George Palmer	—	do.	12th December	20th December
Fergusson Floyer Hogg	—	do.	12th October	20th October
Frederick Martins Bird	—	do.	6th do.	do.
William Fraser McDonnell	—	do.	17th do.	20th November
Henry Dundas Robertson	—	do.	6th December	20th December
Robert Eyles Egerton	—	do.	9th November	20th November.
Alexander James Jackson	—	do.	12th October	20th October.
Edmund Weldon Molony	—	do.	9th November	20th November.
Frederick Boileau Elliot	—	do.	1st October	20th October.
Robert Barclay Chapman	—	do.	14th January, 1850 ...	20th January, 1850.
Charles Grant	—	do.	18th do.	do.
James Henry Bayley Colvin	—	do.	18th February	20th May
Henry Muspratt	—	do.	15th do.	20th February
Francis Richard Cockerell	—	do.	12th do.	do.
Maynard Brodhurst	—	Wellesley	17th June	15th June
Bazett Wettenhall Colvin	—	via Egypt	18th February	20th May
Henry Baring Lawford	—	Wellesley	11th June	15th June
James Mangles Lewis	—	do.	18th do.	do.
Edmund Coulthurst	—	do.	10th May	do.
William Cavendish Spencer	—	via Egypt	5th June	do.
Francis Charles Forbes	—	do.	9th January	20th February
Archibald Reid Swiney Pollock	—	do.	18th do.	20th January
Charles Currie	—	do.	5th October	20th October.
George Hamilton Freeling	—	do.	10th September	20th September
Charles Jenkins	—	Trafalgar	23rd August	19th August
James Alexander Crawford	—	via Egypt	16th October	20th October.
Harry Cecil Saunders	—	do.	14th September	20th September.
Francis Spencer Wigram	—	do.	28th August	do.
Augustus Rivers Thompson	—	Trafalgar	23rd do.	19th August
Arthur Leven	—	via Egypt	6th September	20th September.

MADRAS.

James Wilkinson Breeks	2 Years	via Egypt	12th October, 1849 ...	20th October, 1849.
George Wylie	—	do.	19th November	20th November.
Thomas Andrew Nicholls Chase	—	do.	9th February, 1850 ...	20th February, 1850.
Louis Forbes	—	do.	19th November	20th November.
Robert Anstruther Dalyell	—	do.	18th do.	do.
St. Leger Murray Grenfell	—	do.	16th do.	do.
Henry Edward Sullivan	—	Vernon	11th September	10th September.
John Kennie Cockerell	—	via Egypt	16th October	20th October.

BOMBAY.

Richard White	2 Years	via Egypt	8th November, 1849	20th November, 1849.
Charles Walter	—	do.	18th September	20th September.
Henry Bruce Boswell	—	do.	29th October, 1850 ...	20th November, 1850.
Gordon Steward Forbes	—	do.	1st March	20th May.
Edward Digby Neave	—	do.	23rd May	29th do.
Stuart St. John Gordon	—	Earlof Hardwick	19th July	19th August.
Charles Forbes Hodson Shaw	—	via Egypt	17th do.	20th July
Charles Gurdon Kemball	—	do.	10th October	20th October.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CANTEEN.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S BARRACKS, WARLEY, NEAR BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.

East-India House, London, 19th March, 1851.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the CANTEEN in the above-mentioned Barracks is to be LET, upon the following Conditions, from the 26th May, 1851, to the 25th May, 1854.

No person but of unexceptionable character, nor any person who will not undertake bona fide to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two sureties will be required for the regular payment of the rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the indenture of lease. The revenue or other licenses to be paid by the tenant.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted (and his sureties) must execute an indenture of lease, and covenants relating thereto; the particulars whereof may be known by applying at this House, or at the Office of the Commandant of the Company's Depot, Warley Barracks, Essex.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions, and places of abode, who will join the tenant in executing the indenture of lease, as his sureties, must be inserted in the proposals, and no proposal will be attended to which is not accompanied by the written consent of the persons named to be the proposer's sureties. The tenant is to pay the full value of the stamps on the indenture of lease upon executing the same, and it is to be understood that the East-India Company will not undertake to procure the tenant a license.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words, "Tender for Canteen, Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, at or before 11 o'clock of the morning of Wednesday, the 16th April, 1851, after which hour any proposal received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have troops billeted on them.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 19th March, 1851.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Court of Directors of the East-India Company will receive Tenders from parties willing to contract for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of their Depot at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, viz.—

COALS,
CANDLES.

Particulars and conditions of the Contract may be learnt on application at the Military Department, East-India House, Leadenhall Street, London; or at the office of the Commandant of the Company's Depot at Warley.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words "Tenders for Coals," "Candles" (as the case may be), "for Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, on or before 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 16th day of April next, after which hour no proposal can be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary

East-India House, 26th March, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE ELECTION OF SIX DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY being appointed for Wednesday, the 9th April next, the favour of your Vote and interest is requested for the following gentlemen, viz.—

John Cotton, Esq.
John Loch, Esq.
Charles Mills, Esq.
William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P.
Henry Shank, Esq.
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

Which will much oblige,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

W. H. L. Melville,	W. B. Bayley,
J. A. Moore,	Robert Campbell,
J. Petty Muspratt,	J. Caulfield,
J. Oliphant,	Wm. Dent,
H. T. Prinsep,	Wm. J. Eastwick,
John Shepherd,	Russell Ellice,
M. T. Smith,	J. W. Hogg,
W. H. Sykes,	Rd. Jenkins,
W. Wigram,	J. L. Lushington,
Henry Wilcock,	E. Macnaghten,
John C. Whiteman,	Ross D. Mangles,
Henry Alexander,	J. Masterman.

East-India House, 26th March, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

HAVING served you faithfully, and to the best of our ability, for the several periods during which we have, through your kindness, filled the important office of Directors of the East-India Company, we beg most respectfully to offer ourselves to you for re-election, on Wednesday, the 9th of April next, and to solicit the favour of your support at the ballot appointed for that day.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servants,

JOHN COTTON,
JOHN LOCH,
CHARLES MILLS,
W. H. C. PLOWDEN,
H. SHANK,
H. ST. G. TUCKER.

East-India House, 26th March, 1851.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 9th April next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

SOLDIERS' CAPS,
FLANNEL and WORSTED STOCKINGS,—also
WORSTED and COTTON LACE;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 9th day of April, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

AND

FIELD MARSHAL

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY,
AND EAST INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1837.

FOR GENERAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES,
13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

VICE-PATRONA.

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The Most Noble the Marquess of Huntly, K.T., Colonel Aberdeen Militia.
Field-Marshal the Most Noble the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H., Master-General of the Ordnance.
The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C.B.
General the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. and G.C.H.
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The Right Hon. Lord Glenelg.
General the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathford, G.C.B. and G.C.H.
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Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.
Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital.
Vice-Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.
Major-General George Brown, C.B., K.H., Adjutant-General.

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Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S., R.E., Chairman.
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	Major-Gen. Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B.
	Capt. William Cuppage, R.N.
	Capt. Michael Quin, R.N.
	Major-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Legt Hill, K.C.B.

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PHYSICIAN—Sir Charles Fergusson Forbes, M.D., K.C.H., F.L.S.

COUNSEL—J. Measure, Esq., 4, Serle Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

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ACTUARY—John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator, and President of the Institute of Actuaries.

Assurances are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and for every part of the world, with the exception of the Western Coast of Africa within the Tropics.

The Rates of Premiums are constructed upon sound principles with reference to every Colony, and, by payment of a moderate addition to the Home Premium, in case of increase of risk, persons assured in this office may change from one climate to another, without forfeiting their Policies.

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JOSEPH CARTWRIGHT BRETTELL, Secretary.

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FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

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CAPITAL, £500,000.

Established by Act of Parliament, 19th May, 1836.

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Henry Porcher, Esq.

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John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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Actuary—Mr. W. Lewis.

Secretary—Mr. John Cazenove.

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This Society offers a lower and more economical scale of Premiums for Life Assurance than hitherto demanded by the established Offices in India.

Annual Premium for assuring 1,000 rupees:—

CIVIL.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	Rs. 31	Rs. 31	20	Rs. 38	Rs. 35
30	36	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

After the expiration of 1851, the profits will be declared annually, and the payers of five complete annual premiums be regularly entitled to a participation therein, with a like option as to the mode of application.

Parties assured in India for Life shall, on their return to England for a permanency, and on the first half-yearly premium becoming due, be entitled to come upon the English rates of premium, and be placed under the rules and conditions of the Society there obtaining.

All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the number of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

The Society also grants ENDOWMENTS and DEFERRED ANNUITIES for India, the Tables for which, with full information, may be had at the Office of the Family Endowment Society, No. 12, Chatham Place; or at the Office of the Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.

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1, King William Street, London.**DIRECTORS.**

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The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society, of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 9th of May, 1849, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20		£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30	On or before	1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
50	9th of May,	1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
60	1844.	1,000	66 11 8	38 8 8

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

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BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

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Capital, all paid up, Co.'s Rs. 63,64,550 (say £636,455).

Reserved Fund, Co.'s Rs. 4,03,684 (say £40,368).

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1. Current or floating accounts (balanced half-yearly, on 31st May and 30th Nov.) opened with individuals and firms.
2. Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on current or floating accounts, when the minimum balance at credit is not less than £100; broken periods of the months of lodgment and withdrawal being omitted.
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7. The agency is always glad to have the option of discounting its own acceptances.

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By order of the Committee,

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Agent.

London, 1st Jan. 1851.

ENGRAVING BY ORDER OF THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.**AN ATLAS OF INDIA.**

On a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on an uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each.

The following Forty Sheets are also completed:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 42. North Canara, Mysore, &c. | 70. South Bundelcund. |
| 43. South Canara, Koorg, &c. | 71. Nagpore. |
| 44. Part of Malabar. | 72. Hyderabad. |
| 47. Himalaya Mountains. | 76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c. |
| 48. Dehra Doon, Sirhind, and Upper Doab. | 77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c. |
| 49. Delhi, Meerut, &c. | 78. Madras, Arcot, &c. |
| 50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor. | 79. Salem, Trichinopoly. |
| 56. Nandair, Kowlas, Beder. | 80. Ramnad, Tanjore. |
| 58. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions. | 81. Tuticorin. |
| 59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions. | 83. Rewar, part of Mirzapore. |
| 60. Mysore Dominions. | 84. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa. |
| 61. Coimbatore, Neilgherry Hills, Malabar. | 85. Manipalpat, Mouths of the Kistna. |
| 62. Travancore, Cochin, Dindigul. | 107. Ganjam, Goomsur. |
| 63. Tinnevely and Travancore. | 108. Ganjam, Part of Vizagapatam. |
| 65. Himalaya Mountains. | 109. Part of Vizagapatam. |
| 66. Gurhwal, Kumaon. | 124. Lower Assam. |
| 67. Moradabad, Bareilly. | 125. Sylhet. |
| 68. Farruckabad, Etawah. | 129. Upper Assam. |
| 69. North Bundelcund. | 130. Upper Assam. |
| | 131. Munnipoor. |
| | 138. North-East Part of Assam. |

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By F. CLARK,

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Soles for Boots and Shoes, which keep the feet both warm and dry.
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The *Moorzuffer*, with the Bombay mail, left March the 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 25th ult.

The *Mulla*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong February the 27th, Singapore March the 6th, and Penang the 8th, arriving at Point de Galle on the 13th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, arriving on the 4th inst. They reached Malta on the 10th (per *Indus*), and Marseilles on the 13th inst. (per *Medusa*).

The *Indus*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 21st inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * * The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	March 8	Madras	March 13
China	Feb. 27	Ceylon	March 16
Bombay	March 17.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE North-west, or Afghan, frontier of our Punjab territories continues to be the only part of our Eastern dominions where the embers of disorder are unextinguished. Bunnoo, "a lovely country of Eastern Afghanistan," as it is represented by Major Edwardes, has been the scene of a skirmish with the Wuzerees, who, according to the same authority, had resigned their independence, and consented to pay tribute to the British Government! The rear-guard of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, consisting of only fifty sepoy and fourteen sowars, repulsed the attack of not less than 300 of this "brave and powerful" tribe, horse and foot. The regiment was marching from Nurree to Bunnoo, when, firing being heard in the rear, Lieutenant Eckford was sent back to make the necessary dispositions, and found that the enemy had made a dash, in the hope of carrying off the baggage; but the little party had shown a firm front. Lieutenant Eckford ordered the sowars to advance right and left on the enemy's flanks, and, throwing a few files in front as skirmishers, moved on through the pass. The enemy, however, made for the hills, their horses climbing the steep paths like goats. When they had obtained a considerable elevation, they halted, and prepared to receive the expected rush of our tooops; but the latter were too wary to fall into the trap. Having defeated the object of the attack, the rear guard were ordered to rejoin the head-quarters of the regiment, which they effected with the loss of a sowar's horse. "The mode of dealing with these tribes effectually," observes the *Bombay Telegraph*, "is yet to be imagined: regular operations in the field they laugh at; but a well-organized horse-patrol, stationed at proper intervals in small fortified towns amongst the passes, and supported by the troops at Kohat, Peshawar, and Attock, might, if organized on the footing of a police, prove successful in checking their depredations."

The Affreedees have made a dastardly attempt at murder near Peshawur. It appears that, on the evening of the 19th February, Miss Curling, daughter of Dr. Curling, superintending surgeon at Peshawur, was taking her evening ride, accompanied by Captain F. Grantham, of H. M.'s 68th regiment, when they were suddenly attacked near a village by four or five men, who compelled the lady to dismount, and on resistance being made by Captain Grantham, wounded that officer severely in six or seven places. The horses were seized and carried off, and the robbers made good their escape. Miss Curling returned to cantonments on foot, and gave the alarm; a guard together with a palankeen were sent out to bring Captain Grantham into camp, when

it was found necessary to amputate one of his hands at the wrist. For some time but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery, but it is thought he will survive his severe injuries. It is said that this occurred within two miles of the quarter-guard of the 71st N.I., and close to a village where no doubt the villains had been lurking. "It is high time," the *Delhi Gazette* observes, "some steps were taken towards checking the depredations of these lawless villains; but, unless they are treated as the barbarians they prove themselves to be, we have little hope of security for our unfortunate countrymen at Peshawur. We have heard from various quarters of the danger existing there after nightfall; people never retire to rest without being well armed, and those who are in the habit of dining out send their beds, as it is not safe to return home."

The *Calcutta Englishman* is of opinion that,

"Had Sir Charles Napier been allowed to take his own measures with the hill people, the affair would have been long ago settled, but the government, it seems, fancied that the eccentric Commander had a longing for an expedition to Cabul, and were very jealous of trusting him out of sight. The hill tribes must either be conciliated or subdued; no middle course can be pursued either honourably or safely. If they have been deprived of long-established privileges by the extension of the British rule, they ought to have restitution, or, if that cannot be given, compensation. If, on the other hand, they are mere plunderers, trusting to the strength of their fastnesses for impunity, they must be put down at any cost."

The *Gazette* has every reason to believe that final arrangements have been made to secure a free communication between Kohat and Peshawur. A letter from that quarter mentions that, although it is not safe to send anything the thieves might fancy worth stealing, there is no real danger, and the passage to and fro is open. The *Lahore Chronicle*, however, reports, that two grass-cutters of Daly's horse had been cut up, near Kohat, and their tattoos carried off by some Baizootes, and that an ineffectual attempt was made by a party of the cavalry to cut them off as they went through a pass.

The 66th Goorkhas are reported to have arrived at Peshawur, and will have an opportunity of proving their mettle.

The *Mofussilite* has the following paragraph, the accuracy of which is not, however, relied upon:—

"We understand that communications have at length been opened between the Governor-General and Dost Mahomed Khan, the object of which is the surrender to the British authorities of the treacherous Affghan, Sultan Mahomed Khan, who betrayed Lieut. Col. Lawrence and his family into the hands of Chutter Sing, at the commencement of the late campaign. Notwithstanding the relationship existing between Dost Mahomed and the traitor, good hopes are entertained of the Governor-General's demands being acceded to—in which case amicable relations may be once more established between the Affghans and the British Government."

Intelligence from Nepal announces the timely detection of a conspiracy to assassinate the late envoy to this country, Jung Bahadoor. The murder was to have been committed on the 17th February, as the minister was on his way to the durbar. The conspirators were the Mahila Sahib, the maharajah's brother, General Budea Nar Sing, his brother; General Jaie Bahadoor, the cousin of his intended victim, together with Kurban Khetree, one of the chiefs who accompanied the minister to Europe. The plot was discovered through the treachery of one of the conspirators near midnight on the 16th, and the plotters, finding too much known for concealment, confessed the rest. The Rajah's brothers were dissatisfied with the jaghires which had been assigned them, and the minister's brother was induced to join them, having been detected in accepting bribes. The minister himself behaved with the utmost

coolness and determination throughout, and next day rode up to the Residency with a pair of Purdie's pistols, brought out with him, stuck in his belt, and gave an account of all that had happened. One account states that Jung Bahadoor had been charged by Kurban Khetree with having lost caste by drinking the wine of England; that, to punish the slanderer, Jung forced down his throat, in the presence of the soldiers, a quantity of forbidden liquor, and that this led to the conspiracy.

The Governor-General was travelling up the left bank of the Indus: he was to be at Attock on the 4th March, and at Peshawur on the 9th or 10th. Private letters from his travelling camp state that his health is not good, and it is surmised that he will retire to Simla almost immediately.

Sir W. and Lady Gomm were at Delhi on the 8th of March, where entertainments on a grand scale had been offered them by the heads of European and native society.

The trial of Jotee Persaud, which was to have come on at Agra on the 24th February, was again postponed at the instance of the defendant, who gave in a long list of witnesses. Those on the part of the prosecution number about 200. Government have decided on nominating an officer to conduct the prosecution.

Major Kennedy and Mr. Turnbull have returned from their surveying excursion up the right bank of the Ganges, with an impression that the best route for the Bengal railway is to the river at Rajmahal, and thence up the valley to Mirzapore, rather than by the direct line through the jungles and hills to the last-mentioned place. Major Kennedy is compelled by the state of his health to leave India.

The China journals represent that the insurrection in the Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces, which had been supposed to be at an end, on the contrary, had attained such a head as even to create alarm for the dynasty, verifying the observations made in a former *Mail*.* It appears that the editors of the English journals were purposely misinformed upon the subject by the Chinese authorities. The *Friend of China* states that the disturbances were raging with aggravated fierceness; that, barely sixty miles from Canton, the insurgents were assembled in great force, their avowed object being the subversion of the dynasty.

The noted pirate Chin-Apoo, who was the chief instigator of, and actor in, the murder, in February, 1849, of Lieut. Da Costa, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut. Dwyer, of the Ceylon Rifles, and for whose detection a reward of 1000l. was offered, was brought on board the *Phlegethon* steamer, lying off the factories at Canton, and arrived here on the 16th. The *Friend of China* announces the discovery, that the Chinese Government had been base enough to award honours to this individual after he had been denounced to them by our authorities.

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope places affairs on the frontier upon a footing very little improved. A large force of her Majesty's soldiers, and the levies recently raised, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, ordered to throw supplies into the distant posts of Forts Cox and White, had effected the service, one of considerable importance to future operations. "This force moved into the heart of the enemy's country, yet he did not attempt to interrupt the advance, although in the column was a large convoy of waggons. He, how-

* Last vol. No. 161, p. 684.

ever, made a spirited attack upon the rear of the column on the Debe Neck, which was promptly repulsed by the fire of musketry, and some well-directed shrapnell-shells, which caused the enemy loss."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S TROOPS.—Maj. gen. Sir D. Hill, K.C.B. at Umballah, Feb. 21; Lieut. gen. Sir J. Macleod, C.B. and K.C.H. in Montague-street, Portman-square, April 3.

BENGAL.—Capt. J. D. Cunningham, of the eng. at Umballah, Feb. 28; Lieut. col. D. Hepburn, 29th N.I. at Plymouth, Devon, aged 64, April 11; Surg. J. T. Pearson, at Barrackpore, March 5.

BOMBAY.—Surg. Fraser, 6th N.I. at Bombay, March 14; Capt. G. I. D. Milne, of the Bombay army, at Waal, near Aden, March 3.

BENGAL. THE RAILWAY.

Major Kennedy and Mr. Turnbull have returned from their survey of the line from Rajmahal to the Soane, with an impression that the straight line to Mirzapore through the hills of Behar is not the most advisable. They are reported to contemplate a line differing in some measure both from that which was proposed by the East-India Railway Company and that of the Great Western. The latter proposed to carry the rail from Calcutta to Chagda, then to cross the Hooghly by a bridge, and run up to the Ganges, and skirt its southern bank to Patna, and then to cross that river to Hadjeeppore, and continue the line to Benares and Allahabad. The other company, to whom the contract has now been given, preferred the direct line from the metropolis to Mirzapore. That portion of their line which extends from Howrah to the Collieries has already obtained the sanction of Government both here and in England, and will be prosecuted without delay. To the continuation of the line from that point to Mirzapore, there are now said to be the most serious engineering difficulties. The Dunwah pass presents an elevation of more than 1,000 feet, and the construction of the rail through that district of hills would entail a fearful expenditure, both in the original operations, and in the subsequent working of the line. It would also involve a very considerable loss of time. It is, moreover, found that the Soane, which is between two and three miles wide at the point where it would be intersected by the rail, in the direct line to Mirzapore, is less than a mile wide near its junction with the Ganges. It has, therefore, been suggested to continue the present line to some point near Boodbodd, about twenty miles west of Burdwan, and then to run the main line through Beerbhoom at the eastern base of the hills to Rajmahal, and continue it from that point along the right bank of the Ganges to Mirzapore. It was part of the plan embraced by the direct route to construct branch lines to Rajmahal, Patna, and Benares. But it is probable that the whole length of the trunk to Mirzapore and these branches, would be equal to the line which has been now projected first to the Collieries, and then from Boodbodd to the Ganges and along its valley to Mirzapore; at the same time the terrific passes, which appear to present the most formidable of all obstacles, would be avoided. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is by no means improbable that the home authorities may be induced to sanction the route we have now described, although a more minute survey of the ground may yet suggest farther modifications of it. As regards the opinion which we have hitherto expressed on the subject of the direct line from Calcutta to Mirzapore, it is sufficient to say that it was adopted on the only surveys then existing, and which then formed our only basis of calculation, and that it was supported both by Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Simms. At the very outset of this discussion, five years ago, we gave our vote for the direct line, as the "nearest practical route from Calcutta to Mirzapore." If a more minute and circumstantial survey of that line has presented difficulties which were not at first appreciated, and have shown that another route from that great mart to the port of Calcutta is more practicable and less expensive, we submit at once to the decision of the engineers.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 27.

The *Hurkaru* informs us that an address has been drawn up to the Queen by the natives, and is now circulated for signatures. It is written in three languages, and is intended to express the gratitude of her Majesty's most loyal subjects for the inestimable benefit which is to be conferred on them by the establishment of the rail.

FESTIVITIES AT LUCKNOW.

The *Hurkaru* gives the following account of the doings at Lucknow, on the occasion of the visit of Lord Grosvenor, Mr. Egerton, and Mr. Leveson Gower to that capital, contained in a letter, dated 19th February:—"Cards of invitation were issued by the king to all the residents and visitors at Lucknow to breakfast, at the Shahmunzil palace, and dinner at the Baraduree of the Furhatbuksh palace, on the 17th. After breakfast, we all walked out into a large open verandah looking down upon the river Goomtee, which runs directly under the Shahmunzil palace, and from which we were to witness some of the grand tamashah of the day, consisting of fights of all kinds, between elephants, antelopes, rams, birds, wrestlers, &c. After all the above had been got through, and the four elephants, which were let loose, had shaken each other well, two turned tail and gave the other to understand, by *certain* signs, that they had done and had quite enough, and walked off as fast as they could possibly move away. We were then warned to proceed into another verandah, which joined a large terrace surrounding a court yard, in the middle of which stood a buffalo calf; and in another moment a large tiger, fearfully savage from hunger, bounded into the yard from the cage, which opened into the yard, and in another instant, with one spring, he was at the side of the calf—a stroke, and the creature was down, with the fangs of the tiger reeking in its neck, and to which the beast kept fixed till he had sucked his full! He then relaxed his hold, and looked upwards to the hundreds of spectators collected all round the yard, on the terraces and in the verandahs (three deep) closed in with rails, in one of which sat the king, princes, nobles, Col. and Mrs. Sleeman, Lord Grosvenor, his cousins and other grandees. After the beast had given a full view of his blood-stained visage, he seized on his victim again, and tried to get it into his den. Then a large door was opened, and in rushed the mother of the calf. In an instant it charged the tiger, who, with one hollow growl, sneaked into a corner, the buffalo charging on, the tiger bounding away, till caught against the large horns of the buffalo; then a crush, a growl, and another bound to the other end of the yard, till, worked up to fury, it sprang on the buffalo, and caught her on the back, but, before it could fix its teeth in, to the utter surprise of the spectators, up got the poor calf, and, though reeling from loss of blood, charged to the rescue, and fairly beat off the tiger from its mother, and, not satisfied with this, went on charging the (now cowed) tiger, who kept sneaking from one side of the yard to the other, till they opened two other cages, and in came two fresh tigers, one of which began by making an attack on the tiger, whom he soon rolled over on his back; the other turned to the buffalos, but, alas for the royal tiger, the whole three at last got fairly beaten and sorely bruised by the wounded mother and well-bled calf! Then followed the horse fight; but I will say no more of his, but bid you adjourn into the hall of audience, where a crowd were assembled to receive from the hands of the king a garland of silver. Each lady advanced, supported by a gentleman, to where the king stood. Then Capt. Bird received her on his arm; the garland was thrown over her arm; she bowed and backed a pace; then her partner received her, over his neck, bowed, backed, took the lady on his arm again, and got through the crowd the best way he could. After this ceremony of presentation was got through, we passed through another hall, where stood the eldest son of the king, surrounded by nobles and attendants. This Prince anointed the guests' pocket-handkerchiefs with attar, and we returned to our conveyances through the gardens, the fountains playing on each side of us. The King and his son had round the neck and arms strings of the largest pearls, emeralds, and rubies that could be found; indeed, if one may use the term, they were a mass of magnificence—though there was a terrible want of order in the arrangement of all this splendour, which robbed it of perfect effect. Now for the dinner. The King sat at the table, with Col. S. on his right, and Lord G. on his left. The refreshment, of which the King partook, was put into his spoon by an attendant, who stood at the side of his chair of state, and the King then passed it into his mouth, with his own hand. Col. S. then rose, and gave 'the Queen,' which was drunk with cheers by her zealous subjects collected in this little spot; then followed the health of 'the King,' which was also done honour to, and thus ended the dinner.

We all rose then, and followed into a verandah, from whence we looked upon a scene of fireworks, stars, wheels, elephants, birds, temples, rockets, blue lights, &c., &c. We returned into the palace, passed through the throne room into the staircase hall, and the same ceremony of presentation to the King (aided this time by our worthy resident Col. S.) took place, and we again received a garland of silver tissue and tinsel woven into stars and chains, about a yard and a half long, round ladies' arms, and gentlemen's necks; back again to the entrance, where the Prince

had taken up his position to present us with another overpowering supply of attar, not quite of the rose kind; and we then bid adieu to halls and palaces, and returned to our bungalows of comfort."

CONSPIRACY IN NEPAUL.

The *Citizen* supplied some information regarding a projected revolt in Nepaul, which we are enabled to confirm from private intelligence, and to give a few additional items. A plot was laid by Budrikar Singh, the brother of Jung Bahadoor, General Jaie Bahadoor his cousin, the Mohila Sahib, the Maharajah's brother, and Kuryee Kurban Khetree, who accompanied the minister to England, and it was to have been carried into execution at a sporting party. The original mover of the conspiracy was Kuryee Kurban Khetree, a furious bigot, who endeavoured to prejudice the minds of the soldiery against the minister, by declaring that he had drunk wine in England, which is a gross falsehood, as Jung Bahadoor, while absent from Nepaul, was strict to punctiliousness on the subject of his diet. To avenge this slander, Jung Bahadoor poured down the throat of Kurban Khetree, a quantity of liquor, prepared by the soldiers, in the presence of all the troops. The night before the assassination was to have been perpetrated, Jung Bahadoor's elder brother, the former minister, sent him intelligence of the conspiracy; the conspirators were arrested, and Jung Bahadoor coolly rode off to chat with the resident about the occurrence. The cause of the defection of the minister's brother is not known, but it is supposed he was gained over by other parties. The reason for proposing to murder Jung Bahadoor was, that the troops positively refused to draw a sword against his party while he continued to live, although many of their officers are hostile to his person. The rebels will in all probability lose their heads, as Jung Bahadoor never spares; but the only chance of overturning his power, viz. by declaring him an outcast on account of his European voyage, has been lost, and Jung is triumphant.—*Friend of India*, March 6.

The accuracy of the following intelligence from Nepaul may be relied upon:—

An attempt at a change of ministry *more Nepalico* has been just detected. The plot was to murder Jung Bahadoor on his way to Durbar, but intimation of the intended *coup d'état* was conveyed to Jung during the night by his brother Bung, the late minister. Steps were immediately taken to defeat the machinations of the conspirators, the principal of whom were arrested on the following day, and confessed their guilt. Their names are, Mahil, a Sahib, brother of the Maharaj General Budreehur Sing, own brother to Jung, General Jay Bahadoor, his cousin, and Khanjee Khuttree, lately returned with him from England. Overtures were made to seduce the troops from their fidelity, but without effect, and the affair seems to be at an end. It had been known for some days that General Jay was plotting something, but Budreehur was not suspected of being implicated. It is said that the party returned from England had been spreading all sorts of reports about Nepaul prejudicial to General Jay, which was the cause of his hatching this conspiracy.—*Bombay Telegraph*, March 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. the 24th, arrived at Calcutta on March the 5th, per *Haddington*.

FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE.—A notice has been hung up on the walls of Fort William College, intimating that the services of the old moulvies and pundits, unacquainted with the English language, will be dispensed with, and properly qualified ones substituted. A moulvie capable of passing an examination in English, Arabic, Persian, and Oordoo, will be employed on a salary of Rs. 100, and a pundit able to pass in English, Bengali, and Sanscrit, will be engaged on a salary little short of that sum.—*Sumbad Russosagur*.

THE AGRA BANK.—In reference to the assertion made by Mr. Stowell, that Rs. 75,000 had been withdrawn from the reserve fund of the Agra Bank, to meet deficiencies, a memorandum has been sent round by the secretary with this explanation;—"Amount written off, being certain losses prominently noticed as likely to occur in the Director's Report of the 13th August, 1849, Rs. 107,699-3-4. Deduct amount of recoveries, Rs. 32,627-13-8. Actual amount of deficiency, Rs. 75,071-5-8. We fully concur in the opinion of the *Citizen* that such losses should be deducted from the succeeding dividend, and not from the reserve fund, which should be held sacred, and that no such entry should be allowed, without a special and prominent notice of it, or without the distinct, not indirect—sanction of a public meeting.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 27.

A SKIRMISH occurred, at no great distance from Mitenkot, between the party of the 3rd Rissla (probably a detachment of Capt. Prendergast's Punjab cavalry), posted at Sungur, and a party of Belooch cattle lifters, who got the worst of it, and were obliged to fly, leaving their booty behind them.—*Lahore Chron.* Mar. 5.

LAHORE.—A letter from Lahore, dated 26th February, says:—"There was another attempt to enter the magazine for the purpose of blowing us all up, discovered yesterday morning by the havildar relieving guard: a large hole was found in the outer wall, and all the sentries on guard are in quod."

MOOLTAN.—A letter from Mooltan states, that nothing is yet known regarding the fate of the fort and magazine. The latter is at present on a very inefficient footing, not even supplying the corps at the station, and report has it that it will be removed to Jelum, a change which cannot occur this year.

SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.—The ship *Buckinghamshire*, of 1,700 tons, one of the East India Company's old vessels, was entirely destroyed by fire just below Diamond Harbour, on the night of the 3rd March. She was on her way to England, and had a large party of invalid soldiers on board. All hands, passengers and crew, were saved, except two of the invalids, who leaped overboard and were drowned. The cause of the catastrophe has not been ascertained, but as a large portion of the crew were lascars, there is a suspicion of incendiarism. A subscription had been set on foot in Calcutta to relieve the losses of the more needy sufferers. The ship and cargo had been insured for 88,000*l*.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—The Government have decided upon making an entire change in the arrangement of the Commissariat, and we believe that the composition of the department will undergo considerable modifications as well. There is a strong desire on the part of the supreme authority to make root-and-branch work of it, and though it may be found impracticable to give the Commissariat, under any circumstances, a good name, we may pretty safely conclude, that the days which were so prosperous to the "Jotee Pershads," and the "lucky Lieut. Colonels," have passed away. Of the incapacity of the department to guard the public purse we have had ample proof, and there is enough of damage to the national reputation, in the mere scandal of reports which affect, unjustly, no doubt, the reputation of British officers, to justify our rulers in trying to introduce a new system.—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE GREAT FALL OF RAIN, which has occurred in the upper provinces, is expected to make the present crop unusually productive, and the grain markets are already falling rapidly. This circumstance may, more than any other, conduce to the preservation of tranquillity in our newly-acquired territories.

H.M. 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS were unexpectedly delayed on their route, by a rise of the Jumna, consequent on the late heavy rains: they were expected at Meerut on the 7th March.

LIEUT.-COL. T. M. TAYLOR, who has but lately returned from England, and is now at the Presidency, contemplates retiring from the service on receipt of a bonus. Lieut.-Col. T. was for some years a member of the Military Board, the duties of which appointment he fulfilled with credit to himself and satisfaction to Government.—*Morning Chronicle*, March 1.

HYDERABAD.—Our correspondent writes:—"In his last conference with the Nizam, the Resident proposed an important measure, the report of which has but now got abroad from a rather authentic source. The Resident proposed that, to bring home the entire revenues of the Nizam unimpaired by the defalcations of the intermediate agents of the government, four English gentlemen should be appointed to the provinces to supervise his financial concerns. The Nizam appearing to demur, the Resident, to remove the objection which he supposed existed prominently in his Highness's mind, suggested that his Highness might himself nominate to the office. This was nugatory to all intents and purposes. His Highness has no communication with English persons; and had the offer been accepted, its effect could only have been to divest the Government of India of the patronage of the appointments, and to place it in the hands of the Resident, ostensibly as the agent of the Nizam. When the contingent was first formed, it was theoretically considered so entirely the Nizam's, that the Government of India had no voice in the arrangements made for it, which as well as the appointments of its officers were under the direction of the Resident, acting as the agent of the Nizam. The fiction of the Nizam's authority over this force soon became apparent. The force grew into importance from its magnitude, and a numerous employment of English officers. The patronage which at first remained entirely with the Resident was next shared with him by the Government, which at last became possessed of it entirely, and deprived the Nizam even of the name of authority over this portion of his troops.—*Englishman*, March 7.

ATTAINMENTS IN URDU.—The Honourable the Deputy-Governor has been pleased to confer a degree of honour on Lieut. E. St. George, of the 1st European Fusiliers, for his eminent attainments in the Urdu language.

SCRIPTIONS.—The *Mofussilite* records a fact in connection with the East-India United Service Club, which is an amusing exemplification of one of the peculiarities of Indian Society. Out of 900 nominal subscribers, only 80 pay up the subscription of one rupee per mensem. We know of nothing which reflects such discredit upon the Anglo-Indian community, as the extreme readiness with which they put their names to subscription lists, and the extreme neglect with which they treat their own promises. It is not that they are either unwilling or unable to pay, but they are the victims of that laziness and procrastination which destroys all energy in this climate.—*Friend of India*.

MR. ARATHOON, the Armenian gentleman forcibly carried off from Chandernagore and arrested on the river, was released on the 20th February, the Chief Justice virtually admitting his error in remanding the prisoner on a detainer, after declaring the original arrest illegal.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TRAVELLING CHARGES.—The *Englishman* last week published a statement of the annual travelling charges of the Governor-General for the last six years, thus:—

1845-46	...	...	Co.'s Rs.	750,000
1846-47	...	..	...	461,000
1847-48	...	...	...	273,000
1848-49	...	..	...	409,000
1849-50	...	...	...	550,000
1850-51	...	...	...	400,000

"The first year includes presents made to native princes, &c."

KOHAT.—Extract of a letter, dated 28th February:—"The valley is becoming the loveliest spot I ever saw in the East. The crops are rising, being now a foot high. The weeping willows are budding out leaves, and in a few days the mulberry-trees, peach-orchards, and vineyards, will be in leaf and blossom. There are numerous mountain streams running through the valley, as also a stream rising from natural springs close to Kohat, which has the clearest water I ever saw, and there are fish in it; the banks are amply furnished with water-cress, which we munch, and think of England every mouthful we take. The Dhoomba sheep from Cabul are equal to any Welch mutton, and they do not require gram, but feed on the hill-side near us; in short, we are very well off, and this would be a pleasant life enough were it not that we are shut out from society."

CANPORE BANK.—The *Mofussilite* publishes a statement of the affairs of the Cawnpore Bank, from which it appears that although the Directors of that Institution are engaged in winding up its affairs, still the sum of rupees 40,063 has been obtained in excess of the expenses during the year 1850. Since the determination of the proprietors to close the bank altogether was announced, four instalments of the remaining half of the capital, amounting in all to Rs. 425 out of Rs. 500, have been paid to the proprietors, and the remaining Rs. 75 seem in a fair process of realization. The bank establishment is to be discharged on the 1st of March with a donation of two months' salary.

ADMIRAL AUSTEN AND GOVERNMENT-HOUSE.—The Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Eastern Seas having arrived on a visit to Calcutta in H. M. S. Hastings, Sir John Littler sent his military secretary to receive him, and the following is the report of Capt. Colebrooke's address to his Excellency, as narrated in the *Englishman*:—"Admiral Austen, I am desired by Sir John Littler to express his regret that, owing to his own private residence being under repairs, he cannot offer your Excellency the accommodation he would wish. I am further desired to inform you that Government-house in the Fort, being likewise under repairs, cannot be placed at your disposal; and that in consequence of the stringent orders of the Governor-General, forbidding Government-house at Calcutta being inhabited by any one save the Governor for the time being, his Honour is prevented offering you the accommodation there, which he otherwise would have had great pleasure in doing." Sir John Littler was placed in a very delicate and disagreeable position. His own private residence is under repair; the two public residences of the head of the government in Calcutta are the great house, on which Lord Wellesley expended fourteen lacs of rupees of the public money—for which act of magnificence he was visited with the censure of the Court of Directors—and the Government-house in the Fort. The latter is now also under repairs, and the former, after the very unpleasant discussion at the beginning of last year, could not be considered available. These difficulties were explained to the Admiral, and he proceeded to take up his residence at Spence's Hotel, promising at the same time to accept of Sir John's invitation to Barrackpore in the course of the week.—*Friend of India*, March 6.

THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.—We believe the Government have put Lieut.-Col. Cauley and the canal department in an awkward position; the "passing order" enjoins an acquaintance with the native languages as an indispensable qualification for staff employment, but Col. Cauley finds that the knowledge of engineering is, of the two requisites, far more essential than a thorough acquaintance with the *Bagh-o-Bahar*. Some of his best assistants have not passed at all, and others can only hope to have their names inserted in a postscript to general orders, whereupon the question arises, whether the man who knows nothing of canals, but a good deal of literature, shall be counted more efficient in the department than those who can merely construct roads and water-courses? There is not much doubt as to how the difficulty will be solved, and we may congratulate ourselves on the strength of the necessity, which compels a modification of the order, since otherwise, nothing short of a letter of recommendation from noble friends might be allowed to avail the man who lacks the gift to acquire a language at three months' notice. We are far from undervaluing the faculty to converse and write in Hindoostani to the satisfaction of a committee, but should be very sorry to see it insisted upon in every case of staff employment. In making the required concession to the department of public works, Government will no doubt take care that the precedent shall not be too widely extended, or needlessly acted upon.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR DUDLEY ST. LEGER HILL, K.C.B., and Colonel of H.M.'s 50th Foot, commanding the Sirhind division, died of apoplexy at Umballah, on the 21st February. Sir Dudley had gone into his farm-yard, and, while in his moorghee khana, dropped down dead. He entered the army in August, 1804, as an ensign; obtained his lieutenancy in October, 1805; his captaincy in August, 1810; his majority in April, 1812; his lieutenant-colonelcy in June, 1813; his colonelcy in July, 1830; and attained the rank of major-general in November, 1841. He succeeded to the colonelcy of the 50th Foot in the end of March, 1849. The gallant general, was a Peninsular officer, had been engaged in several general actions on the continent, and had seen much hard service.

THE NORTH-WEST BANK.—One of the mofussil papers contains a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the North-West Bank, when the question of Major Angelo's amenability to law having been brought forward, a legal opinion on the subject, furnished by Mr. Theobald, of Calcutta, was read to the meeting, which concluded: "On the whole, I beg to observe,—that I think it due to the shareholders and the public that the directors should very seriously consider whether they will not prosecute Major Angelo, and proceed at once to do so." The accounts exhibit a net divisible surplus of Rs. 1,40,777, equivalent to a dividend of Rs. 9-10-10 upon the paid-up capital of the bank. The discrepancies and the accounts arising through the acts of Major Angelo amount to Rs. 1,12,520, exclusive of interest. The "doubtful assets" of the bank amount to Rs. 4,06,053. The recommendation of the directors that the capital be reduced by 20 per cent., i.e. that the value of shares be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 400, met with the approbation of the meeting. It was admitted, however, that this, along with the other recommendations, could only be acted on under legal advice.

RAJENDRA MITTRA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Benares, 15th February:—"The ceremony of presenting a khilut to Baboo Rajendra Mittra, an old and respectable resident of the holy city, took place at the house of our commissioner, who, in the absence of the Governor's General's agent, did the honours. The civil functionaries and several staff officers, together with many of the native gentry, assembled at Mr. Reade's house, when a durbar was held; and upon the venerable old Baboo appearing in his new khilut or honorary dress and taking his seat, Mr. Reade delivered a speech explaining the grounds upon which the honour was conferred, and giving a brief sketch of the life of the recipient. Baboo Rajendra Mittra is the son of Warren Hastings' Dewan, and came from Calcutta upwards of 60 years ago, since which his family have resided in the holy city. The family is not very rich, but Rajendra has ever been a liberal contributor to all works of public benefit. He gave Rs. 1,000 towards the new college, and when lately a large strip of land was taken up by Government for the Grand Trunk Road, the Baboo made a present of this valuable property to the state, of his own free will, in consequence of which the khilut was presented to him. Mr. Reade availed himself of this opportunity to pay a well merited compliment to Baboo Deo Narayan Sing, a gentleman whose ancestors rendered good service to Warren Hastings and to the British Government, and who is also liberal in his aid to public undertakings, and was the first person to subscribe to the new college, giving a thousand rupees.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 8.

CONNECTION OF OFFICERS WITH BANKS.—We hear that an order, prohibiting officers from being concerned in the management of Joint Stock Banks, will positively be issued very soon. The Court of Directors are said to be unanimous as to the necessity for the measure.—*Delhi Gaz., March 1.*

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANK.—This little unpretending bank was established in 1836, by some members of the uncovenanted service at Agra, with the view of providing a safe and profitable deposit for the small savings of the prudent thrifty. Its funds have gradually increased, till its operations embrace a sum of about Rs. 70,000, including a capital of about Rs. 24,000. It grants loans at twelve per cent., on two or more approved securities, repayable in various periods, extending from six months to two years, according to the magnitude of the transaction. Its capital stock is fixed at Rs. 30,000, which is divided into 600 shares at Rs. 50 each. It has five directors, one of whom receives Rs. 100 a month, and a secretary, whose allowance we are unable to learn. It is a small institution, but what it wants in size is made up in honesty and candour. It has no "fictitious or unpaid stock. None of the bank's scrip does duty for assets. The whole of the reserve fund is vested in real government securities. None of its office-holders has any debit. There are no hopeless dues." The bank has, moreover, learnt wisdom from the misfortunes of its neighbours. "Unfortunately the name of banker, whether descriptive of secretary, trustee, or director, has, through the rascalities practised elsewhere, become so questionable, that we beg there may not be the least delicacy shown in scrutinizing its affairs." "The whole establishment are the servants of the secretary; the directors are mere judges of securities in the cases he puts before them. Commercial principles are raised as a screen behind which he entrenches himself, though occasionally a couple of shabbily paid auditors are allowed a limited peep, and thus questionable transactions are effectually concealed. Then may follow bad debts, losses and frauds, by figments of account, all figuring as good assets,—while the capital dwindles away in dividends. A little light breaks at last into the crazy edifice, dishonest directors discover their own danger, and try to sell out; the secretary stands a rogue confessed; notice to pay off overgrown deposits is received—and the crowd of befooled shareholders have to await a crash."

THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.—The report of the auditors of this unfortunate institution, just published, embraces the transactions of three years, but it has failed to give any satisfaction to any party. The same mystification which brought the bank to the ground, and ruined its proprietors, appears, by a kind of fatality, still to cling to it, and shroud even its lifeless carcase from public scrutiny. Thus, we are informed that the total amount of outstanding liabilities of the bank, at the date of its suspension in January, 1848, was Rs. 66,44,965. The total amount of assessment received up to December, 1850, in cash or securities, was Rs. 33,07,848, and the total amount of assessment in default was Rs. 17,20,431. Putting these two items together, we naturally conclude that the sum which was levied by assessment on the shareholders to meet the demands on the bank amounted to Rs. 52,28,279, which is more than fourteen lacs of rupees short of the sum said to have been actually due to the creditors of the bank. Is this additional sum to be made good by a second assessment, or are we to suppose that the difference between these two sums has been paid off from the assets? What, moreover, is understood by the enigmatical expression, "The amount otherwise adjusted, nineteen lacs." Is this sum an addition to the outstanding liabilities of the bank of sixty-six lacs, or is it a portion of those liabilities which has been paid off from some other source than that of the assessment? If so, from what funds has this adjustment been made? The statement given above is so meagre, dark, and unintelligible, that we trust the executive committee will perceive the necessity of affording such explanations as shall enable the unfortunate shareholders to understand their real position.—*Friend of India, March 6.*

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—A case of considerable importance to officers proceeding to Europe via Bombay, has lately been brought to our notice, and for the benefit of those who may be contemplating a trip in that direction, we give the subject all the publicity in our power. An officer in a regiment stationed in the Punjab, applied for leave to Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe; the former was granted, and the officer proceeded to Bombay to avail himself of it, having previously secured a cabin in a steamer which was shortly to start for Suez. On his arrival at Bombay, our friend, after minutely examining all regulations on the subject, without discovering anything to check his mode of proceeding, sent in his application for furlough to the Bombay Government, and, under the impression that he had done all that was officially necessary, sent his baggage on board the steamer in which his

passage was taken, but to his dismay information was forwarded to the effect, that the Bombay Government had been strictly prohibited from granting furlough to Bengal officers, and that the only course left was for him to apply to the Government of Bengal. Of course there was no alternative, but the disappointment and inconvenience officers are subjected to in consequence of such regulations is obvious, and as we suppose there is no intention on the part of Government to alter them, we give prominent insertion to the above. We are told that the case in point is by no means singular; few think it necessary to assure themselves of the fact that their leave depends only on the Bengal Government, and almost every "Bengalee" goes to Bombay under the impression that the necessary leave can be as easily obtained there as in his own presidency: the consequence is at least a detention of from six weeks to two months, however urgent the case may be. We have heard of one officer who, from ignorance of this rule, actually went on board the steamer at Bombay, and proceeded to England without leave. We are curious to see how he will get out of the scrape into which he has so unwittingly fallen. It is to be hoped some consideration will be shown for an error committed wholly through ignorance of what Government have not been at the trouble to teach their officers.—*Hurkaru.*

EFFECTS OF EXTRAVAGANCE.—In our obituary of to-day, many of our readers will recognize the name of an unfortunate, whose fate furnishes a melancholy and memorable example of the inevitable consequences to military men of want of principle and misconduct in money matters. The son of a Bengal civilian, and highly connected, Mr. W. was ushered into the world with the advantages of a first-rate education, and possessed of qualities and acquirements that might have placed him in a position of great respectability in an honourable profession, and ensured his success in life. From his first entrance into the army, however, he lived far beyond his income, indulged in every extravagance, and speedily became unscrupulous as to the means and expedients by which he recruited his resources. Difficulties and embarrassments followed, and these were succeeded by complaints and reports injurious to his reputation. Several warnings and escapes from the natural consequences of his misconduct failed to effect any amendment in his mode of life, and at length he was overwhelmed by an accumulation of charges that would have proved fatal to fifty commissions. This occurred some three years ago. Since his dismissal from the service, his life has been one of wretchedness and destitution. Unable or unwilling to earn a decent livelihood, he had subsisted solely by eleemosynary contributions, which, lost to all self-respect, he levied by a system of begging letters, addressed alike to strangers and to individuals whom he had formerly known. Latterly, the sense of misery was dulled by habits of intemperance; disease succeeded, and at length, broken in constitution, imbecile in mind, and paralytic in body, this unhappy man died a pauper in a hospital into which he was admitted out of charity. Such a career as we have sketched should be a most impressive warning, to the young and the thoughtless in the army, of the results of early extravagance. It may be truly said that, in this country, at least, a sentence of dismissal from the service is in many, if not the majority of cases, tantamount to sentence of death.—*Mofussilite, Feb. 18.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

WITHDRAWAL OF OFFICERS FROM THEIR REGIMENTS.

Camp, Jubbee, Feb. 10, 1851.—The most noble the Governor-General is pleased to publish the following paragraphs of a military despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 130, dated 27th November, 1850.

Para. 10. "The Commander-in-Chief has referred to the additional number of officers withdrawn from regiments consequent on the annexation of the Punjab, and has observed that, under such circumstances, it does not appear possible to confine the withdrawal of officers from their regiments, for staff employ, to the limit laid down by us.

11. "We have always admitted that, under present circumstances, the number of officers on detached employment at your presidency necessarily exceeds the limit of five per regiment; but, we do not consider that it is necessary to exceed the limit as regards officers of the rank of captain. That limit was first fixed at two per regiment; since which we have added one captain to each regiment of cavalry and infantry, for the express purpose of meeting the additional drain for the staff. The limit may now therefore be considered to be three captains per regt., and we expect that it will not be exceeded without an absolute necessity, the particulars of which are to be specially communicated to us."

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that, hereafter, the number of officers permitted to be withdrawn for staff and detached employment shall be considered to be three captains and three subalterns per regiment of the line.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DUDLEY HILL, K.C.B.

Head Quarters, Camp Chatta, Feb. 25, 1851.—The Commander-in-Chief announces to the troops, with deep concern, the sudden demise of Major-General Sir Dudley Hill, K.C.B., while holding the command of the Sirhind division of the army.

This melancholy event took place at Umballah, on the 21st instant.

In Sir Dudley Hill her Majesty loses the services of a general officer who has contributed zealously to sustain the honour of her Majesty's arms on many a well fought field in Portugal and Spain: and the united armies of Bengal lose one who has ever shown himself anxious to promote their joint interests, and to discharge his duty towards them as became the promise of his early military career.

The Commander-in-Chief mourns the loss of an old and valued friend and brother in arms.

COLONEL G. JERVIS.

The professional ability and zeal of Colonel Jervis, who for seven years has most efficiently filled the office of chief engineer, have been conspicuous during his long and meritorious career of nearly forty years, and in bringing the name of Colonel Jervis prominently to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will point in particular to his exertions in the cause of native education, and in the training of native youths specially for the scientific service of the Government.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER HASSELL, 48TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Camp Goorkumundee, Feb. 13, 1851.—At a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, Dec. 9, 1850, Capt. C. Hasell, 48th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For highly insubordinate conduct, and direct disregard of the orders of H. Ex. the C.-in-C., conveyed in a letter from the adj.-gen. of the army, dated Oct. 21, 1850 (in which, with reference to letters written by him on Aug. 31 and Sept. 27, 1850, he was prohibited from reagitating matters of complaint which he had already been and was now again desired to consider as finally settled), in having, at Bandah, on Oct. 28, 1850, on hearing the adj.-gen.'s letter read, remarked that he had no redress—or used words to that effect; and in having then disrespectfully stated to Major C. Troup, his commanding officer, that his character had been falsely aspersed by him, Major Troup.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for the period of seven calendar months.

Revised Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of six calendar months.

Approved and confirmed. (Signed)

W. M. GOMM, General, C.-in-C.

Head Quarters, Camp, Agra, Feb. 8, 1851.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I consider the Court to have exercised a very sound discretion in the peremptory opposition presented to the introduction of matter extraneous to the charge into their deliberations, whether on the part of the prosecution or defence.

The sentence of suspension passed upon Capt. C. Hasell is to be reckoned from Dec. 21, 1850.

Captain Hasell will continue in arrest.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, J. to be coll. of Midnapore, fr. Feb. 10.

ANSON, E. ass. ch. of the duties of 2nd asst. to the resident at Indore, Jan. 13.

BAILEY, E. C. and sec. to gov. of India, resu. ch. of da. Jan. 28.

BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Monghyr, made over ch. of his off. to R. O. Heywood, Feb. 22.

BATTYE, G. W. off. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, resu. ch. of civ. da. of his off. Feb. 17.

BROWN, S. S. to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Agra, Feb. 18.

BRUCE, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Tipperah, resu. ch. of his off. fr. the principal sudder ameen of the dist. Feb. 18; to be civ. and sess. jud. of Hooghly, Feb. 27.

BUCKLAND, C. T. rec. ch. of treas. of Hooghly collectorate.

BURY, C. to be opium agent and supt. of salt chowkies in Behar, fr. Feb. 10.

CARDEW, F. civ. and sess. jud. of Hooghly, made over ch. of his off. to the princ. sudder ameen of this dist. Feb. 27; to be civ. and sess. jud. of Jessore, but to offic. as opium agent and supt. of salt chowkies at Benares until further orders, Feb. 27.

COOPER, F. H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarun, pl. at disp. of Govt. of India in foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab, Feb. 27.

DAMPIER, H. L. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, and to ex. sp. powers in that district. This cancels the orders of Jan. 22 last, appointing Mr. Dampier to the district of Patna, March 3.

DAVIS, C. J. dep. coll. of the Hodul customs, is promoted to the 2nd grade, and app. dep. coll. of customs at Agra.

DUNBAR, J. to offic. as a jud. of the court of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut dur. abs. of Jackson, or till further orders, March 3.

ELLIOTT, W. H. mag. of 24-perg. and supt. of Allipore gaol, rec. ch. of his offices fr. J. S. Torrens, Feb. 27.

GARRETT, R. B. coll. of Cuttack, rec. ch. of his treas. fr. H. L. Dampier, Feb. 22.

GARSTIN, C. civ. and sess. judge of West Burdwan, rec. ch. of his off. Feb. 21.

GLOVER, F. A. dep. comm. 3rd class Sangor and Nerbudda territories, transferred to Bengal presidency at his own request.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagore, made ov. ch. of cur. da. Feb. 17.

GREATHEAD, H. H. ret. to duty Feb. 11, re-attached to N. W. prov. Feb. 26.

HAMILTON, H. C. to be salt agent and supt. of salt chowkies at Tumlook, fr. Feb. 10.

HAMPTON, R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, fr. Feb. 10, to cont. his offic. as comm. of Abkarry of the Dacca div. until further orders.

HARRISON, R. P. to be mag. of Sarun, fr. Feb. 10, to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra, Feb. 22.

HEYLAND, A. C. permitted to resign the service fr. March 6.

HOPE, A. rec. ch. of the magistracy of Nuddea fr. C. F. Montresor, Feb. 24.

JACKSON, W. B. judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, resumed ch. of his duties, Feb. 24.

JAMES, H. F. to be a memb. of ferry com. of Beerbhoom, Feb. 19.

LOWIS, J. M. qual. for pub. serv. and att. to Bengal div. of pres. Feb. 20; to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of 24-pergunnabs.

LOCH, T. C. to be mag. of Moorsheadabad fr. Feb. 10.

MACKILLOP, C. W. to off. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset dur. abs. of E. Jackson.

MALONY, F. W. qual. for pub. serv. and att. to Bengal div. of pres. Feb. 20, to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensingh.

MORRIS, G. G. qual. for pub. serv. and att. to Bengal div. of pres. Feb. 20, to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

PALMER, G. qual. for pub. serv. and att. to N. W. P. Feb. 20.

REED, H. M. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, fr. Feb. 10.

RIVAZ, J. T. resigned E.I.C.'s civ. serv. Feb. 21.

ROBERTSON, H. D. qual. for pub. serv. and att. to N. W. P. Rose, H. app. as asst. commr. in the Punjab, notified in *Gazette*, Feb. 1, was cancelled Feb. 17.

RUSSELL, C. D. coll. of Jessore, made ov. ch. of offic. to C. Chapman, Feb. 15.

SKIPWITH, F. recd. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Sylhet fr. H. Stainforth, Feb. 1.

STAINFORTH, H. to be civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, Feb. 27.

TORRENS, J. S. to offic. as mag. of 24-pergun. and superint. of Allipore jail, dur. abs. of W. H. Elliott, Feb. 19.

TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, deliv. over ch. of off. to C. E. Lance, Feb. 15.

TUCKER, W. T. asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, joined his station.

UDNEY, G. perm. to resign the service fr. March 6.

VINCENT, F. A. dep. mag. vested with full powers of mag. in districts of Beerbhoom, Bhaugulpore, and Monghyr, which powers he will exercise within the sub-division of Deoghur.

WARD, J. J. joint mag. &c. Pubna, made over ch. of his off. to H. Rose, Feb. 15.

YOUNG, A. R. rec. ch. of the off. of superint. of the Bhaugulpore survey fr. G. Loch, Feb. 5.

YOUNG, J. H. coll. of Calcutta, to be ex-officio coll. of tolls of the Circular and Eastern canals, Feb. 21.

YULE, G. N. coll. of Dinagore, made ov. ch. of his off. and treas. to R. Scott, Feb. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILEY, E. C. leave cancelled.

CHEAP, G. C. 1 mo.

COCKBURN, F. J. 15 days in ext. on m. c.

GALLOWAY, W. 16 days in ext.

GARSTEN, C. leave cancelled.

JACKSON, W., a jud. of the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, 1 year to sea, on m. c.

KEMP, F. B. leave cancelled.

MONEY, A. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 13, to sea on m. c.

MONTRESOR, C. F. 10 days.

PATERSON, W. S. 1 mo.

PEPPER, G. A. 1 mo. in ext.

RAIKES, G. D. leave cancelled at his request.

SCOTT, H. 3 mo. to Bombay, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 THOMAS, E. 8 mo. on m. c.
 THOMPSON, C. F. 1 mo.
 THORNHILL, H. 2 years and 2 mos. to England, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GODFREY, Rev. E. to be chaplain of Subathoo.
 SHEPHERD, Rev. H. R. chapl. of Dacca, returned to station, Feb. 13.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AIKMAN, Lieut. F. R. 4th N. I. passed exam. in Hind. Jan. 15.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. E. 53rd N.I. to office as 2nd in com. Ramghur Lt. inf. batt. in add. to his duties as adj. dur. abs. of Rattray, on leave.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. P. C. assigned rank in art. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 BAIRD, Ens. G. W. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 20.
 BERSFORD, Lieut. R. 62nd N.I. to com. of irr. cav. attached to Ramghur Lt. inf. batt. dur. abs. of Rattray.
 BLACK, Lieut. 37th N.I. to be a temp. assist. to the exec. eng. of Rawul Pindee div. Feb. 19.
 BOILEAU, Ens. L. A. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 BOULTON, Corn. A. J. assigned rank in cav. fr. Nov. 20, 1850.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. to office as pol. mag. at Moultmein dur. abs. of Maj. H. Bower, Feb. 18.
 BRODIE, Lieut. and Adj. T. W. will conduct the duties of commandant of cavalry, in addition to his own.
 BRUCE, 1st Lieut. R. R. art. passed exam. in Hind. Jan. 1.
 BUTTANSHAW, Ens. H. R. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 24.
 CAVE, Lieut. G. N. assist. to pol. agt. in the Csoia hills, ret. fr. the interior, Feb. 17, and resumed ch. of his off. on that day.
 CAVENAGH, Lieut. O. supt. of the Mysore princes, resumed ch. of his off. Feb. 28.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. B. R. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 20.
 CHAPMAN, Ens. E. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 23, 1850.
 COUPER, Ens. J. K. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hind. Jan. 15.
 CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. passed exam. in Hind. Jan. 1.
 CUNNINGHAM, Capt. J. D. engs. to be exec. eng. of 11th or Meerut div. of dept. of public works, in suc. to Graham, to ass. ch. of app. on completion of the duty on which he is employed.
 DENNIS, Capt. G. G. 4th Punjab inf. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. Feb. 6.
 DEPREZ, Lieut. G. C. assigned rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 DICKENS, Lieut. T. E. assigned rank in art. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 DOBBIN, Lieut. G. M. assigned rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. to office as 2nd asst. mil. aud. gen. v. Keightley.
 EKINS, Ens. G. E. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 ELLIS, Lieut. H. A. L. q. mr. to office as adj. dur. abs. of Packenham fr. regt. h. q. Feb. 19.
 ELLIS, Ens. R. A. F. A. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 FARRE, Lieut. R. J. 72nd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 20, v. Tickell, ret.
 FARRINGTON, Lieut. col. J. J. art. to be lieut. col. commt. fr. Feb. 2, v. Pew, dec.
 FENNING, Capt. Saml. W. art. to be major fr. Feb. 2, v. Garbett, prom.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. M. assigned rank in art. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 GARBETT, Maj. H. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 2, v. Farrington, prom.
 GARDNER, Lieut. E. C. 40th N.I. to be offic. maj. of brig. at Rawul Pindee, dur. abs. of Anderson.
 GEILS, Capt. J. T. 60th N.I. res. E. I. Co.'s serv. on pens. of a maj. fr. March 1.
 GOLDNEY, Maj. P. dep. commr. of Loodianah, app. an extra asst. to the gen. supt. of operations for the supp. of thuggee and dacoity, Feb. 10.
 GORDON, Ens. A. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10.
 GREENE, Capt. G. N. 70th N.I. app. to ch. of inv. of H. C.'s serv. proc. to England in ship *Sutlej*, Feb. 23.
 GREENE, Ens. J. J. to rank in inf. fr. Sept. 20, 1850.
 HARRIS, Ens. P. H. F. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 20.
 HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. to office as 2nd in com. in add. to other du. fr. Dec. 6, 1850, v. Nuthall, dec.
 HAVELOCK, Ens. C. W. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 HAWKINS, 1st Lieut. Alex. Wm. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 2, v. Fenning, prom.
 HAVARD, Ens. G. H. E. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 HUDDLESTON, Brev. maj. Henry, 7th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of lieut. col.
 HUMPHRYS, Ens. M. A. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 HUNT, Ens. J. V. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 20.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. and adj. A. R. E. to conduct du. of comm. of inf. in add. to his own, dur. abs. of Pott, or till further orders.
 IMPEY, Ens. E. C. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 JENKINS, Ens. J. H. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 JONES, Capt. W. supt. of embankments and watercourses in Rohilkund, is invested with powers of a dep. coll. in pergunnahs Rooderpore and Gudderpore, zillah Bareilly, and is also app. dep. mag. in the above pergunnahs, Feb. 20.

KEIGHLEY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. to be an asst. supt. for suppression of thuggee and dacoitee in the Moorshedabad circle, and to exercise powers of jt. mag. Feb. 22; rec. ch. of his off. fr. V. H. Schallch, Feb. 26.
 KEMP, Ens. G. R. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 KEY, Ens. A. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 28, 1850.
 LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. app. to do duty at the Landour depot, during the ensuing season.
 LOW, Ens. H. J. R. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 20, 1850.
 MACNAUGHTEN, Corn. W. H. assigned rank in cav. fr. Sept. 20, 1850.
 MAITLAND, Brev. capt. F. 5th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Kennedy, ret.
 MAXWELL, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 1.
 MCNEILL, Ens. J. C. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 MEAD, Lieut. C. J. assigned rank in art. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 MILLER, Lieut. G. 40th N.I. to political ch. of Attaree sirdars about to proceed by water to Calcutta.
 MILLS, Ens. C. E. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 2.
 MITFORD, Capt. W. V. 9th L.C. app. a memb. of com. Haupper stud, v. Baker, Feb. 11.
 MORRIS, Ens. W. L. G. rec. adm. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares, Feb. 8; to rank in infantry fr. Sept. 27, 1850.
 MORGAN, Lieut. W. D. 22nd N.I. to act as adjt. v. Lieut. J. W. Smith, res. Feb. 11.
 NUTHALL, Lieut. W. F. 2nd in com. of Arracan batt. to temp. ch. of dep. of public works, v. W. E. Sandys, dec. Feb. 19.
 O'DOWDA, Ens. C. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 OSBORN, Ens. H. R. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 20, 1850.
 PASLEY, Ens. G. J. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 20, 1850.
 PERCIVALL, Lieut. J. assigned rank in art. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. W. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 4th N.I. at Rawul Pindee.
 POLLARD, 2nd Lieut. C. eng. asst. exec. eng. at Peshawur, to be exec. eng. at Jheelam, which is constituted a 2nd class div. of the dept. of public works.
 REID, Ens. D. fr. 39th to 49th N.I. at Phillour.
 RICKARDS, Lieut. E. J. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ROBERTS, Ens. W. E. R. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 20.
 ROSS, 2nd Lieut. W. A. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 2, v. Hawkins, prom.
 RYAN, Ens. W. C. B. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 RYAN, Lieut. E. M. 20th N.I. to offic. as jun. asst. to commissio-ner in Tenasserim prov. dur. abs. of Lieut. Briggs.
 SADLER, Ens. E. T. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 SANCTUARY, Ens. P. J. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 15, in suc. to Maitland, prom.
 SHARPE, Ens. C. F. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 SIMON, 2nd Lieut. E. art. 2nd comp. 4th batt. to act as adj. to that batt. and art. div. dur. abs. of Wheelwright.
 SIMPSON, Ens. G. B. C. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 SIMPSON, Ens. J. R. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 SPEKE, Ens. E. to do du. with 33rd N.I. at Benares, Feb. 8.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. res. app. of adj. Feb. 11.
 SWINTON, Corn. G. K. assigned rank in cav. fr. Dec. 20, 1850.
 TUCKER, Corn. C. N. assigned rank in cav. fr. Sept. 23, 1850.
 VETCH, Capt. H. princ. assist. to commr. of Luckimpore, made over ch. of his treasury to Lieut. Eden, Feb. 5.
 WHEELWRIGHT, Lieut. C. A. art. adj. of 4th batt. to act as adj. to art. div. at Peshawur, v. Simcon.
 WILLES, Ens. A. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. L. H. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 10, 1850.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. H. P. 72nd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 20, v. Farre, prom.
 WODEHOUSE, Ens. F. A. to rank in inf. fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. D. M.D. passed the colloquial exam.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

HITCHINS, C. T. Feb. 22.
 HOWARD, G. H. E. Feb. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. W. C. B. 8th L.C. fr. Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, to Hazareebaugh and Darjeeling, on m. c.
 ANDERSON, Capt. G. G. 15th N.I. fr. Jan. 6 to July 6, to Bombay prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 ANNESLEY, Lieut. R. M. S. 2nd in com. Meywar Bheel corps, fr. Feb. 15 to May 15, to Bombay, prep. to Europe on m. c.
 CORNISH, Capt. F. W. 3rd comp. 2nd batt. of art. fr. Feb. 2 to April 17, to pres. prep. to applying for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. 41st N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to remain at Lahore on m. c.
 DONOVAN, 2nd Lieut. J. T. engs. 1 year to Europe.
 DUNDAS, Lieut. E. T. 19th N.I. Jan. 1 to April 1, prep. to Europe; 1 year to Europe.
 FANE, Ens. W. adjt. 3rd Punjab cav. 1 mo. on m. c.; 9 mo. to Simla.
 FRASER, 1st Lieut. E. engs. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 FRASER, Lieut. A. art. to Europe on m. c.

GORDON, Lieut. W. R. 68th N.I. doing duty with the hill rangers, 2 mo. on m. c.
 GORDON, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. offg. intr. and gr. mr. 9th L.C. fr. Feb. 20 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie, and the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 HAWTREY, Ens. C. H. 50th N.I. fr. Nov. 16, 1850, to May 15, 1851, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 HICKEY, Lieut. C. E. 1st N.I. March 1 to Sept. 1, Mussoorie, and hills north of Deyrah.
 HORSBURGH, Capt. T. M. 32nd N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 HYSLOP, Ens. H. F. M. 74th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
 JOHNSTON, Ens. G. F. adj. 1st Sikh loc. inf. leave cancelled.
 LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. 1st co. 1st batt. of art. 3 mo. in ext. to rem. at Rajpore.
 MALLOCK, Capt. Z. M. Jan. 15 to March 15.
 MEARES, Capt. W. P. 42nd L.I. fr. March 1 to Sept. 1, to Jessore, Darjeeling, and Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.
 MONEY, Lieut. E. J. D'Oyley T. 25th N.I. to Europe.
 MONTEATH, Col. T. C.B. 35th L.I. to Europe, on furl.
 MOODY, Lieut. col. S. 70th N.I. Feb. 10 to Aug. 10, prep. to Cape, m. c.
 OAKES, Lieut. E. 8th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 PETTINGAL, Lieut. E. 39th N.I. present leave cancelled prep. to furl. to Eur.
 PHILLIPS, Capt. J. S. 66th or Goorka reg. to Aug. 6, Bombay, prep. to Eur.
 POLLOCK, Ens. H. T. 38th L.I. fr. Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, to Dinapore and Calcutta.
 QUIN, Capt. T. 4th L.C. 2 yrs. to sea, m. c.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. W. adj. and qu. mr. March 15 to Sept. 15.
 SNEYD, Lieut. H. W. L. 28th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
 SHUCKBURGH, Capt. H. A. 40th N.I. Feb. 1 to May 1, prep. to Cape and N. S. W. m. c.; 2 yrs. to sea, Cape, and N. S. W. m. c.
 STORY, Lieut. col. P. F. Jan. 1 to Nov. 31, Nynee Tal, m. c.
 TAIT, Brev. lieut. col. T. F. C.B. 2nd Eur. fus. commt. of the 3rd irr. cav. to Europe on m. c.
 TAYLOR, Brev. col. T. M. 5th L.C. to Eur.
 TURTON, Capt. John, 3rd N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 WILLIAMS, Capt. G. W. 29th N.I. fr. Jan. 17 to 31, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. to res. ch. of jail and civ. establs. at Muttra.
 CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. to join and do duty with 51st N.I. when relieved fr. med. ch. of 49th N.I.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. M. to relieve Asst. Surg. Lowdell fr. med. ch. of detach. of inv. &c. proc. to pres. under com. of Brev. capt. Walshe.
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. to rank in med. dep. fr. Sept. 20, 1850.
 COX, Asst. surg. C. L. A.B. 5th irreg. cav. to cont. to perf. civ. med. duties of Peshawar until further orders.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. 1st irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 9th N.I. du. abs. of Surg. Madden.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 1st fr. 1st brig. h. s. on his return to the station, to resu. med. ch. of the station staff, and of the 4th co. 7th batt. of art. with ch. of light field battery attached.
 FULLER, Surg. C. W. retired fr. the serv. on pens. of 1911. per an. Feb. 23.
 HUTCHISON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. to rank in med. dep. fr. Nov. 20, 1850.
 JEFFREY, Vet. surg. S. W. 9th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 4th troop 3rd brig. H.A.
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. art. to res. med. ch. of 1st comp. 6th batt. returning to Hoshayarpore.
 LOCOCK, Asst. surg. N.S. to rank in med. dep. fr. Nov. 20, 1850.
 LOWDELL, Asst. surg. to return to Meerut.
 MORISON, Surg. A. C. med. dep. ret. to da. Feb. 17.
 SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 39th N.I. dur. abs. of Lacon.
 TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. 55th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd L.C. dur. abs. of Sill.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to rank in med. dep. fr. Nov. 20, 1850.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. F. to rank in med. dep. fr. Nov. 20, 1850.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. D. M. D. to aff. med. aid to 67th N.I. until arrival of Surg. Balfour.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARRETT, Vet. surg. W. P. March 15 to March 15, 1852, Nynee Tal, &c. m. c.
 GOODEVE, Dr. H. H. 2 mos. to Europe.
 GRAHAM, Surg. Jas. to Eur.
 IMPEY, Dr. E. res. surg. at Indore.
 MITCHELL, Surg. E. inv. est. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 WILLIS, Vet. surg. Richd. attach. to the Haupper stud, to Eur.
 THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. 3rd Punjab Cav. 1 year, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Major gen. Stavelly, C.B. to serve on the staff at Bombay; Cornet T. Donovan, 15th Hussars, to be A.D.C. to C.-in-C. of Madras.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drags. Corn. Chichester, 3 mo.—9th lane. Lieut. R. Sutherland, 2 mo. to Bombay.—10th hus. Lieut. Given to Mar. 15 in ext.; Lieut. Stacey to Mar. 15 in ext.; Capt. Wilkie, 2 yrs. to England.—14th lt. drag. Lieut. W. McMahon to be Persian interp.

INFANTRY.—8th reg. Surg. Tice, 2 yrs. to England; Major Greathed, 1 mo. fr. March 3, to Bombay.—10th. Ens. Bartholomew, 2 mo. fr. Feb. 26.; Lieut. Farrer, to April 30; Lieut. J. G. Wilkinson, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Swaby, 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Lieut. Valpy, March 15 to Sept. 14, to Calcutta.—53rd. Asst. surg. Hardie, to April 25.—64th. Paymaster Howes, 1 yr. to the Neilgherries; Lieut. Mulloy, to act as paymaster dur. abs. of Howes.—70th. Ens. J. Nowlan, to be lieut. v. Penton, ret.; Asst. surg. Bassano, to do duty with 29th foot, at Meerut.—75th. Major H. Hamilton, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. T. Anderson, 2 yrs. to England.—94th. Lieut. H. T. McCrear, 1 yr. in ext.—98th. Lieut. Latouche, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. L. Shadwell, to be capt. v. Coates, ret.; Major Lovett, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 18 mo. to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, the wife of Lieut. A. 55th N.I. d. at Roorkee, Feb. 26.
 AMMAN, the wife of E. D. K. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
 BARCLAY, the lady of Lieut. J. S. R. d. at Mean Meer, Jan. 21.
 BEEBY, the wife of G. O. s. at Calcutta, March 3.
 BRADDOCK, the wife of H. C. s. at Chowringhee, Feb. 29.
 CHRISTIE, the wife of Surg. R. 11th N.I. d. at Barrackpore, Feb. 15.
 CLEGHORN, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 16.
 DE CRUZE, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 1.
 DOUGLAS, Mrs. S. s. at Alipore, March 5.
 FRANCIS, the wife of C. R. s. at Bandah, Feb. 27.
 GASPER, Mrs. A. M. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 16.
 GIBSON, the wife of J. s. at Agra, Jan. 25.
 HALPHIDE, the wife of R. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
 HAWTREY, the lady of Ens. C. H. 50th N.I. s. at Meerut, Feb. 1.
 HOFF, the wife of W. H. d. at Calcutta, March 5.
 HONICKER, the wife of H. s. at Meerut, March 4.
 JACOBS, Mrs. C. B. M. d. at Calcutta, March 3.
 JAMESON, the lady of W. s. at Saharunpore, Feb. 19.
 JENNINGS, Mrs. E. d. at Jubbulpore, Feb. 12.
 LANDALE, the wife of B. R. d. at Bhagulpore, Feb. 16.
 MARSHMAN, the lady of J. C. d. at Serampore, March 2.
 MORE, the wife of J. T. S. d. at Monghyr, Feb. 19.
 OMMANNEY, the lady of Capt. E. L. eng. d. at Dinapore, Feb. 21.
 PAPANAH, the wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 14.
 PURCHASE, Mrs. R. W. s. at Calcutta, March 1.
 SEALE, the wife of Capt. R. H. 20th N.I. s. at Kangra, Feb. 16.
 SHIRCAR, Mrs. A. G. M. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 25.
 SMART, the wife of G. B. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 27.
 SMYTH, the wife of Capt. R. art. d. at Dum Dum, March 1.
 TISSENDIE, the wife of J. s. at Kishnaghur, Feb. 19.
 WELNER, Mrs. G. F. s. at Calcutta, March 4.
 WROUGHTON, the lady of Lieut. R. C. d. at Cawnpore, Feb. 22.
 WYLLIE, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 25.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, T. W. to Caroline Gallagher, at Calcutta, Feb. 22.
 ANDREWS, R. to Rosaie A. d. of the late W. N. James, at Bundelkhund, Feb. 25.
 CASTILLEAU, M. G. to Maria O. Pughy, at Calcutta, Feb. 22.
 DE LAUTOUR, E. F. to Charlotte A. d. of the late J. Lyne, at Chittagong, Feb. 5.
 GREEN, G. S. to Sarah, d. of the late Capt. J. Blakeman, H.M.'s 60th Royals, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.
 KING, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. to Grace, d. of the late Capt. Matheson, art. at Mean Meer, Feb. 24.
 LAW, Asst. apoth. H.M.'s 29th foot, to Mary, d. of J. Ward, at Meerut, Feb. 17.
 MOORE, Asst. surg. T. 5th inf. Gwalior Contingent to Louisa, d. of the late —[Conings, at Lullulpore, Feb. 3.
 SHULDHAM, E. H. to Catherine, d. of Mr. Renny, at Jullundur, March 4.
 SMITH, A. S. to Louisa A. Peat, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, J. C.S. at Midnapore, aged 37, Feb. 28.
 BRUCE, A. at Calcutta, aged 56, Feb. 23.
 CLARK, F. S. inf. d. of Maj. at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
 CUNNINGHAM, Capt. J. D. eng. at Umballah, Feb. 28.
 ERNEST, L. at Calcutta, aged 80, Feb. 26.
 GORDON, F. T. widow of the late Maj. R. eng. at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
 GUYON, the wife of Maj. H. J. 31st N.I. at Calcutta, Feb. 29.
 HAMILTON, Flora J. M. d. of H. C. C.S. at Calcutta, aged 1 year, March 3.
 HESELTINE, J. s. of J. N. at Mussooree, aged 2, Feb. 21.
 HILL, Maj. gen. Sir D. S. K.C.B. at Umballah, Feb. 21.
 LEE, inf. s. of Capt. at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
 MASTERS, Mary, relict of the late W. at Bangalore, aged 85, Feb. 16.
 PEARSON, Surg. J. T. at Barrackpore, March 5.

PESKETT, inf. d. of Dr. W. at Jullundur, Feb. 26.
 RIDGE, Mrs. M. J. widow of the late W. C. at Calcutta, aged 36, Feb. 23.
 RIELLY, E. at Allahabad, aged 52, March 1.
 SCOTT, inf. s. of W. at Sealdah, March 3.
 SCRAFTON, inf. s. of Lieut. R. at Aliyghur, Feb. 22.
 SEYMOUR, E. at Calcutta, aged 22, March 3.
 SHARPLEY, inf. s. of A. at Boolundshahur, Feb. 15.
 SWAN, J. C. at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
 TANNER, Catherine, wife of Capt. H. at Howrah, Jan. 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 22. *Washington Allston*, Richardson, Boston; *Patriot King*, Fletcher, Liverpool.—24. *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore and Penang.—26. *Lucky Belas*, Nacosa, Coringa; steamer *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Singapore; *Cohota*, Gerry, Penang.—27. *Pioneer*, Childs, Singapore.—28. *Lady Arabella*, Glover, San Francisco; *Herbert*, Hallet, San Francisco; *Helen Wallace*, Major, Liverpool; *James Hall*, Harris, Madras.—MARCH 1. Steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Akyab; *Sadak*, Scarbron, Port Adelaide.—2. *Lerida*, Malio, Cadiz; *Nemesio*, Wallace, Singapore.—4. *Aeneas*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Tenerlane*, M'Lean, Liverpool.—5. Steamer *Huddington*, Field, Suez.—6. *Sartelle*, Peice, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Washington Allston*.—Rev. M. Bronsin, lady, and child; Rev. O. T. Culter and ditto; Rev. S. W. Whiting and ditto; Rev. Wm. Ward and ditto; Misses Shaw and Barbori; L. Hayden and James Tupp, and Mr. Cabin Haven. From MOULMEIN—Mrs. T. S. Ranney and Mr. Wm. Penfold.
 Per *Dido*.—Mr. J. Harvey.
 Per *Sphinx*.—Rear-Admiral C. J. Austin, C.B. with family.
 Per *Cohota*.—Mr. H. Glastin.
 Per *James Hall*.—Capt. C. H. Winfield, 18th N.F.; and Andrew Rosse. From MADRAS—Sala Hamed and Pencerceffan.
 Per *Lady Arabella*.—Mr. James Fairweather.
 Per *Sadak*.—W. Troshort, surveyor.
 Per steamer *Huddington*.—From SUEZ—Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, Mr. Gossett, Messrs. Larpent, Campbell, Shelley, Armstrong, Hale, Gillespie, Osborne, Sweetenham, Manderson, Bramley, Sherrieff, Hunter, Fitzgerald, Sitwell, Phaire, and M'Farland, cadets; Messrs. Malcolm and Lowe, writers; Mr. Amesbury, asst. surg.; Mr. Biddle, Mr. Seagrave, Mr. Roods, Miss Hickey, Miss L. Hickey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Tweddell, Miss Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, 2 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hawkins, jun.; Mr. M'Callum, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Colvin. From GALLE—Mr. Blyth and Mr. Cavenagh. From MADRAS—Capt. R. Crewe, and servant; Mr. C. Taylor, Lord F. Kennedy, and servant; Mr. Trotter, Mrs. Hill, Master Hill, three children, and servant.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 22. *Duchess of Argyle*, Barker, Rangoon; *Caroline*, Nacoda, Muscat; *Franchise Coussage*, Nacoda, Mauritius.—23. *Fazel Curreen*, Ballantyne, Mauritius; *Water Witch*, Mann, China; *Mazagram*, Dundry, Bordeaux; *Robert Surcouf*, Balois, Havre.—24. *Fanay*, Johnson, London.—25. *Arratoon Apar*, Durham, Singapore and China.—27. *Halifax*, Wright, London.—28. *Tudor*, Lay, London; *Diadem*, Cathness, Cape of Good Hope; *Tigris*, Mawson, Liverpool.—MARCH 2. *Albatros*, Luce, Marseilles; *Bengalee*, Laroze, Bordeaux; *John Melhuish*, Bradley, Liverpool; *Heireyna*, Mason, Liverpool; *William Gibson*, White, Demerara; *Arrarat*, Wright, Hong-Kong.—2. *Nepaul*, Heddle, London; *Queen*, M'Leod, London; *Charles Dumergue*, Lute, Penang and Singapore; *Atalanta*, Nisbett, Bombay; *Tenasserim*, S. V. Burbank, Chittagong, Arracan, and Madras.—4. *Kilby*, Howland, Boston.—5. *Hamoody*, Nacoda, Arracan; *Monterey*, M'Manns, London.—6. *Ville D'Angers*, Kilburn, Bourbon.—8. Steamer *Oriental*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Tudor*.—Mr. and Mrs. Newell and family; Capt. Quin, 4th lt. cav.; Mrs. Quin and Miss Quin and servants; Mrs. Thomas and family; Mrs. Judson and family; Mrs. Judge, child, and servant; Mr. R. Lyall; Capt. Burton, 40th N.I. Mrs. Burton, Mr. C. N. Burton, Mr. J. E. Burton, Master C. M. Burton, Master A. R. Burton, and Master F. C. Burton, Miss Burton, Miss E. J. Burton, and servants; Capt. G. S. Moore, H.M.'s 32nd reg.; Mrs. Moore, Mr. Moore; Lieut. S. P. Turner, 21st N.I.; Lieut. col. J. Marshall; Capt. H. A. Shuckburgh, 40th N.I.; Mrs. Fitzmyer, Lieut. E. R. Berry, H.M.'s 61st; Capt. G. S. Young, H.M.'s 80th; Mrs. Bowden and family; Miss Bryce; Qr. mr. Loneygan.
 Per *Queen*.—Mrs. Shore and 2 children, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Staples and 2 children, Mrs. Plowden and child, Mrs. Delamain, Mrs. Owen and 2 children, Mrs. Fuller and 4 children, Mrs. Walter Squires, Mrs. Innis and 3 children, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Brae, Mrs. Erskine, and Mrs. Quiros; Misses Staples, Muston, Johnston, M'Nair, Young, Yule, Agnes Neame and Rosalie Neame; R. N. Shore, esq.; Col. Taylor, 5th lt. cav.; Capt. J. H. Johnston, R.N.; Capt. Plowden, Capt. Staples, Capt. Kennedy, Capt. Owen, Capt. Lutman; Dr. W. C. Fuller; Lieut. Boswell, Lieut. De Veall, 24th reg.; Lieut. M'Farlane, Lieut. Fraser; Rev. J. Innis; J. Middleship, E-q.; R. M'Nair, Esq.; and George J. Cooper, Esq. Children—Masters Erskine, Nicholson, Ransom, Neame, Baddeley, Carbery, Middleship, Browne, and Young.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—To MADRAS.—Mr. Pringle; Mr. and Mrs. Western and 2 servants; Mr. Donovan and servant, and Mr. Woolley. To GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Colvin; Lady Buller and 2 children. To SUEZ.—Mr. Finlay, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. H. Richards, Mr. J. Allan, Col. Tait, and Mr. J. M. Wright. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. John Freeman and Mr. Begbie. To MALTA.—Mr. Boyle and Mr. Stevenson.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Anderson, Dr. Batt, Mr. Clifton, Lieut. Turner, Col. Monteith, Mrs. Melville, 2 children, infant, and E. servant; Mr. J. J. Rivaz, Mrs. Rivaz, 3 children, and E. servant; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Heyland, Dr. Graham, Mr. Cullimore, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, 1 child, and E. servant; Mrs. Col. Hawkins. Mr. J. Hills, Mr. Cathcarrs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dougal, Miss Dougal, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Udney, Maj. Younghusband, Maj. Uddlestone, Maj. Kennedy, Lieut. E. D. Money, Mr. W. S. Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. Goodeve, and E. servant; Mr. W. C. Currie, Mr. H. T. Higginson, Mrs. H. Hylop, Mr. Willis, Capt. Roney, Capt. O. Donnell, Mr. Finlery's E. servant, and Mr. Thomas's E. servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 7, 1851.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	4 0 to	4 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. disc.	4 0 ..	4 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	4 0 ..	4 4
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. do.	1 8 ..	1 12
Third Sica 4 do.	.. do.	17 0 ..	17 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	18 0 ..	18 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	1700
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	par
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 11 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	.. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 9 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 9½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 8 to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 0 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	221 0 .. 221 15	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 8 .. 220 14	
Sovereigns	10 0 .. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 .. 16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 0 .. 20 4	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 7s. 6d. to 4l.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—The *Madras Athenæum* notices the establishment of a society in Madras, intended to provide the poorer classes of the community with houses of a better description than they could otherwise procure, at a low rate. It is called the Madras Provident Society, and the number of members is limited to 200. The subscription to the society is eight rupees a month.

THE GORHAM CONTROVERSY.—The *Madras Spectator* publishes the subjoined reply from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the address transmitted to him by the bishop and clergy of Madras:—"I beg to return my grateful thanks to your lordship and your clergy, for the kindness manifested in the address which you have forwarded to me, approving of my conduct in the case recently brought before the Court of Appeal in England. On a subject which has occasioned so much dissension in our church, and needlessly, as I must think, brought forward for agitation, it is gratifying to receive an assurance from a body of clergy such as those who have addressed me, that they do not consider the exclusive view of baptismal regeneration, which an endeavour has been made to maintain, to be a doctrine warranted by our articles and formularies, or designed by those who framed them. Your lordship and your clergy may be assured of my earnest hope and prayer that the Great Head of the church may be pleased to give success to your united efforts towards diffusing the blessings of the gospel, in that distant part of our empire to which his providence has called you."

THE EAST-INDIA FISHERY, lately established at this presidency, is said to bid fair to become a profitable source of employment to numbers who would otherwise be reduced to depend solely on the chances of a Government clerkship for their daily bread.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERY.—The *Moniteur Officiel* of Pondicherry, of the 21st February, notices the interment in one tomb, on the 14th, of the bodies of the late Governor, M. Lalande de Calan, and one of his daughters, a girl scarcely six years of age. The body of the Governor was removed to the ground where the new parish church is to be built, and before the day fixed for the reinterment his daughter was carried off by a painful malady. The scene at the funeral is described as most affecting—a requiem was sung, and the numerous mourners each cast a handful of earth into the grave.

PUBLIC WORKS.—A commission to inquire into the state of public works at this presidency has been nominated by Government, consisting of Major Balfour, of the artillery, Mr. Bourdillon, of the civil service, and Captain F. Cotton, of the engineers. The committee are not expected to report what new works are necessary, or what old ones require to be improved, but are merely to examine the details of the civil engineer department.—*Athenaeum*, March 13.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Sir George Berkeley, has had a rather severe attack of illness during the past month. His Excellency is now, we are happy to state, almost perfectly recovered; but intends leaving India very shortly. He has applied, we are told, to be relieved about June next.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SURGEON-GENERAL DONALD SMITH YOUNG, F.R.C.S.

Fort St. George, Feb. 25, 1851.—No. 38 of 1851.—Adverting to G. O. G., No. 25, of the 11th February, 1851, and to the permission therein granted to Surgeon-General Donald Smith Young, F.R.C.S., to retire from the service, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council takes the occasion to place on record the high sense which is entertained by the Madras Government of Mr. Young's zealous and able services during the long period of thirty-six years, and which have obtained for him the invariable approbation of his superiors.

During many years of active employment in the field, Mr. Young was conspicuous for his energetic and able discharge of his duties, and at the siege of Singhur especially his humane exertions in rendering assistance to the wounded of the enemy were honourably noticed.

These sentiments of Government will be specially communicated to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following statement of the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in England and India, to colonels of regiments and other officers, on account of their shares in the Off-Reckoning Fund of the year 1850. The Accountant-General will adopt the requisite measures for the discharge of the sums payable in India:—

Statement of the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance from the Off-Reckoning Fund, and now due on account of the year 1850, to colonels of regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, exclusive of the sums payable from the general treasury, either in India or in England.

	Payable in England.	Payable in India.
Colonels of Regiments.—Advance of £750 per annum.	C.Rs. A. P.	C.Rs. A. P.
<i>Artillery.</i>		
Gen. T. Clarke, full share, for the year ..	6461 8 7	
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Lieut. gen. N. Forbes, full share, for the year	6461 8 7	
Colonels of Regiments who succeeded to Off-Reckonings prior to May, 1826.— Advance of £543. 15s. per annum.		
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Lieut. gen. T. Boles (the late), from Jan. 1 to April 7, 1850	1244 15 3	
Do. Sir H. Fraser, K.C.B., for the year	4684 9 10	
Do. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B., do. ..	4684 9 10	
Do. J. Welsh, do.	4684 9 10	

	Payable in India.	Payable in England.
Colonels of Regiments who succeeded to Off-Reckonings subsequent to May 1, 1826.—Advance of £400 per annum.	C.Rs. A. P.	C.Rs. A. P.
<i>Artillery.</i>		
Maj. gen. E. M. G. Showers, for the year	3446 2 6	
Do. W. M. Burton, do. ..	3446 2 6	
Do. Sir W. Morison, K.C.B., do. ..	3446 2 6	
Do. W. Cullen, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Col. J. Ketchen, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. P. Montgomerie, C.B., an extra 8th half share	3446 2 6	
<i>Cavalry.</i>		
Lieut. gen. Sir J. Russell, K.C.B., for the year	3446 2 6	
Do. Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B., do. ..	3446 2 6	
Do. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B., do. ..	3446 2 6	
Maj. gen. J. Collette, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. P. Cameron, do.	3446 2 6	
Col. F. L. Doveton, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. G. Sandys, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. D. Macleod, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Lieut. gen. R. Podmore, for the year	3446 2 6	
Do. M. L. Pereira, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. Munro, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. Sir J. Prendergast, Kt., do. ..	3446 2 6	
Do. T. Stewart, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. A. Fair, C.B., do.	3446 2 6	
Do. W. C. Fraser, do.	3446 2 6	
Maj. gen. A. Andrews, C.B., do. ..	3446 2 6	
Do. C. Macleod, C.B., do.	3446 2 6	
Do. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B., do. ..	3446 2 6	
Do. B. B. Parby, C.B., do.	3446 2 6	
Do. W. Clapham, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. Woulfe, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. F. W. Wilson, C.B., do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. J. Carfrae, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. R. West, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. G. Jackson, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. S. Fraser, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. H. Bowdler, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. Briggs, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. G. M. Steuart, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. M. Cubbon, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. T. King, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. T. Marrett, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. T. Gibson, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Colonel J. Henry, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. H. Walpole, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. C. Herbert, C.B., do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. Perry, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. H. Ross, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. Anderson, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. Morgan, C.B., do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. P. James, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. J. Low, C.B., do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. F. Halem, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. A. Tulloch, C.B., do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. A. B. Dyce, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. J. W. Cleveland, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. T. G. Newell, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. P. Whannell, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. S. W. Steel, C.B., do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. J. Leggett, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. M. Tweedie, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. C. D. Dunn, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. H. Dowker, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. H. Sargent, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. L. W. Watson, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. J. Garnault, do.	3446 2 6	
Do. J. Bell, do. .. ..	..	3446 2 6
Do. W. Taylor, from April 8 to Dec. 31, 1850 .. .. .	..	2530 5 3

(Signed) JOHN MACDOUGALL, Sec. Clothing Board.

C. A. BROWNE, Lieut. col., Sec. to Govt.

Clothing Board Office, Fort St. George,
21st Feb. 1851.

CHANGE OF NAME BY EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 6.—With reference to G. O. G. 25th November, 1816, and G. O. C. C. 17th November, 1843, the Commander-in-Chief directs that in all cases of European soldiers being permitted to change the names in which they enlisted, they shall be retained in the annual alphabetical registers and quarterly nominal rolls under the names by which

they were originally known in the services, the other to be added as an *alias*, thus:—

1st Bn. Arty.—2327—Abbott, Thomas, }
 alias } Gunner.
 Watson, Thomas, }

This order is to have retrospective effect in regard to all men now alive who have been permitted to change their names previous to its publication.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, A. J. to act as sec. to college and university boards, dur. emp. of G. N. Taylor on other duty, or till further orders, without prejudice to his present appointments, March 4.
 ARBUTHNOT, W. W. app. memb. of com. for manag. of affairs of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 BIRD, J. to be coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.
 BIRD, C. J. to be coll. and mag. of Tinnevely.
 BIRD, G. perm. to resign.
 CARSTAIRS, P. app. memb. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 CLARKE, T. G. app. memb. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 COTTON, J. J. ret. to pres. Feb. 2; to act as sub. jud. of Zillah of Combaconum dur. emp. of T. H. Davidson on other duty.
 DAVIDSON, T. H. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Zillah of Trichinopoly, dur. abs. of Greenway, on m. c.
 DOWDESWELL, D. W. civ. and sess. jud. of Zillah of Masulipatam, res. ch. of court, Feb. 27.
 GOODWYN, T. W. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore.
 KEY, T. app. memb. of com. for management of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 MALTRY, E. to be coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot.
 O'NEILL, T. app. memb. of com. for management of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 ROUELL, T. B. civ. and sess. judge of Zillah of Coimbatore, res. ch. of Court of Sudder Ameen, Feb. 27.
 SANDERSON, J. app. memb. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 SWINTON, G. M. to act as sub judge of zillah of Mangalore, dur. abs. of Copleston, on leave, March 4.
 THOMAS, Hon. J. F. att. rank 1st class, Feb. 16.
 THOMAS, E. B. to be coll. and mag. of Coimbatore.
 THOMPSON, W. B. app. mem. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 VAN SOMEREN, G. app. mem. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 WROUGHTON, J. C. acting coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, deliv. over ch. of district to H. Wood, March 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ANDERSON, S. M. Jan. 15. SMITH, D. F. C. Jan. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COPELSTON, F. 1 mo.

WROUGHTON, J. C. 3 years' furl. to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HAMILTON, Rev. R. K. app. mem. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 KINLOCH, Rev. A. offic. chapl. of Quilon, to remain in ch. of chaplaincy of Cannanore till rel. by Rev. H. Deane, March 11.
 LUGARD, Rev. F. G. app. mem. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 NAGLE, Rev. W. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Lieut. H. D. 31st L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 9.
 AITCHISON, Ens. J. W. 50th N.I. to do duty and join at Palavaram, March 6.
 BIDEN, Capt. C. app. memb. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 BIGGS, Lieut. J. P. M. 38th N.I. to be capt. by brevet, fr. Feb. 28.
 BLAGRAVE, 2nd Lieut. E. R. eng. to do duty with sappers and miners, and to join, Feb. 24.
 BOARDMAN, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. retd. to duty, Feb. 21.
 BRISTOW, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. retd. to duty, Feb. 25.
 BROOKE, Capt. A. E. 5th N.I. trans. to invalid estab. fr. March 1; posted to 2nd N. V. batt. March 5.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. G. 51st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, and qual. as interp. March 8.
 CANNON, Lieut. E. 17th N.I. to act as asst. sec. to mil. board, dur. emp. of Lieut. A. H. Hope, on other duty.
 CHADWICK, Ens. R. A. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 COFFIN, Capt. S. S. 24th N.I. to be cantonment adj. at Saugor, temp. Feb. 28.
 COXWELL, Capt. J. A. S. 49th N.I. returned to duty, March 2.
 CREWE, Capt. 45th N.I. pl. at disp. of the Gov. of India for emp. in the Punjab, v. Moorcroft, who exch. Feb. 21.
 DALLAS, Lieut. W. art. fr. 1st batt. to h. brig. March 6.
 DANCE, Lieut. E. W. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. Feb. 26.

DOBBIE, Lieut. G. S. 44th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 14.
 ELLIOT, 2nd Lieut. C. art. removal fr. 2nd to 5th batt. cancelled.
 GADSDEN, Ens. F. posted to 5th N.I. v. Whitlock, prom. to rank fr. Jan. 21, 1850.
 GAHAGAN, Ens. A. 10th N.I. returned to duty, Feb. 25.
 GIB, Lieut. W. A. 45th N.I. to be adjt. Feb. 25.
 GORDON, Lieut. F. D. 10th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 24th N.I.
 GORDON, Ens. F. D. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GORDON, Corn. A. A. 2nd L.C. to do du. and join at Palavaram.
 GREENLAW, Capt. A. J. 46th N.I. ret. to du. Feb. 28.
 HARVEY, Lieut. G. J. 1st M. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HARVEY, G. to resume his appt. as 4th assist. to commr. of Mysore, Feb. 22.
 HARVEY, Lieut. H. C. art. posted to 3rd batt. Feb. 26; perm. to join his station, *via* Calcutta, Mar. 8.
 HOPE, Lieut. A. H. 3rd L.C. assist. sec. to act as sec. to mil. board dur. abs. of Brev. maj. P. Anstruther, on m. c.
 HEATHCOTE, Ens. G. V. to do du. with 31st L.I. to join March 6.
 KALLENDAR, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 KIRKPATRICK, Ens. T. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 LANE, Ens. W. M. to do du. with 9th N.I. to join.
 LOCKHART, Capt. W. E. 45th N.I. ret. to du. Feb. 28.
 MACKINTYRE, 1st Lieut. J. MacK. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MACLEOD, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. ret. to duty, March 2.
 MACQUEEN, Ens. H. A. P. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MARTIN, Lieut. G. C. M. art. posted to 1st batt. Feb. 26.
 MAYNE, Lieut. J. C. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
 MILMAN, Lieut. E. S. art. posted to 1st batt. Feb. 26; fr. 1st batt. to h. brig. March 6.
 MILMAN, 2nd Lieut. E. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MOORCROFT, Capt. 19th N.I. to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. Mysore div. v. Crewe, who exch. Feb. 21.
 NELSON, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 8.
 NICHOLLS, Lieut. C. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 1, v. Brooke, invalided.
 PARSONS, Ens. C. M. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PEYTON, Ens. W. to do duty with 43rd N.I. to join, March 6.
 RAIKES, Lieut. C. art. fr. 3rd to 5th batt. Feb. 26.
 RENAUD, Capt. S. G. staff officer, St. Thomas's Mount, to act as dep. judge adv. gen. Mysore div. fr. April, dur. abs. of M'Queen.
 REVELL, Lieut. B. 35th L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 14.
 ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. J. R. J. art. ret. to duty Feb. 25; fr. 4th to 3rd batt. Feb. 26.
 ROBINSON, Ens. H. S. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join, March 6.
 RICKARDS, Capt. F. E. L. 49th N.I. ret. to duty, March 2.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. F. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. Feb. 26.
 STEUART, Lieut. M. art. posted to 2nd batt. Feb. 26.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. J. F. J. 26th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 TENNANT, Ens. T. B. E. to do duty with 31st L.I. March 6.
 TREWMAN, Capt. T. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. trans. to invalid estab.
 TULLOCH, Col. A. app. memb. of com. for manag. of aff. of Monegar Choultry for 1851.
 WARRE, Lieut. T. M. 9th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 14.
 WEDDERBURN, Lieut. D. O. 37th N.I. ret. to duty, March 2.
 WHINYATES, Lieut. col. F. F. art. to be com. of art. with rank, v. Cowran.
 WHITLOCK, Ens. W. H. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 1, v. Brooke, inv.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

BAKER, R. A. March 2.

CAVALRY.

GORDON, A. A. March 2.

INFANTRY.

AITCHISON, J. W. March 2. LANE, W. M. March 2.
 ELLIS, J. A. Feb. 25. PEYTON, W. March 2.
 HEATHCOTE, G. V. March 2. ROBINSON, H. S. March 2.
 TENNANT, T. B. E. March 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSTRUTHER, Brev. maj. P. art. to sea, Cape and N. S. Wales, on m. c.
 ATKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 42nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Secundabad.
 BAILLIE, Maj. G. A. 52nd N.I. March 15 to July 31.
 BODDAM, Capt. W. T. to March 24.
 BOULCOTT, Lieut. C. G. 16th N.I. Feb. 1 to March 31, to Neigherry hills.
 BROOKE, Capt. A. E. 5th N.I. fr. March 1 to Aug. 20, to Neigherry, on m. c.
 CAMBRIDGE, Lieut. H. P. 8th N.I. March 25 to July 25, prep. to Europe.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. 7th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to Bombay S. W. C. on m. c.
 CLAGETT, Ens. F. B. 38th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 COWRAN, Brig. G. to Europe, on m. c.
 CUST, Capt. W. P. 7th L. C. to Europe, on m. c.

DASHWOOD, Ens. A. A. G. 18th N.I. Feb. 10 to Aug. 15, Eastern Coast.
 DEANE, Lieut. C. J. A. 42nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 20.
 DOWKER, Brig. H. command. Bellary, 1 mo.
 DUN, Ens. E. W. 42nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Secunderabad.
 FINLAY, Lieut. G. C. 12th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 15, to the Neilgherries.
 GADSDEN, Ens. F. d. d. 52nd N.I. March 1 to April 30, to Pres.
 HAYNE, Brev. maj. J. 36th N.I. to Feb. 28, 1852, to S. div. Western Coast, and to sea, on m. c.
 HICHENS, Ens. R. S. 29th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. the presidency.
 HOUGHTON, Lieut. R. K. 19th N.I. March 4 to March 1, 1852, Masulipatam.
 JONES, Lieut. G. 1st batt. art. March 10 to July 10, Mominabad and Jaulnah.
 LAWFOED, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. leave cane. Feb. 25.
 LAURENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. 6th L.C. in ext. fr. March 1 to 31, to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
 LITCHFIELD, Lieut. col. W. E. 5th L.C. Feb. 25 to April 1, 1852, Neilgherries, m. c.
 LOGAN, Maj. G. 41st N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 LUCAS, Lieut. col. F. B. 28th N.I. to March 8, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
 ODELL, Ens. W. 43rd N.I. to Europe, on m. c. *via* the Cape.
 POOLE, Lieut. col. M. 5th N.I. to May 5, in ext.
 ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. H. art. March 5 to June 5, Neilgherries.
 SNOW, Capt. P. T. 3rd L.I. 6 mo. to W. C. and Neilgherries.
 STEWARD, Lieut. F. T. 1st L.C. April 10 to July 10, prep. to Europe.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. M. 9th N.I. to remain at Madras till arr. of corps.
 TREWMAN, Capt. F. R. 2nd E.L.I. from Jan. 27 to Jan. 20, 1853, Neilgherries.
 VARDON, Brev. capt. F. C. art. to Europe on furl.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Asst. surg. K. Mc K. M.D. posted to 20th N.I. March 5.
 BOUTFLOWER, Asst. surg. W. H. to do duty under surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.
 COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. F. posted to 3rd L.I. to continue in ch. of Eur. art. Golundauze, and Sappers and Miners at Aden until relieved, March 5.
 COOPER, Surg. F. from 2nd batt. art. to 23rd L.I. Feb. 20.
 EYRE, Surg. E. W. fr. 34th to 52nd N.I. March 5.
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. to aff. med. aid to art. vet. comp., detach. 50th N.I. and details at Palaveram until arrival of head qrs. 50th N.I.
 GOODALL, Surg. H. fr. 20th N.I. to 6th L.C. to join *via* Bombay, March 5.
 HAMBYN, Surg. J. fr. 52nd N.I. to 34th L.I. March 5.
 HORAK, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to do duty 48th N.I.
 JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MACKENZIE, Surg. W. late prom. posted to 42nd N.I.
 MAULFE, Surg. J. T. rem. fr. 27th N.I. Feb. 27.
 MCGREGOR, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 7th L.C. to 38th N.I. March 1.
 NOTT, Asst. surg. H. to aff. med. aid to detach. 50th N.I. the art. vet. co. and details at Palaveram, Feb. 25, posted to 52nd N.I. to proc. to join.
 PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. passed ex. in Hindustani.
 RENTON, Asst. surg. A. A. M.D. to do duty under surg. of Eur. foot art. at Bangalore.
 ROBSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. perm. to res. appt. at Ootacamund.
 STEVENS, Asst. surg. J. app. zil. surg. of Combaconum, v. R. P. Linton, res. Feb. 28.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WEST, Asst. surg. P. H. fr. 38th to 6th N.I. March 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BOUTFLOWER, W. H. March 2. RENTON, A. A. M.D. March 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARCLAY, Asst. surg. C. 21st N.I. prep. to Europe on m. c.
 BRETT, Asst. surg. J. 35th N.I. leave cane.
 FORRESTER, Asst. surg. W. 3rd L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 GODALL, Surg. A. 6th L.C. fr. March 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
 HILBERS, Asst. surg. W. to Europe on m. c.
 MACKINTOSH, Surg. A. 1st L.C. 3 mo. prep. to Europe.
 RAWES, Asst. surg. W. W. 48th N.I. to Bombay, prep. to 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
 ROBSON, Asst. surg. J. 3 mos. prep. to Europe.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of F. C. S. s. at Mangalore, Feb. 22.
 ANDERSON, the wife of H. B. s. at Hyderabad, March 6.
 BRAUMONT, the lady of Maj. W. 23rd N.I. s. at Sangor, Feb. 24.
 BORGES, the wife of Capt. W. s. at Tranquebar, Feb. 22.
 BURBRIDGE, the wife of Qr. mr. T. art. s. at Hingolee, Feb. 23.
 CANNAN, Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. d. at Madras, Feb. 23.

CODRINGTON, the wife of Brev. maj. R. 46th N.I. d. at Mysore, Feb. 9.

CRUICKSHANKS, Mrs. L. s. at Palamcottah, Feb. 25.
 FRASER, the lady of Maj. gen. J. S. d. at Hyderabad, Feb. 28.
 GRIMES, the wife of Capt. J. 8th N.I. d. at Kamptee, March 1.
 HOLLIS, Mrs. A. E. s. at Madras, Feb. 17.
 JACKSON, the lady of Asst. surg. E. M. d. at Madras, Feb. 25.
 MATHISON, the lady of A. S. C.S. s. at Wattair, Feb. 19.
 MCDUGALL, the wife of Lieut. A. D. s. at Madras, March 3.
 MORLAND, the wife of Maj. H. d. at Madras, March 6.
 RAIKES, the wife of Capt. 1st L.I. s. at Madras, March 8.
 TURNBULL, Mrs. T. B. s. at Egmore, March 9.

MARRIAGES.

BRODIE, J. to Rosalind J. Boyle, at Madras, Feb. 26.
 CARPENDALE, J. eng. to Anne M. E. d. of N. Stottowe, at Mercara, Feb. 20.
 GOMES, W. T. to Lydia A. d. of J. at Black Town, March 3.
 KING, W. to Caroline Gabriel, at Madras, March 3.
 PEIRIRA, D. to Agnes C. d. of J. Menaud, at Madras, Feb. 26.
 SCHMIDT, H. to Eliza F. d. of J. W. at Tellichery, Feb. 17.
 SHARPE, R. to Caroline Burgess, at Vepery, Feb. 26.
 TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A. B. 2nd N.I. to Agnes, d. of the late Lieut. col. J. Hunter, at Bellary, Feb. 20.
 WIGHT, P. to Harriet A. d. of the late J. Leonhard, at Vepery, March 3.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON, D. E. s. of E. at Madras, Feb. 11.
 BERGER, the wife of L. at Madras, Feb. 12.
 BORGES, the wife of Capt. W. at Tranquebar, Feb. 22.
 COLLINS, Sen. apoth. W. at Secunderabad, Feb. 22.
 MASTERS, Mary, relict of the late W. at Bangalore, Feb. 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 24. *Jeanne Dumas*, Lieutand, Bimlipatam.—25. *Bidstone*, Sony, Bombay.—26. *Bernicia*, Arnold, China and Singapore; *Alibi*, Shepherd, Calcutta; *Sarde*, Pagliavo, Geneva; *Gloriana*, Toynby, London.—27. *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, Hobart Town; *Culloden*, Ferguson, Sydney.—*Phabe Dunbar*, Michl, New Plymouth.—MARCH 1. *Pallas*, Stockdale, Hull and Port Natal; *Brazilian*, Duffey, New Holland.—2. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez; *Pontiac*, Treadwell, Boston; *Mary Harrison*, Mackintosh, London and Cape; *Chieftain*, Edwards, Mauritius.—6. *Futlay Salam*, McClure, Penang.—7. *Atalanta*, Farley, Singapore and Penang.—9. *Emily*, Roberts, Vizagapatam; *Iovin Corina*, Meppen, Callingsapatam.—10. *Joseph and Claire*, David, Coconada.—12. *Sophia*, Clabon, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Alibi*.—W. Bickley, Esq. and family; Mr. Betts and family, C. J. Taylor, Esq.; S. M'Keller, Esq.; J. King, Esq.; Lieuts. Money and Hayman, Misses Smelt and Sheriff.
 Per *Gloriana*.—Mrs. Lockhart, Mrs. Gahagan, Miss Menzies, Capt. W. E. Lockhart, 45th regt. M.N.I. and A. J. Greenlaw, 46th regt. M.N.I.; Lieuts. J. G. Bristow, 8th regt. M.N.I.; J. R. J. Robertson, M. art.; Lieut. W. Boardman, 13th M.N.I.; Ens. Gahagan, 10th M.N.I.; G. Ellis, Esq.; 273 men, E.I.C. recruits, John Watson, and Alexander Francis.
 Per *Devonshire*.—Capt. Herbert, Dr. Adam, Mrs. Adam and child.
 Per H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay* from MAULMEIN.—Miss Keating, Maj. R. Rose and lady, Capt. Thompson, W. D. Grant and lady, Lieuts. Tripe, C. D. W. Grant, and Rose; and 359 rank and file of the 50th regt. N.I.
 Per *Duke of Cornwall*.—C. Smith, surg. R.N.
 Per *Phabe Dunbar*.—Mr. Lewsey.
 Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mr. Kerakoose, Mr. Robinson, Maj. Kecker, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton and infant; Lady Rawlinson, infant, and servant; Messrs. Gordon, Aitcheson, Lane, Baker, Payton, Tennant, and Heathcote, cadets; Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Craze, Capt. Coxwell, Capt. Richards, Asst. surg. Boutflower and Renton, Miss Scott, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Lumsdane, Miss Litchfield, Mrs. Unwin's servant, Capt. McLeod, Haggi Mahomed Kassim, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Unwin; Messrs. Gosset, Larpent, Campbell, Biddle, Malcolm, Shelley, Segrave, Armstrong, Hale, Roods, Gillespie, Ross, Lowe, and Osborne; Miss Hickey, Miss L. Hickey, Mrs. Tweddell, Miss Kennessy, Mr. Sweetenham, Mr. Manderson, Mr. Bramley, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. Tucker, jun.; Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, 2 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Oldham; Messrs. Hawkins, Hawkins, jun., Amesbury, Hunter, Fitzgerald, McCallum, Sitwell, Phaine, and McFarlane; Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Colvin, Signor Agnis, Mr. Blyth, and Mr. Cavanagh.
 Per *Pontiac*, from BOSTON, N. S. AMERICA.—Mr. N. G. Gould, and Mr. J. E. Amory.
 Per *Mary Harrison*.—R. Trotter, Esq., B.C.S.; Mrs. Hill, 4 children and servant; Mrs. Murry, and Mrs. Hartley.
 Per *Futlay Salam*, from PENANG.—Mr. McClure, Apoth. J. Alcock.
 Per *Atalanta*.—Dr. Beauchamp and family.
 Per *Emily*.—Mrs. Johnston and daughter.

Per *Iorin Corina*.—Mrs. R. W. Meppen, Misses G. Meppen and C. Meppen, Master G. Meppen, Mr. Lumrie.
Per *Joseph and Claire*.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Mais and servant, Mr. J. Haig, and C. Murray.
Per *Sophia*.—Eus. S. Lennox, 23rd M.N.I., and servant.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 22. *Paragon*, Munich, All-pee; *Devonshire*, Consitt, London; *Lutchme*, Pinel, London.—26. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Cape of Good Hope; *Sarde*, Burton, Calcutta.—27. *Teazer*, Burton, Calcutta.—28. *Jeanne Dumas*, Lieutland, Marseilles; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Maulmein.—MARCH 1. *Choice*, Robertson, London.—2. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Calcutta.—7. *Gloriana*, Toyaby, Coringa; *Alibi*, Shepherd, Hobart Town.—8. *Bernicia*, Arnold, London; *Fully Salam*, M'Clure, Calcutta.—9. *Ocean*, Proudfoot, London.—13. Steamer *Oriental*, ————, Suex.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Devonshire*.—Mrs. Capt. Simpson, 2 children, and 2 servants; Miss Lancaster, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Currie, Misses Currie and Keating, Mrs. Cameron, 2 children, and servant; C. Currie, Esq.; Lieut. col. Elliott and servant, Captains Keating and Chomely, Lieut. Foorde, Rev. Mr. Johnston and servant, J. Fair, Esq.; Capt. McLeod's child and servant, Mr. Rhode's child and servant, Col. Foorde's son, and Mr. Thompson's 3 children.
Per *Trafalgar*.—Lady Dowling, Mrs. Beauchamp and family, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sutherland and 6 children, Mrs. Col. Justice and 3 children, Mrs. Col. Browne, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Stein, W. R. Smyth, Esq.; R. Sutherland, Esq.; Lieut. col. Hitchins, Majors Arbuthnot and Congdon, Captains Hood, R. A. Farrington, H.M.'s 51st regt.; — Bertram, Esq.; Ens. Palmer, 44 men and 3 children, H.M.'s service, and 18 men H. C. service, William Fuller, and William Knight.
Per *James Hall*.—Mr. Brown, 2 Misses Hodson, Master Shrewe, Miss Alvas, Mr. Hodson, 1 serjeant, wife, and 3 children.
Per *Emily* to Northern Ports.—Rev. Mr. Dawson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hay.
Per *Ann* to London.—Mr. and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. C. T. Seale and Doctor Prentice.
Per *Teazer*.—Miss Rennick and Mr. Fittock.
Per *Jeanne Dumas*.—G. Deschambeaux, Esq. and two servants.
Per H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Miss Holmes, Mrs. Keighly and children, Mrs. Holmes and children, and Mrs. Codd, Capt. G. Forster, Lieuts. H. P. Keighly, T. R. Holmes and P. L. Codd, Esq. W. H. White and A. T. Baldwin, Asst. Apothecary Ince.
Per P. and O. S. N. C. steamer *Haddington*, to Calcutta.—Capt. R. Crewe and native servant, C. Taylor, Esq. 3 native deck, 1 native servant.
Per *Gloriana*.—Mrs. Taylor and child, Miss Prendergast, 2 Misses Taylor, and Mr. G. N. Taylor.
Per *Ocean*.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Francis, and Mr. Ives, jun.
Per steamer *Oriental*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. J. Ball, Col. G. Conran, Mrs. S. Smyth and child, Ven. Archdeacon Shortland, lady, and child, Rev. C. Rheinius, lady, 3 children, and servant.—To MALTA.—Miss Williams, Maj. G. Logan, J. C. Wroughton, Esq., and servant.—To SUZ.—Capt. W. P. Cust.—To SINGAPORE.—Ens. A. Drury.—To GALLE.—Mons. A. Faure.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 13, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	3½ to 4½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	1½ to 2 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	19½ to 20½ per cent. dis.
1835-36	do do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt }	No transaction.
Tanjore Bonds	18½ to 19 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	7 to 8 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest.—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	10 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	10 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	9 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	11 "
Ditto above 30 days	12 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-6 to 10-7 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, none.
Mauritius Government Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.	
„ Sell, 2½ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.	
„ Sell, 1½ do. do.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s.; and Liverpool, 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH DAVEY CUNNINGHAM, OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.

The same paper which contains the official intimation of the appointment of this distinguished officer to the charge of the works department of the Meerut division, gives the melancholy intelligence of his demise, near Umballah, on the 28th February. He was the son of Allan Cunningham—the coadjutor of Chantrey, and friend of Scott—and was possessed of the talent which distinguished the family. In 1837, Lord Auckland, without solicitation, appointed him assistant to Colonel (now Sir Claude) Wade, political agent to Loodiana, in charge of the British relations with the Punjab and Afghanistan. He was at the same time required as an engineer officer, to render Ferozepoor a defensible post, that little place having been declared a feudal escheat, and its position being regarded as one of military importance. His plans for effecting the object in view met the approval of Sir Henry Fane, the Commander-in-Chief; but it was not eventually thought proper to do more than cover the town with a slight parapet. In 1839, he accompanied Shahzada Tymoor and Col. Wade to Peshawur, and was with them when they forced the pass of Khyber, and laid open the road to Cabool. In 1840, he was placed in administrative charge of the district of Loodiana, and the same year was deputed by the new frontier agent, Mr. Clerk, to accompany Col. Shelton and his relieving brigade to Peshawur, whence he returned with the troops escorting Dost Mahomed Khan under Col. Wheeler. During part of 1841, he was in magisterial charge of the Ferozepoor district, and towards the close of that year was appointed to proceed to Tibet to see that the ambitious Rajahs of Jum-moo surrendered certain territories they had seized from the Chinese of Lassa, and that the British trade with Ludakh, &c. was restored to its old footing. He returned at the end of a year. During part of 1843 he was in civil charge of Ambala; but from the middle of that year till towards the close of 1844 he was assistant to Col. Richmond, the successor of Mr. Clerk. After Major Broadfoot's nomination to the same office, and during the greater part of 1845, he was employed in the Buhawulpoor territory, in conjunction with refugee Sindhians, and with boundary disputes between the Daoodpootras and the Rajpoots of Beekaneer and Jeyseelmeer. When war with the Sikhs broke out, he was required by Sir C. Napier to join his army of co-operation; but after the battle of Ferozeshulur, he was summoned to Lord Gough's head-quarters. He was subsequently directed to accompany Sir Harry Smith, when a diversion was made towards Loodiana, and was thus present at the skirmish of Buddowal and the battle of Aliwal. He had likewise the fortune to be a participator in the victory of Sobraon, and the further advantage of acting on that important day as an aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. He was then attached to the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, until the army broke up at Lahore, when he accompanied Lord Hardinge's camp to the Simla hills, preparatory to setting out for Bhopal, the political agency in which state and its surrounding districts, his lordship had unexpectedly been pleased to bestow upon him. In 1847, he was appointed resident at Bhopal, where he remained in charge till 1850, when, in consequences of the disclosures made in his history of the Sikh war, he was directed to be removed. The order was, it was said, instigated by the Board of Control. The proceeding tended to subvert the very ends it had in view, and the punishment of the author gave an importance that they might not have otherwise secured to the censures contained in his book. For some time he had been employed on special duty near Umballa, and almost the first appointment worthy of his acceptance that was open to him had been placed at his disposal. The following extract from a letter, written by him a few days before his death, will be of interest, and we are aware of violating no confidence,

and of running the risk of injuring no private feelings, by its publication:—

"I have been much interested by the notice in the *Bombay Times* of the paper from Lassen's pen about Asoka. I am the more so, as it seems likely that the famous Tope near Bhilsa will turn out of Asoka's time; and my brother, who has just visited it, has made some interesting excavations and discoveries, while Lieut. Maisey is busy in depicting the bas-reliefs and various sculptures, and miscellaneous monuments. Your praise of Lord Auckland for his attention to science is well deserved. He had the best cultivated mind of all the Governors-Generals I had seen, but wanted vigour, &c., for the Viceroy of the east. His Affghan policy was wrong—mainly because the original scheme of leaving Shah Shooja and a representative alone at the end of a year was departed from. MacNaghten, although an able and accomplished man, had no administrative facility, no idea of dealing with men face to face—all was order as per the foolscap system of India. This is the grand difference now between the political and ordinary civil officers of Government. An ordinary magistrate and a collector says, *Hookum shood*, or issues his decree without reference as to how it is to be carried out; a regiment is ready to aid the civil power; a political officer has no such authority, and he has to consider his means, his influence, personal and public, to use tact, and to acquire a knowledge of character."

Capt. Cunningham early distinguished himself as a contributor to the "Transactions of the Bengal Asiatic Society," then under the distinguished management of the illustrious Prinsep. He and his brother, Alexander, had long laboured in a field of research then just being opened up—that of Arian and Sassanian antiquities, to which the collections of Burnes and Masson, and the investigations of Horace Wilson, Prinsep, Bird, J. Wilson, and Stevenson, have so largely contributed, and which furnished the interesting result of the history of some centuries of which we were before utterly ignorant, written from the legends of their coins.—*Bombay Times*, Mar. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 7, arrived at Bombay on March 5, per *Victoria*. Mails from London of date Feb. 24, for Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, left Aden on the 18th ult. by the *Queen* and *Hindustan* steamers.

PEER IBRAHIM KHAN.—Amongst the departures by the steamer *Bombay* we notice that of Ibrahim Khan Bhadoor. This gentleman has been long British agent at Bahawalpore, and during the late Mooltan campaign rendered good service to the cause of our Government. He proceeds to Europe on leave for two years, drawing his full salary for that period. His chief object is to be present in time to witness the grand exhibition. He is accompanied by Moonshee Syed Abdoolah, who is also in receipt of his full allowances for the same period as Peer Mahomed. The civility shown by the latter to all Europeans visiting Bahawalpore is well known in Scinde at any rate, and the letters with which he is supplied will, we believe, obtain for him the same at the hands of our countrymen—*Kurra-chee Adr.*, Feb. 26.

LIBEL UPON A NATIVE JUDGE.—Mr. Livingstone, the editor of the *Poona Chronicle*, having brought a charge of corruption against Bazonjee Franjee, the acting moonsiff of Poona, Bazonjee brought an action against Mr. Livingstone, for defamation of character, and has recovered Rs. 500 damages, exclusive of costs.

THEATRE BURNED.—On the 26th February, the Station Theatre at Poona was burnt to the ground. A rehearsal by gentlemen amateurs had an hour or so before been finished, and the house shut up,—when all at once, the whole building broke out into one mass of flame. The theatre had but recently been put into capital condition, and a gallery, or dress-boxes, erected at no little expense and labour. It was supposed the theatre had been fired designedly, and a liberal reward was offered for the discovery of the incendiaries.

ROAD TO THE HILLS.—Government have sanctioned the construction of a road to Karrakarvaslee, on the way from Poona to Singliur, which now promises to become much more extensively resorted to than heretofore as a sanitarium. This magnificent mountain, which attains an altitude of 4,300 feet, rising abruptly above 2,000 feet above the plain, is within fifteen miles, or three hours' easy ride, of Poona, so that gentlemen are in the habit of going out to breakfast and returning in the cool of the afternoon in time for dinner, spending the day in a climate similar in point of temperature to that of the Mahabuleswar Hills.

THE GOVERNOR and suite proceed on the 19th March, by the *Feroze* steamer, to Bancoot, whence a lesser steamer will convey them across the bar and up the river to Mhar.

THE 66TH REGIMENT AT UMRITSAR.—A Bengal officer, now on duty in the Punjab, and who had particularly good means of knowing the state of matters with the 66th regiment, assures us that the mutineers had just about as much idea of seizing the fort of Umritsar as we have of surprising and maintaining Bombay Castle.—*Bombay Times*, March 17.

FURLONGS.—There are no fewer than four Bengal officers at this moment in our Presidency, awaiting their furloughs from the supreme side of India, namely, Captain D. Wilkie, of the 4th Infantry, E. Harvey, of the 10th Light Cavalry, and Messrs. Ward and Pope. It is a practical hardship upon these gentlemen that an order, which has slept so long with respect to others, should in their case be suddenly and rigorously revived; but it may be useful to Bengal officers generally to be warned by their example, that before they come down to Bombay to embark, they must provide themselves with all the necessary papers, as our local government has no authority in the matter.—*Bombay Telegraph*, March 17.

SIR JOHN GREY, accompanied by Majors Tudor and Conway, C.B., and Capt. Drummond, arrived at the hills on the 4th March, in good health.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, March 8, 1851.—The Hon. Court of Directors have been pleased to direct that a midshipman not trying to pass all his examinations within six months after serving his time, having opportunity to do so, shall be subjected to the same penalty as if turned back in seamanship, according to the existing regulations.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ERSKINE, J. M. acting 2nd asst. to coll. of Rutnagherry, pl. in perm. ch. of districts of Unjunwell and Sooverndroog, March 8.
FAWCETT, E. G. coll. of Surat, to rem. in the districts on deputation till close of the season, March 11.
FORBES, C. to be asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar, v. Corfield.
GIBBS, J. to be act. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar, March 8.
KEMBALL, C. G. attached to off. of revenue commissioner N. div.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. ass. ch. of his appt. of coll. of land revenue at the presidency; rec. ch. of off. of superint. of stationery fr. F. Sims.
SHAW, C. T. II. attached to off. of revenue commission. N. div.
SUART, E. M. act. jud. and sess. jud. of Khandeish, assu. ch. of office, March 3.
TOWNSEND, E. H. rel. fr. duty of sitting on committee app. to invest. frauds in wheel tax dep. March 12.
WARDEN, A. B. act. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar, to be act. sen. asst. jud. of the Konkan for Rutnagherry, March 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, A. 1 mo.
DAVIES, C. J. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
FORBES, C. 1 mo.
INVERARITY, J. S. leave calc.
LOUGHAN, T. C. 1st asst. coll. at Rutnagherry, to April 30, in ext. on m. c.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MITFORD, Rev. G. N. to office as chaplain of Ahmedabad, March 8.
MORRISON, Rev. G. to act as chaplain of Deesa, March 8.
TYRWITT, Rev. R. E. asst. chaplain at Deesa, 1 mo. leave fr. March 1, to pres.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINS, Lieut. F. W. M. act. adjt. Khandeish Bheel corps, assum. ch. March 5.
BARR, Lieut. C. W. act. adj. Ghaut police corps, assum. ch. of duties on Feb. 23; to be an asst. mag. in several zillahs.
BATTISCOMBE, 2nd Lieut. R. C. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to join 5th comp. 3rd batt. and No. 1 lt. field batt. March 7.
BERTHOE, Ens. J. T. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 20, in suc. to Davidson, ret.
BLAKE, Capt. E. S. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to com. 5th comp. 3rd batt. and No. 1 lt. field batt. att. fr. date of arrival of 3rd comp. 1st batt. at Belgaum, March 7.
BRACKENBURY, Lieut. R. 9th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 23.
CAMERON, Lieut. W. art. to act as senior dep. com. of ordnance, at pres. until arr. of Capt. Turnbull, March 11.
CARSTAIRS, Brev. maj. D. 6th N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 25, in suc. to Macan, prom.
CASTELL, Ens. J. H. to d. d. 4th N.I. at Belgaum, March 1.
COOPER, Capt. T. A. 22nd N.I. to be an asst. to the Inam commr. March 6.
CROWE, 2nd Lieut. T. C. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to join 5th comp. 3rd batt. and No. 1 lt. field battery, March 7.
CUMMING, Lieut.-col. J. P. 1st Eur. reg. retd. to duty, Feb. 23.

GILLESPIE, Lieut. to act as adjt. to Sappers and Miners dur. abs. of Kendall on leave, March 4.
 GLASSE, Capt. J. M. art. to be a mem. of com. for exam. of remount horses, March 6; fr. 3rd batt. to horse brig. March 7.
 HATCH, Lieut. D. S. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to com. 3rd comp. 1st batt. at Belgaum, March 7.
 HUNTER, Capt. J. 4th N.I. to offic. as full adjt. dur. abs. of Parr, on leave, March 4.
 JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. 28th N.I. to offic. as adjt. to Kolapoor loc. inf. dur. abs. of Barr, Feb. 28.
 KAY, Lieut. B. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 25, in suc. to Macan, pro.
 KINLOCH, Lieut. D. J. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to join 5th comp. 3rd batt. and No. 1 lt. field battery, March 7.
 LOCH, Lieut. F. A. E. 1st L.C. to be adjt. v. Anderson prom.
 MACAN, Maj. W. to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 25, v. Crawley, dec.
 MILFORD, Ens. S. C. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 25, in suc. to Macan, pro.
 MILLS, Ens. W. S. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join.
 ORD, Lieut. E. H. to act as adjt. 3rd N.I. dur. abs. of Probyn on leave, March 4.
 PEACOCKE, Capt. E. 1st gren. N.I. to ch. of details of Kur-rachee, March 6.
 PIERS, Lieut. T. T. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam; to be fort adjt. at Surat, v. Davies, March 4.
 POWNALL, Capt. T. C. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. to com. 2nd comp. 2nd batt. and No. 5 lt. field battery at Bhooj, March 7.
 PRESENT, Ens. A. posted to 18th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 28.
 ROWAN, Capt. A. F. art. fr. horse brig. to 3rd batt. March 7.
 SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 SIBTHORPE, Ens. L. H. attach. to d. d. with 4th N.I. at Belgaum, and to join, March 5.
 SOPPITT, A. to d. d. 4th N.I. at Belgaum, March 1.
 SWANSON, 2nd Lieut. F. art. attached to head qrs. of 2nd batt.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. J. E. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 20, in suc. to Davidson, retired.
 TURNBULL, Capt. J. art. to be dep. sen. commy. of ord. v. Rowan, Feb. 26.
 TURNBULL, Brev. maj. S. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. March 7.
 TYNDALL, Capt. J. invalids, ret. to duty, Feb. 23.
 WIGNEY, Ens. C. W. posted to 6th N.I. v. Milford prom. to rank fr. Feb. 25.
 WOOSNAM, Capt. J. B. art. perm. to resign his appt. of commy. of ord. at Currahee, pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. March 3; fr. 1st batt. to horse brig. to com. 2nd troop, March 7.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

BOSWORTH, H. B. Feb. 23. MILLS, W. T. Feb. 23.
 CASTELL, J. H. Feb. 23. SALMON, F. B. Feb. 23.
 COLLIER, H. C. Feb. 23. SIBTHORPE, L. H. fr. Feb. 23.
 LOCKETT, R. C. Feb. 23. SOPPITT, A. Feb. 23.
 TIGHE, J. S. Feb. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGAR, Capt. E. W. leave cancelled.
 BANNERMAN, Lieut. W. 3rd N.I. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 BONNER, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L.C. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 BURNES, Lieut. J. W. S. in ext. to Sept. 30, to remain in the Deccan.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Ens. C. F. F. 26th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 COLLIER, Ens. C. A. 26th N.I. to March 10, in ext.
 COMPTON, Capt. D. O. T. 29th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to March 31, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 HEATHORN, 2nd Lieut. L. 2nd batt. art. fr. Feb. 17 to 28, to Bombay, on m. c. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 HOGG, Capt. R. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 JERVIS, Col. G. chief eng. to Europe, on furl.
 JONES, Ens. F. W. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 16.
 KANE, Lieut. West Bheel agent, to April 7.
 KENDALL, Lieut. W. eng. to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
 LYE, Capt. H. 13th N.I. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 MALET, Capt. J. 1 mo. to presidency.
 MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 MANGER, Capt. C. 17th N.I. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 MAUGHER, Capt. C. 17th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 MAUNSELL, Ens. G. 11th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 9, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. J. 25th N.I. in ext. fr. March 1 to 31, to proceed to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. March 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwar Hills, on m. c.
 MULLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. fr. March 7 to 31, in ext. to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 MUNBE, Brev. capt. G. B. eng. 3 years to Eur. on furl.
 NEAVE, Ens. K. fr. Feb. 24 to March 15, to remain at pres. and to enable him to join.
 PARR, Capt. S. 2 mo. fr. March 5, to Cutch and Scinde.
 POTTINGER, Capt. J. art. leave cancelled.

REYNOLDS, Capt. W. 14th N.I. brig. maj. Poona, leave cancelled.
 SEYMOUR, Lieut. L. W. 2nd L.C. fr. March 10 to May 31, to Bombay.
 THOMAS, Capt. A. in. ext. to March 31, on m. c.
 WAUCHOPE, Ens. J. 24th N.I. in ext. to March 31, 3 years' furl. to Europe on m. c.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 16th N.I. March 1 to 31, to Mahabuleshwar hills, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLUNT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Feb. 28 in suc. to St. Clair retired.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. to act as assessor at ex. of candidates for diploma of graduate of Grant. Med. Col. March 12.
 DOUNES, Surg. C. T. to be assay-master.
 ELLIOTT, Surg. 15th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of staff, No. 9 lt. field battery, and civ. duties at Shikarpoor, fr. Asst. surg. Ward.
 FORRESTER, Asst. surg. to del. over ch. of medical stores at Aden to Asst. surg. Vaughan, March 5.
 GRIERSON, Surg. D. M.D. 1st N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 6th comp. 4th batt art. from Feb. 11. fr. Asst. surg. Pirie, ordered to Bombay.
 HAINES, Asst. surg. to be asst. surg. of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, in add. to form. appt. to be prof. of chemistry, in the Grant Med. Hos. during abs. of Giraud on m. c.
 KEMBALL, 1st Lieut. A. B. art. to be capt. from Feb. 28, in suc. to St. Clair retired.
 STONE, 2nd Lieut. G. H. posted to art. to rank from Feb. 28, v. Blunt, pro.
 STOVELL, Surg. to act as assessor at ex. of candidates for diploma of graduate of Grant Med. Col. March 12.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. to pres. to take med. ch. of 4th comp. 2nd batt. art. proc. from thence to Ahmednuggur, March 8.
 WATKINS, Surg. to act as assessor at ex. of candidates for diploma of graduate of Grant Med. Coll. March 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GIRAUD, Asst. surg. H. prof. of chemistry, 2 years, Neilgherry Hills, on m. c.
 KEYES, Surg. M. T. M.D. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 MACKENZIE, Surg. T. art. fr. March 16 to April 15, to Bombay.
 PEELE, Asst. surg. R. D. leave to have effect fr. March 3.
 SINCLAIR, Surg. gen. J. A. to March 31, in ext.
 STUART, Asst. surg. W. J. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. T. J. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.

DAVIS, Mids. fr. the *Clive* to the *Ajdaha*, Feb. 28.
 FRASER, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Moozuffer*, March 7.
 GARDNER, Lieut. F. perm. to reside on shore.
 HARDING, Mids. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Clive*, March 13.
 LEEDS, Lieut. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Hastings*, March 7.
 SCONCE, Volunt. G. C. to join the *Clive*, March 8.
 TWYNAM, Lieut. T. S. H. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 YOUNG, Com. J. W. to com. the *Feroze*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CABAL, the wife of E. A. d. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 28.
 CANDY, the wife of Maj. T. inv. estab. s. at Mahabuleshwar, Mar. 7.
 CASSELS, the wife of A. d. at Bombay, Feb. 28.
 COLLINS, the wife of assist. apoth. J. H.M.'s 8th regt. d. at Deesa, Mar. 4.
 FRANCIS, the wife of Lieut. J. T. 5th L.I. s. at Mahabuleshwar, Mar. 6.
 FRASER, the lady of Gen. d. at Bombay, Feb. 28.
 JAMSETJEE, the lady of Cursetjee, s. at Bombay, Mar. 3.
 NICKER, the wife of D. L. d. at Bombay, Feb. 28.
 RENNY, the lady of Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. s. at Holapoor, Mar. 6.
 SCHREIBER, the wife of Rev. C. C. s. at Kurrahee, Feb. 21.
 SHERRER, the wife of F. C. d. at Bombay, Feb. 19.
 STOCKLEY, the lady of Capt. 7th N.I. d. at Sirdarpore, Mar. 8.
 WAKEMAN, Mrs. W. H. W. s. at Mazagon, Mar. 9.
 WRAY, the wife of T. d. at Bombay, Mar. 9.

MARRIAGES.

BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. T. 29th N.I. to Annie, d. of G. Mackenzie, at Bombay, Feb. 20.
 COMPTON, Capt. D. T. 29th N.I. to Mary G. d. of R. W. Eastwick, at Bycullah, March 13.
 FOGLE, C. to Elizabeth Brown, at Bombay, Feb. 22.
 JEROME, Rev. T. to Sarah Clark, at Bombay, March 4.
 ROSS, Lieut. F. T. 18th N.I. to Frances A. d. of J. L. Johnston, at Bombay, March 13.
 SCHNEIDER, Capt. 2nd gren. to Amelia E. d. of Lieut. col. Davidson, at Mahabuleshwar, March 10.

DEATH.

FRASER, Surg. 6th N.I. at Bombay, March 14.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.

FEB. 28. *Charlotte*, McVane, Liverpool.—MAR. 1. *St. Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.—4. *Sassoon Family*, Dunn, Whampoa; *Panama*, Thomas, London.—5. *St. Medusa*, King, Bancoote; *Chin-surah*, Furness, Colombo.—6. *St. Sir Charles Forbes*, Rhodes, Tan-karia.—8. *St. Victoria*, Rennie, Suez.—9. *Sir Herois*, Lawton, Canton; *Stornaway*, Robertson, London.—10. *Isabella*, Turner, Glasgow.—12. *St. Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Scithamley*, Jennings, China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Phlox*.—Mrs. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Wilson.
Per *Swithamley*.—Lieut. Douglas, B.A.
Per *Bombay*.—Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Capt. Parry.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Col. G. Le Messurier, Bo. A.; Capt. H. W. Evans, Bo. A.; Mr. Parsons, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Clarke Buckmaster, Mr. Dodson.—2nd class. Mr. Sconce, Mid. Indian Navy; Mad. Casimier and 4 children; Mons. Casimier; William Penton, from Aden.—ADEN. J. S. Child, Esq. M. C. S.
Per *Sir Herois*.—Mrs. Fellowes, W. Burnside, Esq.; Messrs. J. Candlish and W. Graham.
Per *Stornaway*.—Mrs. Edgerley and servant, Capt. R. J. Edgerley, 29th Bomb. N.I.; Lieut. H. P. Tyacke, 2nd B.E.L.I.; and Mr. J. Perrie.
Per *Surat*.—W. Brown, Esq., and Rev. Mr. Dhuneebhoy and wife.
Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Major Ward, Beng. army; Capt. Pogson, H.M.'s 8th foot; and several natives.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 2. *Futlay Sultan*.—Aden; H. C.'s steamer *Medusa*, King, Mhar.—3. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeeby*, Clark, Surat.—4. *St. Lawrence*, McFarlane, Liverpool.—5. *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; *Zenobia*, Jackson, London; *Aboukir*, Scott, Colombo.—6. *Larkins*, Bruton, London; *Hero*, Allwood, Liverpool.—8. *Hannibal*, Crichton, Liverpool; *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—11. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; H. C.'s steamer *Berenice*, Fenner, Kurrachee; *Hamoody*, M'Donald, Singapore.—12. *Clarissa*, Andrew, Singapore.—14. *Hamoody* — Calcutta.—17. Steamer *Moozuffer* — Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Clarissa*.—Miss Andrew.
Per *Zenobia*.—Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. J. F. Cole, Mr. W. C. Birch.
Per *Aboukir*.—Mrs. Scott.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Sandwith, Mrs. Forman and family, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Giraud, Dr. Giraud, Dr. Maxwell, H. B. Ginger, Esq.; Capt. Sweet, Col. Mant, and Maj. Hutt.
Per *Moozuffer*, for ADEN and SUEZ.—Mrs. Larken and two children, with two native servants; Mrs. Tice, Dr. Tice, H. M.'s 8th foot; Maj. F. D. George, C.B. H. M.'s 22nd foot; Capt. Wilkie, Bengal army; G. Morphett, Esq.; H. Scott, Esq. Bengal civ. serv.; H. Thornhill, Esq. Bengal civ. serv.; Lieut. Pogson, 8th foot; Maj. Clarke, H. M.'s 14th dragons; and H. Scott, Esq.

CEYLON.

The Governor is still at Kandy, busy (it may be presumed) in collecting information and maturing plans for the better government of the people committed to his charge. Mr. MacCarthy has had a very sharp attack of dysentery, and it was at one time, we believe, decided on that a voyage to England would be absolutely necessary for the restoration of his health. It is now hoped, however, that the colony will not at this juncture be deprived of his services, but that a shorter sea trip may suffice. The disease from which the colonial secretary has suffered has been very prevalent of late, and in many cases fatal. Small-pox has continued to rage violently as an epidemic at Colombo, and cholera was lately superadded. The latter disease, however, we are glad to say, has not continued to spread with the rapidity and violence that was at one time threatened. As having an important bearing on the health of the town the operation of the assessment tax has been discussed, and it has been shown that the result has been the demolition of numerous small buildings and the consequent overcrowding of the population in certain quarters. An official return gives the total population of Colombo at 38,730, but from the crowding to which we have alluded, it would seem that this must be below the mark. From 45,000 to 50,000 is probably the correct number.

The Government have refused to give the guarantee sought for by the projectors of a Ceylon railway, and we feel bound to approve of the caution which has dictated this course. Ceylon, from its scanty population and limited resources, is in a very different position to continental India. The choice seems to be between a railway superseding a good road already in existence, and the formation of new roads opening up fresh lands and intersecting the whole country. Those best acquainted with the island will agree with us that the choice has wisely inclined to the latter.

The 15th and the 37th regiments have exchanged stations. Colonel Drought and his corps are now in Colombo, and their first

act, it is understood, has been to refuse an invitation from Colonel Braybrooke and the officers of the Ceylon rifles, the cause being Colonel Braybrooke's openly expressed disapproval of the arrangement by which Colonel Drought, an officer comparatively inexperienced, was kept in command of the Kandian districts during the rebellion of 1848. This proceeding is ill-calculated to promote harmony, and were old Sir Colin Campbell still alive and in command, he would probably act as he did in the case of a young officer whom it was determined, in conventional phrase, to cut. The aged general called all the officers before him and swore he was determined that they should not cut the gentleman in question, and they were forced to succumb. The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; and following on the heels of this, we are to have courts-martial for the trial of Capt. Watson and Lieut. Henderson, and perhaps of others, all in connection with the doings of 1848. — *Colombo Obs.* Nov. 14.

DOMESTIC.
BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the lady of His Excellency Sir G. W. K.C.B. s. at Kandy, Feb. 11.
CLARK, wife of R. C. s. at Mutwal, Feb. 28.
GEDDES, the lady of Alex. s. at Ceylon, Feb. 20.
PATTERSON, wife of T. H. s. at Colpetty, Feb. 25.
VAN DERWERT, wife of E. H. s. at Colombo, March 4.
WALTON, wife of the Rev. J. d. at Trincomalie, Feb. 12.
WOUTERZ, Mrs. J. s. at Kandy, March 4.

MARRIAGES.

BOETS, J. C. to Mrs. L. G. E. Lourensz, at Colombo, Feb. 26.
LAMONT, W. B. to Mary Ann Weinman, at Colombo, Feb. 17.
SIEBEL, John, to Louisa, d. of the late J. Clout, at Colombo, Feb. 10.

DEATHS.

ADIE, Wm. at Kandy, March 3.
DIAS, John E. s. of S. G. at Colombo, aged 7, Feb. 15.
ELLIOT, R. s. of C. at Colombo, Jan. 31.
GILL, Sarah R. d. of T. at Colombo, aged 1, Feb. 13.
GORDON, James, at Kandy, Feb. 20.
HAMILTON, wife of J. M. at Kandy, March 5.
HENDERLING, R. A. s. of P. S. at Colombo, aged 6, Feb. 24.
KEYT, inf. s. of H. at Colombo, Feb. 23.
MURPHY, P. W. at Colombo, aged 36, Feb. 23.
PITT, Wm. at Colombo, Feb. 23.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of December the 24th, 1850, arrived at Hong Kong on Feb. 15, per *Malla*.

Our monthly summary for December commenced with an announcement "that disturbances in the Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, were said to be at an end." In our last overland issue we reiterated this statement, but on both occasions, it appears that, in common with many others, we were, through the scheming policy of the provincial government, altogether misinformed. The disturbances are not at an end, but on the contrary, are raging, and have continued to rage, with aggravated fierceness. At a distance, as the crow would fly, barely sixty miles from Canton, the insurgents are now assembled in great force—their avowed object the upsetting of the present dynasty. This information we have on the very best authority. To such extremes have they carried their determination that they have returned to the old Chinese practice of dispensing with the queue; this, in reality, is equivalent to drawing the sword, and flinging away the scabbard.

The Commissioner appointed to the task of inquiring into the state of the disturbed provinces instead of sending the Governor of Kwangsi, in chains, to Peking, as was expected, has, on hearing the evidence for and against him, forwarded a memorial to the Emperor, in which the whole blame is thrown upon Seu, for his tardiness in rendering the required support; whereby the rebellion has now attained such a head that his imperial Majesty's continued possession of the throne is quite a matter of uncertainty. The governor has now been four months absent from Canton, and, doubtless, it is through the system of espionage and denouncement which he has set on foot, that the real situation of affairs has been hitherto successfully withheld from studious inquirers.

By a circumstance which has transpired during the month, British relations with China have become involved in such a way that only one course can apparently extricate them—war. The circumstance we allude to is the discovery of award of honours to the Chinese Chin-Apoo, denounced by our Government to that of China, as the murderer, in February, 1849, of Capt. Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer.—*Friend of China*, Feb. 27.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DONALDSON, Mrs. C. M. d. at Shanghai, Jan. 10.
HILLIER, Mrs. C. B. s. at Victoria, Feb. 17.

RAWSON, Mrs. Samuel, s. at Canton, Jan. 30.
URMSON, Mrs. G. s. at Canton, Feb. 11.
WILLAUME, Mrs. John, twin sons, at Hong-Kong, Jan. 28.

MARRIAGES.

HILL, Norman, to Anne Fernie, d. of Walter Smith, at Hong-Kong, Jan. 25.
SULLIVAN, Thomas, to Elizabeth Ann, d. of the late Commander Richard Coates, R.N. at Victoria, Feb. 12.

DEATHS.

COOKE, Capt. C. H. of the barque *Huntingdon*, at Shanghai, Jan. 3.
ROBINSON, W. F. at Shanghai, aged 35, Jan. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 30. *Menam*, Maxton, London. FEB. 9. *Poppy*, Thompson, Calcutta.—10. *Bangalore*, Arnott, Liverpool.—11. *Arrow*, M'Farlane, Calcutta.—12. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Calcutta.—15. *Malta*, Potts, Bombay.—19. *Caledonia*, M'Farlane, Bombay; *Orpheus*, Neill, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Menam*.—Messrs. Busters, Dewar, and Brown.
Per *Bangalore*.—Mr. Hulbert.
Per *Malta*, from Bombay.—Mrs. and Miss Sterling; Messrs. Wilkinson, Dent, Muir, Lempriere, and Sterling.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 24. *Sir George Pollock*, Withers, London; *John Bunyan*, Thompson, London.—FEB. 2. *Regia*, Johnson, Sydney.—5. *Hugh Walker*, Cameron, London.—6. *Georgia*, Talbot, London; *Lanrick*, White, Calcutta.—11. *Rose Standish*, Pearson, London; *Poppy*, Thompson, Calcutta.—19. *Charlotte*, Thomas, Bombay.—26. Steamer *Malta*, —, for Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Hugh Walker*.—Mrs. May, Lieut. W. Pedder, R.N.; Dr. Wilson, and Mr. Hunter.
Per *Malta*, for LONDON.—Lady Bonham and child, T. D. Neave, Major Staveley, and Mrs. and Miss Saul.—FOR SUEZ. Mr. and Mrs. Mackean and child, Mrs. Birley, W. Pustan, F. Chapman, and P. Jenny.—FOR CEYLON. Lieut. Rutherford.—FOR BOMBAY.—Major Gen. and Mrs. Staveley, Capt. Gordon, Mrs. Grant and child, and Mr. A. Rustomjee.—FOR SINGAPORE. G. Peabody.

ADEN.

The following particulars of the murder of a British officer are given in a letter, dated "Alexandria, March 20:"—

"A party, consisting of six gentlemen, five being officers of the army and navy, left Aden on the last day of February, on a visit to Lahedj, the residence of the so-called Sultan. Their names are as follows:—Lieut. Cruttenden, Indian Navy, assistant political agent; Capt. Milne, Bombay Army, deputy commissary-general; Lieut. M'Pherson, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Lieuts. Ogilvie and Henchy, Madras Artillery; and Mr. Sauley, brother-in-law to Capt. Haines, the political agent. On their arrival at Lahedj (distant about thirty miles from Aden), they had an interview with the Sultan, but by no means so gracious a one as they expected. This, however, passed, and the following day they all, with the exception of Mr. Cruttenden, who returned to Aden, departed to the village of Waït, for the purpose of antelope shooting. Here the Sheikh of the village (which is composed entirely of Seyeds, Shereefs, or the descendants of the Arabian Prophet) came out to receive them, assigned them a house but a few paces distant from the village, and supplied all their wants. Pleased at this reception, and seeing all around in a state of apparent tranquillity, they acceded to the urgent request of the guard, which had been furnished by the Sultan, and which had hitherto attended them, to be permitted to return to Lahedj, as it was difficult to procure sufficient forage for their horses and camels at Waït. So little did they dream of treachery, that, on retiring to rest, at about 10 p.m., they did not even adopt the necessary precaution of seeing that their arms were loaded and ready for immediate use. The house allotted to them being rather confined and warm, they arranged their beds in a small courtyard attached to it, and which was surrounded by a mud wall, about four feet in height. They had hardly fallen asleep when Lieut. M'Pherson was awakened by a cry from Capt. Milne, and saw an Arab gliding past his bed to make an attack on Mr. Sauley; without pausing to think whether he was armed or not, Mr. M'Pherson rushed at him, and, with his left arm elevated to ward off the threatening blow, he attempted with the other to knock him to the ground. The dagger was buried in his arm, but, ere he could reach the villain, his foot stumbled over a box, and he fell to the ground, and the dagger of the assassin was six times buried in his back. Mr. Sauley also got a flesh wound, though not a dangerous one, in his arm. All this was the work of less than a minute, and it was not till the servants entered and raised a cry of lamentation over their wounded masters that Messrs. Ogilvie and Henchy awoke. By

this time the murderer had escaped. On coming to examine what mischief had been done, it was found that Capt. Milne had received a deep wound in his abdomen, through which the bowels protruded, and Mr. M'Pherson was in an exceedingly precarious state from his many wounds. Two messengers were instantly despatched, one to Aden, and the other to the Sultan at Lahedj,—the latter to request a guard, and to make him aware of the foul treachery committed on guests in his country; the former to report the circumstance, and solicit medical aid. Before nine o'clock a.m. on the following day, Lieut. Cruttenden and Dr. Cooke were on the spot, but too late, alas! to stay the ebbing current of poor Milne's life. After suffering the most extreme agony all night, mortification ensued, which relieved the pain, and, about two hours after the arrival of the surgeon, he breathed his last.

"M'Pherson is doing well, but it will be many months ere he will be able to leave his bed."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest intelligence from Cape Town is to the 10th February. The only intelligence of importance is the announcement of the relief of Forts Cox and White, which had been effected by the column commanded by Col. Mackinnon; but just before the post left Graham's Town, an express arrived from General Somerset, stating that a combined attack on Fort Beaufort was expected the following morning.

The following despatch of Col. Mackinnon to Sir H. Smith details the mode in which the relief of the forts was effected:

"King William's Town, Feb. 1, 1831.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report that at daybreak on the morning of the 30th of January, I proceeded from this station with a force consisting of 300 men 73rd regt., 150 men Cape mounted rifles, 1,400 Hottentot levies, 300 Fingoes, and one 6-pounder—in all 2,200 men—for the purpose of throwing supplies into Forts White and Cox.

"About eight miles from this place a considerable number of Caffres attacked our rear guard, consisting of a troop of Cape mounted rifles, and Genadendal, Albany, and Riversdale levies. This attack was repulsed in a very spirited manner. Shortly afterwards large bodies of the enemy appeared on our left, evidently bent on contesting our march across the Debe Neck. Two shells, directed with great precision by Major Wilmot, of the royal artillery, were thrown into the midst of a large group, and did great execution. No further attempt was made to impede our march on that day, but considerable numbers of the enemy were killed by the flanking parties of the levies and Cape mounted rifles. I arrived at Fort White about 2 o'clock, p.m. On the 31st of January I proceeded with the same force to Fort Cox, which I reached without any opposition. Whilst the troops were at the post a large body of Caffres appeared upon the brow of the hill which overlooked the Keiskamma, on the road to Fort Hare, apparently in the expectation that we intended proceeding to that post. Two shells were again accurately directed by Major Wilmot, and caused them considerable loss.

"After supplying Fort Cox, I returned without molestation to Fort White, and this day to King William's Town. I found the garrisons of Forts White and Cox in good health and spirits. Those posts are now amply supplied for six weeks each, and I have removed from them all the men who are not absolutely necessary for their defence.

"I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Excellency my sense of the efficient conduct of every corps, regular and provisional, who were engaged in this service.

"I have, &c.

"GEO. MACKINNON, Col."

General orders had been received at Graham's Town from head-quarters at King William's Town, nominating the officers of the Genadendal levy, 360 strong, and of the Cape Town and Albany levies.

From Fort Peddie the following notice appears, under date the 30th of January:—"Captain Davies marched from here on Sunday with his men, about 400 in number, leaving all their wagons behind. He took the route by Wesleyville, thus avoiding Line Drift, where it is understood Seyolo remains in position in great force."

Letters from Graaf Reinet of the 31st of January describe the state of the districts of Cradock and Somerset as very alarming, the Caffre population having made common cause with the tribes more to the east, while at the same time great disaffection was exhibited by the Burghers or Dutch settlers in the surrounding districts. It was, however, expected that the Civil Commissioner would succeed in persuading 300 or 400 Burghers to proceed to the relief of Cradock. The position of these districts, which lie to the back of the colony, towards the west, renders this insurrection and disaffection more important.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The *Koran*, it is not perhaps generally known, contains copious extracts from the Hebrew Scriptures, adulterated, indeed, with Talmudical sophistications. Interspersed in the different *Surats*, or chapters, are histories of Adam and Eve; of Abel (Habeel) and Cain (Kabeel); of Nooh, or Noah, and the Flood; of Abraham (Ibrahim), Ishmael (Ismael), Isaac (Ishak), and Jacob (Yakoob); of Joseph (Yoosel) and his brethren, &c. The following account of Abraham's abandonment of idolatry is a modification of Jewish legends. We give the passage in the *Koran* as translated by Mr. Lane, who has incorporated the commentary with the original text, in order to make the narrative more clear and intelligible:—

"Relate in the Book of the history of Abraham. Verily he was a person of great veracity; a prophet. When he said unto his father Azar, who worshipped idols, O my father, wherefore dost thou worship that which heareth not, nor seeth, nor aveth from thee aught, whether of advantage or of injury? O my father, verily [a degree] of knowledge hath come upon me, that hath not come unto thee; therefore follow me: I will direct thee into a right way. O my father, serve not the devil, by obeying him in serving idols; for the devil is very rebellious unto the Compassionate. O my father, verily I fear that a punishment will betide thee from the Compassionate, if thou repent not, and that thou wilt be, unto the devil, an aider, and a companion in hell-fire.—He replied, Art thou a rejecter of my gods, O Abraham, and dost thou revile them? If thou abstain not, I will assuredly assail thee with stones, or with ill words; therefore beware of me, and leave me for a long time.—Abraham said, Peace from me be on thee! I will ask pardon for thee of my Lord; for He is gracious unto me: and I will separate myself from you, and from what ye invoke instead of God; and I will call upon my Lord: perhaps I shall not be unsuccessful in calling upon my Lord, as ye are in calling upon idols.—And when he had separated himself from them, and from what they worshipped instead of God, by going to the Holy Land, we gave him two sons, that he might cheer himself thereby, namely, Isaac and Jacob; and each [of them] we made a prophet; and we bestowed upon them (namely, the three), of our mercy, wealth and children; and we caused them to receive high commendation.

"We gave unto Abraham his direction formerly, before he had attained to manhood; and we knew him to be worthy of it. When he said unto his father and his people, What are these images, to the worship of which ye are devoted?—They answered, We found our fathers worshipping them, and we have followed their example. He said unto them, Verily ye and your fathers have been in a manifest error. They said, Hast thou come unto us with truth in saying this, or art thou [one] of those who jest? He answered, Nay, your Lord (the being who deserveth to be worshipped) is the Lord of the heavens and the earth, who created them, not after the similitude of anything pre-existing; and I am [one] of those who bear witness thereof. And, by God, I will assuredly devise a plot against your idols after ye shall have retired, turning your backs.—So, after they had gone to their place of assembly, on a day when they held a festival, he brake them in pieces with an axe, except the chief of them, upon whose neck he hung the axe, that they might return unto it (namely, the chief), and see what he had done with the others. They said, after they had returned, and seen what he had done, Who hath done this unto our gods? Verily he is [one] of the unjust.—And some of them said, We heard a young man mention them reproachfully: he is called Abraham. They said, Then bring him before the eyes of the people, that they may bear witness against him, of his having done it. They said unto him, when he had been brought, Hast thou done this unto our gods, O Abraham? He answered, Nay, this their chief did it: and ask ye them, if they [can] speak. And they returned unto themselves, upon reflection, and said unto themselves, Verily ye are the unjust, in worshipping that which speaketh not. Then they reverted to their obstinacy, and said, Verily thou knowest that these speak not: then wherefore dost thou order us to ask them? He said, Do ye then worship, instead of God, that which doth not profit you at all, nor injure you if ye worship it not? Fy on you, and on that which ye worship instead of God!"

Sale observes that the Jews tell this story, with a little variation. "They say Abraham performed this exploit in his father's shop, during his absence; that Terah, on his return, demanded the occasion of the disorder; his son told him that the idols had quarrelled and fallen together by the ears about an offering of fine flour, which had been brought them by an old woman; and that the father, finding he could not insist on the

impossibility of what Abraham pretended, without confessing the impotence of the gods, fell into a violent passion, and carried him to Nimrod, that he might be exemplarily punished for his insolence."

M. Scheffer, dragoman to the French embassy at Constantinople, has communicated to the Société Asiatique of Paris the titles of various oriental works which he had purchased at that capital, amongst which are a *Seljuk Nameh* of the eighth century, a history of the Siege of Rhodes, and a history of the Khans of Maveranahar,—the work from whence M. Senkowski obtained the materials for his Supplement to the History of the Huns. He states that he was bargaining for a copy of a very rare work, تاریخ هشت بهشت; and that he expected to

obtain from the library of Ahmed Pasha, late governor of Suleymania, who was disposing of it, a *Rauzat-al-Safa* and a fine copy of the *Habib-al-Syer*. M. Scheffer further states that he was in correspondence with various parties in Persia, including a celebrated bookseller at Tabreez and a late meerza of the French mission at Tehran, requesting them to make collections of MSS., which he intended to forward to the Society.

In a paper read by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, at the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 20th February, he endeavours to show that the numeral cyphers, used throughout the civilized world, which are by the learned usually derived from one source, had their origin on the banks of the Indus. Without any direct testimony on the subject being available (as far as the author is aware of), he imagines that the close similarity that exists between the initial letters of the numbers in the Scindian language and the numeral cyphers,—first those employed among themselves and in Northern India, and then partially, though not in the same degree, elsewhere,—clearly points to the mercantile marts on the Indus as the origin of this very useful notation. The Arabians, from whom the Europeans derived their system, lay no claims to the invention, and not only call the cyphers *Indian*, but write them from left to right, contrary to their usual practice in writing their own letters; and though at first view the similarity does not seem very striking, yet, if the papers be turned round so as to view 2 and 3 sideways, the resemblance immediately appears. It is only in the Scindian letters that there is any striking resemblance between the numeral cyphers and the initial letters of the words which express these numerals. No such correspondence exists in the other languages of India, or elsewhere.

Dr. Buist, of Bombay, in a paper laid before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, treating of the incrustation,—generally consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lime, with a portion of sea-salt,—in the recesses of flues and around the tubes of steam-boilers in India, mentions a curious variety of metallic deposit found in the steam-pipe of the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pekin*, which connected the fore and after boilers together, the boilers being of iron, the connecting pipe of copper. The deposit was about half an inch thick, and consisted of alternate layers of pure copper (about forty in number), and of copper slightly oxidized. "It is quite clear," he remarks, "that a complex series of chemical processes must have been going on to produce this beautiful specimen of electrottype copper, which was soft, and cut like black-lead when first received, though it has now assumed its proper hardness. We must first have had the copper dissolved by the steam or water in the pipe, the solution collected beyond the stop-valve must have been revived by galvanic action induced by the copper and iron on each other. It is probable that each layer was due to a single working of the boilers, and that the open film between was produced when the steam was down. No similar deposit has ever been met with by any of the engineers I have seen."

Certain students of the Hindoo College at Calcutta are proposing to print a drama in the vernacular tongue. The scene is laid in Oojein, and the object of the play is to point out the evils of old men marrying when on the verge of the grave.

A discourse on the era of Zoroaster has been published at Bombay, by Nowrojee Furdonjee, interpreter to the Supreme Court of that presidency. The pamphlet is an attempt to prove that Zoroaster lived in the second century before Christ, instead of the fourth.

The famous shrine of Kali Ghat, Calcutta, owes its pre-eminence to possessing the big toe of the right foot of the goddess Kali!

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, April 17, 1851.

THE Ceylon question seems daily to acquire a progressive intensity of interest. It is not now the policy of a local administration, or the character of a high colonial functionary, that is alone in question, but the existence of a ministry, which is supposed to hang upon the result of Mr. Baillie's motion. Great as these incidents are, they are not the sole matters of importance which the inquiries of the Select Committee of the House of Commons have brought into the arena of discussion.

We have toiled through the enormous masses of evidence taken by that Committee, and have been oppressed less with fatigue, than with a sense of mortification and disgust. Whatever shall be the final issue of the question, we do not scruple to say that the details disclosed in this evidence will fasten a stigma upon the administration of this colony during the period of Lord Torrington's government. In saying this, we do not personally accuse that nobleman, who, we think, has been in many respects very harshly and unfairly treated; our reference is to the condition in which most of the public departments of the colony appear to have been placed by their internal disorganization, by the antagonism amongst their functionaries, by the eagerness with which, in some instances, private objects seem to have been sought, to the neglect, practically, of public duties. We refer, moreover, to the melancholy examples furnished in this evidence of the extreme laxity of moral obligation apparent amongst some of the officials of the Ceylon service, civil and military. From the highest, the governor himself, down to the lowest in rank who has been examined before the Committee, throughout almost all the gradations, civil and military, imputations are, with very few exceptions, made and repelled, denied and reiterated, which directly affect the veracity and personal honour of parties in the position of gentlemen. Lord Torrington himself stands convicted, under his own hand, of an act of manifest duplicity; and it is impossible to read the examinations, cross-examinations, and re-examinations, of Sir Emerson Tennent, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. P. E. Wodehouse, of the Ceylon Civil Service, who was acting Colonial Secretary prior to the arrival of Sir Emerson, relative to facts respecting which there could be no room for mistake or misapprehension, without drawing a conclusion fatal to the veracity of one or the other. We say nothing of Captain Albert Watson's testimony, which is strongly at variance with that of one of his own officers, because both are about to undergo trial by Court-martial.

Much of this criminatory and recriminatory matter was the fruit of disclosures of a very extraordinary character, in which we think the Committee (*salvâ reverentiâ*) pushed their inquiries to the extreme verge of their legitimate power, namely, the production of confidential letters, containing reflections upon persons as well as things which

would never have dropped from the pen of the writers unless they had relied upon a security, the breach of which the rules of good society visit with a heavy penalty. The case was, indeed, a peculiar one. The Committee found themselves embarrassed at every step by evidence most conflicting, and surmised, probably, that private correspondence might solve the enigma. Individual witnesses, again, like Sir E. Tennent, were astounded at evidence, documentary as well as oral, impeaching their character and conduct, which could be disproved by letters in their possession, written by the very persons whose testimony was pressed against them. It is difficult in such cases for the most skilful casuist to determine that, in a public inquiry like this, the Committee, or even the individuals, were wrong.

Turning aside from this very distasteful part of the subject, we shall, perhaps, assist those of our readers (and they must be many) who have not perused the evidence, by enumerating the principal charges against the Ceylon government which arise out of it, and by shortly stating the conclusions we have formed respecting them.

The first charge, in chronological series, is the imposition of new taxes in 1847 and 1848, which, in spite of the remonstrances of the native people, alleging their inability to pay them, were enforced, until discontent ripened into insurrection.

Now, upon this head, our opinion is clear, namely, that these taxes,—on guns, dogs, carriages, boats, shops, &c.,—were not the real cause of the insurrection, though, no doubt, they were craftily employed by its fomenters and leaders as pretexts. This conclusion is formed from facts stated by various witnesses; we adduce the testimony of Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate of Ceylon,—no partisan, but, as will appear, rather an assailant, of Lord Torrington's administration. That gentleman, upon being questioned as to the cause of the disturbances, expressly declares that the taxes did not create the excitement; that, in 1842, an attempt was made in the Kandyan country to excite disturbances of a similar character, when no taxes had been imposed; that certain returns were called for in 1848 for statistical purposes, which gave rise to an idea that more taxes were in contemplation, and that consequently more people joined the insurrection in 1848 than in 1842, when the common people, on being invited to join, said, "Why should we join—we have nothing to complain of against the government?"

The next accusation is, that martial law was unnecessarily proclaimed. In support of this charge, it is alleged that the insurrection was of a trivial and insignificant character, and that it might easily have been put down, as it really was, by a prompt display of a small force. This allegation derives some strength, *primâ facie*, from a declaration of the Chief Justice of Ceylon, Sir Anthony Oliphant, who from the bench of the Supreme Court, on the trial of some of the rebels, said "A more futile and contemptible attempt at rebellion than this has never before, to my knowledge, been made." This was said, however, it must be recollected, a month after the suppression of the insurrection, when its nature and extent had been pretty well ascertained. The question involves another, respecting which much diversity of opinion prevails amongst the witnesses, namely, who were the inciters of the rebellion? Was it an explosion of popular resistance to oppression, or a political movement by discontented headmen and priests? Upon this ques-

tion, again, Sir A. Oliphant is an important witness; and if his testimony is resorted to for one purpose, it is available for another. In that same address he goes on to say:—

“Judging from the conduct of those who seem to have been most active in it, I hope I may be allowed to say, that *the priests and headmen, as the evidence discloses, took the most active part in inciting the people; in fact, any one who attended the Court during the last fortnight, and listened to the evidence, can hardly doubt that the common people were driven to it like a flock of sheep. I therefore conclude, this rebellion was hatched by headmen or priests, or both by headmen and priests.* That the priests have a cause, and a growing cause, of discontent, I am aware; it is known to the country generally, and therefore needs no further allusion to it here. They have kept a keen eye upon the decline of their religion, and it is quite natural that this should raise discontent in their minds; but I am aware, at the same time, and *I speak from my own observation, that headmen have been always discontented, as far as their conduct has come to my knowledge, and it appears to me that the reason of it is as follows: the remembrance of the power and authority which they had exercised over the common people has not yet been effaced from their minds; neither is that power, as far as I can see from the evidence, altogether gone, or anything like gone, as is clearly shown by the evidence adduced in these trials. Their word appears to have operated as a law upon all inferior men in this affair.*”

This, it must be remembered, is a judicial declaration from the bench, and completely neutralizes the effect of the judge's opinion respecting the “futility” of the rebellion, as a reason why martial law should not have been proclaimed. To the same effect is the evidence of Mr. Hanna, the police magistrate at Kandy, who, having characterized the insurrection as a “silly” one, and afterwards approved of the proclamation of martial law, was asked by Mr. Hume the reason of his “change of opinion.” He replied that he had not changed his opinion; “I think,” he says, “that the insurrection was silly, and that martial law was the best expedient that could be adopted to put an end to the disturbances.”

But then it is urged that martial law was unnecessarily continued from the 30th July, 1848, to the 10th October, the rebellion having been over in August; and, judging by the event, it is probable that it might safely have been terminated at an earlier date. Upon such a question, however, we are not at liberty to judge conclusively by the event, or to attach much weight to the opinions of persons at a distance from the scene. The Colonial Secretary, the chief military authorities, and those actually engaged in putting down the disturbances, decidedly approve of its prolongation; the Chief Justice, the Queen's Advocate, and Colonel Braybrooke, are of a contrary opinion. Sir E. Tennent, speaking two years after the occurrence, distinctly states that, if all the proceedings were to be gone over again, as regards the proclamation of martial law and the proceedings under it, there were no details he would alter. Colonel Braybrooke, who had nothing to do with the operations against the rebels,—which is a grave matter of complaint on his part,—considers that it would have been better to have stopped martial law at once, as, he thinks, it drove people from their homes.

The next question, as to the transactions which took place during and under martial law, is of far more difficulty, and raises, to our mind, the most formidable charge against the Ceylon government. Here, too, the evidence exhibits some of the painful contradictions to which we have adverted. We pass cursorily over, for want of space to investigate them properly, and because of their minor comparative importance, the charges of burning houses, and of confiscating property which should have been sequestered only. That houses were burnt is admitted. Lieutenant Henderson, the officer by whose orders they were burnt,

pleads the instructions of Captain Watson, in a letter to him, which contains these words: “As to burning houses, I do not hesitate to do so in any bad case, but not generally.” Captain Watson distinctly denies that this “implies any authority to Lieutenant Henderson to burn houses.” The latter officer states, in his evidence, that he had asked Captain Watson for instructions as to burning houses, and that he received this letter in reply, which he considered and acted upon as instructions. As to the confiscation of property, it would certainly appear that the distinct meanings of the terms “confiscation” and “sequestration” were not always, in the confusion, present to the parties; but wrongs regarding property are more easily repaired than those which affect liberty and life; and here, we grieve to say, the evidence furnishes by no means a satisfactory exculpation of the authorities.

The manner in which the Courts-martial, which tried the prisoners, were conducted, even as represented by Captain Watson, the officer who superintended them, was most objectionable. The Courts held at Matelle, in August, 1848, consisted of three lieutenants, the age of the president being 29. The “general instruction” (for there was no special warrant) from Colonel Drought, who was at Kandy, sixteen miles off, directed that a judge advocate should be appointed; but in some, if not most, of the cases, none acted, and when one was appointed (a medical officer!), after he had acted on “one or two trials, or probably more,”—this is the loose way in which Captain Watson's evidence is expressed,—he says, he got an order from Colonel Drought to this effect: “You will discontinue your judge advocate, as it is not considered necessary.” The prisoners had no counsel. In the case of one of these prisoners,—an aratchi, or headman,—Capt. Watson is asked:—

“Did any person attend on his behalf as counsel, or to assist him in his defence, a judge advocate not being there?—He was assisted by the officers of the Court in his defence.

“Is it not considered, according to the usages of war, that the judge advocate is, in all cases, to attend to see that justice is done between the prisoner and the public?—That is the judge advocate's duty.

“But in this case there was no judge advocate?—There was none.”

The proceedings, which were “usually very lengthy,” were perused by Captain Watson, who confirmed the sentences, and the men were shot the morning after the trial. There were altogether nine capital cases.

The answer to the objections offered to this unusual mode of conducting such trials is, that there can be no doubt of the guilt of the men. This, if it be not a begging of the question, is no reason at all. But grave doubts were entertained as to their legal guilt. Mr. J. Selby, an advocate in the Supreme Court of Ceylon, produced to the Committee a letter from his colleagues, comprising, with one exception, the whole Kandy Bar, declaring that they had every reason to believe that, at the “illegal Courts-martial, many innocent people were, with indecent haste, condemned, and shot to death.”

The execution of the priest, who was shot at Kandy, has excited a peculiar degree of interest, from the circumstance of his having been put to death in his robes. But independently of this (as it is alleged) unnecessary degradation, the man's complicity in the rebellion is a contested fact. Mr. J. A. Dunuville (a native Kandyan), a proctor of the Supreme Court, who had been a pupil of the Queen's Advocate, by whom his probity is attested, in a statement laid

before the Committee by the Queen's Advocate, dated "Kandy, 18th December, 1849," gives full details to show that the man was unjustly condemned. At the close of a long statement, Mr. Dunuville says:—

"On their return, the military party with Mr. Buller came to Kahall, and, without giving any explanation, seized upon and handcuffed the poor priest, and brought him to Kandy. He was on the day following brought to trial upon two distinct charges, to wit, first, for directly or indirectly holding correspondence with rebels, and not giving all the information in his power which might lead to the apprehension of a proclaimed rebel, he, Kadahopolle Unanse, professing to know his place of concealment, on or about the 17th August, 1848; second, for administering or conniving at the administration of a treasonable oath to one Keri Banda, on or about the 17th August, 1848. The Court-martial found the man guilty of these charges upon the evidence of the two Palemecoombes, and of the aforesaid Bootawattee Kangawa, alias Vidiawelli Widhane, and of Mr. Buller. The man's defence was a true narrative of the facts, and a discovery of the scheme laid to entrap him; they who say he confessed his guilt tell a deliberate lie, and will have to answer for that much more than for the murder. *I was present at the trial; I was convinced of the man's innocence; I have solemnly sworn that I did not believe the evidence, and, as an act of duty towards my God, I now in his presence declare, that the priest was murdered. So help me God!*"

Nothing can be stronger than this testimony as to the private opinion of this person, conversant with the English rules of evidence, as well as peculiarly qualified to judge of the value of native evidence. On the other hand, we have not only the general testimony of Sir A. Oliphant and others as to the tainted loyalty of the priests, but direct evidence that the prisoner confessed his crime. With respect to his being shot in his sacerdotal robes, there is in the appendix a copy of a letter from the chief priests of the two principal temples at Kandy, certifying that the execution of the priest in his robes was not, according to the laws of Budhoo, improper. There is, however, one distressing feature in this case which we should be glad to pass over, were it not of importance. It appears that the Queen's Advocate, who had officially, as a member of the Executive Council, protested against the continuance of martial law, was, on the afternoon of the day on which the priest was tried (the 25th August), visited by Mr. Smith, a proctor of the Kandy Court, who informed him that he (Mr. Smith) had been present at the trial, and was satisfied in his own mind that the priest was not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and that it was a conspiracy, stating several reasons which induced him to form that opinion. It was no part of the Queen's Advocate's duty, he says, to interfere in the matter; but, after conferring with his deputy (Mr. Stewart), who had been present when Mr. Smith made his communication, he determined (very properly) that he ought to acquaint the governor with the fact. Mr. Selby accordingly went to Lord Torrington, and reported to him what Mr. Smith had stated, adding that Mr. Dunuville and another member of the Bar concurred with him in opinion. The governor, however, expressed his determination that the sentence should be carried out, on the grounds that he had entire confidence in the officers who had sat upon the court, and that the prisoner had confessed his guilt. Being pressed to state the exact words used by the governor, Mr. Selby, after a decent resistance, said, they were these: "By God, if all the proctors in the place said that the man was innocent, he should be shot to-morrow morning." He adds that, upon leaving the governor, he went to the Chief Justice, then just arrived at Kandy from Colombo, who said, "Well, Selby, what is this? I hear they are going to shoot a priest to-morrow morning." Upon Mr. Selby saying "yes," the

Chief Justice replied, "Well, I shall go down to the Governor about it," but he says, he dissuaded him, on account of the particular reply he had himself received from Lord Torrington. It is right to mention, that the words attributed to his lordship by Mr. Selby have been denied by him, and by the persons who were in a position to have heard them, if they had been used. The result was, however, that the Chief Justice, though he called upon his lordship, made no observation respecting the case of the priest. On the 23rd September, Sir Anthony did make a remonstrance upon the subject of the executions; when asked whether he had intimated to Lord Torrington that, if another man were executed, he would resign his office, Sir Anthony replies, that "it did not pass in that way," but declines to answer the question. He, however, subsequently admits that he did send a private and confidential communication to Lord Torrington on the day just mentioned; that "he felt the glory of his Sovereign was being tarnished, and the character of the country for humanity was being compromised," and therefore, he said, "he could remain passive no longer."

This is, we repeat, a part of the question respecting which we entertain grave doubts. Lord Torrington and his confidential advisers had many difficulties to struggle with, in the face of the party and family cliques into which the Ceylon civil service, according to Sir E. Tennent,* is divided. His administration has been subjected to a scrutiny which few colonial administrations, especially during a rebellion, will bear. He is entitled to the praise of having put down a rebellion promptly and at a less sacrifice of life than other similar outbreaks were attended with. But he cannot expect, in the ordeal to which he has been unfortunately exposed, to ride off upon general grounds. "Errors may have been committed," is his own candid admission, and the question will be the extent and character of these errors.

Meanwhile, we must repeat a remark heretofore made by us, that Ceylon is under the direct management of the Crown; that its administration was intended to be a model for the imitation of the East-India Company, and that, in the event of British India being transferred to the Crown, it cannot hope to be better administered than Ceylon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—Mr. Anstey must be informed that the cholera was not (as he stated in the House of Commons on the 3rd of April) introduced simultaneously with the E. I. Co.'s salt monopoly. The cholera broke out in March, 1781, on the march of Colonel Pearse's detachment through Cuttack, &c., to join Sir E. Cooté. I confidently state that the monopoly did not produce the cholera. The disease is an atmospheric affection, for which salt is not a bad remedy. The bad Mahomedan governments had a salt monopoly and a cruel capitation tax. The English salt tax (at one time 4,400 per cent.) was abolished in January, 1825. Where Mr. Anstey learnt the fact that there was any government (native) of India, during which those territories, when small in extent, and not subject to monopolies, yielded under former dynasties a revenue of never less than £30,000,000, I do not know. Mr. Bright erroneously thinks the Secret Committee is composed of the President of the Board of Control, the two Chairs, and the senior Director. Mr. Hume declared the Affghan war to have cost £12,000,000, and the Burmese war £9,000,000. This is reversing the position of the two sums. The Burmese war did (it is said) cost about £13,000,000: the cost of the Affghan war is not quite known to Mr. Hume. The

* Examination 11th July, 1850; qu. 9344.

disturbed state of India on the death of Aurungzebe (1707) will well account for the state of India till of late years. When we recollect that mail coaches were only used in England in 1780, and that people made their wills, a hundred years ago, before they travelled to York or Scotland, it may be well imagined that in India, 100 years ago, the followers of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire, and the nobles of the falling Mogul dynasty,—the first plunderers, the latter striving for the loaves and fishes,—must have caused any country to be unsettled. The rebellion of 1745 left England unsettled for a long time. Still, people in England expect railroads, &c. to be started all of a sudden, as if India had been as much civilized as any part of Great Britain.

Yours obediently,
W. H.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

A complaint has been made to us that, by the insertion in the last *Mail* (p. 193) of an extract of a letter, addressed by Mr. Stowell, a shareholder of the Agra Bank, to the *Mofussilite* newspaper, concerning the affairs of that establishment, we have "given extended publicity to false and slanderous charges against a body of honourable men, and thereby,—however unintentionally,—injured them, and also prejudiced the interests of the shareholders generally."

Mr. Stowell's letter was published in (we believe) all the Indian journals brought by the last mail, in none of which had appeared (to our knowledge) the slightest contradiction of its averments, notwithstanding that, in one of the Bombay journals, it was observed that, "if permitted to remain uncontradicted, it must, when conjoined with recent banking disclosures, materially affect the opinions of the public." The allegations were not anonymous: Mr. Stowell, the writer, is a shareholder of the bank, consequently interested in upholding its credit; he had been in 1848 one of the auditors, and therefore must have been conversant with the bank's accounts. Under these circumstances, to have withheld this letter altogether would have been a breach of our duty to the public, whilst it would have been of no service, but rather an injury, to the bank itself. These are times in which banks, and especially Indian banks, are more liable to be injured by attempts to suppress publicity, than by the promulgation, on the responsibility of a known individual, of even unfounded charges, the refutation of which will establish the credit of a bank upon a sounder basis than before.

We published no other portion of Mr. Stowell's letter than the important facts alleged by him. We omitted much obnoxious matter, and we gave insertion to none of the unfavourable criticisms upon the occurrence contained in some of the journals. It is now necessary to be less abstemious, in order that the case may be properly understood.

In his letter, Mr. Stowell states that he had just returned from the meeting of shareholders of the Agra bank, where he was left in a minority, though well supported by the unbiassed resident shareholders, but the five directors, one of them the editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, formed a majority; that he was interrupted every time he attempted to speak; that his motion for the admission of a reporter (one being at hand) was lost; that the directors re-elected themselves, and successfully resisted a proposed amendment that they be elected by ballot, on the ground that a ballot could only, according to the deed, take place at the requisition of ten shareholders.

These statements we do not understand to be in any way impugned; and we must observe that the refusal to admit a reporter (upon the ground that he was not a shareholder, which would seem to be a reason why he should be admitted) was injudicious. Reporters,—who are indifferent persons, trebly responsible for their fidelity, to their employers, to the parties concerned, and to the public,—are admitted into the directors' parlour of the Bank of England, and were not excluded even from the meetings of the Union Bank of Calcutta. The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that the reporter's exclusion was carried by a majority of two only; and that "the votes would have been equal but for the appearance of Mr. Mead, the *Delhi* editor, a shareholder of six months' standing, and that of one of the clerks of the establishment." The *Lahore Chronicle* remarks: "Publicity is wholesome in cases of this kind, and the attempt to avoid publicity reflects an amount of discredit on the bank that must seriously injure the credit of that or any other institution."

Mr. Stowell proceeded to state, in the passage of his letter inserted by us, that, by dint of perseverance, he extorted an admission from the directors that they had cancelled, sold, or otherwise made away with, 826 shares, or Rs. 4,13,000, of the capital, and were not prepared to give any account of the same; that the directors, in their last report, had alluded to 367 of

their shares as having been purchased in and cancelled by them, at a discount of 5 to 10 per cent., which discount was placed to credit of the Reserve Fund; but the remaining 459 shares, or Rs. 2,29,500, were never noticed in any way until he brought forward the subject; that he demonstrated to the meeting that the last dividend, declared on the 16th August last, of 8 per cent., and Rs. 64,927. 3a. 7p. to be carried to the Reserve Fund, was an "Hudsonian one," as Rs. 75,071. 5a. 8p. had previously been abstracted from the Reserve Fund, and which had not been noticed in the report or proceedings, and consequently the real divisible balance was less than 8 per cent. At this stage of the proceedings, he says, while arguing in support of his proposition, "that the accounts be not passed without further investigation,"—a very reasonable proposal,—he was interrupted and forced to be silent.

In reply to the foregoing allegations of Mr. Stowell, we have received from a highly respectable source in this country the following counter-statement:—"That so far from Mr. Stowell having extorted from the directors any admission that they had cancelled, sold, or otherwise made away with, 826 shares, or Rs. 4,13,000 of the capital, of which they were not prepared to give any account, the fullest explanation of all the particulars was given, to the satisfaction of the general meeting, Mr. S. alone excepted. That 459 of the above shares, of which a detailed list had been submitted to the half-yearly general meeting of 13th August, 1849, were then declared, by a public resolution of the proprietary assembled, to be cancelled and forfeited for causes which were stated. That the remaining 367 shares were, in like manner, and under the same authority, formally cancelled, and the cancellation was publicly announced, by the half-yearly general meeting of 16th August, 1850. That the alleged abstraction of Rs. 75,071. 5a. 8p. from the Reserve Fund, on the occasion of the half-yearly dividend for the six months ending 30th June, 1850, never took place. That there is no foundation whatever for any such charge, and that the difference in the Reserve Fund alluded to was occasioned by its having been debited, under the authority of the general meeting of 13th August, 1849, with certain losses then prominently noticed in the director's report, as having occurred, or being likely to occur, amounting to Rs. 1,07,699. 3a. 4p., but which was reduced, by subsequent recoveries, amounting to Rs. 82,627. 13a. 8p., from these and other insolvent estates, to Rs. 75,071. 5a. 8p., thus accounting, to a point, for Mr. Stowell's supposed deficit."

This counter-statement, which we regret was not made at Agra, is guaranteed to us by the respectable authority from which it emanates (we are not empowered to specify names), and supported by a reference to printed documents which accompanied it; one of which is the report of the directors submitted to the meeting at Agra on the 6th of February, of the affairs of the bank, with the accounts of the preceding six months, showing Rs. 3,12,418. 9a. 4p., available for a dividend, at 8 per cent. per annum; leaving Rs. 57,838. 9a. 4p. to be carried to the reserve fund. Appended to the report is the following note:—

"The present amount of the (paid up) capital of the bank will be explained by the following figures:—

Capital (paid up) 1st July, 1849	Rs. 67,77,500
Shares cancelled, per resolution 5, of 13th August, 1849	Shares 459
Ditto, res. 3, 16th August, 1850	367
	826
	4,13,000
Capital (paid up) 1st January, 1851	Rs. 63,64,500

We decline delivering any opinion of our own upon the questions at issue, which could not be satisfactory, unless it was the result of a more careful examination of the accounts than we have leisure or materials to make; but the impression we have always had, that the Agra Bank is an extremely well conducted establishment, inclines to confide in their accuracy.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 1.

CEYLON.—Lord Torrington moved, "that a message be sent to the House of Commons for a copy of the report and evidence of the Select Committee on Ceylon." In making this motion he observed that he was compelled to call their lordship's attention to the subject in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. H. Baillie's notice of motion in the House of Commons, which left him no other means of meeting, without delay, the calumnies he had been exposed to. He asserted that his conduct in Ceylon had been in accordance with the views of the members of the civil Government, and, when measures of restriction became necessary, with those of the military authorities on the spot.

When he first assumed the administration of Ceylon, his attention was directed to the means of making the revenue equal to the expenditure, and the measures he adopted, both by improving the first and reducing the second, had been attended with success, and proved that he had the interests of the colony at heart. The proclamation of martial law when disturbances occurred had been made a matter of charge against him, but, when the treacherous habits of an Eastern population, as contrasted with those of an European, were duly considered, he felt persuaded that the necessity of taking strong and decisive measures to secure the tranquillity of the country would be admitted. He denied that the courts-martial were improperly conducted, and he asked, looking to the character of the officers employed, whether it was likely they would lend themselves to acts of cruelty and injustice. The ordinary civil power could not have preserved the peace of the country, and the Legislative Council in 1848 and 1849 approved his conduct; and he read addresses from European colonists and merchants at Ceylon expressing regret at his resignation.

Earl Grey thought his noble friend had done right in calling the attention of the House to this subject, as he had been for two years and a half the mark of all kinds of calumny, and garbled portions of the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons had been published in Ceylon to his prejudice. To say that no abuses took place during the existence of courts-martial was more than any man, even the noble Duke (Wellington), could assert, but he would maintain that his noble friend's administration of Ceylon had been only such as redounded to his credit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 3.

THE COMPANY'S GOVERNMENT.—*Mr. Anstey* moved an address, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire, in India, into the operation and results of the existing laws touching the government and management of the territories under the administration of the East-India Company. On former occasions, inquiry had been considered a condition precedent to the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges; the last extension of their term of rule was of the nature of an experiment, and the Act of 1833 was unduly precipitated—facts which rendered preliminary inquiry, before the lease was again renewed, the more necessary. The grievances which existed in 1833—ryotwar tenures, the monopolies of opium, salt, and tobacco, the exclusion of natives from offices of trust—remained unredressed, and their effect was visible in the “low and abject condition of the cultivating population of India,” declared in the Report of the Cotton Committee of 1848. He insisted upon the oppressive character of the assessment—the land-tax (or rent, as it was termed) reaching to 45 or 50 per cent., payable in money before the crop was carried; upon the severity of other imposts; upon the harsh restrictions and compulsions to which the labouring classes in India were subjected, and under which nine-tenths of them were annually sold up. Did not these things, he asked, deserve inquiry? Adverting, then, to the machinery of Indian administration, which, he alleged, equally demanded inquiry, he taxed the Court of Directors with supineness; he denounced the vices of the judicial system and the abuses in the dispensation of justice; and, on the subject of foreign politics, he enlarged upon the disregard of treaties with native States, and the readiness to engage in war which characterised the Indian Government, and which tended to destroy the confidence once felt by the people of India in English justice.

Lord J. Russell thought the House was hardly in a state to enter into a consideration of the various subjects referred to by *Mr. Anstey*, who had mistaken the position both of the Government and the house. *Lord Broughton* had rightly said it was not the intention of the Government to appoint a committee upon East India affairs this session, but that every information that could be obtained should be laid before the House; it would then be time to decide whether it would be requisite to appoint a committee. *Mr. Anstey* proposed an inquiry in India, which he (*Lord John*) believed would be the worst mode that could be adopted, since it would produce great excitement, and interfere with the governing authorities in India; it would be far better, if inquiry were needed, that it should be conducted by a committee of that House. With reference to a suggestion of *Mr. Anstey*, that the administration of India should be vested exclusively in the Queen's Government, *Lord John* disapproved of a proposition for dispensing with the assistance of the able and experienced men composing the Court of Directors.

Mr. Hume, though he did not approve of sending a commission to India, considered inquiry necessary, which could be assisted by Company's servants in that country. He suggested various points to which that inquiry might be directed, especially the political department. The Afghan war, he observed, had

been begun, conducted, and closed without the knowledge of the Court of Directors, by the orders of the President of the Board of Control, who was a despot, though not so intended by Parliament. With *Lord J. Russell* he deprecated the abrogation of the Court of Directors.

Sir J. Hogg said, none could be more anxious for an open and searching inquiry into Indian affairs than the Court of Directors; but *Mr. Anstey* had acted unfairly and uncandidly, for, while professing to call for inquiry, he had cast the vilest imputations, without, and even contrary to, evidence. One of the great grievances which he said were unredressed was the exclusion of the natives from office; but *Sir James* showed, from the extensive employment of *Sudder Ameens* and *Moonsiffs*, that his statement was unfounded. He rectified other misapprehensions of *Mr. Anstey* respecting the land revenue, the monopolies of salt and opium, and defended *Lord Dalhousie* against some reflections of *Mr. Hume*, observing that no man ever went to India to whom this country and India were more indebted than to that nobleman, for his energy and humanity and his extraordinary talent for administration.

Mr. Bright thought it would have been better if *Mr. Anstey* had framed his motion so as to recognise the necessity of a full and searching inquiry before the renewal of the charter, since many would doubt the expediency of sending a commission to India. He condemned the anomalous constitution of the home Indian government, the functions of the secret committee, and the power of the president of the India board, and suggested that the use of the patronage was not quite so pure as might be hoped for. That India had been misgoverned, he inferred from the acknowledged fact that the labouring classes were in a state of abject poverty; and he contrasted the small sum expended by the Government in improvements with the vast sums they had derived from taxation. He complained of the dilatory character of the Indian Government and the absence of responsibility, which was its great defect.

Mr. Mangles replied to several points in *Mr. Bright's* speech and observed that when such men as *Lords Dalhousie* and *Hardinge* were sent to India, practically a Royal Commission was sent to that country.

Mr. Anstey, deferring to the opinion of the House, withdrew his motion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIRECTION.—On the 9th inst., a ballot was taken at the East India-house for the election of six directors, in the room of *Mr. William Butterworth Bayley*, *Mr. Russell Ellice*, *Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.*, *Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P.*, *Mr. John Masterman, M.P.*, and *Major John Arthur Moore*, who go out by rotation. The scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on *Mr. John Cotton*, *Mr. John Loch*, *Mr. Charles Mills*, *Mr. William Henry-Chicheley Plowden, M.P.*, *Mr. Henry Shank*, and *Mr. Henry St. George Tucker*. A Court of Directors was also held, when the thanks of the court were voted unanimously to *Mr. John Shepherd* (chairman), and *Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.* (deputy chairman), for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the past year. At a Court held on the 10th, these gentlemen were re-elected chairman and deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

TRADE WITH INDIA.—From the annual report of the East-India and China Association of the British tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March in the years 1850 and 1851, it appears that the entries inwards show an increase in the port of London of ten vessels, of 3,029 tons, the difference between 132 vessels, 65,127 tons, in the first quarter of 1850, and 142 vessels, 68,246 tons, in the corresponding period of 1851. At Liverpool, the increase is 36 vessels, 18,839 tons, the difference between 51 vessels, 22,410 tons, in the former, and 87 vessels, 41,249 tons, in the latter quarter. The gross increase is 54 vessels, 24,963 tons, the number of vessels which entered inwards being 208, of 96,448 tons, in the first quarter of 1850, against 262, of 121,431 tons, in the same period of 1851. The chief arrival of vessels constituting this increase was from Madras, Bombay, China, and the Cape of Good Hope. Of the vessels entered outwards, the general results are as follows:—The decrease in the port of London has been 23, of 12,820 tons, the difference between 131 vessels, 62,028 tons, and 108 vessels, 49,208 tons. Liverpool has an increase of seven vessels, 66 tons, the respective numbers being 78 vessels, 36,869 tons, and 71 vessels, 36,803 tons. The gross decrease amounted to 65 vessels, 23,715 tons, the difference between 263 vessels, 118,487 tons, in the first quarter of 1850, and 198 vessels, 94,772 tons, in the same period of 1851. The

chief decline has been in the departures for Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Singapore, New South Wales, and the South Seas.

THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY have received the sanction of the Board of Trade for an augmentation of their capital from £200,000 to £1,000,000, and the company state that the extension of their line to Madras and Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius, will be effected as soon as possible, ships of 1,700 tons and 300-horse power, with an average speed of not less than nine knots, being in course of construction for the service.

ST. HELENA.—The revenue of the island of St. Helena in 1848 and 1849 amounted respectively to 16,535*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* and 15,921*l.* 9*s.* The largest sources of revenue are the customs, which produced 9,698*l.* in 1848, and 8,940*l.* in 1849; and the licenses, which yielded 2,132*l.* in the former year, and 2,014*l.* in the second. The total expenditure in 1848 was 22,653*l.*, the civil establishment costing 8,934*l.*; the judicial 2,468*l.*; pensions 3,400*l.*; and public works and buildings, 2,144*l.* In 1849 the expenditure was 23,867*l.*, of which 8,977*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* went to the civil establishment, 2,343*l.* to the judicial, 2,830*l.* to pensions, 3,619*l.* to public works, and 1,050*l.* to the widows' and orphans' fund. The salary of the Governor, Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, is 2,000*l.*; that of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. C. Pennell, 600*l.*; and that of the Chief Justice, W. Wilde, 700*l.* The colonial treasurer, the collector of customs, and the colonial chaplain have 500*l.* a year each.—*Times*, April 11, 1851.

The ship *Trafalgar* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Bombay.

Committees.			
Years to serve.	Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.
1	Chairman.		
2	Dep. Chairman.		
3	FH		
2	FH		
4	FH		
4		RJL	
3	FH		
1		RJL	
4	PM		
3	FH		
4		RJL	
4		RJL	
2	PM		
3		RJL	
2	PM		
4	PM		
3	FH		
1	PM		
2	FH		
1		RJL	
1	PM		
2	PM		
1		RJL	
3	FH		

A	
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS	
OF THE	
EAST-INDIA COMPANY,	
For the Year 1851, with the dates when first elected.	
<hr/>	
John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835	
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Sept. 11, 1839	
William Wigram, Esq., May 10, 1809	
Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., July 23, 1817	
John Loch, Esq., April 11, 1821	
Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 28, 1822	
John Petty Muspratt, Esq., March 23, 1824	
Henry Alexander, Esq., Mar. 8, 1826	
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., April 12, 1826	
Lt.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., July 25, 1827	
Henry Shank, Esq., April 7, 1830	
John Cotton, Esq., April 30, 1833	
Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Jan. 30, 1838	
Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., Dec. 12, 1838	
Lieut.-col. William Henry Sykes, July 2, 1840	
Wm. Hen. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1841	
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8, 1842	
Major James Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844	
John Clarmont Whiteman, Esq., May 15, 1847	
Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, July 9, 1845	
Major-general James Caulfeild, C.B., April 12, 1848	
Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq., June 30, 1847	
Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., July 31, 1850	
William Dent, Esq., Jan. 29, 1851	

The following gentlemen are out by rotation in April, 1851, viz.	
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., July 23, 1843	Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847
Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831	John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nov. 26, 1823
Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., June 27, 1832	Maj. John Arthur Moore, May 1, 1850

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 1. *St. Vincent*, Young, Bombay.—2. *Bethea*, Kelso, Sandanah Bay.—3. *Victory*, Fowler, Cape of Good Hope.—4. *Wellesley*, Parish, Bengal; *British Sovereign*, Harris, Bengal.—5. *Owen Glen-dower*, Pare, Bombay; *Protector*, Crouch, Cape of Good Hope; *Camperdown*, Denny, Bengal; *Lord Ashley*, Butler, Shanghai; *Pauline*, Steljes, Singapore.—9. *Eleanor Dixon*, Quay, Bengal; *Henry Winch*, Harris, Hong-Kong; *Bucephalus*, Skinner, Bengal.—14. *Shah Jehan*, Johns, Shanghai; *Midlothian*, Gibson, Mauritius; *Rother*, Morris, Mauritius.—15. *Whampoa*, Keingh, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

APRIL 21. Per steamer *Indus*.—Senr. Riaz, Lady Beulian, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Saul and child, Mr. Neave, Lieut. Dickinson, Mr. Bousted, Mr. Reid's child and servant, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Scott, 3 children, and servant; Dr. and Mrs. Goodeven and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Melville, 3 children, and servant; Col. Monteath, Mr. Rivay, Mrs. Rivay, 3 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Dougal, Miss Dougal, Miss Reade, Miss Elliott, Miss G. Elliott and servant, Dr. Batt, Mr. Clifton, Lieut. Turner, Dr. Graham, Mr. Cullimore, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hills, Mr. Udaey, Maj. Youngusband, Maj. Huddleston, Maj. Kennedy, Lieut. Money, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Higginson, Mr. Hyslop, Mr. Willis, Capt. Roney, Capt. O'Donnell, Miss Williams, Maj. Logan, Archdeacon Shortland, Mrs. Shortland, and child; Rev. Mr. Rhenis, Mrs. Rhenis, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Smith and child, Col. Bell, Col. Conran, Mrs. Tyabam and child, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Higgs and child, Mr. Lees, Count Belloy and servant, Mr. Odier, Mr. Gorr, Mr. Scott's servant, Mrs. Milne, Mr. Graham, Capt. Wilkie, child, and servant; Mr. Obbard, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. J. R. Worcester, Regis Hassan Effendi, Mr. Twynham, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Larkins, 2 children, and servant; Mr. H. Pole, Capt. Hall, Capt. Cust, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Ker, 4 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Dicey and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Greca.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 31. *Medora*, Lowry, Ascension.—APRIL 3. *Marmion*, Peat, Hobart Town; *Somnauth*, Lawson, Bombay; *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius; *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, Calcutta; *Plantagenet*, Bird, Madras; *Lydia*, Spratt, Calcutta, *Fortitude*, Christmas, Ceylon; *Honour*, Thomas, Cape and Madras; *Adventure*, M'Cartney, South Seas.—4. *Mary Ann*, Darke, Cape and Madras; *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Algoa Bay. 5. *Eugenia*, Jackman, Calcutta; *Maria Elizabeth*, Jonker, Batavia and Singapore; *Choueringhee*, Brown; *Fleur de Lis*, Robson; *Colonist*, Somerville (from Sunderland), Calcutta; *Ina*, Sloan (from Sunderland), Aden.—6. *Fanny*, Smith, Adelaide and Hobart Town; *Herald*, Vertue, Cape, Madras, and Pondicherry; *Eliza* and *Hester*, Kruger, Cape and Calcutta.—9. *Sarah*, Ayners, New South Wales. 6. *Revard*, Irvine (from Leith), Adelaide.—10. *Labuan*, Scott, Canterbury, New Zealand; *Dudbrook*, Smith, New South Wales.—13. *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Bombay; *Amily*, Morrison, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—15. *Thomas Sparks*, Scott, Port Phillip. From PLYMOUTH.—APRIL 6. *Jane Greene*, Taylor, Port Natal and Madras.—7. *Cheshire Witch*, Heaviside, Monsell Bay and Port Natal.—6. H.M.'s steamer *Rhadamanthus*, Belam, Cape (with troops.)

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BUISSON, Mrs. d. at Brighton, April 15.
GARRETT, Mrs. S. T. s. at the Cliff, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, April 14.
HORSBURGH, the wife of James, Tidnordon House, near Hereford, d. April 4.
PETTIS, the wife of E. A. d. at 102, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, March 29.
SHEFFIELD, the wife of William, late of the Madras civil service, d. at Feltham-hill, Middlesex, April 2.
THORBURN, Mrs. s. at 77, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman square, April 12.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGES, Lieut. T. C. 30th Madras N.I. to Mary J. d. of the late Capt. J. Wallace, Madras Army, at St. Saviour's Church.
GUNSTON, William, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s civil service, to Hannah, d. of the late Thomas Reeves, at Brixton, April 10.
MANLEY, Henry J. Madras Army, to Eliza K. d. of the Rev. P. Francis, at Stubbard, Norfolk, April 2.
RAMSAY, William F. s. of the late Dr. Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Emma, d. of Wm. Hale, at Woolwich, April 11.
STANNUS, Maj. Henry J. 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Sarah T. O. step-d. of W. Brignall, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, April 3.
STEPHEN, James W. to Katharine R. d. of the late Rev. B. J. Vernon, formerly chaplain Hon. East India Co.'s service, at the church of the Savoy, April 3.

DEATHS.

HEPBURN, Lieut. col. D. 29th Bengal N.I. at Plymouth, Devon, aged 64, April 11.
 MACLEOD, Lieut. gen. Sir J. C.B. and K.C.H. in Montague-street, Portman-square, April 3.
 MILNE, Capt. G. J. D. Bombay army, deputy commissary general at Aden, at Waal, near the British settlement at Aden, March 3.
 WILLIAMS, Mrs. Anne B. M. widow of the late Rev. J. M. Williams, chaplain Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at 38, Great Ormond-street, aged 45, April 5.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 2nd and 9th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry S. Oldfield.
 Mr. Bransby H. Cooper.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. George Campbell, artillery.
 Capt. James D. Moffat, 2nd cavalry.
 1st Lieut. Charles R. Writford, 1st Eur. regt.
 Capt. Charles Wright, 44th N.I.
 Surg. Charles Douglas, M.D.
 Assist. surg. Thomas Thomson,
 Assist. surg. John J. Cole.
Assist. surg. N. Scottow Smith.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Allan N. Scott, artillery.
 Lieut. Linnaeus Tripe, 12th N.I.
 Lieut. Francis A. Brooking, 13th N.I.
 Capt. William Cantis, 15th N.I.
 Lieut. Francis Man, 16th N.I.
 Capt. William Johnston, 18th N.I.
 Lieut. John Dinsdale, 22nd N.I.
 Lieut. Henry Philips, 26th N.I.
 Lieut. Arthur J. Shulldham, 26th N.I.
 Ensign Wm. Paton, 28th N.I.
 Lieut. col. James Davidson, 31st N.I.
 Lieut. John P. Cossera, 34th N.I.
 Lieut. Matthew Price, 34th N.I.
 Ensign John J. Adamson, 37th N.I.
 Lieut. col. James Dickson, retired.
 Major J. Manning, retired.
 Capt. Owen Reynolds, retired.
 Super. surg. Francis Godfrey.
 Surg. Robert H. Buchanan.
 Surg. Simon A. G. Young.
 Assist. surg. Robert Hicks.
 Assist. surg. James C. Burton.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Frederick Valiant 1st Cavalry.
 Brevet Major Charles B. Morton, 10th N.I.
 Capt. Charles A. Stewart, 16th N.I.
 Lieut. Robert L. Taylor, 18th N.I.
 Capt. George N. Prior, 21st N.I.
 Surgeon John Deas, M.D.
 Assist. surg. John J. Faithful.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. William Hodgson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Henry K. Macmullen, invalids.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Edward Halldane, 43rd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—2nd-Lieut. George Napier, artillery.
 Capt. Henry Berthon, engineers.
 Lieut. Henry E. Puttello, 1st fusiliers.
 Capt. George Wilson, 26th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Benjamin Hamilton, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Alexander M. Sutherland, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Alfred P. Simons, artillery, 3 months.
 Capt. Walter Hore, 25th N.I., 6 do.
 Capt. John Macdonald, 50th N.I., do.

Madras Estab.—Cornet Edward M. Lawford, 4th cav., do.
 Lieut. William C. Callow, 2nd Europ. reg., do.
 Ens. Benjamin Wilson, 11th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. James Ryan.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Charles Griffiths, 46th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. John P. Beresford, artillery.

APPOINTMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Robert Henderson, of the University of Glasgow, appointed junior minister of the Church of Scotland, at Calcutta.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Herbert Wilkinson Cobbold, volunteer for the Indian Navy.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 3 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.—
 George Archibald Galloway (abroad), para. via Southampton, 20th Feb.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.—
 Thomas James Watson (abroad), para. via Southampton, 20th Feb.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
 James Thomas Liscombe, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.
 Lane Baines Magniac, do. do.
 Edward Stevenson, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Kendal Josiah William Coghill, *Essex*, 26th Feb.
 Edward Samuel Jackson, do. do.
 Albert Monroe Innes, *Madagascar*, 8th March.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—
 Henry Chad Cattley, *Indus*, 20th March.

(No. 3 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
 Charles Fraser, *Madagascar*, 8th March.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Richard John Corbett, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.

To rank from the date of the departure from Southampton by the overland mail, he having proceeded *via* Ostend to join the same at Malta, viz.—

Richardson Borradaile, 20th Feb.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Charles William James Drake, *Essex*, 26th Feb.
 Henry Hamilton Hooper, *Madagascar*, 8th March.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—
 Clement Buchanan, *Indus*, 20th March.

(No. 3 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 8th Dec. 1848, the day on which he passed his public examination, and next below Mr. James Goddard (*vide* List No. 6 of 1850), he having been permitted to defer his departure on account of sickness, provided he takes his departure on or before the 7th June, viz.—

Alexander Davidson, quitted *Chatham* 7th March.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Philip Harrison Le Geyt, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Frederick Loane Whittaker, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.

George Galloway Leathes, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Robert Mecredy, *St. Abbs*, 28th Feb.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.—

Henry Prouse Probyn (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 7th March.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Croft Augustus Charles Hawkins, *Indus*, 20th March.

(No. 3 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Charles Stewart, M.D., *Essex*, 26th Feb.

(No. 3 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

George Betts, *Essex*, 26th Feb.

(No. 1 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

James Bain, M.D., *Indus*, 20th March.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 4TH APRIL, 1851.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—John Julius Evans Jacob, gent. to be assistant-surgeon, v. Macbeth, appointed to the 10th Lt. Drags. Dated 4th April, 1851.

32nd Foot.—Lieut. James Henry Wemyss, to be capt. by purch. v. Moore, who retires. Dated 4th April, 1851.

Ens. John Hedley, to be lieut. by purch. v. Wemyss. Dated 4th April, 1851.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. Alexander Strange, to be lieut. by purch. v. Northey, who retires. Dated 4th April, 1851.

51st Foot.—Ensign and Adj. Stewart Alexander Cleeve, to be lieut. by purch. vice Pegus, who retires. Dated 4th April, 1851.

Bombay, 10th Lt. Drags.—Assist.-surg. James Macbeth, M.D. from the 10th Foot, to be assist.-surg. v. John Edward Stephens, who resigns. Dated 4th April, 1851.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Plantagenet*, for Madras from Gravesend April 1; 152 Company's troops:—Capt. Cook, Lieut. MacDougall, and Lieut. A. J. Knox, 45th Madras N.I. (on furlough) and Assist. surg. Balfour, H. M.'s 84th.

RAILWAY CAPITAL.—It appears from a return just issued, that the total amount of capital and loan authorised to be raised for railway purposes previous to the 31st of December, 1849, was 359,065,115*l.*, of which 278,139,519*l.* was by shares, and 80,925,596*l.* by loans. The amount of share capital paid up to that date not receiving nor entitled to receive any preferential dividend or interest was 158,560,118*l.* The amount of share capital paid up receiving or entitled to receive preferential dividend was 19,852,506*l.* The amount raised on loan was 51,335,154*l.*, making the total amount raised on shares and loans to the end of 1849, 229,747,780*l.* The total amount which the companies retained power to raise on shares and loans at the end of 1849 was 128,637,703*l.*

A well-educated native of India has just translated *Othello* into Bengallee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 16th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Friday, the 25th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 540 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2*s.* 1*d.* per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filed in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 23 tons of Dead Weight.

30 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

WE beg to offer you our grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred upon us by re-electing us into the Direction.

Trusting that the Proprietors will ever find us deserving of the confidence they have reposed in us,

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and very humble Servants,

JOHN COTTON,
JOHN LOCH,
CHARLES MILLS,
W. H. C. FLOWDEN,
H. SHANK,
H. ST. G. TUCKER.

East-India House, 9th April, 1851.

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30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

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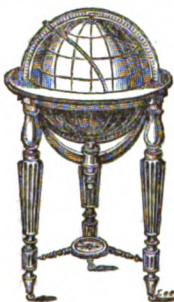
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THE GREAT NUMBER OF NEW MEDICINES which have within the last few years been offered to the Public, would have prevented the Proprietor from submitting to their notice this valuable Extract, had not the fullest and most decided evidence of its superiority convinced him that, as far as he could, it was strictly a duty on his part to make it generally known. It is purely Vegetable, being extracted from **CAMOMILE FLOWERS**; hence, in all cases where the stomach does not rightly perform its office, it is at once the most harmless, pleasant, and efficacious assistant possible.

With the weak, the sickly, and the sedentary, the preventive art of Medicine must be an object worthy of particular attention. The

effect of a few doses will fully prove its efficacy; for whether the constitution is naturally bad, whether it has been seriously injured by severe attacks of illness, or by some inferior dilapidating cause, or whether it has been impaired by time or by neglect, the general effect is similar, and, consequently, the repairing and propping up of the system can only be accomplished by invigorating and bringing into proper action the digestive organs, thus preventing the general breaking up of the constitution. The Proprietor, from experience, confidently recommends an occasional dose of this valuable Medicine, being assured of the most happy result, and that the period of life may be extended many years by the use of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

The most certain Preserver of Health;

A MILD, YET SPEEDY, SAFE, AND EFFECTUAL AID IN CASES OF INDIGESTION, AND ALL STOMACH COMPLAINTS,

AND, AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE, A PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD & A SWEETENER OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter, for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right, we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations; amongst the most prominent are a want of, or an inordinate, appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heart-burn, or sickness; in some cases of depraved digestion there is a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated period of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, great languidness, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear under great apprehension of some imaginary danger, will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves; yet the mind is exhilarated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearance of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are, violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, night-mare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as in a hundred cases of indigestion there will probably be something peculiar to each; but, be they what they may, they are all occasioned by the food becoming a burthen rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems,—nothing can more speedily or with more certainty effect so desirable an object than **NORTON'S EXTRACT OF CAMOMILE FLOWERS**. The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach; and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy cholice, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to their use has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers, and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of camomile flowers; and, when one or even two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is, that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water, which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy, the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water, merely for the purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine, must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking, this has been the case with camomile flowers,—a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and, when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health.

These **PILLS** are wholly **CAMOMILE**, prepared by a peculiar process, accidentally discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers is concentrated in four moderate sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation, and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at any age, and under any circumstance, without danger or inconvenience; a person exposed

to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but, on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with, and strict observance of, the medicinal properties of **NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS**, it is only doing them justice to say, that they are really the most valuable of all Tonic Medicines. By the word tonic is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or, in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body which so quickly follows the use of **NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS**, their certain and speedy effects in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame is most convincing, that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

As **NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS** are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice should be given respecting diet; though after all that has been written upon the subject, after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet, as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomeness, and are governed by the opinions of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and of course that must best instruct us what food to take, and what to avoid; we want no other adviser. No'ing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid, foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated, no harm need be dreaded by their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, eat and drink, always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite that the first process should be well performed; this consists in masticating or chewing the solid food, so as to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetables, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals, and never to eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure, and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself, only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach; that it does not possess the power which it ought to do; that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable to the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly. Let the dish be ever so delicious, ever so enticing a variety offered, the bottle ever so enchanting, never forget that temperance tends to preserve health, and that health is the soul of enjoyment. But should an impropriety be at any time committed, by which the stomach becomes overloaded or disordered, render it immediate aid by taking a dose of **NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS**, which will so promptly assist in carrying off the burden thus imposed upon it, that all will soon be right again.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked, their qualities are neither impaired by time nor injured by any change of climate whatever. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 13s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full directions. The large bottle contains the quantity of three small ones, or Pills equal to fourteen ounces of Camomile Flowers.

* * Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Feroze*, with the mails, left Bombay on April the 3rd, made Aden on the 12th, and arrived at Suez on the 18th ult. The mails were forwarded on to Alexandria, which port they left on the 21st (per *Medina*), reaching Malta on April 25th, whence they were conveyed (per *Triton*) to Marseilles, arriving on the 28th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Viâ Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Viâ Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May 5.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Mar. 25 | Madras Mar. 27
Bombay... .. April 3.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ALTHOUGH this mail is freighted with few incidents of either political or local interest, the intelligence it brings, estimated by its intrinsic importance, is of the highest moment: profound tranquillity throughout our Indian empire; the prospect of a plenteous harvest; general content even in the recently-conquered territory, and a surplus revenue. For objects like these we must submit now and then to the inconvenience, incidental to such a state of things, of barren journals.

The Governor-General had completed his tour, and was on his way from Peshawur to Simla. It is anticipated in all quarters that it will be followed by substantial benefits; that useful reforms and works of public utility will owe their origin to the practical direction of his inquiries into the social condition of the Punjab. The *Delhi Gazette* observes:—

"It is not too much to expect that the measures about to be adopted will embrace the military defences of the Derajat; an attempt to establish an efficient military police to support the rural and detective police already in existence; the establishment of a regular monthly or periodical steam communication between Kurra- chee and some point on the lower Indus, from which vessels will be sent, as the necessities of the public service require them, up the Indus and Jelum; a survey of the two rivers by an able officer of the Indian Navy; the construction of practicable roads between the principal stations along the Indus; the suppression of smuggling the Kohat salt; the establishment of a central station in the Siude Sagur Doab; and lastly, the development of those articles amongst the mineral products of the Salt Range that are likely to be inquired after as of considerable commercial value."

During his progress up the valley of the Indus, his lordship pitched his camp for a day or two in the vicinity of Kalabagh, where, it is said, he made some effectual arrangements for securing the peace of that district, by giving directions for the organization of a force of mounted police, whose duties will be limited to the suppression of robberies and the inroads of the Wuzzeerees and other plunderers.

The increasing audacity of the marauding tribes in our trans-Indus territory calls for prompt measures. Captain Daly, the commandant of the Fort of Kohat, was shot at by the Afreedees whilst on his way to pay his respects to the Governor-General at Peshawur, and an orderly who was in attendance on him was shot dead by them. On the frontier of Bunnoo, the Wuzzeerees, who had been hovering about for some time, ready to pounce upon any unprotected part of our line, showed themselves in force near the Goo-muttee Pass. Capt. Walsh, commandant at Bunnoo, took the field with three guns, a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, under Lieut. Browne, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Lieut. Eckford (in all about 100 horse and not quite 400 infantry); also 200 police, horse

and foot, under Lieut. Cox, and proceeded to the pass. The enemy took to the hills on each side of the head of the pass, and remained in groups; the guns opened fire, which had the effect of making them seek the shelter of the rocks: after a few rounds, the force being too small to undertake the pursuit, and penetrate the pass by crowning the heights, it was withdrawn, the movement being masked by three or four companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry thrown out as skirmishers, to keep the enemy from making a rush on the guns. The Wuzzeerees appeared to dislike coming to close quarters, and merely kept up a fire on the skirmishers, which was returned with interest, the enemy having suffered a much greater loss than on any former occasion. Of the Bunnoo troops, five men were wounded, including a native officer.

Mr. John Lawrence, a member of the Lahore Board of Administration, has been invested by the Governor-General with full power to repress, by the most summary acts of rigour, the outrages committed by the Afreedees, several of whom he has executed. It is proposed to transport summarily to the lower provinces any border tribes-men caught trespassing on our lands. Martial law is to be declared paramount until the depredations and murders now so prevalent are put an end to.

A letter from Peshawur states that military preparations were going on very quietly, and a force had been ordered to be ready to move at a moment's warning towards Kohat. "That there is to be some fighting in that quarter," the writer adds, "there is not a shadow of doubt about. All I have been able to gather is, that Sir Colin Campbell has been ordered to collect 950 mules and 500 camels for carriage of provisions for two months for the force now ordered to the frontier. It is rumoured that the Governor-General has offered the Wuzzeerees a certain *ultimatum*, and, if they refuse, coercive measures are to be adopted."

The settlement of the Punjab has been most successful. Though more lightly taxed than any other district in India, it already yields a surplus revenue of 325,500*l.*, exclusive of the sums realized for confiscated property, which will be much increased when the extensive canals for irrigation, now in progress, are completed. The employment to native workmen afforded by these works, and by the new stations, has caused a demand for labour in excess of the supply, and thus removed one of the principal sources of danger to which every newly-acquired country in which large establishments have been disbanded is at first exposed. The improvement of the navigation of the Indus is now the great desideratum for the Punjab. The little steam-tugs now on that river are incapable of developing the commercial capabilities of the stream, and it is suggested that river steam-boats of a larger size, and on the American model, which has recently been adopted with so much advantage on the Ganges, should be substituted for those at present in use. It is stated that a depôt is about to be formed at Kurrachee for the reception of military stores from England destined for service in the Punjab.

Golab Singh, it is said, received with undisguised satisfaction the intelligence that Lord Dalhousie had given up the idea of visiting Cashmere, having had nothing to hope and much to fear from the presence of such an observer in the territories subject to his rule. The Maharajah is at variance with his eldest son, Meean Runbeer Singh, who is frank in the expression of his dislike for the paramount power.

It is represented that Dost Mahomed is once more on terms of amity and correspondence with our Government, and that "something is sure to come of it." On the other hand, according to the *Lahore Chronicle*, Saeed Mahomed Khan, the third own brother of Sultan Mahomed Khan, and a half-brother of the Ameer of Cabul, was in the valley of Jelalabad, at the head of a rabble, some four thousand men strong, bent partly on plunder, and partly on inciting the Khyberees, Afreedees, &c., to more decided acts of hostility against their British neighbours than they had as yet ventured on; and it is added that he has expressed his intention of moving south to Kohat, and thus creating a diversion in that direction.

The *Englishman's* correspondent at Hyderabad states that nothing had appeared at that capital to confirm the rumour of annexation, but, on the contrary, the bent of opinions inclined to the opposite side. The affairs of that state were in as much disorder as ever. The Nizam having been urged by the British Resident to appoint a responsible Minister, invested Gunesh Rao with the insignia of that post, a man utterly unknown, ill-bred, and almost illiterate; the only reason assigned for his selection by the Nizam being, that his grandfather, seventy years ago, had been Minister to Nizam Ali Khan. On the 26th February, this man was introduced to the Resident by Rasheed-ool-Moolk, the new minister's moonshee; paid his visit in great state, and was received with all the honours paid to his predecessors. When he left, the Resident held some conversation with Rasheed-ool-Moolk, who subsequently was closeted with the Nizam, and Gunesh Rao, the same night, quitted the large mansion prepared for him, leaving behind him all the paraphernalia of State, and retired to his lowly and obscure dwelling, after being "in power" two days! No Minister had been appointed up to the date of the last advices from the capital.

The Commander-in-Chief, after exhausting all the sights of Upper India, and spending several days, at Delhi and Meerut, in reviews and balls, had started for the hills.

The incidents at the presidencies are few and unimportant. At Calcutta, the affairs of the unfortunate Union Bank had come again before the Supreme Court, on an application from Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, and Co. to test the validity of the registration memorial of 1847, which was sworn to otherwise than in literal accordance with the act of incorporation. The railway was to be commenced immediately after the rains. That of Bombay was making rapid progress.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Capt. Grantham, 98th, at Peshawur, March 15; Lieut. M. C. Smith, 14th L.D. at Meerut, March 14.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. Joseph Garner, Beng. army, at Greenwich, aged 64, April 20; Maj. H. Farrington, inv. estab. at Umballah, Feb. 24; Capt. R. J. Farre, 72nd N.I. at Calcutta, March 17; Capt. W. B. Stevenson, on board the *Champion*, at sea, Feb. 8; Capt. A. de Fountain, 40th Bengal N.I.

BOMBAY.—Maj. gen. L. Russell, c.B., H.A. at Ashford Hall, Salop, aged 64, April 28.

BENGAL.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL BEYOND THE INDUS.

The Governor-General reached Peshawur on the 8th of March, the troops being drawn up in line, on the race-course, to receive his lordship. In the afternoon of the same day, a levee was held for the reception of all officers. On the 10th, the Marquess rode out some distance from cantonments, and in the evening entertained a considerable portion of the station at dinner. On the 11th, his lordship meant to have ridden out towards Jumrood, but heavy rain put a stop to his intention for the time. It continued to pour occasionally from that day till the 15th. A second dinner party was postponed in consequence, and the attendance at the ball of the Marchioness, on the 13th, was for the same reason very scanty. The officers of H.M. 98th Foot excused themselves in consequence of the dangerous state of Captain Grantham. On the 12th, the Medical officers of Peshawur were summoned to attend a meeting, at which it was proposed to take into consideration the effects of irrigation on the health of the troops. The assembled conclave were further called upon to suggest such measures as might seem to them best calculated to prevent a recurrence of the great sickness of the last hot season.

The men of H.M.'s 61st and 98th foot performed, on the 14th, the *Golden Farmer* and the *Irish Dragoon*. The Marquess and Marchioness of Dalhousie were both present, and "occupied a large kind of throne, decorated with flowers."

On the 15th, the Marquess held a durbar, at which all the petty chiefs in the vicinity were present. "Amongst them," says the *Mofussilite*, "it was discovered that there was one man, 'a wolf in sheep's clothing,' i.e. covertly an enemy to the British Government, and a friend of our neighbour Dost Mahomed. This gentleman was very coolly walked out of the durbar by Mr. John Lawrence."

On the following day, the Governor-General proceeded to the fort of Jumrood, distant 24 miles, escorted by his body guard and the principal civil and military authorities. He rode back again to attend a ball given on the 16th by the Artillery. It seems that most summary measures are being adopted towards the Afreedies. Mr. John Lawrence is invested with full authority, as a single member of the Board, to pass sentence on them, and hangings take place almost daily.

The Governor-General and his party left Peshawur on the 17th, and were proceeding direct to Simla.

We subjoin the following remarks upon the results of his lordship's tour from the *Bombay Telegraph*.

"The Marquess of Dalhousie is realizing, during his present tour, the most sanguine expectations with respect to the pacification and improvement of our extreme north-western frontier. As a preliminary measure towards acquiring a just appreciation of the character of the country, of the depth and breadth, as well as of the peculiarities, of the rivers which intersect the plains of the Punjab — of ascertaining the mineral wealth of its mountain ranges, and the agricultural resources of its inhabitants, Lord Dalhousie despatched well-qualified officers some time prior to his visit, giving them instructions to make the most searching inquiries into all the matters specified above. Dr. Fleming and Mr. Purdon were deputed to examine the salt-range; and the latter gentleman has also prepared a report on the levels and other engineering characteristics of the surrounding country; whilst Dr. Fleming's task has been to collect all the information that was attainable respecting the mineral contents of that stupendous range, which are known to be abundant and valuable. Lieut. Grounds, of the Indian navy, took charge of the river department; and by the time the Governor-General reached Kalabagh, where the Indus pierces the salt-range, these gentlemen had obtained a tolerably accurate idea of the resources and peculiarities of the country, and had prepared provisional reports for Lord Dalhousie's guidance. His tent was pitched at Maree, on the cis-Indus side. It was at this spot that the various forerunners of the Governor-General presented the results of their labours, forming a very striking scene, and a most remarkable contrast to that which was presented in the same neighbourhood last year, when Sir Charles Napier carried fire and sword into the villages of the hill tribes, but signally failed in producing the slightest effect upon them.

"The establishment of a mounted police and of a series of fortified stations at intervals through the lower pass from Kalabagh to Kohat, was, we are given to understand, one of the chief topics of discussion; we find that it is contemplated to carry out the project much upon the same principle that the Irish mounted constabulary are organized, that is to say, police officers with military accoutrements and partial military discipline. The ac-

cumulation of stores and ammunition at one of the stations on the Indus below or next to Kalabagh will, it is supposed, constitute another of the measures consequent upon his lordship's personal investigations on the spot. Whether the difficulties of the navigation can be surmounted so as to give steamers from below a clear run up to Attock, we have not been informed; but we presume if there are no such whirlpools, cataracts or natural obstacles as exist on the Nerbudda, the engineering skill of Mr. Purdon will enable him to devise measures for removing the ledges of rock across the river which form natural waterfalls, and which, save in heavy floods, cause serious impediments to the steamers engaged in the navigation of the Upper Indus."

LAW.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Government v. Meer Jalalooddeen.—Charge.—1st. Writing a placard with a view to seduce the sepoy of the 30th reg. Madras N.I. from their allegiance, and to excite them to mutiny and murder. 2nd. Attaching the above placard to a tree in the immediate neighbourhood of the lines of the 30th reg. Madras N.I., in order that it should be noticed and read by the sepoy of the regiment. Offence perpetrated on the 1st of October, 1850; committed for trial by R. B. Garrett, Esq., magistrate. Trial held before W. S. Gilmore, Esq., sessions judge of Cuttack.

The particulars of this case are as follows:—At daybreak of the morning of the 1st of October, when the sepoy of the 30th reg. Madras N.I. were assembling on the parade-ground, the placard, of which the following is a translation, was discovered attached to a tree in the immediate neighbourhood of the bells of arms and lines of the D company of the regiment:—

"Whoever sees this } Petitions for } This paper should
paper should first } the bat- } be read at mus-
read it. } talion. } ter.

"O men of the regiment, namely, enemy-slaving sepoys, nalgues, extirpators of the enemy, brave havildars, powerful jemadars, just subadars, and intelligent boys, be it known to you, that the sway of the Kafirs has increased to that extent, that all men, from Mussulmans to Hindus, obey and serve them. They keep the regiment so much under their authority, that, even in the middle of the night, all must be present at their call; at drill, the sepoys must walk like sticks, and, in the event of their moving, they are sent to knapsack-drill. If they commit the slightest fault,—for instance, quarrelling with a shopman in the bazar, although it may be the fault of the shopman,—they are either confined to the solitary cell, or to the barrack-guard; in fact, they are such wretched creatures, they remain quiet, like helpless bulls and other animals. Look when one of the Bengal regiments was here, what fear and trepidation there was! the awe of the inhabitants of Cuttack was so great, that the English also used to tremble, and the men of the regiment to roam at pleasure, and did not even consent to shave their beards. Some of you are also low and mean, that you work all day, and, immediately on night arriving, you go to liquor-shops, or houses where bang is sold, or to the houses of bad women, and there fight with slippers; and it is on this account that the English have made Mussulmans slaves. Curses on those Mussulmans, who, having lost all regard for the names of their fathers, and having forsaken their religion, have become degraded! Oh, friends! if in future any man does improper things, I will publish his name clearly. Oh, brothers! reflect that such actors as related above are not worthy of man; if there is any man among you who is fearless of his life, let him do some brave action by which his name shall be known to the whole regiment, and the English tremble in future; that is to say, in your regiment there is a dreadful Kafir, whom everybody curses; he takes away one man's bread and gives it to another; seduces the men's wives, and gives naigueships and havildarships to them, and also takes bribes and promotes them; for instance, he unjustly took away the lance-naigueship of Subadar Syed Modeen's son-in-law, Shaik Shaw Ally, and gave it to another, and exactly in the same way he took off the stripes of Shaik Oomer, of the 4th company, and gave them to another, and has promoted a great many juniors above their seniors. He has also, for bribes, taken away the employment of the Telooogoo schoolmaster, of the Mussulman moonshee, and of sepoy Mahommed Ameer, son of the wandering moonshee, and given it to others. There is now no justice to be had at the hands of the English. You, men, no doubt think that this is all the major's doings; no, no,—it is all the artifice of Adjutant Smith. If any man is willing to sacrifice his life, well just let him shoot this adjutant, or stick him with his bayonet, that thus every one may escape his tyranny, and bless the slayer for his deed. But the slayer must not then die, like

that cowardly Hindu, who killed his wife and then himself, but who would have acquired a name if he had killed the adjutant instead. I do not think that by killing the Kafir a man will suffer unlawful death, because killing a tyrant is like freeing the poor from misery; although our fathers are in the regiment, yet God grant that they may soon be freed from that cursed one's tyranny; jemadar adjutant, be you in safety. You must show this paper to the major, and if he has a proper idea of justice, and is of noble birth, he will send this paper to the Governor of Madras, and intimate to him that the men of the regiment thus curse Adjutant Smith; but if the major is a mean fellow, he will conceal this paper here. Although the adjutant has never ill-treated me, yet it is not right that he should annoy people generally."

On the discovery of the placard being communicated to the officer commanding the regiment, and its being also reported to him that the prisoner, Meer Jalaloddeen, son of Meer Roza Hossein, the late regimental moonshee, who had been recently dismissed from his office, had been seen near the tree to which the placard was attached, about the time when the second bugle was sounded; and the adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Smith, having stated that he believed the placard to be in the handwriting of the said moonshee, the prisoner and his father were arrested, and the books and papers found in their house were taken before a Court of Inquiry, assembled at the house of Capt. Findlay, where they were examined, and inside one of the books was found a piece of paper, which corresponded exactly and is piece of the same sheet of paper as that on which the placard is written. A packet containing English writing-paper, of the same description as that on which the placard is written, was also found among the papers taken from the prisoner's house; and, in addition to the above, some coarse brown paper or pasteboard, similar to that on which the placard is pasted, was found in the house of a person with whom the prisoner carried on some joint speculations; and these facts, and the similarity of the handwriting of the placard with the handwriting of the prisoner, Meer Jalaloddeen, which was deposited to by a witness, had been further corroborated by papers acknowledged by the prisoner to have been written by him, comprised the evidence against him.

The prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty*, and stated that the case had been got up against him in consequence of a dispute existing between his father, himself, and Sheik Ahmed and Mahomed Abdool Kadur, the witness above alluded to, about certain questions relating to the Mahomedan faith, and named several witnesses to establish the fact.

The Sessions Judge decided that the facts proved and the handwriting raised a violent presumption of guilt, and sentenced the prisoner to seven years' imprisonment, with labour in irons.

Minute by J. R. Colvin, Esq., Judge.—This is a conviction under Act XIV. of 1829, of an endeavour to stir up sepoys to commit mutinous practices by inflammatory exhortations and incitements contained in an anonymous placard. It appears to me very doubtful whether such a mode of incitement, not carrying with it any personal influence or endeavour by solicitation or encouragement, is within the meaning of the Act. Were it even, however, to be decided to be within the scope of the Act, the proof must be complete, that the party charged affixed the placard, or caused it to be affixed, for the purpose of being seen by, and inciting the sepoys, either having written it himself, or with a full knowledge of its criminal contents and purport. The offence must lie, not in the mere writing or preparation of the placard, but in these coupled with the giving of publicity to it, so that it might excite the minds of the sepoys. The evidence wholly fails to satisfy me that the prisoner was a party to the attaching of the placard to the tree on which it was found. It is stated by the witnesses only that the placard was seen on the tree very soon after the first bugle sounded on the morning of the 1st of October last, and that the prisoner was seen near the tree shortly after the second bugle, or nearly half an hour afterwards; this is obviously no proof that the placard was affixed by, "or by the directions of, the prisoner." On the contrary, it is certainly improbable that the prisoner, whose house was at a considerable distance, should, had he had any part in the criminal design, have committed himself by remaining close to the tree for so long a time after the placard had been fixed up. There is, therefore, no evidence which can establish against the prisoner what, under any construction of the Act, is of the essence of the offence, namely, the publishing of the mutinous paper.

Besides this, the evidence as to the handwriting is not satisfactory; and it is clear, from the statements of the witnesses as to the manner of search of the house in which the prisoner lived with his father, and especially from the statements of Lieut. Smith, that no such strict precautions were employed as would have thoroughly excluded the introduction of small articles, such

as the piece of paper, on which much stress is laid, as the ground of conviction recorded by the Court below.

For these reasons, I am of opinion that the guilt of the prisoner has not been established, and direct his release.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BENGAL BANK.—The election of a secretary for the Bengal Bank, March 13th, terminated in favour of Mr. William Grey, of the civil service. It is understood, that the six elective commercial directors gave him their unanimous suffrage, and that not a single vote was offered for any of the other thirteen candidates. The post has thus been restored to the service after having been dissevered from it for eleven years.

THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.—From the explanations which have been given through the medium of some of the journals in Calcutta, it appears, that the unfortunate shareholders of the Union Bank are not to be called on for any other contributions to meet the liabilities of the bank beyond the amount at which they were assessed.

ARTICLES SENT TO THE EXHIBITION.—The *Lahore Chronicle* has published a final account of the value of the articles contributed by the northern Rajahs to the great Exhibition. The amount is not nearly so great as was at first reported. Golab Singh contributes articles to the value of Rs. 16,000, and the Rajahs of Pateala, Nuba, Jheend, and Wuzer Singh, the Ranees Sookhan, the Nawab of Mulhair Kotela, and the Nawab of Mundote, have contributed about Rs. 9,000 more. The Lahore committee have also spent about Rs. 15,600, so that the total value of the Punjab specimens is Rs. 42,000.

A list of contributions sent from Bengal contains an enumeration of 2,699 articles. The central committee have ransacked every corner of Bengal, not only to obtain that which is "rich and rare," but also that which is mean and poor, when illustrative of the skill, habits, or social condition of the inhabitants. From the Delhi gem engravers and the Cuttack jewellers, to the poor "chicken-walla," and the poorer shoe-maker, every trade carried on in these vast provinces, is fitly represented; while every production, from emeralds and sapphires down to oil seeds and the innumerable varieties of rice, all find an appropriate place.

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY has been discovered in the cash of an institution which has been peculiarly unlucky in the management of its funds. The amount is stated to be between five and six thousand rupees. It may perhaps not cause a loss to the institution, since we hear that it is in contemplation to charge with the deficiency certain parties who are connected with the management, though they are not suspected of any greater offence than want of sufficient vigilance. We hear that it has already led to the resignation of one of its managers—*Englishman*, March 22.

LEAVE TO THE HILLS.—We understand that the Commander-in-Chief is disposed to follow out the policy first adopted by his immediate predecessor, in the matter of "leave to the hills." The presence of an officer with each company will, it is thought, be insisted upon, and if so, it follows of course that but few applications will be attended to.—*Delhi Gaz.*, March 25.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PUNJAB.—We have seen a private letter from the Punjab, referring to the geology of that country, in which the writer speaks of the various notices which have appeared, as a needless puffing up of the mineral resources of the Punjab. Coals have been said to be where there are no coals, copper where there is no copper, &c., in fact, an El Dorado in the barrenest hills ever seen. "Only think," says the writer, "a large heap of belemnites (a fossil shell resembling a slate pencil) actually collected on a ghât for coal."—*Englishman*. The mistakes the *Englishman's* correspondent refers to must have been committed by amateurs or beginners. There is an abundance of men of the highest scientific attainments at present engaged in these inquiries on the Indus, and by none of them, we will be bound, were any of the blunders here referred to committed. We had occasion the other day to refer to the minerals around Kalabagh, as matters of scientific interest to the accomplished men in the suite of the Governor-General; and this statement appears to have been perverted into a specific affirmation as to the mineral wealth of the Punjab.—*Bombay Times*.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY starts an extra steamer from Calcutta to Suez next month, for the accommodation of parties proceeding home to the Exhibition. The same company has also advertised its intention to commence the long-desired direct communication betwixt this port and China in May next.—*Hurkaru*, Mar. 24.

CAPT. FARRE.—A letter from Nainee Tal thus announces the death of Capt. Farre, of the 72d, N.I.:—"A gloom has been cast amongst us by the death this morning of poor Capt. Farre, of the 72d Regt. N.I. Poor fellow! he had been for many years adjutant of his regiment, and by his gallant bearing in the field, and his courteous and kind conduct to all who came in contact with him in barracks, had gained the love of his brother-officers and the esteem of his men. One of the latter, having obtained a few days' leave, came in from Bareilly to this place, to see his officer, who, alas! was too ill to see him."—*Agra Messenger, March 22.*

ENLISTMENT OF SIKHS.—A circular issued from the Adjutant-General's office, addressed to commanders of divisions, regarding the enlistment and treatment of Sikh recruits, directs as follows:—"1st. No Sikh is to be required to cut either his beard or the hair of his head, and all who enter the service with the *kis*, are to be required to continue to wear the hair after that fashion. 2nd. Not more than 200 Punjabees are to be introduced into a regiment, and not more than 100 of them are to be Sikhs. 3rd. The Sikhs are on no account to be formed into a distinct company, but are to be interspersed, in equal proportions, throughout the several companies of corps. 4th. Every countenance and encouragement is to be given to their comparative freedom from the bigoted prejudices of caste, every means adopted to preserve intact the distinctive characteristics of their race, their peculiar conventional and social customs; and commanding officers must exercise strict unceasing watchfulness, and the firm intervention of their power, to prevent all bullying and browbeating of the Sikhs by the other classes of the regiment, and to crush all schemes and attempts to persuade the Sikh to abandon the social peculiarities of his class for the tenets and customs of strict Hindooism. 5th. The *Pahol*, or religious pledge of Sikh fraternity, is on no account to be interfered with. 6th. During the early part of their instruction, the Sikhs are to be drilled in distinct squads, and the greatest care and circumspection is to be exercised in the selection of instructors as regards equanimity of temper and superior intelligence, and they are to be strictly warned and cautioned against the use of abusive or taunting language, the cane, or of any violent or rough treatment whatsoever."

THE NORTH-WEST BANK.—It has transpired that the Commander-in-Chief has forwarded the papers connected with the recent inquiry at Meerut, for the decision of the Governor-General; but though Sir W. Gomm avoids the responsibility of pronouncing what might be a final opinion upon the merits, he has not hesitated to speak out his mind upon the case as it stands. He has addressed a letter to Capts. Blois and Watt, exculpating them from the imputation of "fraudulent motives," but saying that their laxity in monetary dealings was most unpardonable. By a mistake, this epistle, which was intended for the exclusive delectation of the parties addressed, has been sent as a circular from the D. A. G.'s office, and, almost as a matter of course, went through several hands, to the sore discomfort of the former. Capt. Watt has been *advised* by the Commander-in-Chief to pay back the sum received from Capt. Barlow, a recommendation which will not, we opine, be rejected this time.—*Delhi Gaz.*

The insidious notice in the *Delhi*, of the decision of the Commander-in-Chief on the cases of Captains Watt and Blois, is designedly calculated to misrepresent the truth, and to mislead the public into an impression that the result of the court of inquiry was not favourable to these officers. We have reason to know that, in the document in question, it is distinctly stated that it was a source of satisfaction to Sir W. Gomm to find Capt. Blois's character cleared by the late inquiry from all imputation of having partaken in the fraudulent proceedings of the late secretary; but H. E. conceives that there was an incantation on Capt. B.'s part, and an inattention to the due discharge of the duties which he had taken upon himself to perform as a director of the bank, and as auditor of accounts. He is accordingly recommended to be more cautious and circumspect for the future. The Commander-in-Chief, however, adds that the confidence replaced in Capt. Blois by the directors of the bank, since the inquiry was instituted, affords the best proof of the estimation in which Capt. Blois is held by them. In Capt. Watt's case we have also good grounds to believe that the Commander-in-Chief has expressed much satisfaction in finding by the same inquiry that the acts of dishonesty imputed to Capt. Watt have in like manner proved unfounded; but, under existing circumstances, his Exc. suggests to that officer to cancel the transaction in question, as the best proof that he can give of his having been actuated by an honourable and proper feeling in the matter.—*Lahore Chron.*

Mr. Joseph Smith has been charged with the investigation of the accounts of the North-West Bank. He is to have Rs. 5,000 for his labour, and his travelling expenses are also to be paid.

THE ENGINEERS AND SAPPERS.—The *Delhi Gazette* has heard, on good authority, that the order for increasing the corps of engineers has reached the Governor-General, and that the sappers are to be remodelled upon the old system, consisting of ten companies, each company commanded by an engineer officer.

CAPT. GRANTHAM.—The wounds received by Capt. Grantham, 98th foot, from the Affreedie marauders, proved fatal on the 15th March.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—A very bold, daring, and partially successful attempt to escape was made by some prisoners at Dehra Ghazee Khan, on the night of the 2nd inst. It appears that, about midnight, the sentry observed the light in the room where the prisoners under trial were confined, suddenly extinguished; on going to inquire the reason, a rush was made at the door, and the prisoners burst out, ran about a hundred yards to the wall of the inclosure, and threw themselves over it. The sentry, who had roused the guard, fired on the fugitives, who were not expected to get over the wall, as the drop on the outside is at least twenty-five feet; however, the native officer with a guard went round outside the jail, and warned the prisoners that he would fire on them if they continued their flight: this caution was replied to by a volley of stones and shouts, which induced the native officer to give the order to fire; the result was, that fifteen men were killed and one wounded. Some of them were re-captured, but twenty-six effected their escape. Capt. Jacob, commanding the Punjab Cavalry Regiment, at the requisition of the civil authority, sent parties of horse in every direction. The guard from Capt. Gastrell's regiment turned out, and every possible means were adopted to arrest the flight of the prisoners. Amongst the killed, four were on trial for murder, and the rest for crimes of comparatively small importance. Of those who escaped, four were accused of murder, and the remainder were cases of cattle-stealing, petty theft, &c.—*Delhi Gazette, Mar. 25.*

MILITARY ON-DITS.—Col. Markham is to command the brigade at Peshawur; Brigadier Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B., will command at Lahore, and Umballa will fall to Gen. Battine, C.B. Col. Brooke, who lately passed through Delhi to join, will command H.M.'s 32nd foot. There is some probability of Sir Colin Campbell remaining at Lahore, in which case General Battine will go to Umballa. The foot artillery return to Anarkullee, and the horse artillery remain at Meean Meer. Capt. W. L. Scott, of the 1st L.C., has sent in his papers to resign the service; by which arrangement Capt. Irving obtains his captaincy, and Cornet Forbes his lieutenantcy. Capt. Wilcox, of the 4th N.I., will retire in May. Col. Roberts, on his way out to India, being the senior officer for a brigade, will get the first vacancy; which, in all probability, will be Delhi. Capt. Meares, of the 42nd N.I., goes to England on leave. It is said that the general commanding the Meerut division has applied for another native regiment, the present force being insufficient to perform the station duties. The 46th regiment, at present with the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, is mentioned as the regiment likely to go, and it is not improbable that on the head-quarters camp reaching Kalka, the 46th will return to Meerut. Lieut. Col. Dick, at present commanding 54th N.I., has applied for permission to proceed to England on medical certificate.

NEW SANITARIUM.—A committee, consisting of Mr. Montgomery, Major Burn, and Dr. Hathaway, has been appointed to visit Chumba Range and report on its fitness as a sanitarium. The range is 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and within two days' dāk of Lahore.

THE CHILLIANWALLAH MONUMENT.—We have been favoured with certain correspondence on the subject of the Chillianwallah monument. It appears that the funds in hand are inadequate to the work, and Lieut. Maxwell finds himself tied down in a measure from making the best use of present circumstances. There is no responsible authority to sanction a departure from the original scheme, and a meeting called at Wuzerabad on the last anniversary of the battle was attended by two persons only. In this dilemma, an effort is necessary to raise additional subscriptions, and the Governor-General has expressed his willingness to give a sum out of his private purse. His lordship declines to lend any aid on the part of Government, thinking that "so expensive and conspicuous a monument," if erected at all, "would be more appropriate for Goojrat than Chillianwallah."—*Delhi Gazette.*

CAPT. G. A. TYTLER, Assist. Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States, died at Jullunder on the 8th March. He was formerly in the 53rd Foot, and quitted H.M.'s service on obtaining civil employment under the Board of Administration. For this he was peculiarly qualified as an excellent linguist, a man of severe application and devotion to his work. He had recently been suffering much from disease, and was on his way to Simla on sick leave at the time of his death.

JOTER PERSHAUD'S TRIAL still holds for the 27th March. Mr. Wyly, C.S., had come over from Bareilly, to conduct the case on the part of the Government.

CIVIL CHANGES.—The *Hurkaru* is informed that Mr. Bidwell will officiate temporarily for Mr. Plowden, as senior secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Samuells, as junior secretary, vice Bidwell. Mr. A. Young is reported as likely to become deputy secretary in the home department, vice Grey, and Mr. Devereux, collector of Abkaree, vice Young.

THE UNION BANK.—The Supreme Court yesterday, in the suit of *Glyn and Co.* against the *Union Bank*, granted a rule to shew cause why writs of *Scire facias* should not issue against certain shareholders of the Bank, mentioned only in the memorial of 1846. This will raise the question, whether the memorial of 1847 was duly verified and enrolled under the Act. The objection taken to the latter memorial is, that it was sworn to before Mr. Holroyd, acting as a sort of deputy or attorney for Mr. W. P. Grant, in September, 1847, during the absence of the latter in Ceylon, and signing Mr. Grant's name, under a general order of the court. The Act expresses that the memorials are to be verified before "the Master in Equity," and contains no alternative words.—*Hurkaru*, March 19.

THE AGRA BANK.—An address to the shareholders of the Agra and U. S. Bank, accompanied by a letter to Mr. C. S. Stowell, both from Mr. F. R. Neilson, the secretary, in refutation of the statements contained in Mr. Stowell's letter published in the *Mofussilite*, appear in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th March. The great length of these documents (which would occupy eight or nine columns of this journal), renders it impossible for us to republish them. In reply to Mr. Stowell's charge, that a reporter was not admitted to the meeting, Mr. Neilson says, that the directors could not sanction his admission, because the deed provides only for a "meeting of shareholders," and that a gentleman connected with the press, who was a shareholder, was present and reported the proceedings. In answer to Mr. Stowell's allegation, that, at the meeting, "although well supported by the unbiassed resident shareholders," he was, "as usual, in a minority," Mr. Neilson observes, "There were sixteen shareholders present, five of whom were directors, and two who may be supposed to be under their influence, but the remaining nine, the majority, were as free and as 'unbiassed' in every respect as himself; how then, if he was 'well-supported,' was that majority against him?" Mr. Stowell's assertion, that "the directors re-elected themselves," Mr. Neilson emphatically denies. The mover, the seconder, and the supporters of the resolution, were all "unbiassed shareholders." The letter to Mr. Stowell enters into very minute details of accounts, from which we extract the following passage:—"The great error that pervades your letter of the 28th ult. and which, when stated, is of itself a sufficient reply to the whole, is that you have mixed together and confused three matters entirely distinct. 1. The amount noticed by the auditors of the 13th August, 1849, as outstanding on the security of the bank's stock to the extent of 59 (or 106) shares. 2. The transactions on which 459 shares were cancelled; and, thirdly, the buying of 367 shares. These three batches of shares, with a single slight exception, have no connexion whatever with each other. They belonged to different parties, and had relation to different accounts. No wonder, then, that you cannot explain how cancellation of 459 shares could arise out of 106, for except 19, the 106 are uncanceled to this day. You assume that the 367 shares bought in are those alluded to in resolution 5 of 13th August, 1849, whereas that resolution had no reference at all to those 367 shares. It appears to the directors that you have been led into much misapprehension, by not clearly distinguishing between a direct and a general loan on stock. A proper understanding of this will at once explain the difference between the auditor's statement, referred to by you, of 106 shares, and the secretary's of 95 shares, being held as security for the same balances; and it will also show on what grounds the 459 shares were cancelled." Mr. Neilson gives a full explanation upon the subject of the Reserve Fund.

ROADS.—The Governor-General was, we learn, much pleased with the new line of road, traced by Lieut. Hart, from Rawul Pindee to Kalabagh, a distance of 113 miles, and which, in the face of numerous difficulties, has been opened for the past three months, with the exception of the last few miles into Kalabagh, or, more properly speaking, Maree, which is to be the terminus on this side the Indus. Indeed so much satisfaction has the line afforded to the Marquis of Dalhousie, and so deeply is he imbued with a sense of its importance, in a military and commercial point of view, that he has determined on sanctioning a second line, from Maree to Atok, along the left bank of the Indus, which is to be commenced upon immediately.—*Lahore Chron.*

BHURTPORE.—Great alterations and improvements are being made in and about the town of Bhurtpore; the principal street, leading from the Agra gate to the Koombheer gate, is being made of uniform width, and the new fronts of the houses set off with facings of stone, carved and ornamented to the utmost of the mason's skill. This street, and the roads for some distance outside of the two gates, are metalled. Shrubs and weeds have been suffered to spring up in the ditch, and from the scarp of the town wall; whilst the works which covered the gates have been cut through to open the new roads, and as defences demolished. The belt of forest, celebrated in sporting history, which formerly encircled Bhurtpore, is fast disappearing: the ruling powers of the territory having discovered, no doubt, that it is more profitable to the state and advantageous to the people to have the town surrounded by rich fields of grain, instead of an uncultivated jungle, occupied alone by deer, wild hog, &c. One portion of the forest, to the south-east of the town, has been left as a preserve for the recreation of the rajah, when he unbends from the cares of state, and of European gentlemen who may obtain permission to follow the chase in that direction.—*Delhi Gaz.*

RAWUL PINDEE.—A letter, dated the 17th March, informs us that Brigadier Hodgson arrived at Kohat on the 12th, and inspected the force there. "Two horses of Captain Pollock's Mooltanee force having been stolen by some of the numerous thieves in the neighbourhood, the Commandant told a Sayud that if he would recover the lost property, he would be rewarded with the sum of Rs. 15. The temptation, strange to say, proved sufficiently great, and the Sayud started off on his mission, tracked the robbers to their mountain retreat, secured the horses while the robbers were asleep, brought them back over the mountain again, and reached the plains as he supposed all safe. Unfortunately, however, he was observed just as day was dawning, for, as he emerged from the gorge, he was fired at from the hill above him, and the ball taking effect in his shoulder, he fell off his horse, and was, as a matter of course, cut to pieces, the horses galloping back to their original possessors at Kohat, who were at a loss to account for their sudden and unexpected appearance. The above may be taken as a sample of the reckless way in which these people hazard their lives for a trifle. Perhaps the deceased expected his enemies to spare him, as it is believed in that part of the country, that the slaughter of a Sayud is an unpardonable offence, and likely to be visited upon the perpetrators with vengeance in after-life. The 1st Punjab Cavalry are to march in a few days for Luckee, about thirty miles south-west of Bunnoo. A troop of cavalry is considered sufficient for Kohat, while there may be work for the remainder on the borders of the Wuzereer country, where the late disturbances took place, and where probably more skirmishing is expected."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DELHI.—At a meeting of this society, Delhi, present Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., chairman; Brigadier T. Palmer, vice-chairman; Captain R. Robertson, Palace Guards; and J. O. B. Saunders, it was resolved—1st. To adopt immediate steps for the publication of No. 2 of the *Journal*. 2nd. Adverting to the peculiar facilities existing at Delhi for the publication of Oriental texts of rare MSS., both in respect to the existence of large and valuable private libraries of Persian and Arabic authors, as well as to the number of well-educated native gentlemen fully competent to undertake the editing of any work selected; that the society devote a certain portion of each number of its *Journal* to the publication of Oriental texts of peculiar interest or rarity, increasing or diminishing the number of pages so to be devoted, according to the amount of space required, or the original contributions available at the moment. The adoption of this plan offers the additional advantage of enabling the committee of papers to exercise a more critical discretion in the acceptance of English articles, which an implied engagement to fill a given number of pages with original matter would considerably circumscribe. 3rd. That in order more fully to take advantage of the position held by the society in this part of India, as well as in the hope of introducing a taste among the native community, for the study of historical subjects, it is proposed to invite native gentlemen to become contributors to the objects of our institution, not in the shape of any money donation, but in the communication of such information as their local, linguistic, or other knowledge may enable them to supply with greater readiness and accuracy than our Western Orientalists usually arrive at. That in order to hold out such inducement as may be at the command of the society to further this end, it is determined to confer the title of "Honorary Member" upon such contributors of this class as may in any way distinguish themselves or contribute papers or information accepted by the society.

EXTENT OF LAHORE.—Baron Hügel speaks of Lahore as extending "miles" in a direct line; subsequent writers have followed his assurance, and many persons, who have been for many years residing here, are under the impression that the circumference is between five and six miles. An accurate measurement has been recently made, from which it appears that the circumference of the walls of the town, within the rownea, is three miles and eighty-two yards. So much for the accuracy of travellers, who allow their imagination to guide their pens.—*Lahore Chron.*

FALSE CLAIMS FOR DEBT.—The new system of punishing debt, by withholding leave from officers who have been summoned to Courts of Request, has been adopted in several instances which have come to our knowledge. No reasonable man will object to measures that have a real tendency to check extravagance; but if debt in the military service is to curtail disabilities of a very unpleasant kind, and men are to pay both in purse and in person, let the authorities, by all means, do their best to suppress the common practice indulged in by the natives, of bringing forward false claims. There is no penalty with which Courts of Request can visit the institution of fraudulent suits, and in many stations there are said to be persons who make a livelihood by entering claims for small sums against gentlemen who have never had any dealings with them. They take their chance of the defendants choosing not to appear, or being unavoidably absent; in which cases an *ex-parte* decision is given in their favour. If the party summoned attends, they prudently abscond, or at once accept a nonsuit.—*Delhi Gaz.*

REGIMENTAL MESSES.—A circular from the Adjutant-general's office is to the following effect:—"Several representations having been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the injurious consequences of its being left optional with the officers of regiments to assist or not, as they may think fit, individually, in maintaining messes in their corps, and his Excellency, being desirous of having a question of so much importance to the respectability, welfare, and comfort of the European officers, and the interests of the service, decided by the Government and the Hon. the Court of Directors on the fullest information procurable, in view either to make the support of messes compulsory on all, whether present or absent, or that they shall be wholly discontinued, has directed me to request you will have the goodness to call upon every officer commanding a regiment under your orders, to favour me with his opinion, in duplicate, on this important subject, for the consideration of Sir William Gomm."

LEGISLATIVE ACTS.—The draft of a proposed Act, read in Council for the first time on the 21st of February, entitled "An Act for securing the Land Revenue at Madras," premising that it is expedient that the land revenue accruing due to the East-India Company within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, be ascertained and collected in a summary manner, as in other parts of the territories under the government of the East-India Company, enacts that all assessable land, not the property of the East-India Company, within the town of Madras, and within so much of the surrounding country as is situated within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of which the rate of assessment is not known, or which has not heretofore been assessed, shall be assessed at the rates which are now in force for similar lands. Another draft of a proposed Act, read in Council for the first time on the 7th March, entitled, "An Act for the prevention of Gambling in Bombay," premising that the vice of gambling has of late years much increased, and many gaming-houses have been established within the town and island of Bombay, for suppression of which the laws now in force are inadequate, enacts that every person who shall keep a common gaming-house, or any room or other place used for the purposes of a common gaming-house, or who shall have the care or management thereof, or shall in any manner conduct the business of any such common gaming-house either as banker, shroff, croupier, or otherwise, shall, on conviction before the court of petty sessions, be punishable by fine not exceeding Rs.1,000, or, in the discretion of the said Court, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding six calendar months; and that every person who shall be found in any such common gaming-house playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or who shall be found there present during such playing or gaming, or for the purpose of gaming, or who shall be found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming in any public street or thoroughfare within the said town and island, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be punishable, on conviction before the court petty sessions, by fine not exceeding Rs. 500; or in the discretion of the said court, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three calendar months.

SOME STATE PRISONERS (the Ex-rajah of Cachar and four princes) are now en route to Dacca, escorted by a portion of the Sylhet detachment; but their final destination has not transpired.—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE NAWAB OF BAHAWULPOOR has been at Feerozpoor, on his way to the Mahometan shrines of Delhi and Ajmeer. He had already visited that of Shaikh Furreed-ood-deen Skukurgunge, at Pak Patun, and is reported to have started with fifty-seven lacs of rupees, which it is his intention to spend in the course of his present pilgrimage. His Highness, some time ago, applied to the British Government, to know whether he would be permitted to nominate his third son his heir? He was informed he must do as he pleased, and has sown the germ of future dissension in his family by following the bent of his own inclinations. His pilgrimage will last between three and four months.

At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, held on the 5th March, the following interesting communication was read, from Mr. T. B. Mactier, of West Burdwan:—"While conversing with the natives concerning their idea of the origin of aërolites, one mentioned that, many years ago, he had seen in the middle of the jungle, some 100 coses to the S.W. of this, the remains of what he called 'an enchanted city, the inhabitants of which had all been turned into stone.' He describes one street as a bazaar, in which tradesmen, such as chutars, moiras, &c., were to be seen in the act of carrying on their various trades; other persons had heard of the existence of such a place, but none could give me exact information of its whereabouts. As my informants could have had no motive in telling me a complete falsehood, I am inclined to think there may be a grain of wheat in this bushel of chaff, and I am now trying to obtain more perfect information, as this may refer to some interesting remains of by-gone ages. I will let you know hereafter of the result, but in the mean time it might perhaps be as well to ascertain whether there is any mention made of the ruins of this description among the Transactions of the Society." We have some recollection of having heard this story before, some natives having come upon a ruined city in the direction indicated, but not so far south from West Burdwan. The vast jungle existing in that direction, and which, according to a large map in our possession, contains scarcely any villages, may well shroud a ruined city or a ruined province.—*Friend of India.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS IN H.M.'S SERVICE.

Head-Quarters, Camp Begunabad, March 13, 1851.—The following Horse Guards circular memorandum is published for the information and guidance of her Majesty's regiments serving in India:—

Circular Memorandum.

Horse Guards, Dec. 31, 1850.

It appearing, on reference to the proceedings of courts-martial received from some of the foreign stations, that the intentions of the legislature, in regard to prosecutions for the crime of habitual drunkenness, are not fully understood, or duly carried out, the Commander-in-Chief desires that, henceforth, the last instance of drunkenness—or that which may have induced the commanding officer to bring the delinquent to trial—shall, in all cases, be specifically charged against the prisoner, as well as recorded in the defaulters' books, as required by the 78th Article of War, and prescribed by the circular memorandum of the 20th September, 1848; and his grace has, accordingly, been pleased to substitute the following forms of charges for those promulgated to the army, by the circular memorandum of the 2nd August, 1847, viz.—

First Case.—For having been drunk on duty under arms (or as the case may be) at Winchester, on or about the tenth day of Dec. 1850—this being the fourth (or as the case may be) time of his having been drunk within twelve calendar months, and thereby constituting the crime of habitual drunkenness; the other instances being as follows, viz.—

On the 24th January, 1850—drunk at tattoo in Liverpool.

" 30th March " drunk in barracks at Weedon.

" 1st October " drunk in the streets at Winchester.

Second Case.—For having been drunk in barracks (or as the case may be) at Winchester, on or about the 15th day of May, 1851, this being the second time of his having been drunk since the 12th of December, 1850, on which day he was duly convicted of habitual drunkenness; and thereby again constituting the crime of habitual drunkenness,—the other instance having occurred on the 17th of March, 1851, when he was drunk in the streets (or as the case may be) at Winchester.

Third Case.—For having been drunk on the line of march from Andover to Winchester, on or about the 10th day of December, 1850 (or on, or for duty, or parade, as the case may be), and on parade at Weedon (or on, or for duty, or on the line of march, as the case may be) on or about the 16th of March, 1850,—thus being once drunk on parade and once on the line of march, within twelve calendar months, and thereby constituting the crime of habitual drunkenness.

Fourth Case.—For having been drunk on duty under arms at Winchester, on or about the 15th day of May, 1851 (or on, or for parade, or on the line of march, as the case may be) within six calendar months of the 12th day of December, 1850, on which day he was duly convicted of habitual drunkenness, and thereby again constituting the crime of habitual drunkenness.

By command.

(Signed) G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

CAPT. ANDREW GRAM BRINE, H.M.'s 32ND. REGT.

Head-Quarters Camp, Meerut, March 13, 1851.—In publishing the following letter from the military secretary at the Horse Guards, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the officer commanding the 32nd foot will give the necessary instructions to Capt. A. G. Brine to return to England, reporting himself to the adjutant-general on his arrival:—

Horse Guards, Feb. 6, 1851.

Sir,—The judge advocate general having notified, in the usual manner, to the Commander-in-Chief, the proceedings of the general court-martial, whereby Capt. Andrew Gram Brine, of the 32nd regiment, was tried at Jullunder, on the 25th of October, 1850, and sentenced to be cashiered, which sentence was approved and confirmed by Gen. Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., who, for the reason stated in his remarks appended to the proceedings of the court-martial, did not publish the result of the trial, directed that the prisoner should remain in arrest at large, until the orders of his grace should be received respecting him; I have now the honour to acquaint you, with reference to Sir Charles Napier's letter of the 22nd November last, and to the proceedings of the special medical committee assembled at Jullunder on the 18th of September, to report upon Capt. Brine's state of mind, that the Commander-in-Chief has recommended to the Queen that Capt. Brine should receive her Majesty's pardon, and be restored to her Majesty's service, with the view of being placed upon half-pay on his arrival in this country.

Her Majesty having been pleased to approve thereof, his grace desires that you will order Capt. Brine to return to England, reporting himself to the adjutant-general on his arrival.

I have, &c,

(Signed) FITZ ROY SOMERSET.

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

Camp near Kalabagh, Feb. 15.—Various changes and modifications having been made from time to time in the organization of the Punjab irregular force, under the immediate orders of the Governor General, his Lordship is pleased to direct the issue of the following general order:—

The force raised in the Punjab by G. O. G. G. dated 18th May, 1849, shall be denominated the Punjab irregular force, and shall consist of three light field batteries of artillery, five regiments of infantry, and five regiments of cavalry.

The Punjab irregular force is for general service in the Punjab, and the trans-Indus provinces under British rule, as well as beyond these limits, should the exigencies of the service require it.

The force will be commanded by a brigadier, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

A brigade-major is allowed for the staff duties, and will receive in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank, the staff and office allowance of a brigade major of a station, viz. Rs. 354 per mensem.

No additional batta will be allowed to the native portion of the artillery or infantry of the force when on field service, or marching, but a proportion of camels and mules, to be fixed hereafter, will be attached to each corps for the carriage of the men's baggage.

No additional or extra pay, beyond the rates stated in the table, will be granted to either artillery, cavalry, or infantry, while employed in any part of the British territories.

The artillery and infantry will be entitled to hutting money.

The native officers and men of the force are admissible to invalid and to wound and family pensions, according to the regulations applicable to local and irregular troops.

Men who have been transferred from the line or irregular cavalry will retain all pensionary claims to which they were entitled at the time of their transfer.

The full proportion of camp equipage will be attached to the artillery and infantry.

The three light field batteries now ordered to be attached to the Punjab irregular force, will be formed from the troops of durbar horse artillery to whom service was guaranteed.

Men belonging to the late durbar establishment to whom a higher rate of pay than now laid down or other advantage has

been guaranteed, will be entitled to retain such advantage and superior pay.

(Then follow tables of establishment and allowances.)

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER HASEL, 48TH N. I.

Simla, March 10.—In promulgating the recent trial of Capt. C. Hasel, 48th N.I. that officer was ordered to continue in arrest, the C.-in-C. having determined on causing him to be arraigned on a fresh series of charges arising out of his having, contrary to express order, re-agitated the subject of his differences with his commanding officer, through the medium of a pamphlet which he is alleged to have circulated, containing much that was deemed highly objectionable; his Excellency has, however, abandoned the intention of trying Capt. Hasel, in consequence of his commanding officer having earnestly solicited that the proceedings about to be instituted against that officer might be stayed, on the ground of Capt. Hasel having made full and free admission of his highly erroneous course of conduct; and having respectfully sought the indulgent consideration of his commanding officer, and of the superior authorities interested in preserving the discipline of the army inviolate.

Capt. Hasel's admission of error, which is as frank as it is ample, is so worthy of an officer who has distinguished himself by gallantry in the field, and the cordial recommendation of his appeal to favourable notice, is so honourable to the feelings of his injured commanding officer, Maj. Troup, that the C.-in-C. has no hesitation in acceding to the request in full.

Sir W. Gomm has, moreover, such confidence in the tone of Capt. Hasel's expressed contrition, and in his resolution to co-operate with his commanding officer, henceforward, in upholding the discipline and harmony of the regiment, that his Excellency feels himself further justified in remitting the remaining portion of Capt. Hasel's sentence of suspension: that officer will accordingly be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

Although the C.-in-C. is glad of an opportunity of pardoning one whose gallantry in the field has won for him the approbation of so many distinguished officers (as appear by the testimonials recorded on the proceedings of Capt. Hasel's recent trial), his Excellency takes this occasion of assuring the army, that he never can or will permit discipline and subordination to be violated by officers appealing to public opinion respecting any grievances, real or imaginary, which they have to complain of; and his Excellency is determined to put a stop to a system, at once so improper and unsoldierlike, by visiting with severity all who may thus offend.

COL. THOMAS MONTEATH, C.B.

Fort William, March 14, 1851.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having intimated that Col. Thomas Monteath, C.B., of the 35th reg. of Light Infantry, aide-de-camp to the Queen, has obtained the royal licence and authority to take and henceforth use the surname of Douglas, in addition to and after that of Monteath, the hon. the president in council is pleased to direct that that officer shall hereafter appear on the strength of the army under the name of Thomas Monteath Douglas.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, W. J. to be mag. coll. and salt ag. at Balasore, March 6.
ANDERSON, W. H. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, March 14.
BATTYE, G. W. coll. of Purneah, to be coll. of Nuddea.
BEAUFORT, W. M. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, in district of Cuttack; app. to Pooree is can.
BOWRING, S. to be add. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, Mar. 6.
BRUCE, T. to offic. as commr. of rev. of the 18th or Jessore div. until further orders, March 7; del. over ch. of the office of civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, to the principal sudder ameen of the district, March 11.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshatrye, made over ch. of his office to the principal sudder ameen of the district, March 6.
COLVIN, B. J. to offic. as commr. of rev. of the Jessore div. until the arrival of T. Bruce, March 7.
COLVIN, B. W. qual. for public service, March 11.
CUNLIFFE, R.E. civ. and sess. judge of Mymensing, rec. ch. of office.
DAVIDSON, C. T. to be coll. of Chittagong, cont. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, March 6.
DUNBAR, J. to be commiss. of rev. of Jessore div. March 6; made over ch. of his off. to B. J. Colvin, March 8.
EGERTON, R.E. appointed in G. O. April 7, to be an asst. in the Agra div. is trans. to Delhi div. March 5.
ELLIS, E. L. to offic. as jt. mag. 2 dep. coll. of Benares, March 3.
FARQUHARSON, R.N. to offic. as coll. of Hooghly, dur. abs. of Steer, rec. ch. of the coll. of Hooghly, fr. C. T. Buckland, Mar. 11.

GLOVER, F. A. B. to be asst. to the mag. and the coll. of Moorshedabad, with the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in that district, March 10.

GUBBINS, F. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Juanpore, March 3.

HAMPTON, R. to be coll. of Jessore, to continue to offic. as comm. of abkarry of the Dacca div.

HARRINGTON, H. B. offic. judge of Benares, to be a mem. of local com. public instruction at Benares, to be civ. and ses. jud. of Benares, fr. March 5.

HARVEY, J. I. to be sub. treasurer of gen. treas. March 6.

HAYWOOD, R. O. to be in ch. of the sub div. of Barh, and invested with the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in the district of Patna, which he will exercise within the sub-div. of Barh, Mar. 14.

HENDERSON, W. H. qual. for public service, March 11.

HODGSON, R. F. rec. ch. of Behar collectorate, fr. J. Brown.

JOHNSTON, A. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly dur. abs. of Wylly.

KEMP, F. B. to be coll. of Tirhoot, Feb. 27.

HARRISON, R. P. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra, Feb. 27.

LIND, F. M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad, March 6.

LOWIS, J. M. ass. ch. of his duties as asst. to the mag. and the coll. March 6.

LOWTH, F. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Bhagalpore dur. abs. of Alexander.

McDONELL, W. F. qual. for public service, March 11; attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, March 14.

MONEY, R. to offic. as acct. N. W. prov. dur. abs. of C. Grant.

MONTRESOR, C. F. offic. mag. of Nuddea, res. ch. of his off. fr. A. Hope, March 14.

MUSPRATT, H. asst. to the mag. and the coll. of East Burdwan, joined his station, March 8.

MYTTON, R. H. to be commissr. of rev. of Dacca div. March 6.

PALMER, G. to be an asst. in the Agra div. March 5.

PEARSON, E. S. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in district of Midnapore; app. to Cuttack is cancelled; to be in ch. of the coll. of Midnapore district, until further orders; rec. ch. of the coll. of Midnapore fr. the dep. coll. March 13.

FLOWDEN, T. J. C. to be civ. and sess. judge of Ghazee pore v. Neyland.

PRATT, H. to offic. as supt. Monghyr survey, dur. abs. of Money.

QUINTIN, C. B. coll. of Sarun, res. ch. of office, March 3.

REID, A. coll. of Hooghly, to be coll. of Midnapore, to continue to offic. as comm. of Akbarry of Calcutta div.

REID, H. S. to be visitor gen. of village schools in N. W. provinces, March 17.

RICHARDSON, R. J. to be in ch. of collectorate of Shahabad.

ROBERTSON, H. D. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div. March 5.

RUSSELL, R. H. to be mag. of Sarun, Feb. 27.

RUSSELL, C. D. coll. of Jessore, to be coll. of Purneah.

SAMUELS, E. A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.

SANDEMAN, H. D. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Azimgurh, but to con. to discharge his present duties at Banda, March 5.

SCONCE, A. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, March 6.

SCOTT, R. J. rec. ch. of the coll. of Dinapore fr. Yule, Feb. 17.

SHAKESPEAR, A. to be civ. auditor N.W. prov. March 6.

SKINNER, R. M. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Jessore, dur. abs. of F. Cardew, or until further orders.

STEER, C. coll. of Nuddea, to be coll. of Hooghly to con. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Jessore.

TRAVERS, W. to offic. as add. jud. of Behar dur. abs. of Lowth; coll. of Shahabad, res. ch. of his off. fr. R. J. Richardson.

TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, res. ch. of off. March 5.

TUCKER, F. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Rungpore.

TUCKER, H. S. G. rep. ret. fr. leave of absence, and reatt. March 5; to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Benares, March 17.

TUCKER, W. T. to act as coll. of Patna dur. abs. of Skinner.

TUCKER, H. C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad, March 17.

TUCKER, W. T. rec. ch. of the coll. of Patna until further orders.

TURNBULL, G. D. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda dur. abs. of Hillersdon, March 6; to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Seharunpore, but to cont. to discharge his present duties at Allahabad, until further orders.

UNWIN, H. rep. ret. fr. furl. and reatt. March 5; to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Futtehpore dur. abs. of J. Muir, March 18.

WARD, J. J. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, res. ch. of office fr. H. Rose, March 16.

YOUNG, J. H. rec. ch. of office of coll. of tolls of circular and eastern canals fr. Capt. Guthrie, March 3.

YOUNG, A. R. to be supt. of the Bhaugulpore survey fr. March 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, R. 1 mo.

BAKER, J. 3 mo. fr. April 1.

BELLI, C. S. leave cane.

COCKBURN, F. J. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 25, on m. c.

COCKBURN, W. 1 mo.

DUNBAR, J. 1 mo. on m. c.

FORBES, F. C. 2 mo. on m. c.

GRANT, C. 19½ mo. on m. c.

GUBBINS, C. leave cane.

LUSHINGTON, H. 1 mo.

MACDONALD, A. G. 1 mo.

MACTIER, T. B. 15 days.

MAYNE, F. O. 1 mo.

MELVILLE, A. L. 2 mo. on m. c. prep. to proceed to sea.

MOLONEY, E. W. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mymensing, 15 days in ext.

MONTRESOR, C. F. 20 days in ext.

RICKETTS, M. 9 mo. to Nynee Tal, on m. c.

ROSS, A. leave cane.

RUSSELL, C. D. 1 mo. in ext.

SHAW, M. A. G. leave cane.

SKINNER, R. M. 1 mo.

STAINFORTH, H. 1 mo.

THOMPSON, F. 2 yrs. to sea, on m. c.

THORNHILL, H. furl. to England, on m. c.

TUCKER, F. 1 mo. fr. April 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

JAY, Rev. W. J. M.A. to be chapl. at Lahore, v. Tuson, March 3.

TUSON, Rev. H. chapl. at Lahore, pl. at disp. of gov. gen. Mar. 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. H. E. S. 74th N.I. in ch. of the Cuttack div. will, on being relieved by Capt. Rigby, assume ch. of the 24-pergunnah embankments, of which he is appointed to offic. as exec. officer, on salary of a second class division.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. H. H. 53rd N.I. to be adjt. v. Edgell, Feb. 20.

BAIRD, Ens. G. W. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 24.

BAKER, Maj. W. E. eng. pl. temp. at disp. of home dept. for civil employ; to fill the off. of consulting engineer to the gov. in the rail. dep. until fur. orders, March 11.

BECHER, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. to act as adjt. v. E. C. Gardner.

BIGNELL, Lieut. F. D'O. 10th N.I. to act as adjt. v. Capt. J. Phillott, prom. Feb. 26; to be adjt. v. Capt. J. Phillott, prom.

BIGGS, Ens. J. A. M. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 8, in succ. to French, ret.

BIRCH, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 1, in succ. to Hudleston, ret.

BLAIR, Lieut. col. C. D. rem. fr. 10th to 7th L.C. March 6.

BOILEAU, Ens. L. A. do duty with 54th N.I. posted to 1st Eur. Bengal Fus. in progress to Meerut, act. 9th 2nd lieut. March 5.

BOLTON, Ens. A. W. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb.

BOULTON, Cornet A. J. do duty with 1st, posted to 7th L. C. at Peshawur, March 5.

BRODIE, Brev. capt. T. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 26, in succ. to Dawson, dec.; prin. asst. to com. of Assam at Seebaugur, res. ch. of judicial and revenue offices and of revenue treasury.

BRUCE, 1st Lieut. R. R. 3rd brig. h. a. to be adjt. and qr. mr. v. Mill, on furl. Feb. 25.

CAMPBELL, Brig. Sir C. C. K.C.B. to command the Punjab div.

CARNegie, Capt. J. W. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 15.

CARTER, Capt. J. R. 2nd in command of the 5th inf. Scindiah's contingent, app. asst. supt. of Chundezree, and vested with the power of a joint mag.

CAVENAGH, Lieut. O. res. ch. of the off. of supt. of the examiners of Sindh, at Dum-Dum, March 1.

CHAMBERS, Ens. B. R. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore.

CHAPMAN, Ens. E. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore, Feb. 24.

CHASE, Lieut. D. A. to off. as 2nd in com. Arracan loc. batt. v. Nuthall, Feb. 24.

COOPER, 2nd Lieut. L. H. 1st Eur. fus. to do duty with 73rd N.I.

COX, Lieut. C. V. on furl. fr. 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. to 1st comp. 2nd batt. Feb. 27.

CROSSE, Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. to be int. and qr. mr. v. Tickell.

CUMBERLAND, Capt. W. inv. estab. perm. to reside at Barrackpore, March 7.

DENNYS, Capt. H. R. inv. estab. perm. to reside at Deyrah, Mar. 7.

DORAN, Lieut. J. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to assume ch. of an art. detail, March 7.

D'OLLY, Lieut. E. A. C. art. qual. as regimental interp. March 7.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. fr. 60th to 49th N.I. at Phillour, Feb. 25.

DREW, Lieut. H. R. 8th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.

DUNSFORD, Capt. H. F. 59th N.I. to cont. to off. as major of brig. dur. abs. of Plowden, Feb. 21.

EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to the resident, Indore, resumed ch. Feb. 11.

EDEN, Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 26.

EKINS, Ens. G. E. d. d. 16th N.I. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. in progress to Meerut, March 5.

ELLIS, Ens. R. A. F. W. not arrived, posted to 56th N.I. March 5.

FITZGERALD, Ens. H. A. 10th N.I. to act as adjt. to r. w. on treasure escort to Cawnpore, Feb. 21.

FORTESQUE, Ens. F. R. N. 73rd N.I. to act as detach. st. 1st tr. 6th L. C. &c. March 11.

FOSTER, Lieut. G. 16th N.I. to do duty with a detach. of art. and proc. to up. provs. Feb. 27.

FRASER, Brev. maj. J. C. B. 2nd L. C. perm. at his request to resign appt. of brigade major at Cawnpore, fr. March 1.

FRENCH, Capt. J. 14th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on pens. of his rank, fr. Feb. 8.

FYTCH, Lieut. A. prin. asst. to com. of Arracan at Sandoway, rec. ch. of duties of office and of the treasury of Agajee Myoothergyee.

GARDNER, Lieut. E. C. 40th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. March 10, in succ. to Capt. A. de Fountain, dec.

GILBERT, Lieut. E. R. O. 27th N.I. to do duty with a detach. of art. &c. proc. to up. provs. Feb. 27.

GOSSET, Lieut. M. ret'd. to duty, March 6.

GORDON, Ens. A. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore, Feb. 24.

GRAVES, Lieut. J. H. 41st N.I. to off. as adjt. dur. abs. of Stevens, Feb. 20.

HARRIS, Ens. P. H. T. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HAVELOCK, Ens. C. W. d. d. with 44th N.I. posted to 66th or Goorka regt. at Peshawur, March 5.

HEARSEY, Lieut. col. J. B. staff employ. rem. fr. 7th to 10th L.C. HILL, Ens. G. E. 32nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 15.

HIRE, Lieut. and adj. S. J. 3rd irr. cav. to off. as 2nd in com. dur. period of Brev. maj. Biddulph's com.

HOLROYD, Lieut. C. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HOWARD, Ens. G. H. E. posted to 24th N.I. at Goruckpore.

HUMPHREYS, Ens. M. A. not arrived, posted to 20th N.I.

HUNT, Ens. J. V. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore, Feb. 24.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. R. rec. ch. dep. Bheel agency, and pol. duties at Bhopawur, Feb. 15.

IMPEY, Lieut. H. B. 70th N.I. pronounced highly qual. in Hindes and Oordoo, Feb. 27.

INGILBY, Ens. R. M. 70th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. March 1, in succ. to Huddleston, retired.

INNES, Ens. F. C. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 1, in succ. to Geils, retired.

JAMES, Lieut. M. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 27.

JENKINS, Ens. J. H. posted to 44th N.I. at Barrackpore, March 5; pronounced highly qual. in Hindes, Feb. 27.

KEMP, Ens. D. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 26, in succ. to Dawson, dec.

KENNION, Lieut. T. E. to act as adj. and qr. mr. dur. abs. on du. of Lieut. R. M. Paton, Feb. 27.

KIRBY, Capt. G. art. qual. for regimental interp. and exempted fr. furth. ex. in N. lang. Feb. 27.

MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 26.

MACKINTOSH, Capt. A. supt. at Jawud Neemuch, an extra asst. gen. supt. for suppression of Thuggee, with jurisdiction in the states of Rajpootana.

MACLEOD, Brev. capt. N. C. eng. to be capt. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Cunningham, dec.

MACNAGHTEN, Cornet W. H. d. d. 1st, posted to 5th L.C. at Nakodah, March 5.

MAXWELL, Lieut. H. H. art. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.

MCNEILL, Ens. J. C. not arrived, posted to 12th N.I. March 5.

MILLIGAN, Lieut. G. from 5th tr. to 1st tr. 1st brig. art. Feb. 27.

MILLS, Capt. A. S. 58th N.I. returned to duty, March 21.

MOFFAT, Capt. J. D. 2nd L.C. perm. to retire fr. the service, on pens. of his rank, fr. Feb. 2, 1851.

MOIR, Lieut. G. from 2nd troop 3rd to 3rd troop 1st brig. art.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. made over ch. of the off. of dep. commr. 2nd class at Seonee to Capt. A. Skeene, and rec. ch. of his present duties as dep. commr. 3rd class at Jubbulpore, Feb. 17.

MORRIS, Ens. W. L. G. d. d. 32nd, posted to 37th N.I. at Jhelum.

MOSELEY, Ens. R. S. 65th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Robertson, prom. Feb. 24.

NEWMARCH, 2nd Lieut. C. D. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Cunningham, dec.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. d. d. hill rangers, having failed to pass an examination in Hindustani, is remanded to his regt.

OSBORN, Ens. H. K. not arr. posted to 55th N.I. March 5.

PASLEY, Ens. G. J. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

PATON, Lieut. J. S. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 8, in succ. to French, ret.

PETTINGAL, Lieut. col. E. fr. 38th to 60th N.I. at Bandah.

PHILLIPS, Brev. capt. J. C. 60th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. March 1, in succ. to Geils, ret.

QUIN, Cornet R. O. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 7, in succ. to Moffat, ret.

REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

RIGBY, Capt. H. eng. ret. to duty, to rejoin the Cuttack div. dept. of pub. works, to which he stands app.

ROBERTS, Ens. W. E. R. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.

ROWLATT, Capt. E. A. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

RYAN, Ens. W. C. B. d. d. 16th N.I. posted to 45th N.I. at Bareilly, March 5.

SADLER, Ens. E. T. d. d. 16th N.I. posted to 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind, March 5.

SAMPSON, Lieut. col. T. E. fr. 49th to 38th N.I. Feb. 25.

SANDYS, Lieut. col. pol. ag. in Mehidpore, ret. to duty, Feb. 24.

SCOTT, Capt. Wm. L. L. 1st L.C. perm. to retire on the pens. of a maj. fr. March 31.

SHARP, Ens. G. F. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 21.

SIDDONS, Capt. rec. ch. of the Bheel agency and pol. duties at Bhopawur, Feb. 15.

SIDDONS, Capt. G. R. 1st L.C. to offic. as brig. maj. at Cawnpore fr. March 1, v. Fraser, app. maj. of brig. to complete estab. in succ. to Capt. S. H. Becher, 61st N.I. March 8.

SIMPSON, Ens. E. H. C. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Dinapore, Feb. 24; d. d. 26th L.I. posted to 39th N.I. at Lahore, Mar. 5.

SIMPSON, Ens. J. R. not arrived, posted to 10th N.I. March 5.

SIMPSON, Ens. G. B. C. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Feb. 24; posted to 23rd N.I. at Peshawur, March 5.

SMITH, Lieut. B. C. 57th N.I. d. d. Sylhet, L.I. batt. having failed to pass an exam. in Hindustani, is remanded to his reg.

SPEKE, Ens. E. d. d. 33rd, posted to 65th N.I. at Lahore, Mar. 5.

ST. GEORGE, Lieut. E. 1st Beng. fus. passed exam. in Oordoo.

STOKES, Lieut. S. W. art. to offic. as dep. commissary of ordnance at Peshawur, v. Brev. maj. C. Hogge, March 7.

SWINTON, Cornet G. J. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, Feb. 24; posted to 4th L.C. at Wiserabad, March 5.

TICKELL, Lieut. J. 73rd N.I. perm. at his request, to resign appt. of interpreter and qr. mr. of that corps.

TOONE, Brev. capt. J. H. L. M. 2nd L.C. to be capt. of a troop fr. Feb. 7, in succ. to Moffat, ret.

THOMSON, Capt. R. N. 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. seq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, March 7.

TUCKER, Cornet C. N. d. d. with 1st, posted to 8th L.C. at Ferozepore, March 5.

TURNBULL, Lieut. A. D. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani.

TURNER, Capt. J. sub. asst. comm. gen. of 15th N.I. to be a dept. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class fr. Dec. 8 last.

VANDER GUCHT, T. E. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore.

WARD, Lieut. made over ch. of the off. of asst. gen. supt. for the suppression of Thuggee in Rajpootana, to Lieut. Bouverie, on the 28th Jan.

WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab cav. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Fane.

WILLES, Ens. A. not arrived, posted to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

WILLIAMS, Ens. L. H. posted to 67th N.I. at Agra, March 5.

WODEHOUSE, Ens. F. A. not arrived, posted to 22nd N.I. Mar. 5.

WROUGHTON, Ens. H. R. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 10, in succ. to Capt. A. de Fountain, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

Fitzgerald, M. M. March 6.

INFANTRY.

ARMSTRONG, F. M. March 6. OSBORN, H. R. March 6.

BRAMLEY, A. H. March 6. PHAIRE, W. March 6.

CAMPBELL, A. E. March 6. SHELLEY, T. M. March 6.

GILLESPIE, J. March 6. SHERRIFF, J. P. March 6.

HALE, G. H. March 6. SITWELL, F. H. M. March 6.

HUNTER, C. P. March 6. SWETENHAM, C. W. March 6.

LARPENT, L. H. P. d. H. Mar. 6. TAYLOR, C. C. March 6.

MACFARLANE, C. March 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BODDAM, 1st Lieut. H. M. 3rd co. 2nd batt. of art. fr. Dec. 8, 1850, to Feb. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for leave to sea, on m. c.

BROWN, Capt. C. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Calcutta.

BYNG, Capt. E. D. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to Europe.

BYNG, Capt. the Hon. R. B. P. 62nd N.I. to April 20, in ext.

COCKERELL, Lieut. J. 4th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.

CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. 69th M.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla.

CORNISH, Capt. Fred. Wm. art. to Europe on furl.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. A. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. W. R. 2nd in com. 12th irreg. cav. fr. April 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla and adjacent hills on m. c.

EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to the resident, Indore, leave cane.

FADDY, Lieut. L. P. 29th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.

FANE, Ens. and adjt. W. 3rd Punjab cav. to remain at Lahore on m. c.

FITZGERALD, 1st Lieut. W. R. art. 6 mo. fr. March 25, to Nynee Tal and Kemaon.

FRASER, Brev. maj. J. C. B. 2 mo. to Mussoorie and Calcutta, prep. to appl. for perm. to ret. fr. the service.

FRASER, Lieut. E. engs. to Feb. 20, in ext.

FRASER, Lieut. S. C. 2nd Eur. Fus. April 15 to Oct. 15.

FRASER, Lieut. J. E. asst. comm. Loodiana, 1 mo. fr. April 1, to Mussoorie.

FRENCH, Capt. J. 14th N.I. to Feb. 8, to pres. prep. to appl. for perm. to retire.

HALL, Lieut. J. T. S. 12th N.I. Feb. 1 to Nov. 30, Simla, on m. c.

HARRIS, Ens. P. H. T. to Oct. 15, to Lullutpore.

HARVEY, Capt. E. 10th L.C. to proceed fr. Bombay to Eur. on furl.

HERBERT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. to Eur. 3 years on m. c.

HICKS, Lieut. C. F. 6th N.I. 9 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Mussoorie and Nynee Tal, on m. c.

HOME, Lieut. col. R. 43rd L.I. 6 mo. fr. April 8, to Nynee Tal.

HOME, Ens. J. C. 7th N.I. fr. Feb. 24 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.

IMPEY, Lieut. A. engs. to March 10, in ext.

KEMP, Ens. F. C. 69th N.I. April 1 to Oct. 1, Barrackpore.

MAISEY, Lieut. F. C. 67th N.I. to Simla.

MILLETT, Ens. A. H. 69th N.I. April 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m. c.

MILNE, Capt. H. 21st N.I. May 15 to Oct. 31, to Delhi, &c.

MOIR, 1st Lieut. G. 3rd troop 1st brig. h. art. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

OGSTON, Ens. J. D. 34th N.I. fr. Nov. 23, 1850, to Feb. 1, to pres. until the sailing of the ship "*Senator*," on which he proc. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.

PEARSON, 1st Lieut. A. 1st troop 3rd brig. h. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.

PASSE, Lieut. E. M. 58th N.I. 6 mo. to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

FLOWDEN, Brev. capt. H. G. C. mag. of brig. at Barrackpore, fr. Jan. 29 to Feb. 27, prep. to the sailing of the ship *Queen*, in which he proceeds to Europe, on m. c.

POPE, Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to Eur. 1 year.

POTT, Capt. G. commt. united Maliva contingent, 15 days in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

PRINSEP, Lieut. H. A. 39th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla.

PUGHE, Lieut. J. R. 47th N.I. fr. March 15 to Sept. 15 to Mussoorie and Landour.

RAIKES, Capt. R. N. 2nd in command, 1st cav. Scindiah's contingent, 6 mo. fr. May 6, to Simla.

REID, Lieut. J. H. 57th N.I. May 1 to Nov. 1, prep. to Europe.

SHORTREED, Capt. P. 17th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla.

SNOOK, Capt. John V. 23rd N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

STEPHEN, Capt. H. V. res. sur. Cis.-Sutlej states, fr. Feb. 20 to April 30, to Calcutta, prep. to resigning the service.

STRACHEY, Capt. H. 66th, or Goorka reg. March 1 to May 31, in ext. to rem. at Simla.

TULLOCH, Lieut. A. 58th N.I. fr. Feb. 28 to Nov. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

WARD, Lieut. H. 33rd N.I. to Europe on furl. fr. Bombay.

WILKIE, Capt. D. 4th N.I. to Europe on furl. from Bombay.

WILSON, Lieut. col. A. art. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to visit Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.

WRIFFORD, Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. B. fus. Dec. 15, 1850, to April 15, 1851, Bombay, prep. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. W. D. 23rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 71st N.I. at Peshawur, March 13.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. 63rd N.I. to aff. aid to detach. of Europeans fr. Wuzerabad to Landour, Feb. 25.

BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. 2nd batt. art. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. of pioneers, March 11.

BARBER, Surg. J. to afford med. aid to 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. as well as 4th do. March 11.

BATSON, Surg. S. H. 14th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. March 1.

BRASSEY, Surg. R. J. on leave, rem. fr. 54th N.I. to 35th L.I.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. 6th irr. cav. to aff. aid to 63rd N.I.

CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. 51st N.I. to proc. and rej. app. at Simla, Feb. 28.

CATHCATH, Asst. surg. J. E. to pl. himself under ord. of superint. of COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. to be civ. surg. of Singapore.

GUISE, Asst. surg. J. A. to be civ. asst. surg. at Furruckabad.

GUISE, Asst. surg. R. C. to be surg. fr. March 5, in succ. to Pearson, dec.

HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. T. C. civ. asst. surg. of Shahabad, made over ch. of duties March 1, prep. to proc. to Darjeeling, on leave, has, at his request been pl. at disp. of the C. in C. from March 1.

HUTCHINSON, T. C. civ. asst. surg. of Shahabad, pl. at disp. of Govt. of India in mil. dep. Feb. 27.

KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 45th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. 7th batt. art. and No. 5 lt. field batt. March 1.

LOW, Up. Ens. H. J. R. rec. adm. to join and do duty with 42nd N.I. at Barrackpore, Feb. 28.

LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to do duty with 29th foot, Feb. 28.

MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. attached to 7th N.I. to med. ch. of Sirmoor batt. at Almorah, March 4.

MURRAY, Dr. J. civ. surg. of Agra, to be memb. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Agra, March 7.

ODLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to pl. himself und. ord. of superint. surg. of Trans-Ravee circle, Feb. 27.

PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. in med. ch. at Potoragurh, to proc. to Almorah, and relieve Asst. surg. Sissmore fr. med. ch. of Sirmoor batt. Feb. 27.

RAE, Asst. surg. G. to be surg. fr. March 3, v. Fuller, retired.

SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. 5th N.I. relieved fr. doing duty with 1st Eur. Bengal fus. and to aff. med. aid to 57th N.I. on dep. of Macrae, Feb. 28.

SCOTT, Surg. K. M. rem. fr. 35th L.I. to 54th N.I. March 11.

SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. fr. Sirmoor batt. to 65th N.I. Mar. 4.

STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 4th to 7th L.C. at Peshawur, to assu. med. ch. of 29th N.I. temp. March 11.

TRITTON, Surg. E. attached to the 6th batt. of art. to be med. store keeper at Umballa, in succession to Surg. C. B. Handyside, M.D.

VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to pl. himself und. ord. of superint. surg. of Lahore circle, Feb. 27.

WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to pl. himself und. ord. of superint. surg. of Trans-Ravee circle, Feb. 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

AMESBURY, J. W. R. March 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRASSEY, Surg. R. J. 54th N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 30, to Darjeeling, on m. c.

CAMPBELL, Surg. A. 10 days.

CHALMERS, Civ. asst. surg. C. B. of Balasore, 1 mo. fr. April 1.

KEAN, A. civ. surg. of Moorshedabad, 10 days in ext.

MACKINNON, Surg. K. med. storekeeper at Cawnpore, March 15 to Nov. 15, Nynee Tal, on m. c.

NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. of Battool, 6 mo. to Simla, on m. c.

RANSFORD, Surg. J. 8th batt. art. fr. March 15 to Nov. 15, to Simlah, on m. c.

SILL, Surg. H. 3rd L.C. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta.

SMITH, Surg. T. 72nd N.I. March 15 to Nov. 15, to Meerut, on m. c.

WILSON, Surg. A. to Europe, on furl.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. Swinton to be brev. capt.; Lieut. C. R. Colt to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour.—10th Hussars. Cornet Marshall, 2 yrs. to England; Paymr. Ebrington, 2 mo. to Mahabuleshwar; Lieut. Hatfield to act as paymr. dur. abs. of Ebrington.—14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Mayne to be interp.; Lieut. Chetwynd, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—15th Hussars. Lieut. H. Trower, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. H. J. Wale, 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.—10th. Capt. F. S. C. Annesley, 2 mo. to Bombay and 18 mo. to England; Lieut. J. W. Ensor to do duty at conv. depot at Landour.—22nd. Capt. Johnston, 3 mo. to the Mahabuleshwar hills, and 3 mo. to the Deccan.—24th. Lieut. T. M. Greensill, to be interp. fr. Jan. 29; Capt. R. A. Croker, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 12 mo. to England; Lieut. H. M. Burnes, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England; Lieut. B. L. Tilbrook, to May 17 to Bombay, and 9 mo. to England.—32nd. Capt. W. Bell, to do duty at conv. depot at Landour.—51st. Lieut. R. Neville, 2 years to Ireland.—53rd. Major W. R. Mansfield, to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 28, v. Byrne, ret.; Capt. C. Lempriere, to be major, fr. Feb. 28, v. Mansfield, prom.; Lieut. W. Payn, to be capt. v. Lempriere, prom.; Ens. J. A. Dalzell, to be lieut. v. Payn, prom.; Capt. R. B. Brown, to March 31, in ext.—61st. Capt. Deacon, to April 3, in ext.—70th. Lieut. J. Atkinson, to June 30, in ext.—75th. Capt. D. C. Hill, 2 mo. to Kussowlie; Lieut. Baxter, to March 14, in ext.—78th. Ens. E. A. Deisser, to be lieut. fr. Feb. 5, v. Rose, dec.—80th. Lieut. H. Miller, to do duty at conv. depot at Darjeeling.—94th. Capt. A. Campbell, 2 years to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLISON, the wife of J. W. s. at Kidderpore, March 14.

ANGELO, the wife of J. A. s. at Umballah, March 20.

AUSTIN, Mrs. G. s. at Calcutta, March 5.

BASTIEN, the wife of A. C. s. at Sulka, March 9.

BUCKLE, the wife of W. B. c.s. s. at Sylhet, March 8.

CLERMONT, the wife of T. W. d. at Chinsurah, March 7.

CLIFTON, the wife of E. J. d. at Calcutta, March 3.

COLLINS, the wife of Asst. apoth. J. H.M.'s 8th regt. d. at Deesa, March 14.

D'AGUILAR, the wife of Rev. J. D. s. at Meerut, March 16.

EMERSON, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, March 21.

FARQUHAR, Mrs. W. L. d. at Calcutta, March 11.

FREWIN, Mrs. T. s. at Calcutta, March 18.

GOMES, the wife of P. s. at Calcutta, March 24.

HAMPTON, the wife of W. H. s. at Calcutta, March 9.

HART, Mrs. W. E. s. at Lahore, March 2.

HOWARD, the wife of Lieut. E. W. E. 4th L.C. d. at Ferozepore, March 21.

JOHNSTONE, the lady of H. C. asst. ex. eng. s. at Sealcote, March 10.

KEMP, the wife of Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. art. s. at Peshawur, March 16.

McCONNELL, the wife of J. F. s. at Agra, March 6.

MICHAEL, the wife of A. E. d. at Meerut, March 20.

OLDFIELD, the wife of Lieut. H. M., H.M.'s 53rd regt. d. at Calcutta, March 11.

OTTLEY, the lady of Capt. G. O'B. d. at Simla, March 12.

ROBERTSON, the wife of J. S. s. at Calcutta, March 6.

SCOTLAND, the wife of W. d. at Roorkie, March 14.

STUDD, the lady of E. s. at Tirhoot, March 1.

TAILYOUR, the lady of Capt. T. R. eng. s. at Mussoorie, March 8.

TERNAN, the lady of Lieut. A. H. 3rd N.I. s. at Calcutta, March 9.

WILSON, the lady of Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. d. at Delhi, March 5.

MARRIAGES.

BALSTON, C. R. L. to Maria A. d. of T. Black, at Calcutta, March 3.
 BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. to Margaret A. d. of Dr. A. Ross, at Delhi, March 18.
 DUHAN, D. to Jane, d. of W. Ghee, at Cawnpore, March 11.
 HANNAH, W. to Mrs. A. widow of the late Conduct. Douglas, at Fort William, March 3.
 MARQUEZ, J. to Louise C. Palltier, at Calcutta, March 4.
 MUNNES, Rev. R. M. to Mrs. Fanny, relict of the late Dr. J. Mandal, at Allahabad, March 11.
 NEWTON, W. to Maria H. Mandy at Calcutta, March 8.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. to Louisa C. d. of the late J. R. Vos, at Dinapore, March 6.
 TONNERRE, C. F. to Sarah Harcourt, at Calcutta, March 1.
 VANGREEKEN, G. A. to Mrs. C. E. widow of the late J. Ward, at Calcutta, March 7.
 VERTANNES, A. to Anna P. A. Vertannes, at Calcutta, Feb. 27.

DEATHS.

BARNES, inf. d. of Capt. 3rd L. Drag. at Calcutta, March 3.
 BUTCHER, inf. s. of C. at Calcutta, March 8.
 CROW, M. at Calcutta, aged 24, March 21.
 EYRE, Emily, wife of Capt. V. art. at Calcutta, March 9.
 FARRE, Capt. R. J. 72nd N.I. at Calcutta, March 17.
 FARRINGTON, Maj. H. inv. estab. at Umballah, Feb. 24.
 GRANTHAM, Capt. H.M.'s 98th regt. at Calcutta, March 15.
 HAND, inf. d. of R. jun. at Calcutta, March 20.
 HOGAN, R. L. at Simla, aged 3, March 8.
 HIERNANDER, A. H. A. at Calcutta, aged 2, March 14.
 MATTHEWS, Mary, wife of Apoth. G. 2nd Eur. Fus. at Agra, aged 26, March 13.
 M'CARTHY, T. E. at Agra, aged 22, March 9.
 PROSSER, Jane E. d. of A. A. at Sealcoke, aged 4, March 2.
 QUIN, Lucy R. d. of E. at Calcutta, aged 13.
 SHIRCORE, Anna G. M. at Calcutta, aged 36, March 14.
 SMALL, A. at Calcutta, aged 25, March 3.
 SMITH, Lieut. M. C. 14th Lt. Drag. at Meerut, March 14.
 STARLING, T. A. at Calcutta, aged 11, March 5.
 STEVENSON, Capt. W. B. at sea, on board the "Champion," Feb. 8.
 SWINHOE, inf. d. of Lieut. F. W. art. at Calcutta, Feb. 27.
 TERNAN, inf. s. of Lieut. A. H. at Calcutta.
 THEODORE, J. at Landour, aged 82, Mar. 18.
 THOMPSON, inf. s. of Lieut. R. 38th N.I. at Allyghur, Feb. 22.
 TYTLER, G. H. at Calcutta, aged 37, March 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 8.—*Maria Somes*, Naylor, Sydney; *James Alexander*, Redley, Liverpool.—9. *Surat*, Graham, Liverpool.—10. *Majestic*, Cowan, Glasgow; *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, Cheyne, London.—11. *Sardinian*, Pagliano, Genoa; *Serampore*, Johnson, San Francisco; *Soldan*, Plumer, Boston; *Townsend*, Whitney, Boston; *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, London and Cape of Good Hope; *Eosurain*, Cloughton, Singapore; *Hosanna*, Pearson, Bombay; *Trion*, Lash, Mauritius; *Teazer*, Burton, Madras; *Lanrick*, White, China; *Alexander*, Auslin, Mauritius.—12. *Clymene*, Boyd, Glasgow; *Vergenie*, Jarvis, Coringa.—13. *Hindoo*, Miller, California and Singapore.—15. *Lucinda*, Delario, California; *Zaphnath Taneah*, Soule, Singapore; *Calder*, Fitzsimons, Port Adelaide; *Champion*, Reynolds, Bombay; *Lady Mary Wood*, Trousen, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—16. *Edward Marguard*, Pike, Bombay; *Medusa*, Cucullo, Manilla and Singapore.—18. *Hiero*, Bucknam, Singapore; *Poppo*, Thompson, China and Singapore.—19. *Ellen Noyes*, Lewis, San Francisco.—20. *Heloise*, Offret, Bourbon.—23. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Burbank, Madras; *Hannah Saikeld*, Cordiner, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Maria Somes*.—Lieut. Drought, Capt. Impey, Mrs. Impey, Mr. M. A. Williamson, and Capt. Mitchell.
 Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Graham.
 Per *Townsend*.—Rev. A. Sutton, Mrs. Sutton, Rev. D. Poor, and Mrs. Poor.
 Per *Soldan*.—Mr. C. M. Rollins, Rev. B. C. Thomas and lady, Miss D. Crawford, Mr. R. S. Daniels, and Mr. B. F. Fainham.
 Per *Mary Spencer*.—Mr. H. W. Jones, M.D. Mr. C. E. Wheatley.
 Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Mr. R. T. Turtue, Mr. N. Macinac, and Mr. S. E. Judah.
 Per *Calder*.—Mr. and Mrs. Penny.
 Per *Hiero*.—Mrs. Bucknam.
 Per *Medusa*.—Mr. J. Egeria, Mr. F. Olea.
 Per *Heloise*.—Mr. F. Megondrie, and Mr. Domestigue.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 8.—*Recorder*, Sharp, Liverpool; *Lancaster*, Hallia, Liverpool; *Jalawar*, Heron, Liverpool; *Mohassur*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Windsor Fay*, Brewer, London; *Melanie*, Bird, Madras.—9. *John Brightman*, Scott, China; *Gemini*, Harvey, London; *Sandford*, Callan, New York.—12. Steamer *Enterprise*, Cops,

Moulmein; *Ormelie*, Dallas.—15. *Fazel Curreeem*, Ballantyne, Mauritius; *Thane*, Crisp, Moulmein and Rangoon; *H.M.'s Sphinx*, Shadwell, Trincomalee; *H.M.'s Hastings*, Austen, Trincomalee; *Georgiana*, Nacoda, Bombay and Muscat; *Rubens*, Berquin, Dunkirk; *Cambodia*, Clendon, London.—17. *Manrick*, White, China; *Patriot King*, Fletcher, Liverpool; *Conasjee Family*, Durham, Hong-Kong, M. and Cum.; *Edward*, Morello, Marseilles.—18. *Sutlej*, Gregson, London; *Thos. Forrest*, Smith, London; *Street Rajah Russawree*, Denham, Bombay.—19. *Punjab*, Palmer, Bombay; *Jaegar*, Bartlett, Liverpool; *Marion*, McKirley, London.—21. *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore; *Walter Muncaster*, Steele, Liverpool; *Iskendershaw*, Shire, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Enterprise*, for MOULMEIN.—G. Barton, Esq.; J. Dunbar, Esq. C.S.; A. Money, Esq. C.S.; Capt. C. H. Winfield, 18th regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. C. Ensor, 38th regt. N.I.; Mesdames Nevelet and Martin. For ARRACAN.—Rev. Mr. W. Rotton, Lieut. J. M. Earle, Mrs. Woodward, and Mr. A. Savigny.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 25, 1851.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	6 0 to	6 2
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	3 12 ..	3 14
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	3 12 ..	3 14
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 2 ..	1 4
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	17 0 ..	17 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	18 0 ..	18 4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1775 to 1800
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis. par	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. .. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. .. 8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. .. 9 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 8 to 104 14	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 0 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 8 .. 221 14	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 8 .. 220 14	
Sovereigns	10 2 .. 10 4	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 .. 16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 0 .. 20 4	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 3s. to 4l. 5s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The *Madras Spectator* says, it is on the point of being decided that the officers of the Supreme Court at Madras shall henceforth receive fixed salaries, instead of partly deriving their official incomes from fees; which latter will be carried to the account of Government, as at Calcutta. An exception will, however, be made in favour of the registrar, so far as regards his commission as administrator-general, which he is to receive in addition to the fixed pay proposed. The amounts of some of the salaries have transpired; Rs. 25,000 per annum is the highest figure spoken of.

MR. CHANNING.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. T. W. Channing, which occurred at Belgium, on the 29th March, from cholera. The deceased was in charge of the public experiments to increase the growth of cotton in the southern division, and his merits have been repeatedly recognized by Government.

THE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC received his one-fourth share of Punjum Hissa, and also his usual salary from the Government this month—notwithstanding which he has not paid the allowances, which the Government some time ago directed should be punctually paid to his family. We believe that the allowance

granted by Government to him is for the support of himself and family, and not to be given away to other parties, thereby starving; his own family and feeding his favourites. His grandmother's allowance, we understand, has not been paid up, and the large balance due to her on a former account, has been withheld. This old lady has a grand-daughter residing with her, who when born was betrothed to the present Nawab; and if we mistake not, a royal salute was fired on the occasion. This contract never was completed, through the intervention of interested persons, who feared that if the marriage should take place, the uncle would become friendly with his highness, and destroy the influence of the clique, who at present exert such pernicious sway over the young prince.—*Athenæum*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF RECRUITS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 7, 1851.—The Commander-in-Chief having had under observation certain circumstances that occurred on board the ship *Gloriana* on her recent passage to Madras, on which occasion two officers were placed in arrest upon insufficient grounds, deems it necessary to record in general orders his sentiments for the information of officers of the army generally.

1. In October last Capt. Lockhart, of the 45th regt. N.I., was nominated by the Honourable Court of Directors to the charge of certain recruits on board the above vessel; Brevet Capt. Greenlaw of the 46th, Lieut. Robertson of the Artillery, and Ensign Gahagan, 10th regt. N.I., having been appointed to do duty with the detachment.

2. Capt. Lockhart, without special authority for such proceeding, appointed Capt. Greenlaw to act as adjutant of the detachment.

3. In December Lieut. Robertson remonstrated against Capt. Greenlaw's appointment, on the ground that it imposed extra duty on himself and Ensign Gahagan.

4. In reply to this remonstrance he was informed, that the appointment was for the good of the service, and that this proceeding of his commanding officer was not to be animadverted on. Shortly Captain Greenlaw reported to Captain Lockhart, that Lieutenant Robertson had made use of expressions in general conversation on the poop which were derogatory to himself and Captain Lockhart—these expressions having been construed into a reflection upon Captain Greenlaw for not having done his duty.

5. For this Lieutenant Robertson was reprimanded by Captain Lockhart, but Captain Greenlaw reagentated the matter and sent in charges against Lieutenant Robertson, on which the latter officer, deeming it more prudent to leave his case to the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, declined explanation, and was placed in arrest.

6. Immediately after some of the passengers, among whom was Lieutenant Bristow of the 8th regiment N.I., addressed a communication, which was, however, never despatched to Capt. Greenlaw, declining his further acquaintance, on the ground that he had carried a private conversation to Captain Lockhart—the private conversation in question being the report made to Capt. Lockhart, regarding Captain Greenlaw's having left duty to be performed by others.

7. Upon this circumstance coming to Capt. Lockhart's knowledge five or six weeks after, Lieut. Bristow was placed in arrest for having contemplated sending a paper, although the intention of sending it was never carried into effect, and had been altogether abandoned!

8. There is much to be regretted in the proceedings, of which a very brief outline is given above. They evince throughout a want of judgment on the part of Captains Lockhart and Greenlaw, which the Commander-in-Chief was not prepared to meet in officers of their standing and presumed experience.

9. From the first, Capt. Lockhart acted very injudiciously in making so much of a trifling affair; and, supposing Lieut. Robertson's conduct called for his interference, the matter was properly disposed of by the reprimand given to that officer.

10. Neither was Capt. Greenlaw justified, after he had submitted the matter to his commanding officer, in reagentating it; and his framing a serious charge out of such flimsy materials was equally unwarrantable.

11. The case of Lieut. Bristow is one of peculiar hardship. He was a mere passenger, and in no respect under Captain Lockhart's orders, yet he was placed in arrest on the 9th Feb. by that officer, and kept so until the end of the voyage, being precluded from attending at the cuddy table, and availing himself of accommodation for which he had paid! It does not even appear that he was furnished with any charge, or that he was

informed of the offence of which he was accused, and to the present hour the offence attributed to him is not apparent.

12. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered Lieuts. Robertson and Bristow to be released from arrest, and it only remains to dispose of Captains Lockhart and Greenlaw.

13. His Excellency hopes that this public expression in General Orders, of his marked disapprobation of the injudicious conduct of these two officers, will prove sufficient to deter others from similar mistakes.

14. Commanding officers of detachments of recruits should bear in mind the extreme severity of the punishment of arrest on board ship, and that no officer should be subjected to it for trivial offences. Nothing but the most pressing and extraordinary circumstances can justify the resort to such a measure in the case of passengers not under their orders. The obvious course to be pursued on such occasions is to make the conduct of officers so situated the subject of report to superior authority on arrival at the presidency.

15. The regulations for officers in charge of recruits provide in detail for the various duties on ship-board, and for any deviation therefrom, the Commander-in-Chief must hold commanding officers personally responsible.

MEDICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGIMENTAL BAND FUND.

Fort St. George, Mar. 25, 1851.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having decided to decide that such medical officers as are only nominally posted to regiments, and are performing duties at other stations, should not be required to contribute to band funds, and that the practice of placing superintending surgeons on the nominal strength of regiments, which is peculiar to the Madras presidency, should be abolished. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the dates on which the removal from the strength of regiments of the medical officers in question may be directed in General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and as long as they remain unposted to corps, those officers shall be exempted from further contributions to regimental band funds.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, J. coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, ass. ch. of dist. fr. E. Maltby, March 13.
BOILEAU, T. E. J. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Guntoor, del. over ch. of court, March 18.
BOURDILLON, J. D. coll. and mag. of the northern div. of Arcot, del. over ch. of the district of Ward, March 8.
DYKES, J. W. to act as sub. jud. of Madura, March 17.
ELLIOT, Wm. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Cuddapah, res. ch. of the court fr. Storey, March 10.
ROHDE, J. acting civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Trichinopoly, del. over ch. of the court to the princ. sudder ameen, March 10.
STOKES, H. coll. and mag. of Guntoor. del. over ch. of district to A. Purvis, March 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLEY, W. H. 6 weeks to Coringa.
ELLIS, G. 17 days to pres. prep. to apply for leave to Eur. on furl.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

KINLOCK, Rev. A. 1 mo.
POWELL, Rev. W. P. act. archd. and commissary to the bishop, assu. duty of archd. March 14.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BERNAL, Lieut. A. W. 7th L.C. res. the serv. of E.I.C. fr. Feb. 1.
BROWN, Capt. W. R. 1st fus. app. to com. a detach. of recruits.
BUTLER, Lieut. J. H. 49th N.I. app. st. staff offr. at Moulmein, March 17.
CANNON, Lieut. E. 17th N.I. app. to Oct. as asst. sec. to mil. board, is without prejudice to app. as extra a.d.-c. to the governor, March 18.
CARNEGIE, Ens. P. A. doing duty 11th, posted to 39th N.I. as 5th ens. in succ. to McMahon, prom. March 18; to rank fr. Feb. 16, 1850.
CONRAN, Brev. col. G. act. rem. fr. b. brig. to 3rd bat. March 12.
CRAWFORD, Ens. J. rec. posted to 23rd L.I. to join at Saugor, via Calcutta, March 17.
DERVILLE, Lieut. col. A. fr. 43rd N.I. to 49th N.I.; to do duty with 43rd N.I. March 13.
GREEN, Lieut. col. T. L. 50th N.I. to do duty with 49th N.I.
HADFIELD, Brev. maj. A. J. 37th gren. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. centre div. dur. abs. of brev. maj. J. Hayne.
HALY, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. March 21.
HARE, Capt. W. J. 41st N.I. to return to his app. Nizam's serv. March 21.

HEATH, Ens. G. J. D. doing duty 26th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. with moonshee allow. March 18.
 JUSTICE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 49th N.I. to 43rd N.I. to join Mar. 13.
 LENNOX, Lieut. S. W. 23rd L.I. to join his reg. at Saugor, *vid* Calcutta, March 17.
 LUARD, Lieut. col. J. K. 11th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, and to command Masulipatam, v. Bell, March 18.
 MACDONALD, Ens. H. C. do. du. 12th, posted to 35th N.I. v. Lomax, res. March 17; to rank fr. Jan. 21, 1850.
 McMAHON, Ens. C. A. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 30, 1850, v. Frye, res.
 MICHAEL, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Tamil.
 OWEN, Capt. W. G. 11th N.I. app. to temp. ch. of Golcondah Se-bundries dur. abs. of Capt. G. T. Haly, March 21.
 PEYTON, Ens. W. fr. do. du. 43rd to do du. with 50th N.I. to join.
 PRICE, Ens. E. T. W. 30th N.I. ord. to join *vid* Calcutta cannc.
 AITCHISON, Ens. J. W. fr. do. du. with 50th to do du. with 12th N.I. to join March 13.
 SHERIFF, Lieut. col. H. art. rem. fr. 3rd bat. to h. brig. effective.
 SWANSTON, Lieut. W. C. 7th N.I. perm. to resign the app. of gr. mr. interp. in compliance with his request.
 SWEET, Capt. H. B. 39th N.I. ret. to du. March 21.
 WHINAYTES, Lieut. col. F. F. rem. fr. h. brig. effective, to do noneffective, March 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOURDIEU, Brev. capt. J. H. H. art. 2 years fr. March 6, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 BROWN, Lieut. D. 1st fus. April 1 to Sept. 1, Sholapore.
 COMBE, Lieut. C. L. 23rd L.I. to Dec. 31, on m. c. to remain at Mussoorie, March 14.
 CORSAIR, Capt. J. H. 3rd L.C. fr. March 6 to June 30, to proc. to the Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. J. do. du. with sappers and miners, to April 15 to Cannanore, Mangalore, and west coast, on m. c.
 GALBRAITH, Ens. 16th N.I. March 8 to Sept. 3, Coonoor, on m. c.
 HERVEY, Capt. A. H. A. 40th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15.
 HIGGINSON, Lieut. and qu.-mr. T. E. L. 40th N.I. fr. April 1 to Aug. 31, to Bombay and the western coast.
 HOOPER, Lieut. W. R. 34th N.I. Feb. 17 to Feb. 1, 1852, to Madras, on m. c.
 JACOB, Capt. W. S. H. Co.'s astronomer, 4 mos. fr. April 18.
 LUKIN, Brev. capt. W. A. 14th M.N.I. March 2 to April 2, Belgaum and Western Coast, on m. c.
 MAYNE, Capt. J. E. 8th L.C. fr. March 20 to June 20, Candeish.
 McNEILL, Brig. M. com. Vellore, 30 days fr. March 15.
 MOORCROFT, Capt. R. 19th N.I. 6 mo. to Bombay fr. Feb. 1, prep. to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.
 MOORE, Lieut. and adjt. C. W. 6th N.I. fr. April 12 to Aug. 31, to Belgaum, Poona, and the W. coast.
 MORTON, Lieut. R. b. art. March 7 to Dec. 1, Coonoor, on m. c.
 PASKE, Lieut. T. 12th N.I. March 20 to April 30, Bangalore.
 SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L.C. leave cannc. March 19.
 STRATON, Lieut. col. F. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. March 19, to Neilgherries, leave cancelled.
 TOMES, Lieut. R. 41st N.I. to Dec. 31, to Madras, on m. c.
 WOOLLEY, Capt. R. 28th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. fr. 10th N.I. to 19th N.I. to proc. in med. ch. of detach. of recruits, for 2nd Eur. L.I. Mar. 15.
 BUTLER, Surg. W. fr. 1st batt. art. to 4th N.I. Mar. 18.
 COLE, Surg. R. gar. surg. Fort St. George, app. a memb. of board for ex. of sick officers, v. Evans, relieved, Mar. 12.
 FITZGERALD, Asst. surg. P. G. art. at Mhow, to do du. with 10th N.I. Mar. 15.
 RICHMOND, Surg. J. app. to be surg. of 4th district cancelled, at his req. Mar. 17.
 RICHMOND, Surg. J. fr. 4th N.I. to 1st batt. art. Mar. 18.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. fr. do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I. posted to 5th N.I. Mar. 15.
 WESTERN, Vet. surg. J. posted to horse brig. Mar. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARCLAY, Asst. surg. C. to Eur. on m. c.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. perm. to return to Eur. on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAYLIS, the wife of Rev. F. d. at Madras, March 11.
 BROWNE, the wife of W. G. d. at Palamcottah, March 10.
 DENT, the wife of R. C. (twins), at Madras, March 17.
 DICKSON, the wife of Capt. G. C. 23rd L.I. d. at Saugor, Mar. 20.
 FULTON, the lady of Lieut. G. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Secunderabad, Feb. 2.
 JARVIS, the wife of Capt. E. of the *Virginia*, s. at Vepery, Mar. 23.
 MACDONALD, the lady of Major W. P. 41st N.I. at Madras, March 9.
 MACLEAN, the lady of Lieut. and adjt. J. N. H. 32nd N.I. d. at Jubbulpore, Feb. 25.

M'NAIR, the wife of D. d. at Madura, March 13.
 TWEEDIE, the wife of A. G. C.S. s. at Adyar, March 21.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, C. F. to Frances I. d. of the late W. Hickey, at Bangalore, March 18.
 POWYS, Capt. P. A. S. 4th N.I. to Caroline H. L. d. of Capt. H. J. Brockman, at Bangalore, March 13.
 TAYLOR, R. J. to Agnes Taynton, at Madras, March 3.

DEATHS.

BROWNE, inf. d. of W. G. at Palamcottah, March 11.
 DICK, the wife of F. at Chingleput, March 17.
 HATHAWAY, inf. d. of A. at Cuddapah, March 12.
 JUDGE, Jane A. d. of J. at Madras, aged 4, Feb. 25.
 SAM, Hosanna, M. d. of E. S. at Madras, March 14.
 WINSOM, inf. d. of Lieut. G. V. eng. at Mhow, March 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 14. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Burbank, Chittagong.—17. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Maulmein; *For*, Lambert, Trincomalee; *Chieftain*, Croker, Greenock and Colombo.—19. *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Mauritius and Colombo.—20. *Bodwell*, *Phoe*, Boston.—22. *Nonpareil*, Brown, Penang; *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Calcutta; *Hastings*, Austen, Saugor roads.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Maj. M'Cally, lady and 2 children, Capt. Woolley, lady and 2 children, Lieuts. Ritherdon, Campbell, and Owen, Ens. Hare, Asst. surg. Palmer, 28th M.N.I.; 500 rank and file; W. B. Jackson, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and children.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Capt. Dunlop and lady, Lieut. Cotton, lady and 2 children; Lieuts. Scroggs, Reley, Bell, and Hooper; Ens. Pereira, Asst. apoth. B. Allen.
 Per *Hastings*.—Forbes, Esq. C.S.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 15.—*Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Cape of Good Hope and London; *Emily*, Roberts, Northern Ports; *Bidston*, Lowry, London.—18. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Burbank, Calcutta.—19. *Palma*, Stockdall, Hull; *Pontiac*, Treadwell, Boston.—22. *Chieftain*, Edwards, London; *Mary Harrison*, Mackintosh, London.—23. *Futta Sallam*, M'Clure, Calcutta; *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, London; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Duke of Bedford*.—Maj. P. Anstruther, C.B. and servant. For London.—Mrs. Capt. Varden, 3 children, and servant; Capt. F. C. Varden, H.A.; D. Henegann, Esq.; Surg. R. H. Manley, 3 children of Lieut. H. P. Kingley, and Master R. Hillier.
 Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Detachment of the 2nd European Light Infantry, viz., 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 8 corporals, 77 privates, 2 tent lascars, 6 women, and 4 children.
 Per *Jovir Corina*.—Mr. Georges.
 Per *Duke of Cornwall*.—Mr. G. Thompson, and Surg. C. Smith.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 27, 1851.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	3½ to 4½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1840	3½ to 4½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	19 to 20 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	18 to 19 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	18 to 19 dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	18 to 19 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt	17½ to 18½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	6 to 7 prem.

BOMBAY.

LAW.

SUDDER ADAWLUT, 14TH FEBRUARY.

Narrayan Ramchundur v. Lurmeebae, wife of Narrayan Ramchundur.—This was a special appeal from a decision of the judge of the zillah of Admednugger.

In this case, the appellant originally sued to gain possession of his son, a boy about seven years of age, from the defendant, the said son's mother and appellant's wife, but separated from him since his conversion to Christianity.

The principal Sudder Ameen held that, in the absence of any Act of Parliament, Regulation of Government, or usage of the country that could be applied to the case, and in the absence

also of any "specific law" bearing on it in the Shastre, the law of the defendant, it must be determined according to justice, equity, and good conscience; and proceeding to state his opinion at considerable length that the natural right of the father to the guardianship of his child was beyond dispute, and that the appellant, by adopting Christianity, had committed no act that rendered him morally unfit for the exercise of that right; and he passed a decree in his favour, awarding him possession of his son.

The judge, on appeal, reversed this decision, on the ground that the Hindoo law on the point was clear, and that according to it a Brahmin renouncing his religion becomes an outcast, and resigns and forfeits all his civil rights, comprising the guardianship of his children lawfully begotten prior to his renunciation.

The appellant prayed for the admission of his special appeal, which was admitted, to try whether a Brahmin on becoming a Christian forfeits his rights to the charge of his children.

The following minute was recorded by the sitting judge, P. W. Le Geyt, Esq. —

"Since the decree now appealed against was passed, Act 21 of 1850 has become the law of the land. This law clearly provides that any law or usage that inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property, by reason of his or her renouncing the communion of any religion, or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as law. This being so, it appears to me that the special appellant, under the existing law, cannot be debarred from exercising the rights of a parent over his infant child by reason of his renunciation of the Hindoo religion, but, on the contrary, is entitled to all the natural rights and privileges of a parent.

"I am, therefore, not prepared to affirm the decree of the zillah judge, and refer the case to be tried by a full Court."

The above view was fully concurred in by the other judges, Mr. Bell and Mr. Warden, and it was ordered that the costs of the appeal should be borne by the respondent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.—The Report of the Commerce of Bombay for 1849-50 shows an increase on the year in the value of imports from Great Britain and the colonies of Rs. 1,12,14,722, besides an increase of treasure of Rs. 3,707; the increase of exports amounts to Rs. 92,18,385: the exports of treasure have fallen off no less than Rs. 19,35,325.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.—The *Bombay Times*, in a notice of Mr. Chapman's book, observes:—"There is nothing more easy to explain than the failure of the American cotton planters; the majority of them, in fact, were not cotton planters at all, but village attorneys, carpenters, and mechanics, who seemed to have come here in the belief that India was an El Dorado, and with the sole object of making their fortunes and returning home as speedily as possible. We know that few of them knew anything about the elements of mechanics,—we doubt much if they knew more of farming: it was no marvel that they failed—a miracle if they had succeeded."

THE LATE XX-PESHWA, BAJEE RAO.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* relates the following anecdote:—"In the year 1827, a native, evidently of rank, entered the counting-house of a distinguished house of agency of that day, asking for the head of the firm, saying he was the bearer of a confidential message to him from Bajee Rao. He was led into a private room. After some time, the merchant sent for a youth, the élève of the house, and a mass of Government paper, blank endorsed by Bajee Rao, was shown to this youth, which he was informed it was Bajee Rao's wish "to deposit for safety in Mr. —'s hands." The amount was between 20 and 21 lacs of rupees. The man declined to endorse the paper; his master wished the transaction to be a profound secret; he had state reasons or fears for wishing the thing unknown. He would not even accept a receipt for the paper. His reliance was entirely on the personal word of honour of Mr. — that the paper would be taken care of till called again for by the Peshwa. He exacted a promise of secrecy from both, and went away, leaving the paper in their hands! They immediately had drawn out a legal instrument, declaratory of the circumstances, and of the rightful ownership. The paper was sealed up, and kept in an iron safe in the young gentleman's keeping for nearly a year and a half. During that time no interest was drawn on it, nor had the parties ever any communication about it. The same man then returned, and claimed and received back the whole. The trust-deed was shown him, and he was a little grieved at it at first, as if they did not reciprocate the confidence he had manifested in them; but its propriety, as protection against risk of death, was explained to him, and was satisfactory. It was torn up in his presence, and the Government paper returned to him thereupon."

COLONEL JERVIS, who has for eight years been our chief engineer, leaves us for England by this day's steamer, and in him we lose one of the most able, active, and energetic of our public improvers. He has now been well nigh forty years in India; he was one of the first secretaries to the Native Education Society, and has for thirty years been one of the most active promoters in all departments of native education. To his pen we owe many of the best translations of scientific school books we possess, and to him the society was mainly indebted for the organization which enabled them, twenty years since, to send forth a batch of publications exceeding in number and in value anything of the kind since attempted—to which the Government contributed the munificent sum of 30,000*l.* sterling, in the space of five years, for works published for native use!—*Bombay Times*, April 2.

FAMILIES IN THE PUNJAB.—We understand that it is in contemplation to issue an order for the immediate retirement within the eastern boundaries of the Sutlej river, of all the ladies and families of the political and military officers who are engaged in the administration of the Punjab.—*Bombay Telegraph*, April 3.

THE BARODA RAILWAY, connecting the Guicowar's capital with the shipping port of Tankaria, is now likely to make good progress. A working committee of five officers, and others in the Company's service, has been constituted at Bombay, of whom Major French, the great promoter of the scheme, is one.—*Ibid.*

A VERY FINE FRIGATE, built of teak, was nearly ready to be launched from the Government Dockyard. She is intended for the mail-packet service.

A WOODEN TRAMWAY, four and a half miles in length, has just been completed at Dholera in Goozerat, for the purpose of facilitating the shipment of cotton. It cost 7,000*l.* in all, or a little over 1,400*l.* per mile. With the exception of Capt. Full-james, commanding the Goozerat irregular horse, its engineer and projector, and to whom the construction of the railway is entirely due, and Capt. Wallace, resident at Sadra, the money has been subscribed exclusively by the merchants of Ahmedabad. It is expected to yield a tolerable return in the shape of dividends, and a still more liberal one in the shape of saving in the expense of shipment.—*Bombay Times*, April 2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Major J. Swanson and Mr. T. S. Cowie have been elected directors of the Bank of Bombay, in room of Messrs. R. F. Remington and A. Hadden returned to England.

EARTHQUAKE AND STORM.—A letter from Kattiwar, dated the 21st February, states that an earthquake had occurred in the province, accompanied by a storm of rain, with vivid lightning and thunder. The electric fluid struck a house in the town of Jooria, in which was stored a large quantity of gunpowder, which exploded with such violence as to destroy a large portion of the town, and kill a number of the inhabitants.

INDIAN FINANCES.—For the first time since 1841 our income has been more than able to meet our expenditure—the balance of from half a million to a million and a half, which for ten years past has stood every year against us, is now transformed into one of a quarter of a million in our favour. The Punjab promises henceforth to yield from a quarter to a half million a year of free return. Scinde continues to cost, as it has cost us every year since its conquest, some three quarters of a million annually. So much for the contrast betwixt a conquest made in the latter case without pretence of justification, and one in the former which was forced on us. We have had, and are having, our reward. From a return recently published, it would appear that an average expenditure of about a quarter of a million sterling has been made on public works annually during the three years preceding 1846, when we were requiring to borrow about a million a year, to make the two ends meet.—*Bombay Times*.

COTTON-CLEANING MACHINES.—Mr. Laidlaw, a cotton-grower in Khandeish, has succeeded in erecting saw-gin machinery, which has given great satisfaction. He had one large gin of seventy-three saws at work, which cleaned 6,000 lbs. of cotton per diem.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION OF COALS.—The ship *Rosalind*, bound for Aden, laden with coals for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the ship *St. Clair*, also laden with coals, bound for Bombay, have both been destroyed by fire at sea,—the coals having, in both cases, spontaneously ignited.—*Bombay Times*, April 2.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Bombay government has followed the example set them by the Bengal and Madras authorities, by appointing a Public Works Commission. Col. Moore is president, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity, C. S., Capt. Turner, engineers, and Capt. Gaisford, artillery, members; the latter officer acting also as secretary. The commission is to "inquire into the existing system of public works, both as regards superintendence and execution."

M. BRASIER.—The *Telegraph* publishes a notice of the life, times, and death of M. Brasier, the "Soyer of the East," the best *artiste* in the culinary line, who ever rejoiced the stomachs of Anglo-Indians. He was a sort of Indian Vatel, and like him as tenacious of his dignity, though, instead of falling on his own sword, he contented himself with challenging a gentleman, who, in a fit of dyspepsia, had criticised his dishes.

THE WHEEL-TAX COMMISSION commenced their inquiries in the town barracks on the 31st March, sitting with open doors, so that the fullest publicity will be given to their proceedings.

THE TABLE OF MORTALITY for the month of March, shows that, on the Island of Bombay and Colaba, the deaths amounted to the large number of 1,953 of which 1,002 were from cholera alone. The deaths from natural causes amounted to 945, and from violence to 6. Of the European community, 5 died from cholera, and 13 from other diseases, during the month.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, A. acting sub. coll. of Nassick, to proc. into his districts on deputation, from Feb. 27.
CHAPMAN, F. S. 3rd asst. coll. of Belgaum, pl. in perm. ch. of the districts of Padshapoor, Sumpgaum, and Beebee.
COLES, G. coll. of Rutnagherry, to remain there till the close of the season, till the setting in of the monsoon, March 25.
FORBES, G. S. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 19; attached to off. of commr. at Sattara.
GIBBS, J. passed exam. in Guzerattee, March 19.
INVERARITY, J. D. app. on commission to inq. into exist. system of pub. works, both as regards superint. and execution, March 26.
NEAVE, E. D. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 19.
PELLY, J. H. acting sen. asst. judge at Broach, app. to act as judge and sess. judge of Surat, until arrival of Mr. Frere.
RAIKES, S. N. asst. pol. agt. in Kutch, to offic. as pol. agt. in that province, March 14.
REMINGTON, A. ass. ch. of the offices of acting judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, March 17.
SHAW, C. F. H. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 19.
KEMBALL, C. G. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

NEAVE, E. D. to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
SIMS, F. 1 year to Europe fr. April 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. W. 1st L.C. to act as qr. mr. and interpt.
BANNISTER, Lieut. to act as adj. to l. w. 2nd L.C. dur. abs. of Lieut. Seymour, March 24.
BATTYE, Lieut. M. asst. to Resident at Baroda, res. ch. March 16.
BINGHAM, 2nd Lieut. R. L. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Feb. 19, v. Walker, dec.
BONNER, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. rep. fit for duty, to join his station.
BOSWORTH, Ens. H. De B. is attached to the 3rd N.I. but has perm. to remain at Mahabuleshwar until May 31.
BRITTEN, 2nd Lieut. T. E. posted 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Feb. 25.
COGHLAN, Ens. E. to do duty with h. qrs. 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, to join.
CUMMING, Lieut. col. J. P. fr. 1st Eur. regt. to 20th N.I. Mar. 17.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. 1st batt. of art. directed to join the h. qrs. of the batt. at Ahmednuggur, March 24.
EDGERLEY, Capt. R. J. 29th N.I. ret. to du. March 10.
EVANS, Capt. H. W. 9th N.I. ret. to du. March 8.
FARQUHAR, Capt. R. 6th N.I. to act as fort adj. at Bombay dur. abs. of Parr.
FORBES, Lieut. H. R. 1st L.C. to act as adj.
GAISFORD, Capt. T. art. app. on com. to inq. into exist. system of pub. works; to act as secretary to the commission, March 26.
GRIFFITHS, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. app. asst. to the Inam commr. March 22.
HOLT, Lieut. J. M. to act as adj. to 20th N.I. during abs. of Shewell, March 21.
HUNTER, Capt. J. 4th N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C. for reg. duty; to proceed forthwith to Rutnagherry and join detach. of his regt. there stationed, March 17.
JAMES, Lieut. to act as adj. to 10th N.I. dur. abs. of Moyle.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. to act as adj. to 1st gren. regt. N.I. on dep. of Lieut. Sandwith on leave, March 24.
LEESON, Capt. C. P. to act as adj. to N.V.B. dur. leave of Lieut. Curtis, March 28.
LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. J. D. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interpt.
LYE, Capt. H. 13th N.I. to join his regt.
MACAN, Lieut. col. W. posted to 6th N.I. March 17.
MARK, Lieut. R. A. art. to act as adj. to 3rd batt. art. at Ahmednuggur.
MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. to act as interpt. to 3rd batt. art. at Ahmednuggur.
MOORE, Col. G. app. on com. to inq. into exist. system of pub. works, March 26.

MORISON, Capt. B. G. 24th N.I. to act as line adjt. at Sattara dur. abs. of Thomas.

ROBERTS, Lieut. col. H. G. asst. com. of southern div. of the army.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to the 28th N.I. dur. such time as Lieut. Williams may be in command of the regt. or until further orders.

ROBERTSON, Brig. W. D. to proc. to Belgaum and ass. temp. com. of s. div. March 29.

SALMON, Ens. F. B. att. to do duty with 4th N.I. at Belgaum.

SAULEZ, Lieut. W. H. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to 2nd batt. art. dur. abs. of Cameron, March 16.

SETON, Lieut. col. B. 6th N.I. to 1st Eur. regt. March 17.

SHAW, Maj. 22nd N.I. to proc. to Shekarpoor, and assu. temp. com. of dis. of Up. Scinde, v. Derinzy, March 1.

SHORTT, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interpt. to the 22nd N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Campbell, March 19.

STANLEY, Lieut. H. rec. ch. of the Up. Scinde police, fr. Ens. C. W. Lewis, March 3.

STAVELEY, Maj. gen. W. adm. on gen. staff of Bombay army, March 21. Posted to N. div. of the army, March 29.

TAVERNER, Lieut. 20th N.I. to act as commissariat agent at that station, dur. abs. of Lieut. Lodwich, March 19.

THOMAS, Capt. A. staff line adj. at Sattara, to join.

TURNER, Capt. H. B. eng. app. on com. to inq. into exist. system of pub. works, March 26.

TYACKE, Lieut. H. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, March 9.

WHITTAKER, Unp. Cadet F. att. to do duty with 2nd Eur. reg. L.I. at Belgaum, March 28.

WORMALD, Capt. R. C. art. app. commissary of ordn. at Kurra-
 chee, v. Woosnam, March 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

INFANTRY.

COGLAN, E.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Ens. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. March 20 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.

BARNES, Lieut. G. McB. fr. March 15 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwar hills.

BATTYE, Lieut. M. in ext. to March 15.

BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. fr. March 20 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

BOURDILLON, Lieut. O. 25th N.I. March 1 to May 31.

BRETT, Ens. F. P. F. 11th N.I. fr. March 20 to May 31, to Bombay.

BRODIE, Lieut. W. M. 7th N.I. fr. March 25 to June 15, to Bombay.

CHAPMAN, Ens. J. F. 3rd N.I. April 10 to May 15.

CHESHYRE, Lieut. A. P. 2 mo. to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindustani.

CLEMENTS, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. in ext.

DAUN, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. leave canc.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 1, to Guzerat.

DE VETRIE, Lieut. J. 1st Eur. reg. April 1 to June 30, Malligauam.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. art. 1 mo. in ext.

FORBER, Ens. J. P. attached to the 26th N.I. 2 mo. in ext.

GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.

GRANT, Lieut. E. 2nd Belooch. batt. fr. March 20 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

HALLETT, Lieut. col. J. D. C.B. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. to the Mahabuleshwar Hills

HEATHORN, Lieut. L. art. to Eur. 3 years, on m. c.

HEBBERT, Capt. W. G. Executive Eng. Poona div. 1 mo. fr. April 6, to Mahabuleshwar

HOGG, Capt. C. R. 1st Eur. regt. fr. March 19 to 31, in ext. to proceed to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. fr. March 20 to April 30, in ext. to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

HUTT, Brev. maj. G. C. H. 1 mo. in ext. fr. March 1, to remain at pres. on m. c.

JERVIS, Ens. G. F. R. 1 year to Europe on furl. without pay.

KEILY, Capt. J. R. 20th N.I. leave canc.

KEYS, Lieut. F. 11th N.I. fr. March 20 to May 31, to Bombay.

LEDWICK, Capt. N. 10th N.I. in 1 mo. in ext.

LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. 22nd N.I. leave canc.

LUCAS, Lieut. C. de W. art. April 1 to June 1.

MANSKELL, Ens. S. 11th N.I. 9 days in ext.

MANSON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. April 1 to May 20.

MYLNE, Capt. C. D. art. sec. to mil. board, 3 mos. to sea.

MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.

NEAVE, Ens. K. attach. to 24th N.I. fr. March 15 to 26, in ext. to rem. at pres.

PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. fr. March 18 to April 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar hills on m. c.

PHILLIPS, Ens. A. 29th N.I. March 30 to April 30, Poona.

PRESCOTT, Col. A. 2nd L.C. fr. May 10 to July 10, to Mount Abo.

RAITT, Capt. A. 16th N.I. April 5 to July 5.

ROSS, Lieut. F. T. fr. March 19 to April 30, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwar hills, March 25.

SCATCHERD, Lieut. G. R. 24th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.

SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd Gren. N.I. fr. April 1 to May 25, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, and proc. to the presidency, to be exam. in Persian.
SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. to March 10, in ext.
SHORTT, Ens. J. R. G. G. 7th N.I. fr. March 25 to May 1, to Bombay.
SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. Sap. and Min. March 13 to April 13.
STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. leave canc.
STRETTELL, Lieut. C. C. 11th N.I. fr. March 15 to June 30, to Anjimeerab.
VINCENT, Capt. U. sub. asst. com. gen. to remain at pres. until April 8.
WINFIELD, Lieut. J. P. 2nd Eur. L. I. fr. March 13 to April 30, to Bombay on m. c.; 2nd Eur. N.I.
WOLLEY, Capt. F. 14th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 19, to Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Surg. 24th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of st. and details at Sattara, fr. Asst. surg. Murray; ditto of 5th comp. 4th batt. art.
BAYNES, Asst. surg. 1st Scinde irr. horse, to rec. med. ch. of 2nd Scinde irr. horse, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Mackenzie.
COOK, Asst. surg. to have ch. of med. stores at Aden.
COTES, Asst. surg. to resu. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 2nd bat. art.
CRAIG, Asst. surg. 25th N.I. to act as staff surg. at Hydrabad, v. Wilmut.
CRICKSHANK, Asst. surg. M. app. to the Scinde div. to be placed in med. ch. of the 2nd comp. 2nd batt of art. at Bhoog.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. confirmed in app. to med. ch. of 17th N.I.
HAMILTON, Surg. Marine batt. to rec. temp. med. ch. 6th N.I. v. Fraser, dec. March 20.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. T. B. to be vaccinator in the Deccan, and to assume ch. of the office of vaccinator in the Concan, v. Stuart.
KIRK, Surg. to rec. med. ch. of detach. 3rd comp. 4th batt. art.
M'DOWELL, Vet. surg. F., H. brig. of art. is attached to the 1st troop at Kurrachee, and on arrival at that station, to rec. vet. ch. of the horses of No. 7 light field battery.
PITCAIRN, Surg. 8th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 14th N.I. temp. on dep. of Asst. surg. Young, to Europe.
SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. C. J. to med. ch. 6th N.I. temp. Mar. 20.
THOMPSON, Asst. surg. M. to be surg. fr. March 15, v. Fraser, dec.
WINCHESTER, Surg. 2nd Gr. N.I. to rec. med. ch. 6th N.I. temp. March 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURR, Surg. A. M.D. 2nd batt. of art. 3 years to Europe.
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. G. J. 2nd Scinde irr. horse, 1 mo. in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALFOUR, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, April 1.
FOLEY, Asst. surg. fr. the *Hastings*, to join the *Palinurus*, Mar. 17.
HEATHCOTE, Mate, to rejoin the *Sesostris*, March 22; fr. the *Sesostris* to the *Hastings*, March 27.
LEWIS, Lieut. fr. the *Sesostris* to the *Feroze*, March 17.
SCONCE, Volunt. G. C. arr. March 8.
STROYAN, Lieut. to rejoin the *Feroze*, April 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BERRY, the wife of Conduct. s. at Mazagon, March 12.
BEYTS, the lady of G. M. d. at Colabah, March 14.
CABRAL, the wife of H. d. at Poona, March 24.
GOLDSTEIN, the wife of Rev. Dr. s. at Sholapore, March 11.
JAMESON, the wife of Capt. T. J. 29th N.I. s. at Surat, March 12.
JENKINS, the lady of T. L. d. at Bombay, March 30.
LAMB, the wife of Capt. S. B. 83rd regt. d. at Kurrachee, March 5.
MC CREA, the lady of Lieut. R. C. H.M.'s 64th regt. s. at Kurrachee, Feb. 28.
MALET, the wife of A. C.S. s. at Bombay, March 21.
PEREIRA, the wife of C. d. at Bandora, March 15.
POTTER, the wife of D. A. d. at Kalbadance, March 16.
SEARS, the wife of Lieut. J. H.M.'s 64th regt. s. at Kurrachee, March 19.
STEPHENS, Mrs. C. s. at Bombay, March 31.
VINCENT, the Capt. H. 10th N.I. s. at Bombay, March 15.
WARD, the wife of Asst. surg. T. W. s. at Bombay, March 1.
WHITTLE, the wife of J. J. s. at Dharwar, March 23.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS, Capt. H. W. 9th N.I. to Caroline L. d. of the late J. Penrice, at Bombay, March 29.
GRANT, G. to Harriet Howbridge, at Kurrachee, March 6.
KEAN, Lieut. C. to Agnes G. d. of J. Forbes, at Poona, March 17.
MALET, Capt. G. G. 3rd L.C. to Mary M. F. d. of the late Col. J. Taylor, at Bombay.
PICKLES, H. to Mary Purcell, at Poona, March 17.
WILMER, F. art. to Anna M. Kavanagh, at Poona, March 26.

DEATHS.

ANDREW, Eliza A. the wife of A. L. Katawady, aged 38, March 23.
BROWN, inf. d. of A. at Poona, March 16.
CLEARY, the wife of P. at Bombay, aged 25, March 30.
CRAIG, Helen L. d. of W. at Poona, aged 7, March 25.
CRAIG, inf. d. of W. at Poona, March 18.
LAMB, inf. d. of Capt. S. B. H.M.'s 83rd regt. at Kurrachee, March 14.
PENN, E. at Bandora, aged 42, March 19.
SCHREIBER, the wife of Rev. C. C. T. at Kurrachee, March 11.
STEWART, Elizabeth, d. of the late Mr. Stewart, at Kurrachee, aged 16, March 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 17. *Courier*, Millen, Port Adelaide; *Mary*, Grant, London; *John Phillips*, Poole, London; steamer *Duarka*, Fisher, Surat; steamer *Bombay*, Hazelwood, Kurrachee.—19. *Arab*, Simpson, Liverpool; *Julian*, Woodhouse, Singapore; steamer *Feroze*, Young, Bancote; *Juliana*, J. Cheeva, Boston.—20. *Arabian*, McLeod, Port Adelaide.—21. *Steamer Malta*, Potts, Hong Kong; *John Bartlett*, Perkins, London.—23. *Ambassadors*, Foody, Greenock.—24. *Mahmood Samdany*, Batter, Colombo; steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—*Glimore*, McMain, London.—26. *Marian*, Norman, Calcutta; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—27. *Steamer Queen*, Campbell, Aden; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; steamer *Duarka*, Fisher, Kurrachee.—28. *Ceylon Merchant*, Nacoda, Tankaria.—29. *Albion*, Clark, China and Singapore; *Alberta*, Benson, Aden; steamer *Sir C. Forbes*, Rhodes, Surat; *Armide*, Langley, Exmouth.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Courier*.—Mr. R. T. M. Lachlan and Mrs. Mullin.
 Per *Mary*.—Mrs. Grant.
 Per steamer *Bombay*, from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Moore, Col. Derlinzy, H.M.'s 86th regt.; Maj. Case, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Maj. Herbert, 18th regt. N.I.; Capt. McMahon, 14th Light Dragoons; Capt. Moore, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Mr. Somerville, I.N.
 Per steamer *Duarka*.—Lieut. Annesley, Lieut. Lanlez, and Lieut. Sandwith.
 Per *John Phillips*.—Mrs. Poole and child.
 Per *Juliana*.—Mr. J. M. Jacob and Mr. G. Ponsonby.
 Per *Malta*.—Lady Staveley and servant; Mrs. Grant, child, and servant; Miss Johnson, the Hon. Maj.-gen. W. Staveley, C.B.; Maj. Staveley, Capt. Gordon, Mr. Newly, and Mr. Fraye.
 Per *Berenice*.—Mrs. Adams, Maj. Adams, Lieut. Southey, Mr. Walter, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Smith.
 Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Capt. G. J. Malet, 3rd Cav.; and Mr. Stewart.
 Per *Glimore*.—Mrs. Sanctuary, Lieut. Sanctuary, 8th regt. B.N.I.; I. F. Remington, Esq.; Lieut. Ballard, Lieut. MacKinnon, H.M.'s 64th regt.
 Per *Marian*.—Mrs. Norman.
 Per steamer *Queen*.—Mrs. Favell and infant, with servant; Misses Abbot, McIntyre, Pye, and Taylor, and servant; Mr. Favell, Major Lowth, H.M.'s 86th foot; Mr. Leathes, cadet, Bombay inf. Ens. Henderson, H.M.'s 10th foot; Lieut. Heathorn, Bombay art.; Mr. Le Geyt, cornet, Bombay cav.; Mr. Tate, Mr. Hemming, cadet, Bombay art.; Mr. Rylie, Asst. surg. Carey, 64th foot; Mr. Walker, cornet, Bombay cav.; Mr. Robertson, Mr. Stapylton, cornet, 10th Hussars; Mr. Moulard, Capt. Crawford, 98th foot, and servant; Messrs. Zubar and Josephat.—From ADEN. Mrs. Cruttenden, Lieut. Cruttenden, I.N.; Lieut. col. Waddington, C.B.
 Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mr. Gordon and child; Signora J. P. Vedana, Miss Leischwager, Mr. A. P. da Lima; his Exc. the ex-Governor of Goa, J. P. Vedana, and D. Pereira Pestana, Esq. staff of ditto; F. X. de Motte, Esq.; J. V. Lima, Esq. M.D.; Charles Hay Cameron, W. Kershaw, John Gwin, C. Tomlinson, John Fletcher, A. Taylor, P. Anderson, H. Pinner, Esqrs.; W. E. Frere, Esq. Bombay C.S.; Capt. Gordon, Olive and Thorbury; the Right Rev. Dr. Hartmann, R.C. bishop of Bombay; and Lieut. Winfield, 2nd Bombay E.L.I.; Mr. Brown, and 3 servants.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 17. *Glenelg*, Wilson, London; *Agnes*, Seoweroi, Singapore and China; *Royal Alice*, Bryce, China.—18. *Steamer Duarka*, Fisher, Kurrachee; *Halifax Packet*, Garrick, Liverpool; *Hyree*, Englishman, Calcutta; *Lewis*, White, Zanzibar.—19. *Steamer Lord Western*, Phillips, Calcutta.—23. *John Campbell*, Story, Liverpool.—24. *Haidee*, Hopkinson, Hull.—25. *Pemberton*, Grebow, Moulmein.—26th. *Steamer Sir Charles Forbes*, J. Rhodes, Surat.—27th. *Charles Forbes*, T. Dumayne, China; steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—28th. *Steamer Bombay*, Hazelwood, Kurrachee.—29th. *Juliet*, Watson, Canton; *Hydroose*, Nacoda, Aden, Mocha, and Judda.—30th. *Steamer Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—31. *Amoy*, Cunningham, Whampoa.—**APRIL 1.** *Quentin Leitch*, Fitzmorris, Canton.—3. *Steamer Feroze*, —, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Capt. M'Dowell and Lieut. Carnegie.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Staveley; Mrs. Granet and child; Mrs. Compton, a lady, Mrs. Milford, a lady, Mr. Milford, the Rev. Mr. Glasgow, A. Stewart, Esq.; Capt. Crompton, Capt. Gordon, A.D.C.; Maj. gen. Staveley, C.B.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mrs. Stuart and three children, and a child of Capt. Mayne's, with three servants; Mrs. DeVitre, and servant; two children of Dr. McKenzie, with servant; Mrs. Pottinger and two children, with servant; Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Stiles; two children of Capt. Waller's, with servant; Mrs. E. Evans, Mrs. Munbee, Mrs. Nagle, Mrs. Gardner and a child, with servant; Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Jose Pereira Pestana, Mr. J. Stewart, S. A. Wallace, Esq.; Col. G. Jarvis, Capt. Munbee, the Rev. Mr. W. Nagle, the Right Hon'ble Jose Pereira Pestana; Major W. Case, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; R. F. Remington, Esq.; Peer Ibrahim Khan Bahadoor, and Syed Abdoolah, with a native servant; J. Kirwan, Esq.; Capt. G. C. Kemball, 1st L.C. Lancers; Lieut. T. Anderson, H.M. 78th Highlanders; Capt. E. Evans; Capt. W. E. D. Deacon, H.M. 61st regt.; Lieut. R. Clancey, H.M. 98th regt.; Lieut. col. B. V. Deriaz; Don Joaquim de Azevedo Lima; Major C. Herbert, 18th N.I.; A. Faure, Esq.; Frank Sims, Esq.; G. F. R. Jarvis, Esq.; Dr. Alex. Burn and child, with servant; W. Clerihew, Esq.; John Gavin, Esq.; Lieut. Sandwith, 1st Fus.; T. H. Coles, Esq.; Lieut. Heathorn; C. H. Cameron, Esq.; Rev. G. A. F. Watson; Lieut. W. A. Pope, 1st Bengal Fus.; Capt. E. Harvey; Capt. D. Wilkie, 4th regt. Bengal army; Capt. H. Ward, 33rd B.N.I.; H. Rogers, Esq.; a gentleman; Mr. Daniel Pereira Pestana; Mr. Francisco Xavier de Motta.—To ADEN. Hormasjee Muncherjee, and four servants; Mahomed Alley Tyeb Alley, and Moolchund Walljee.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 3, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 110½
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 102 to 102½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 102 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 98 to 98½
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 86 per 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 82 to 82½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 82 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	13 to 13½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	1,000 each 500	17½ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do.	16 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do.	92 p. ct.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do.	6 to 7 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do.	4.200
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do.	13,000
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each 500 do.	60 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 27-4 paid.	

PRICES OF OLLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10.9-16ths
Bank of England Notes, per 100 ..	10½ to 10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100 ..	219 to 220
German Crowns, ..	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 to 100 ..	104
Gold Leaf, per tola, average of quality ..	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½ for 97 tch.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at 3 month sight, per rupee	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. For credit bills.
On Madras at 30 days' sight	98½
On Madras at 60 days' sight	99
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
On Madras at 60 days' sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. 217	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 5s. to 3l. 0s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 13.

SINGAPORE.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIAN CHINESE.—A very extensive movement in the interior of our island has taken place against the converts to Christianity among the Chinese pepper and gambier planters. A simultaneous attack was made upon the bangsals or plantations of these persons in all quarters of the island by their heathen compatriots, instigated, it is believed, by the secret societies, which exert such a baneful influence over our Chinese population. Upwards of thirty bangsals were plundered, and the unfortunate owners and their coolies driven out. The police in the interior was augmented, and warrants issued against a number of persons; but a very determined resistance was offered, and the police were obliged several times to fire in self-defence, by which it is believed ten or a dozen of the Chinese were killed. A party of military was sent out to strengthen the police, but it was afterwards deemed advisable by the authorities to suspend the further execution of the warrants, and to recall part of the military. The Chinese are indisposed to submit, saying they wish to be allowed to fight out their quarrel with their Chinese countrymen, and that the police have no business to interfere in the matter. The utmost they can be brought to concede is, that, if no further proceedings are taken in executing the warrants, they will not give further annoyance to the Christian converts. They threaten the most determined resistance should any attempt be made by the police to apprehend any more of their body. In most of the plantations all work has been suspended for some time, and the effects of these lawless proceedings are likely to be most disastrous to all concerned. Several of the parties first apprehended were tried at the Session of Oyer and Terminer, and, being convicted, were sentenced to transportation to Bombay. This does not seem, however, to have made much impression, as the Chinese appear to rely on their powers of combined resistance to avert further measures against them.—*Free Press*.

CHINA.

TEA PLANTS FOR INDIA.—By the *Lady Mary Wood*, leaving this morning, Mr. Robert Fortune proceeds to Calcutta with a large quantity of tea plants, selected in the green tea districts, in which this gentleman for some time past has been on a continuation of his "wanderings." Mr. Fortune, on his return from China about three years ago, was engaged by the Directors of the East India Company to proceed again to the Celestial Empire, and procure and transmit to India such a quantity and variety of the tea plant, that its cultivation in the north-western provinces would be a matter of mere manual labour. Mr. Fortune has entirely succeeded; the plants transmitted have flourished as well as could possibly be expected, and in the course of a few years there is every probability that tea will form an article of export from our Indian presidencies. Mr. Fortune also takes with him eight Chinese from the district of Wei-chow, who have agreed to serve for three years: six of them are regular tea manufacturers; the other two are pewterers, whose sole business is that of preparing lead casings to tea chests. The greatest distance to which Mr. Fortune penetrated into the interior was about 300 miles; and during the whole of his absences from consular ports he has never been molested, nor in any way insulted. To adopt the Chinese dress and mode of living will have naturally entailed a considerable degree of hardship, for which Mr. Fortune will doubtless be suitably rewarded.—*Friend of China*, Feb. 26.

BORNEO.

The Rev. T. F. McDougall, in an account of the Church Mission at Sarawak, states that there have been received into the Mission School several children of a most interesting race of people, the Dyako-Chinese, of Pemangkat, from 4,000 to 5,000 of whom had lately emigrated thither. "They emigrated several generations back from the Kay country in China,—which, from their description, seems to be a mountainous region in the interior of the Fokein province,—and settled as gold-workers at Montrado, in the Sultan of Semba's territories. There they married Dyak women, and remained until about thirty years back, when, on account of differences with the Takong-kimsi, who originally emigrated with them from China, but are a much more numerous and powerful people, they left Montrado, and settled at Pemangkat, at the mouth of the Sambas river, where they became great rice-growers, and supplied the Sambas and Montrado people with it. Lately there has been war between the Montrados and the Dutch on account of the opium farm,

and the Pemangkat people sided with the Dutch and the Sultan against their countrymen, who attacked them in great force, drove them out of their country, and possessed themselves of their rice-grounds and gold-works, which they still hold, in spite of the Dutch, and are likely to do so, if a large force is not brought from Batavia to dislodge them, as it is said the Montados are divided into seven kimsis, and each kismi can furnish 10,000 fighting men. Nearly all the Pemangkat people who escaped fled here (Sarawak) *en masse*, bringing their wives and children, and all the little property they could stow away in their boats. Several of these boats, crammed with people, foundered at sea; and many of the refugees, journeying overland, perished of starvation by the way. The poor creatures who arrived were all in a state of destitution and terror; they were afraid lest their enemies should follow them, or lest we should not be able to protect and assist them. They all declared that they fled here, instead of going to Pontianak, with the one hope of being allowed to settle, and received as subjects of our Rajah. Lands, tools, and implements for their houses, have been given to every applicant, with a monthly allowance of rice, and in many cases pecuniary assistance, to keep them until they can derive their own support from their gardens, paddy-grounds, or gold-works. These Dyako-Chinese are a fine race, being an improvement both on the original Chinese and Dyak. Instead of the small oblique eye and sinister expression of the Chinaman, they have the large beaming eye and kindly look of the Dyak; while in stature and strength they do not seem to have degenerated from their Chinese progenitors. Their language seems peculiar, and they have great difficulty in communicating with the other Chinese here, but many of them understand the Chinese written character. They are orderly and industrious, and have already made large clearings for their farms and gardens, which are making great inroads into the jungle around us, and in other places, both down and up the river."—*Colonial Church Chron.*

MANILLA.

The *Straits Times* informs us, that the Governor-General of Manilla persists in his determination to conquer Suloo, and has declared that he will not return alive to Manilla, until the Sulos are subjugated or exterminated. The most active preparations are in progress at Manilla; seven merchantmen have been taken up at a great expense by the Government, and five thousand soldiers, many of them raw conscripts, but provided with an unusual quantity of artillery and ammunition, are about to sail for Saloo.

NEW ZEALAND.

EXCURSION FROM AUCKLAND TO THE HOT SPRINGS.—Having obtained permission from Sir G. Grey to take advantage of the Government brig going to Tauranga, in the Bay of Plenty, a party of six officers of H.M.'s 58th regiment, from the garrison of Auckland, embarked and landed at Tauranga. Passed over the Lake Rotoitei, and on landing on the opposite shore, we got the first sight of the hot springs, situated across Rotorna, the margin of which we reached by a short walk across a neck of land at the Pah Ohimenuetu; we were well received by the chief, who pitched a tent for us, and found food and fire with alacrity. Settling all these matters, we rambled over the place, visited the numerous springs, looked into a very respectable Roman Catholic chapel, and then strolled with the gun for ducks. Shot two birds, and tried the effect of one of the springs, which instantly took off the feathers, and would have soon boiled them if we had only a way of holding them. After dinner, again visited the pah, which was evidently of great antiquity, from the style of carvings in all directions; and from its formation, it must, at one time, have been of vast size and strength. The hot springs in the pah are very numerous, and the heat at 211° and 205°, at about 200 or 300 feet above the level of the sea. The water from these springs was conducted by the natives into baths, and the temperature reduced to about 100°. These baths were constantly filled with natives of both sexes, from the infant to the aged. In one I counted twenty-one young girls, with one old woman and five or six infants. We started for Terawara Lake, after a comfortable sleep, and a good wash at the spring, which was so hot we could hardly dip in our hands; walked till about mid-day through fine scenery, and the first peep of the pah to Okeraka was certainly beautiful—the pah prettily situated, and the distant mountains covered with snow; walked on through the pah, rounded the other half of the lake, then through a gorge and sighted Terawara; reached the halting-place (a pah called Galilee), tired and hungry, having gone five and a half hours without any food, except two

potatoes. We applied to Mr. Spencer, the resident here, for the loan of the chapel to sleep in. He gave us the use of the school-room, which was far more acceptable, for many reasons. Here the cold was so excessive that the efforts of a large blazing fire could only comfort the side next to it. On waking next morning, the ground was covered with ice, and the cold most nipping. Got a canoe, after much bargaining and idling on the part of the natives, and started at eight, A.M., for Rotomohacco, across the Terawara Lake. Saw the smoke of Rotomohacco while we were feeling like lumps of ice. Landed in the neighbourhood of the snowy hills, and in a few moments more got sight of the object of our walk, Rotomohacco. At first it looked like a large limekiln, but on nearing it, became striking and wonderful. Sat down on the margin of this freak of nature—this link with White Island—this great immense boiling caldron—smoked the calumet of peace—bid a portion of our party (proceeding over-land to Auckland) adieu, and prepared to retrace our steps; re-embarked at half-past eleven, crossed Terawara and Okeraka by three P.M., and reached Mr. Chapman's by a fresh road at half-past five, in time to make ourselves comfortable for dinner. Got well off the following morning by eight o'clock, with the intention of pushing on as far as possible for Mackata. Cold here was excessive, and ice more than an inch thick.—*Colonial Magazine.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest intelligence from the frontier is to the 25th February; the incidents of the war, in the interval since the date of the preceding advices, are as follows:—

On the 3rd of February, Col. Mackinnon moved from King William's Town against Seyolo, but the Caffres evaded our troops, though, it is said, the prophet had a very narrow escape. About 800 head of cattle were captured, 100 of which, however, were afterwards lost from carelessness.

Sir H. Smith, finding that the burghers had not come forward to join Gen. Somerset, appointed general commandant of this force, and who required strong reinforcements of Europeans to enable him effectually to crush the Kat River and Blinkwater rebel Hottentots, on the 3rd of February issued a proclamation regretting the apathy and unwillingness which had been manifested, and warning the inhabitants of the horrors likely to ensue should they not rally round the authorities at Fort Hare or Port Beaufort. This appears to have roused the spirit of the Boers, and large parties collected at Graaf-Reinet and other places. Capt. Davis left Port Peddie to join Sir H. Smith with about 400 new levies; to avoid Seyolo, he proceeded by way of Wesleyville, and reached King William's Town in safety. His Excellency was also joined by 500 more men from Cape Town on the 11th February, including 70 marines and seamen from H.M.'s ship *Castor*, in Simon's Bay, who were placed in garrison at Fort Glimmergan, at East London, relieving a company of the 73rd, who proceeded to King William's Town.

On the 19th of February, Col. Mackinnon again marched with five companies of the 73rd regiment, the European levy of 400 men, 200 mounted riflemen, and the Hottentot levies, with two 6-pounders—in all about 2,760 men. He proceeded first to Port White, again encountering some opposition at the Debe Neck; on the 14th, the troops marched to Fort Hare, by the broad drift of the Keiskamma, destroying the crops, kraals, and huts on their way. Upon joining Gen. Somerset, a movement was made up the Chimie valley, as far as the missionary station, the crops being destroyed and the fields laid waste. The troops returned to Fort Hare on the 16th. A division was detached by Gen. Somerset towards the Iguni Hoek, part of the Kat River settlement, but was recalled in consequence of Col. Mackinnon's return. The European regiment (400 men) was left with Gen. Somerset, and the remainder of the force returned by the Middle Drift, ascending the stream to Fort Wiltshire, in order to lay waste the country of Botman, Kona, and Tola. On this day's march, through a rugged bushy country, the attacks of the Caffres on the rear guard were continuous and resolute; pouring out of every lateral valley, they incessantly harassed the line of march, and, though repeatedly charged and driven back, they persevered until night-fall, causing a loss of 8 killed and 17 badly wounded. Col. Mackinnon states the loss of the Caffres to have been very heavy, and that several of their men of note were supposed to be shot. The troops accomplished the object of the expedition by marching 110 miles through the most populous districts of Caffreland, and inflicting a severe punishment on the enemy, by destroying his means of subsistence,—the only way of bringing the war to a speedy termination. Mr. Brown, the missionary at Chumie, and the widow of the missionary Chalmers, were quietly residing at that station, and refused to quit it.

While the attention of the Caffres was diverted by the march of the troops under Col. Mackinnon, 300 Fingoes from Fort Peddie crossed the Keiskamma, and drove off 440 head of cattle belonging to Seyolo and Umlangeni.

Thus Sir H. Smith has complete command of the whole of Caffraria, but apparently is not strong enough to attempt clearing the Amatola fastnesses, the garrisons in the forts much weakening his disposable force. The road from Buffalo Mouth to King William's Town had been kept clear by Pato and his tribe, which facilitates the passage of supplies.

The defection of the Hottentots had caused much alarm; those at the Kat River settlement have hitherto been faithful to the colonists in former wars, and their brethren from the missionary villages of Genadendal, Groenekloof, and others in the western districts, form the greater part of the reinforcements which have yet reached Sir H. Smith. The Moravian missionary station at Shiloh, situated near the border of the Tambookie country, was attacked by a large force of Mapessa's Caffres, and was immediately given up by the Hottentots there, who joined the enemy, and united with them in attacking Whittlesea on the 31st of January and following days. They were, however, beaten back and pursued to Shiloh, where they were in turn attacked, and after a desperate resistance forced to take refuge in the chapel, which was too strong to be stormed; not, however, without the loss of one Englishman, five Fingoes, and five of Kama's Christian Caffres, who were killed, and many wounded, in this gallant action. The loss of the Caffres must have been considerable. Commandant Joubert arrived with a party of Boers from Cradock too late to take any part in the conflict. His Excellency expressed great satisfaction at the conduct of Capt. Tylden at Whittlesea, and the gentlemen who aided him in the defence of that place. The ravages of the Blinkwater people and Kat River Hottentots in the western parts of Fort Beaufort district and Somerset have been most distressing.

Further to the north-east, Commandant Joubert, with a commando on an expedition to bring Capt. Read and his people from the White Kei, were engaged with Mapessa's Caffres, and also with the Bitterhout tribe. About 150 Caffres were killed, and 3,000 head of cattle taken. Mr. Joubert's burghers had returned to Colesburg.

The Tambookies appeared to be upon the march for the colony, and were about to cross the Orange river.

In Albany, predatory parties of Caffres have done much mischief, but have been followed up by the volunteer company of rangers under Mr. Stubbs, who have been almost constantly in the saddle. At one time it was supposed that at least 2,000 Caffres were on the Zuurberg and in the Addo bush, as a small party of burghers from Uitenhage was beaten back with the loss of one of their number, Mr. Franz; but it seems probable that their numbers did not exceed 200 or 300. On the 19th of February, a dozen waggons, unescorted, from Port Elizabeth, were captured and plundered of merchandize, &c. by the Caffres on the Quagga Flats, near Graham's Town, who also drove off 112 oxen. This, however, is the fault of their owners, who wished to save expense.

The Zulus were not permitted to leave Natal, on account of apprehension being entertained of an attack from Panda during their absence.

A despatch from Major-gen. Somerset, dated from Fort Armstrong, February 23rd, announces what the *Graham's Town Journal* terms "Glorious news,—a decisive victory over the Kat River rebels:—"

"We took Fort Armstrong yesterday morning at 12 o'clock, having stormed it with the Cape Mounted Rifles, headed by Major Somerset, supported by burghers, volunteers, and levies. The burghers were fighting from day-dawn until I joined them. I was attacked before dawn at Chumie ridge by a body of Hottentots, having two men and two horses wounded. This delayed me an hour and a half, and I did not join the burghers until half-past 10. The fort was in possession of the enemy. We then stormed it with Cape Mounted Rifles. I shelled the fort for some time. The rebels then mixed themselves up with the women and children. The greatest trouble I had to contend with was to separate the women and children, and to save them from destruction, before we could storm the place. The men in the tower would not surrender, but kept firing upon us out of the portholes. We could not take it. I was obliged to blow it up with shells. They fought desperately in the fort after it was stormed. We killed twenty-seven Caffres and Hottentots in the fort, nine in the tower. The burghers had a desperate fight before I came up,—three men killed and fourteen wounded, with Fingoes. They had to contend against thousands, and fought most bravely. I have four men dangerously wounded, and four horses killed—Serg. Pitt badly shot through the leg; also Daly, and two native soldiers. I have upwards of 160 prisoners, 70

to 100 stand of arms, 400 women and children. I have destroyed the fort and all its contents. We have several waggons, but very few cattle but what fell into the hands of the Fingoes. Sandilli was at Philponton on the 21st, and gave his orders to the rebel commanders, and it is supposed went back. I am busy to-day arranging about prisoners, and women and children. I believe the rebel bands are much broken up, and gone off to the Amatola, but we had so hard a day yesterday I have not gone out to-day. I shall clear the Eland's-river country to-morrow, and try and get to Eland's-post. This, I think, will break the neck of this rebellion. I have all their women and children, and shall keep them, which will bring the men out. I send this express to calm the mind of the public. I have not received the commandant's report, but shall do so in a day or two.

"The brave conduct of the burghers is beyond all praise. The whole colony is indebted for its salvation to the conduct of these burghers for the last six weeks, particularly yesterday.

"H. SOMERSET.

"To Lieut. col. Sutton, commanding at Fort Beaufort."

By a memorandum on the outside of the despatch, the prisoners then amounted to 220. Our loss was 6 killed and 25 wounded.

The journal of Commandant Currie states that the enemy "were taken by surprise, and for about an hour we had it all our own way, until supported by a lot of rebels from Fort Armstrong, when we were obliged to defend ourselves, and make two or three charges to clear some rocks, whence the enemy were annoying us, and about 12 o'clock we drove the enemy into Fort Armstrong, helter-skelter, where we were met by Major-gen. Somerset, with about 1,400 men and two cannon; and in less than two hours after, the fort was carried, sacked, and burnt down; and altogether we have made a pretty example of the Kat River people of this post."

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The *Press* of the 7th February states, that the Chinese on the west coast of Borneo, who have for some months maintained a contest with the whole power of the Government of Java, have at length been compelled, by the want of provisions, to submit, to the great relief of the Dutch authorities. The Dutch have also succeeded in quelling the disturbances in Banka, and have inflicted a severe blow upon a pirate fleet, which had been harassing the coast of Java. The piratical prahus, from their light draught, were enabled for a long time to baffle the Dutch steamer; but the commander of the latter, Lieut. Henlopen, ultimately succeeded in destroying five prahus, besides one other which he brought away, and capturing fourteen pirates. The pirates also lost the greater portion of their slaves, and all the booty they had obtained in two former engagements.

In the valley of Spiti, in the Himalaya country,—described as "a mass of nearly bare rocks, with small patches of cultivation, almost entirely without trees,"—the priesthood (Buddhist) forms one-eighth of the entire population. The valley is divided into five kotis, containing sixty villages, and the entire population consists of only 1,607 souls, including children and priests, the latter numbering 193. These priests comprise a head gelong, or high priest, and five other gelongs, the rest being chumbas and chelabs. They are strictly prohibited from exercising any other functions but those of religion, and are entirely supported by the people. Nevertheless, the country is represented by Capt. Hay, the Assistant Commissioner, as in a prosperous state, the people being well housed, well clothed, possessing abundance of food, contented and happy.

Abbas Pasha has officially announced his intention of making a railroad between Cairo and Alexandria, thus bringing into close proximity the two principal towns in Egypt,—a boon of inestimable benefit to the country, and which will give increased facilities to the transit to India. It is confidently expected that the works will be commenced in the course of the present year, and under the auspices of Mr. Robert Stephenson, who highly approves of the line; it will thus accelerate the means of communication with our Indian possessions.

Earthquakes appear to have been felt pretty extensively over the Punjab, or the North-west Provinces, on the 17th and 31st January, and on the 4th, 6th, and 14th of February: no injury of any note has been occasioned by them.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

In an Essay on the Early Relations of Continental India with Sumatra and Java, by the Rev. W. Taylor, published in the *Madras Journal of Literature* for June last, he has investigated the pretensions to Bauddhistic origin attributed to the architectural and sculptured antiquities of the latter island, the most remarkable portion of which are found at Brambānam, which were visited and sketched by Colonel Mackenzie in 1812, and subsequently by Captain G. Baker, whose report to the Government contains facts of some value towards an elucidation of the question. "One of these arises from the circumstance of his having been accompanied by a sepoy, who would seem to have been a Brahman himself, and had resided two years among the Brahmans at Benares. Colonel Mackenzie considered these ruins at Brambānam to be decidedly Bauddhistic; the sepoy, on the contrary, regarded them as Brahmanical, though surpassing in number and style of execution anything of the kind which he had seen in India. Without deciding this difference, for the present, it may be noted that what Colonel Mackenzie supposed to be images of Budd'ha, the sepoy considered to be those simply of *tupās warri* (*tapasvari*); and though in the temples at Loro-Jōngrang, a division of those at Brambānam, certain Jaina or Baudd'ha images were pointed out to him as contradicting his opinion, having long-extended ears and short-curved hair, he still maintained that these were simply devotees in the act of *tapas*; and that what was supposed to be short-curved hair, was nothing more than a *tūpi*, or kind of cap worn by ascetics, common throughout Hindustan proper, and made for that purpose by a particular class of people. Though I differ from the sepoy on the main question, and think I am able to reconcile the two opinions, yet the immediate point of notice is the curled hair, or cap. I was so much struck with this observation, on first reading the passage, that I made it a point of special inquiry, and find, from competent Hindu information, that this kind of skull-cap used actually to be worn by ascetics performing penance. The mass of plaited hair, or hair allowed to grow without cutting or restraint, is unquestionably one of the indications of the rishis performing penance; but the skull-cap, exhibiting the outward appearance of curled hair, it seems, is another mode of head-dress among the severer ascetics. Thus the sepoy by the simplicity of truth, and Captain Baker by the record of it, have furnished the means of setting aside much apparently learned and irrelevant speculation.

"The love of learned display was with Sir W. Jones almost a passion, verging sometimes to weakness; and it led the imitator and caricaturist of his faults, Wilford, into the extravagancies of absurdity; every just principle of analysis or deduction being sacrificed before a few false and dazzling etymological resemblances, or perverted comparisons. Sir W. Jones did not run into such extremes, though at times sufficiently desultory and fanciful. Thus, with his mind full of the Dionysiacs of the monk Nonnus, he sought for resemblances between the hero and the Sacya, whom his researches had led him to identify with Budd'ha; and then came the curly hair of the images of Budd'ha, with the conclusion that Sacya, or Budd'ha, must have been an African negro; followed by discussions whether he invaded India from Egypt or Assyria, issuing in the great probability of the latter hypothesis! A magnificent house of cards, blown down by the breath of a not very learned sepoy! Here I cannot but again acknowledge the service done to inquiries into past Indian ages by the late Honourable G. Turnour, in his translation of the *Mahawanso* (a genuine book of Pāli or Bauddhistic annals), because of its clear statement of the origin of Bauddhism at Māgadha, in Bengal, and the manner of its origination. It has become clear, that the first stages in the process of the great schism were not perceptible to the Brahmans of that day, because it only assumed the aspect of carrying Brahmanism itself on towards greater refinement and purity; and Budd'ha, though of royal descent, was at first a close ascetic; so that, from the union of royal blood and abstracted devotedness, we may readily perceive how the Brahmans were disposed to consider him as an avatār of Vishnu,—a circumstance not easily to be read back again afterwards, though now the Brahmans generally execrate the idea, and contrive a double avatāra in the family of Crishna to supply the chasm. But Budd'ha, while simply a devotee, wore the before-mentioned devotee's cap of curly hair, as proved by his images and pictures everywhere; and the long ears and flattened nose are not peculiar characteristics of Africans, for they are found in Assam, and provinces contiguous to the ancient Māgadha, and may have been common there also. A very simple explanation thus seems to be afforded of a knotty point, which it cost Sir W. Jones extraordinary pains and learning to endeavour to untie, in con-

sequence of too hastily assuming that Budd'ha Sacya must have been an African, and without after all succeeding beyond mere hypothesis, crumbling at the simplest touch of the wand of truth.

"To return to the antiquities of Brambānam and other places, it appears to me, that, though there is apparent a sufficient mingling of relics having evident relation to Brahmanism, such as Siva's bull, figures of Ganēsa, and possibly of Dūrga; yet that the prevailing characteristics of the temples and relics seem Bauddhistic. I write doubtfully about Dūrga, because I nowhere discern her lion vehicle; and she seems to me to be rather trampling upon a cow, the emblem of Hinduism, than contending *en face* with the buffalo Mahisa, concerning which emblem there has been much fine-spun speculation among some writers of its emblemizing the abstract power of evil, with which Dūrga, or the abstract typification of virtue, is contending. Such a blending of Western with Oriental ideas has done much disservice to the cause of simple truth. I know no point of comparison whatever in which the sanguinary Dūrga can be duly made to represent the ideal personification of virtue incarnate on earth. She is the destroying power, in exertion, of the destroying deity, Siva; and the bull, or buffalo, Mahisa, I rather think, typifies the species of schism of the Bauddists, which, though it was like Hinduism at the outset, yet soon manifested a nature as diverse as the buffalo differs from the cow; and whereas Dūrga, on her lion, contending with the buffalo, might aptly typify the inveterate and hostile struggles (attended with no common destruction of life) of Brahmanism against Bauddhism, even so the reverse would not be inappropriate in Bauddhism being emblemized by a female, something like Dūrga, but differently armed, grasping in one hand the hair of a wretched Brahman, while in other hands weapons of destruction are flourished, and she tramples under foot the prostrate helpless cow, the emblem of the Brahmanical system. Such seems to me to be the rendering of the hieroglyphical sculptures found in Java; but I may possibly hypothematize, as well as others, and therefore do no more than place opinion in comparison with opinion."

A Correspondent, referring us to a fact, mentioned in the last files of Calcutta papers, of the fall of an aerolite, which buried itself some feet in the ground, whence it was exhumed by, and received divine honours from, the natives,—inquires whether the worship of large stones, or amorphous masses of rock, in different parts of India, may not be traced to this source. We have little doubt that a great deal of this absurd superstition may be, to a certain extent, rationalized by supposing that the original object of worship was a meteoric mass, the descent of which from the regions of the air might, with ignorant men, very excusably invest it with supernatural attributes and a divine character; and that, in process of time, the original having decayed or been removed, it might have been replaced by a lithic substitute of similar form. The Asiatic Society of Calcutta are in possession of a mass of meteoric iron, weighing 160 lbs., which had fallen near Monghyr, and had been worshipped by the natives in the vicinity for many years.

Colonel Rawlinson, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society on the 21st April, upon the identification of the Biblical cities of Assyria, and the geography of the Lower Tigris, gave some interesting explanations, from the cuneiform inscriptions, of the city of Nineveh, the ruins of Koyunjuk, Nabbi Yunas, Karamles, and Khorsabad. He identified Nemrood with Reheboth, a suburb of the large city of Alassar (the Larissa of Xenophon), as Koyunjuk and Khorsabad were suburbs of Nineveh. He gave a description of the great Nahrwan Canal of irrigation, constructed by Nushirvan, and the Chal-i-Nemrood, supposed to mark the Median wall of Xenophon, but which was only a dyke formed to collect the waters in a reservoir, whence the neighbouring lands could be irrigated. The Median wall was probably a part of the *enceinte* of Babylon. The ruins of Sekheriah marked the site of the Mesene of the Greeks. The bifurcation of the Tigris, he observed, had been very accurately described by Pliny. The river had changed its course several times. At the Christian era it was divided into two streams. Under the Sassanians, the left or eastern branch was alone navigable. In A.H. 7, the right-hand or western branch was reopened, while in the 15th century of our era the river took the form which it retains. The tract of country between the two arms, owing to its natural depression, had been always more or less subject to inundations, and boats had passed from Wasit to the Euphrates, along tracts artificially formed for them in the marshes. The character of the country was the same at the present day, and the Tigris, from the tomb of Abdullah Ibn Ali

to Kurna, now ran in a channel formerly named the Abul Assad Canal, and which had been cleared out, under the Caliph Mansur, for the purposes of navigation. Below the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, Colonel Rawlinson showed that four cities had been successively built, as the sea had retired before the deposit of alluvium, to serve as commercial emporia. These cities were, the Havileh of Genesis, Beth Yakina of the Assyrian inscriptions, Tereдон of Nebuchadnezzar, and Obillah of the Sassanians. The increment of land about the delta could be chronologically traced, and was found since the commencement of the Christian era to have taken place at the very extraordinary rate of a mile in thirty years. Some account was then given of a famous city, named Taba Duniyas in the Assyrian inscriptions, thought to be Susa; and the paper closed with a notice of the two cities on the Haffar Canal, which had often been confounded, but were in reality distinct places. One had been formerly named Perath, or Perat di Misan, and more recently Bahmen Ardeshir, now corrupted to Bahmishir. The other was Spasinu Charas, first fortified by Alexander, which had been the capital of an independent state under the Parthian monarchy, and, having been named Kerkhi Misana (Charax of Meseue) and Costerabad by the Sassanians, and Mahezzi by the Asaba, was now represented by the port of Mahamrah.

Mr. Cherbonneau has translated from the Arabic into French a historical account of the dynasty of the Beni-Hafes, the sovereigns of the principality of Constantina, in Africa, from the 6th to the 8th centuries of the Hegira. In his notes he states that the two principal mosques of the city of Constantina under the dynasty of the Hafsites were the Jama al-Casba and the Jama al-Kebir. In visiting the latter, a vast edifice, he remarked, he says, that the sanctuary must have been constructed upon the ruins of an ancient Greek temple, the roof being supported by about forty stone columns of a Byzantine style of architecture. The six columns on each side the mihrab have Corinthian capitals, the elegant sculpture of which is, however, obliterated by the thick coat of lime which the Musulmans are accustomed to spread upon monuments, under the pretence of whitening them. One of the capitals has been scraped and cleaned, and its delicate foliage and ornaments attest the skill of the artists employed by Constantine in reconstructing the Cirtensian colony. Moreover, there is a Latin inscription upon a stone, worked into one of the minarets of the mosque, which is remarkable, as recording the fact that a Berber had been admitted, not only to the privileges of a Roman citizen, but to the offices of Edile and Questor. The inscription is as follows:—"*Concordia coloniarum Cirtensium sacrum. C. Julius C. fil. Quir. Barbarus Quest. Ed. statum quam ob honorem Edilitatis pollicitus est sua pecunia posuit. D.D.D.*"

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, May 5, 1851.

INDIA, it appears, takes a prominent position in the magnificent spectacle now exhibited in this country to the gaze of the world. A list of her chief contributions to the specimens of the operative industry of mankind collected in the Crystal Palace shows that, whilst she is not behind many European nations in certain departments of the useful arts, her prime distinction consists in the display of her raw products, vegetable and mineral,—the chief sources of her wealth,—of some of which Nature, who has been most bountiful to her, has secured to her a monopoly. Her manufactures, though very few of them can rival the artistic finish of the European, are, perhaps, as objects of curiosity, more remarkable when we compare the means employed by the respective producers,—the rude looms and implements

of the Eastern artizan, with the wonderful perfection of English machinery. The delicacy of those exquisite fabrics, the Dacca muslins,—a manufacture now almost extinct,—no modern nation has been able to attain; yet the looms that produced them were little more than a few sticks connected by the simplest contrivances, without even an expedient for rolling up the warp. From this contrast Mr. Mill drew one of his strongest arguments against the civilization of the Hindus. "While dexterity in the use of imperfect tools," he observes, "is not a proof of civilization, a great want of ingenuity and completeness in instruments and machinery is a strong indication of the reverse; nor would it be easy to point out any single circumstance which may be taken as a better index of the degree in which the benefits of civilization are anywhere enjoyed than the state of the tools and machinery of the artists."

Amongst the practical advantages likely to accrue from the congregation and juxta-position of specimens of man's skill, the most obvious is the stimulus which will be given to those nations in the rearward, by competition, and the suggestion of various inventions for shortening and economizing labour, and solving problems in mechanics and the arts. The exhibition of raw products, which are new or but little known, will afford stimuli and suggestions of a different kind. Crude products are the primary materials which science and mechanical skill convert to the purposes of commerce, and the wants, comforts, and luxuries of society; and the more their number is multiplied, the greater will be the resources of the manufacturer, and the variety and beauty of his productions. The amount of utility which has of late years been extracted from these materials is wonderful. We will refer, by way of example, to two foreign vegetable products, which, by mechanical and chemical agencies in this country, have been transformed into an almost infinite variety of articles, the uses of which are as important as they are extensive. A comparatively short time back, caoutchouc, or india rubber, was supposed to possess no other property than that of obliterating the marks of blacklead upon paper; it is now applied, in innumerable forms, to manufactures, from the cloak which it renders impervious to moisture, to bands for securing parcels. Gutta percha, again,—a purely Eastern product,—has been adopted to uses still more various and valuable.

The Indian raw commodities exhibited at the World's Fair will doubtless attract the notice of that class of practical philosophers who make the principles of science subservient to the improvement of the industrial arts and the manufactures of their country, and if any of those articles can be rendered more generally applicable to this object, whilst mankind in the gross will gain by the discovery, fresh impulses will be given to native industry, and new mines of commercial wealth be opened, in the country which yields them. For a long time to come, and until many important changes have been made in its social condition, India must continue to be an agricultural country,—a rich and inexhaustible source of those elementary materials which the artizan and manufacturer of other countries can turn to the uses of life, by working them up into objects to satisfy the exigencies of mankind at large; and all she wants, in addition to the demands of her own population, is an increasing market for the rude and semi-prepared productions of her luxuriant soil.

The names of the scientific men who have contributed their aid to this great experiment,—comprising some of the highest eminence in the various branches of practical knowledge,—afford not only a security for the fair adjudication of merit, but a pledge that nothing which, in a utilitarian point of view, can be converted to general benefit, will be overlooked; that the humble resins, dye-stuffs, oils, and earths of India, will not be eclipsed by the mechanical wonders of English industry, or by her own brocades and diamonds.

WHEN Sir John Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton) was asked in the House of Commons, on the 10th of February, whether her Majesty's Government intended to propose an inquiry, by a Select Committee, into East-India affairs, previous to the expiration of the Act of 1833, he replied distinctly in the negative, intimating at the same time that, if any material changes were contemplated in the system under which these affairs are now managed, timely notice would be given. The inference drawn from this answer was, that no change was meditated.

On the 3rd of April, after a crisis, and a discovery that the present ministers retain office rather through the weakness of the only party that can replace them than by any strength of their own, Lord John Russell qualified the ministerial declaration upon this point, by stating that, although there was no intention to appoint a Committee *this session*, the expediency of such a measure next session might depend upon circumstances.

If it were not vain to hope that the evidence taken by a fresh Committee would share a better fate than the multitude of volumes of evidence taken by previous Committees, which are, generally speaking, treated as mere lumber, read only by a very select few, we should be as impatient for an inquiry as any of those who inculcate the present system of Indian administration can possibly be, in order that they might obtain a little enlightenment upon this subject. Mr. Anstey, though somewhat confident and obtrusive, is a man of talent and industry; yet what a lamentable poverty of real information did he exhibit in his late motion for sending a Commission to India, to inquire into the operation of the system under which it was now governed! Alleged grievances, hackneyed and obsolete, either non-existent or removed, formed the ground of imputations against the Indian Government, which neither Mr. Hume nor Mr. Bright would venture to endorse. The latter, to be sure, more so, threw out suggestions of not a very complimentary kind against the head of the India Board, the local Government of India, the Court of Directors, and the unoffending proprietors of India Stock; but even Mr. Bright, who is "nothing if not critical," would not subscribe to Mr. Anstey's opinions, or support his motion.

The system of the Indian administration, the principles which regulate it, the machinery by which it is carried on, need no inquiry; they are patent. The question is, how far, theoretically and practically, they are susceptible of amendment; and this question can be decided by the Legislature, upon the evidence already at its command, without either Commission or Committee. There are, undoubtedly, matters involved in this question deserving of consideration, and none more than those upon which Mr. Bright dwelt, namely, the exorbitant power which has been absorbed by the head of the India Board, contrary, as would

appear, to the design of Parliament at the last settlement; and the dispersion and practical absence of responsibility. Thus the freaks of an arbitrary President of the Board of Control would be expiated by the Court of Directors, who, indeed, deserve to be made the scape-goat, if Mr. Bright's "belief" be the fact, that the Directors "have no more personal interest, beyond the interest of the patronage they possess, in the government of India, than the directors of the Great Northern Railway."

When the fit time arrives, we shall not shrink from discussing these points.

Two cases before the highest native Indian tribunals,—one in the Nizamut Adawlut, or chief Criminal Court, of Bengal; the other in the Sudder Adawlut, or chief Civil Court, of Bombay,—reported in our present issue, claim attention, as well from the peculiarity of their incidents as for their importance.

In the first case, the late regimental moonshee of a native regiment was tried for writing a placard of a very inflammatory kind, with a view of exciting the sepoys of the regiment to mutiny and murder, and attaching it to a tree in the neighbourhood of the lines of the regiment, in order that it might be read, as it was read, by the sepoys. The placard, which enlarges upon the despotism of the English, accuses the European adjutant of the regiment of tyranny and corruption, and calls upon some man in the regiment to shoot him, or "stick him with his bayonet," which is held up as a praiseworthy deed,—killing a kafir and a tyrant being "like freeing the poor from misery." The prisoner, who had been recently dismissed from his office, was seen near the tree early in the morning when the placard was affixed to it; the adjutant deposed that he believed the writing to be the prisoner's; a piece of paper was found in the house inhabited by the prisoner and his father, which appeared to be part of the same sheet as that to which the placard belonged, and a packet of similar paper was also found there; some coarse pasteboard, similar to that on which the placard was pasted, was found in the house of an acquaintance of the prisoner, and the writing on the placard resembled that on papers admitted to have been written by the prisoner.

The defence was, that the whole was a conspiracy, got up against the prisoner in consequence of a religious dispute; but the Sessions Judge, upon the facts proved and the handwriting, held the prisoner's guilt to be established.

The Judge of the Court of Appeal, however, took a very different view of the case. He doubted whether such a mode of incitement, without personal influence, was within the meaning of the law; but, independently of this, he was of opinion that the offence lay, not in the mere writing of the placard, but in the writing coupled with the giving publicity to it, and the evidence did not satisfy him that the prisoner was a party to the attaching of the placard to the tree. He accordingly acquitted him.

When we bear in mind how difficult it is to rely upon native oral evidence in India, the strength of the presumption arising from the circumstantial proof, and that the circumstances proved leave little doubt that the prisoner was the writer of the placard, it will appear to many that Mr. Colvin strained the technical objection too far. It being, however, on the side of mercy, his scruples are not to be condemned.

The other case originated in a suit by a Hindu convert to Christianity to recover possession of his son, a boy of seven years of age, from his own wife, the son's mother, she having separated from him since his conversion. The *Sudder Ameen*,—whether a Hindu or a Musulman does not appear,—was of opinion, upon the ground of natural equity, there being no positive law to the contrary, that the father, by adopting Christianity, had committed no act which forfeited his natural right to the guardianship of his son, which he accordingly decreed to him. The *Zillah Judge*, an Englishman, however, reversed this decree, holding that, by the Hindu law, a Brahmin, renouncing his religion, forfeited all his civil rights, and amongst them the guardianship of his children.

The Appellate Court was not called upon to decide the question upon the state of facts in the Court below, but, applying the wholesome law of 1850, which enacts that no person renouncing his or her religion shall forfeit any civil rights, determined that the appellant, notwithstanding his renunciation of Hinduism, was entitled to all the rights and privileges of a parent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—A most erroneous statement, regarding the support received by this Club from the members in the Bengal presidency, having appeared in your last number, copied from the *Friend of India*, and by that paper from the *Mofussilite*, which is calculated to mislead, if not contradicted, I am instructed by the committee of management to furnish you with the following particulars, feeling assured that you will be glad to correct any error inadvertently circulated in your journal.

The number of members in the Bengal presidency, on the 31st of December last, was 921, of which only 18 were wholly in arrears, the remainder having entirely, or to a great extent, paid their subscriptions to that date, while upwards of 90 have paid half the donation.

The Club is relatively even better supported in the adjoining presidencies, the entire service in India furnishing a list of 2,293 paying members.

Apologizing for this intrusion on your time,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BUNBURY TAYLOR, Sec.

East-India United Service Club,
14, St. James's Square, 28th April, 1851.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The contribution of India to the stock of materials provided for the entertainment of the representatives of nations meeting at the World's Fair, is, compared with that of many European states, very respectable in point of quantity. The number of packages is 446. The articles include the following:—Specimens of coal, carbonate of soda, potter's clay wrought into forms of great beauty, blacklead from the Himalayas, and wootz steel; samples of wheat, barley, and oats, rice and pulses; dried fruits; opium, tobacco, and *bang*; fermented liquors and distilled spirits, one of the latter (20° over-proof) made from the *bassia latifolia*, which yields a dye as well as a vegetable oil; substitutes for arrowroot and starch; sugar in its various forms; gums and mucilaginous products, including the soap-nut, resins, &c.; native manufactures in gutta percha; fatty and solid vegetable oils, and essential oils and perfumes, one of which is the *kus-kus* grass, with baskets made of it in elegant shapes; dyes, the most remarkable being a black vegetable dye from Nepal, which is unalterable; tanning and medicinal substances; clothing and cordage materials; substitutes for flax and hemp, with specimens of manufactures, especially in rope and paper; timber and

fancy woods; a fine display of horns; a large fish, capable of yielding isinglass; edible birds'-nests, &c. The manufactured articles consist of goldsmiths' work, and works in metals, ivory, pottery, and mosaics; Cashmere shawls, carpets of silk, muslins wrought with silver and gold, kincobs or Benares brocade, mats, &c.; a native bed from Lahore; a huge tent manufactured by the reformed Thugs at Jubbulpore; fans, toys, models of houses, temples, and nautical vessels of every description; representations of public spectacles, and the costumes, habits, and implements of the various grades of the working classes of India; rich elephant-trappings; utensils of metal, some of which are said to rival in purity of design and gracefulness of form the best specimens of Etruscan vases; stone dishes, and marble couches; ornamental wood-work of surprising lightness and elegance; cutlery, gold and silver filigree work, bracelets, and chains as flexible as silken cords; warlike instruments; tools of trades, including the Dacca loom, and the distillery apparatus for attar of roses; lastly, the Lahore jewels, and the wonderful *koh-i-noor*.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 30th ult.; Lord Wharncliffe in the chair.

Mr. Nicholson read the report, which stated that, since the last half-yearly meeting, the works between Bombay and Tannah have been let to responsible English contractors, upon terms considerably below the estimate of the engineer; that the works are in active operation, and there is no reason to doubt will be satisfactorily completed within the period specified in the contract,—September, 1852,—and that the native labourers manifest considerable facility in adapting themselves to the new modes of labour. It has been resolved, upon the determination of the East-India Company, to construct the railway upon the gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, intermediate between the broad and narrow gauges; and that, for the present, the railway shall be limited to a single line of rails (making the masonry sufficient for a double line), until the development of traffic renders a double line necessary. The accounts to the 31st of December last show that 252,870*l.* had been received, and 47,834*l.* expended, leaving a balance in hand of 205,036*l.* The total receipts during the half-year amounted to 120,811*l.*, and the disbursements to 11,896*l.*

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the East-India Company and the Board of Control had acted in the most friendly manner towards the Company; the Government of India had behaved with the utmost liberality; they had given the Company possession of almost the whole of the land required for the railway, and sanctioned the placing the terminus in a satisfactory position, near the harbour of Bombay, at a place most conveniently situated. The East-India Company had expressed an opinion in favour of the narrow, or 4 feet 8½ inch, gauge for the railways in India; but a wider gauge being deemed more advisable in India, they determined upon a gauge of 5½ feet. The line extended from Bombay to Callian,—thirty-five miles. It was at first intended that it should be double, but considering that it was an experimental one, they suggested that it should be a single line, with bridges, &c., for a double line, thus saving earthworks and rails, with a view to enable the Company by this means to extend the single line beyond Callian, so as to meet the points where they may obtain considerable traffic; and the East-India Company had consented to this arrangement. By executing the line under the estimates, and reducing the quantity of works, they would have a surplus which would enable them to extend the line to one of the three passes of the Ghauts,—namely, the Bhor, Malsej, and Thul Ghauts. They proposed to extend the line from Callian to the Thul, either as a branch line or as part of the main line. Through the Thul Ghaut there was a good road, and a large amount of traffic, which, if they could carry the line up to this point, they might obtain. As to the other two passes, they must leave the question to be decided by the engineers at present surveying the district. Col. Grant was in favour of the route by the Bhor Ghaut, and Mr. Chapman recommended that by the Malsej. The traffic by the Thul amounted to 70,000 tons per annum, and that, with other matters, formed a sufficient reason for carrying the line up to that point, which was about eight miles from Callian. On the whole, he considered their prospects to be very encouraging.

Col. Grant, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that, although the route mentioned by the chairman differed from that he had originally proposed, he would give his cordial support in carrying it out. It would be advisable to charge lower rates for the conveyance of cotton than they proposed, to make the lines as direct as they could, and at the least possible expense. By extending the line from near Callian, in the direction of the

Bhor Ghaut, as well as that towards the Thul, they would secure both the south-east and the north-east traffic.

Mr. Tite believed that the narrow gauge was too narrow, and the broad gauge too wide; so that something between the two was what they ought to adopt. He hoped, however, that there would be no mixture of gauge allowed in India, as it was productive of considerable inconvenience in this country.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, and re-electing the retiring directors, Lord Wharmcliffe, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Frith, Mr. Malet, and Lieut. col. Melvill, and also the retiring auditor, Mr. Anderton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIRECTION.—In the list of the Directors of the East India Company for the year 1851, published in our last issue (p. 241), the Committees to which Major General Caulfeild and William Dent, Esq., are appointed are transposed; the letters prefixed to the former name should have been FH, and to the latter PM.

THE HEDGE-PLANTS OF INDIA.—Dr. H. F. C. Cleghorn, in a paper on this subject, published in the *Annals of Natural History* for October, observes that they are obviously preferable to every other mode of protecting agricultural produce in a climate like that of India, so that the subject is truly important: "Large tracts, consisting of many acres together, wholly or partially uncultivated, and the frequent occurrence of seasons of scarcity, attest the still neglected state of Indian agriculture; while the remains of quickset hedges, decayed terraces, and ruined wells, in many parts convey the impression that irrigation and husbandry in remote ages had been practised more assiduously than by the present generation. One of the obstacles to improvement we believe to be, that, from the time the grain appears above ground till the harvest is gathered in, the ryot has to watch his field; but as many wild hogs and other animals infest the neighbouring jungle, this watching is difficult and often ineffectual, and hinders the farmer from extending his operations. We know, too, from the official return on cotton culture in India, and from the testimony of many collectors and other observers, that great devastation takes place annually from herds of antelopes and thousands of heads of cattle which migrate or are driven from place to place in particular seasons. The wild animals are being destroyed in large numbers, and as cultivation extends will find no shelter, while the damage occasioned by stray bullocks could be prevented by encouraging a more general system of field enclosures. A season of peace and tranquillity has, in providence, succeeded to times of anarchy and confusion; and it behoves us to use every effort for developing the resources of those vast countries, and securing the best interests of the many millions committed to our care for higher and nobler ends than our own aggrandizement."

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company took place on Friday last. In a highly favourable report, the directors recommended that the present surplus profits should not be applied to a dividend, but that all available funds be laid out in extending the existing cultivation. This recommendation was generally concurred in, as were also certain arrangements which had been made in connection with a reduction of the number of directors. With regard to the financial position of the Company it is remarked, that the whole of the debt to the bankers of 7,000*l.* has been paid off, and that the directors count upon being nearly 12,000*l.* better on September 30, 1851, than in May, 1850, they estimated as their position on September 30, 1850. The state of the cultivation was reported in the Bengal intelligence contained in this journal a few numbers back.

PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON.—At a special meeting of the subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund, on the 26th ult., the gold medal adjudicated to Mr. H. H. Wilson, Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, was presented to that gentleman, on behalf of the Committee, by the Duke of Northumberland, who presided, and who stated that this award was a token of the Committee's high appreciation of Mr. Wilson's eminent services to Oriental literature, and especially of his translation of the *Vishnu Purāna*. Since the adjudication of this medal, the King of Hanover has presented Mr. Wilson with a gold medal, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation of his labours.

AMONGST THE OBJECTS to which the attention of visitors to the metropolis may be directed, we may include the National Institution of Fine Arts, at the Portland Gallery, Regent Street, which contains a fine collection of more than 400 pictures by modern artists, many of them of extraordinary merit; and the Gallery of Arts, Sloane Street, where Major Paribry delivers lectures upon astronomy, illustrated by pictorial representations, and upon the pendulum experiment supposed to prove the diurnal rotation of the earth.

THE SHIP *Constantine* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta, and the *Barrackpore* for the like purpose to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 17. *Minden*, Crawford, Bengal. — **18.** *Propontis* (screw steamer), Glover, Cape. — **19.** *Bonito*, Zybrantz, Mauritius. — **21.** *Surprise*, Simmons, South Seas; *Sea Queen*, Wood, South Australia; *Richmond*, Greengrass; *Lady Valiant*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Brilliant*, Murray, Port Phillip; *Lady Sandys*, Penbrathe, Colombo; *Mary Graham*, Robertson, Hong-Kong; *Charlottle*, Syster, Bengal; *Lord Dufferin*, Clark, Bombay; *Columbus*, Holton, Madras; *Herschel*, Robertson, Mauritius; *Frances Walker*, Hay, Bengal. — **22.** *Queen*, Arrol, Penang; *John Bull*, Crawford, Bombay; *Phœnician*, Sproat, Sydney; *Salsette*, Monro, Sydney; *Glendaragh*, Pearson, Bengal; *Moffatt*, Taylor, Bombay; *Barham*, Vaile, Bengal; *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius; *Missionary*, Blacklock, Port Phillip; *G. H. Wappens*, Patterson, Singapore (to Hamburg). — **23.** *William Wallis*, Downing, Bombay; *Marion*, Parker, Mauritius; *Royal Sovereign*, Robertson, Bombay; *Superb*, Mordue, Hong-Kong; *Gilana*, Ligertwood, Port Phillip. — **24.** *Token*, Nourse, Bombay; *Tory*, Rowe, Cuddalore; *Sir Charles Forbes*, Prynne, Ascension. — **25.** *James Turcan*, Turcan, Shanghai; *William Ackers*, Redhead, Singapore; *Tartar*, Rollings, Mauritius; *Gondola*, Byers, Mauritius; *Tuscan*, Tillman, Mauritius. — **APRIL 26.** *Falcon*, Hewitt, Mauritius; *Amy Robsart*, Spence, Madras and Pondicherry. — **28.** *Symmetry*, Richardson, Ceylon; *Mary Stewart*, Davidson, Singapore; *Tomalin*, Wilson, Mauritius; *Thomasine*, Holmes, Ceylon; *Trusty*, Stap, Singapore. — **30.** *John Wesley*, Buck, New Zealand; *Pilton*, Hullman, Mauritius; *Kent*, Terry, Bengal. — **MAY 1.** *Benjamin Elkin*, McGrath, South Australia; *Eliza Hart*, Hart, Algoa Bay. — **2.** *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Bengal; *Blenheim*, Molison, New South Wales; *Statesman*, Lane, Hong Kong; *Aberfoyle*, Huddart, Port Phillip; *Wellington*, Crosby, Van Diemens Land; *Narurino*, Paige, Port Phillip; *Conqueror*, Rennie, and *Southampton*, Bowen, Bengal; *Calcutta*, Wrangmore, Hobart Town; *Melbourne*, Picken, Port Phillip; *Carl and Hermann*, Singapore. — **3.** *Gladiator*, Thompson, Bengal; *Stirlingshire*, Gwatkin, Launceston; *Duke of Richmond*, Barclay, New South Wales; *Posthumous*, Davison, Port Phillip; *Mercia*, Davis, and *Asia*, Fowler, Bengal; *John Dugdale*, Killock, Shanghai; *Mona*, Morris, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—**APRIL 11.** *George Metcalfe*, Barker, Aden. — **16.** *Macedon*, Edwards, Calcutta; *Abergeldie*, Wilson, Hong-Kong and Shanghai; *Siren*, Moore, Algoa Bay. — **18.** *Shark*, Toovey, Cape; *Sir Robert Sule*, Loader, Hong-Kong. — **19.** *Minerva*, Coleman, Calcutta. — **20.** *Malacca*, Adams, Sydney; *Graham*, Harrison (from Shields), India. — **21.** *General List*, Sandeman, Aden. — **22.** *Claud*, Buckwell, Port Phillip. — **24.** *President Verkontren*, Eylerts, Singapore. — **25.** *Sultana*, Mainland, Adelaide; *Empress*, Steele (from Sunderland), Aden; *Urania*, Waters (from Leith), Port Natal; *Bank of England*, Davison, New South Wales; *Edgar*, Gibbens, Algoa Bay; *Orator*, Homan, Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—**APRIL 1.** *Bonanza*, Burnett, Cape and Manila; *John Bibby*, Pearson, Batavia. — **3.** *Rance*, Barker, Calcutta. — **4.** *Dublin*, Robinson, New South Wales; *Satellite*, Markham, Port Phillip and Adelaide; *Emily*, Valentine, Shanghai; *Christian*, Bender, Batavia. — **5.** *Onega*, Potter, Plymouth, and Adelaide; *Champion*, Wiley, Singapore; *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Calcutta; *Winifred*, Sands, Calcutta. — **6.** *Mercury*, Reid, Cape and Algoa Bay. — **7.** *Crown*, Chandler, Calcutta. — **9.** *Jane Morice*, Brown, Port Natal. — **12.** *Negotiator*, Young, Calcutta. — **13.** *Successor*, Wright, Calcutta. — **16.** *Athelstan*, Hickman, Calcutta. — **17.** *James Scott*, Sutter, Shanghai; *Baron of Renfrew*, Treadgold, Cape. — **20.** *Jeannette*, Levan, Batavia. — **21.** *China*, Ferguson, Bombay. — **24.** *Chrysolite*, Earlight, Hong-Kong; *Lahore*, Harris, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon.—From SOUTHAMPTON, April 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington* from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Lieut. Strangways, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Atkinson, R. Carr, wife and 2 children, and Mr. Mayers. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Sandom, R.N.; Dr. Aiton. For ADEN.—Mr. G. Napier, Mr. J. Finlay, Mr. G. Ross, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. C. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Mackenzie, Mr. Cobbold; Prof. Harkness; Mr. Bolton; Mr. Symes's female servant; Col. Cunningham's servant; Mr. Smith. For CEYLON.—Capt. Clements; Mr. R. Webb, Mr. W. Coward. For MADRAS.—Mr. H. H. Barber. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Aiton, Mrs. Bray, Miss Turner, J. Ricketts, Mrs. S. Campbell, 2 children and servant; Mr. D. Ferguson; George Thomas; Lieut. Mackenzie, R.N.; Mr. J. Powell, Mrs. Powell, Mr. Powell, jun. Miss Powell; P. McLeod. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Planchett, Mr. J. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Town; Mr. Syme, Mrs. Syme. For HONG-KONG.—Lieut. col. Tomkyns; Mr. Watkins, Mr. Selden.

Per steamer Ganges, from SOUTHAMPTON, May 1, to proceed per steamer *Precursor*, from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs.

Tutnall, infant, and servant; Miss Ward, and female servant. For **ALEXANDER**.—Major Blood; Tolyman Effendi.—For **CEYLON**.—Mr. D. Smith. For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. and Mrs. Tait.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DOWN, the wife of Lieut. W. 1st Madras fusiliers, d. at Buxton, April 30.
FERGUSON, the lady of Lieut. Indian Navy, d. at Blackheath, April 26.
MACGEORGE, the lady of Maj. W. late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, s. at Florence, April 10.
MANGLES, the wife of Ross D. M.P. s. at Woodbridge, Surrey, April 18.
MURE, the lady of James, s. April 22.
POYNTER, the wife of the Rev. F. d. at Bridewell Hospital, April 30.
RAWLINSON, the wife of the Rev. W. C. of Bunwell Parsonage, Norfolk, s. April 20.
SMYTH, Mrs. C. s. at Little Houghton Vicarage, April 29.
SYKES, Mrs. John, s. at Lees House, Thornhill, Yorkshire, Apr. 29.
WILLIAMS, the wife of Monier, s. at the East India College, Haileybury, April 18.

MARRIAGES.

BURNETT, Henry R. Y. to Mary H. D. widow of the late W. E. Few, and only d. of M. De Vitre, of Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, at St. George's, Hanover-square, May 1.
COOKE, Thomas W. to Rosalind H. M. d. of the late B. L. Slater, and step-d. of M. De Vitre, of Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, at St. George's, Hanover-square, May 1.
DEARE, Henry B. to Catherine S. d. of W. M. Harries, at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 18.
DEMPTSTER, Charles, Bengal art. to Jane, d. of the late Rev. John Birrell, at Edinburgh, April 16.
LONG, George H. to Jane L. d. of John Crockett, late of China, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, April 24.
M'MAHON, Capt. P. W. 44th regt. to Ellen d. of G. S. Curtis, at Malta, April 10.
MILL, J. S. of the East-India House, to Harriet, widow of John Taylor, at Weymouth, April 21.
SELWYN, William M. to Mary Anne, d. of the late Lieut. col. Simons, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Guernsey, April 22.

DEATHS.

BAKER, Agnes G. d. of William, of Malta, at East Bourne, aged 1 year, April 24.
BURNEY, Charlotte M. wife of H. B. asst. chaplain Hon. East-India Co.'s service, on board the *Ellenborough*, on her passage fr. India, Jan. 30.
COWIE, Kate F. d. of David, at Leighton, Beds, aged 1 year, April 18.
DICKINSON, Lieut. R. T. 3 days after landing fr. Hong-Kong, aged 27, April 24.
DUNLOP, Anthony, formerly of Madras, and late of Balnakiel, Sutherlandshire, N.B. aged 50, April 27.
FINDON, Francis, brother of the late William, Hon. East-India Co.'s civil service, at Rothesay-villa, Weston, Bath, April 28.
FORSTER, the infant d. of Capt. W. N. at Islington, April 19.
GARNER, Lieut. col. Joseph, Bengal army, at Hamilton-terrace, Greenwich, aged 64, April 20.
GUY, Mary, wife of Capt. J. W. of the Indian navy, at 4, Markham-square, Chelsea, aged 60, April 21.
RUSSELL, Major General Lechmere, c.B. Bombay Horse Artillery, at Ashford Hall, Salop, aged 64, April 28.
RAWLINSON, Margaret R. wife of the Rev. William C. of Bunwell Parsonage, Norfolk, aged 28, April 24.
SELBY, Octavius, Madras Artillery, at Dumfries, aged 28, April 25.
SHAIRP, Walter, midshipman of Hon. East-India Co.'s cruiser *Palinurus*, drowned while surveying on the coast of Malabar, aged 19.
SWANSTON, Charles, late Manager of the Derwent Bank, Hobart Town, at sea, on his voyage from California to Port Philip, Sept. 6.
THOMPSON, Rev. M. late Chaplain Hon. East-India Co.'s Madras Establishment, at Brightwell Rectory, Berks, April 12.
VEAL, Sophia M. widow of the late William, Hon. East-India Co.'s Service, on board the ship *Charlotte*, on her passage from Calcutta, March 11.

No fewer than 2,000 marriages were solemnized in Surat, on the 20th February last, among one single class of the population, besides 1,500 more among the remainder. It appears that the Koolbees, who form a large proportion of the inhabitants of Surat, never perform a marriage until they have obtained an oracular response from one of the great shrines of Gooserat; and this response is sometimes delayed for *twelve years*. When it does come, therefore, all the marriageable portion of the community take advantage of the happy event.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 16th, 25th, and 30th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry Vansittart.
 Mr. John T. Rivaz.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Vincent Shortland, B.D., archdeacon.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—2nd-Lieut. Francis C. Symons, artillery.
 Capt. Joseph C. Salkeld, 5th N.I.
 Maj. Henry Hudleston, 7th N.I.
 Lieut. Spence D. Turner, 21st N.I.
 Lieut. Edward D'Oily Money, 25th N.I.
 Col. Thomas Monteath, 35th N.I., A.D.C. to the Queen.
 Maj. Astley G. F. J. Younghusband, 35th N.I.
 Lieut. Edward Leeds, 47th N.I.
 Ens. Henry F. M. Hyslop, 74th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Col. George Conran, artillery.
 Col. James Bell, 22nd N.I.
 Lieut. Charles F. Gilbertson, 43rd N.I.
 Maj. Richard R. Ricketts, 48th N.I.
 Lieut. John Obbard, 48th N.I.
 Capt. Frederick Ditmas, retired.
 Physician-gen. John Wylie, M.D., retired.
 Surg. Donald S. Young, retired.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Charles W. Grant, engineers.
 Capt. Charles Halkett, 9th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. James Stockham, punser, Indian Navy.
 Lieut. John S. H. Twynam, do.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Robert Rich, 6th N.I.
 Capt. Benjamin Parrott, 37th N.I.
 Assist. surg. James Henry Butler.
 Vet. surg. Robert B. Parry.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Christian D. Grant, 11th N.I.
 Lieut. James E. V. Williamson, 17th N.I.
 Lieut. George C. Pybus, 22nd N.I.
 Capt. Robert S. Dobbie, 39th N.I.
 Lieut. Aston J. Knox, 45th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. Richard Blood, 11th N.I.
 Capt. Henry Weston, 14th N.I.
 Lieut. James W. Cottell, 26th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Benjamin Hamilton, Indian Navy, 20th July, instead of 20th June.
 Lieut. Thomas W. Aylesbury, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. George R. Cookson, 4th N.I., 3 months.
 Lieut. col. John Ludlow, 6th N.I., 6 do.
 Maj. Alfred Lewis, 32nd N.I., 3 do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Edwin Worsley, 2nd Europ. reg., 2 do.
 Capt. Peter G. Cazalet, 29th N.I., 4 do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Bruce Seton, 6th N.I., 6 do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John A. H. Georges, 57th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. John Keith.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Le Mesurier has been appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 18TH APRIL, 1851.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Piercey, from half-pay of the 37th Foot, to be lieut., v. Hilliard, promoted to an unattached company. Dated 18th April, 1851.

George William Stackpoole, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Elliot, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1851.

32nd Foot.—Charles Marshall Foster, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Hedley, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1851.

70th Foot.—Ens. John Nowlan to be lieut. by purch., v. Penton, who retires. Dated

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. George Johnstone White, from the 41st Foot, to be ens., v. Nott, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1851.

Lionel Holmes, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Strange, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1851.

51st Foot.—Ens. John Anderson to be lieut. without purch. Dated 18th April, 1851.

Henry Reveley Mitford, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Cleeve, promoted. Dated 18th April, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 25TH APRIL, 1851.

Bengal, 22nd Foot.—Assist. surg. Joseph Sawyers, M.D., from the 3rd Drag. Guards, to be assist. surg., v. John Anderson, M.D., dec. Dated 25th April, 1851.

98th Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Clement Dunbar to be capt. by purch., v. Coates, who retires. Dated 25th April, 1851.

Ens. William Alexander Kerr to be lieut. by purch., v. Dunbar. Dated 25th April, 1851.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—Ens. Edmund Alexander Delisser to be lieut. without purch., v. Rose, dec. Dated 5th Feb. 1851.

Gent. Cadet Thomas Augustus Burrowes, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Delisser. Dated 25th April, 1851.

BOOKS.

Sketch of Mairwara; giving a brief Account of the Origin and Habits of the Mairs, their Subjugation by a British Force, their Civilization, and Conversion into an industrious Peasantry; with Descriptions of various Works of Irrigation in Mairwara and Ajmeer, constructed to facilitate the Operations of Agriculture, and guard the Districts against Drought and Famine. Illustrated with maps, plans, and views. By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. G. DIXON, Bengal Artillery, Superintendent Ajmeer and Mairwara, &c. London, 1850. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Those who are interested in the progress of the human race, and desire to see such portions of it as have fallen into the rearward of civilization brought towards the rank they once occupied; those who find pleasure in following the steps by which wild and indolent men are led into habits of order and industry; and those who still believe that British rule has done little to improve the character and condition of the people of India, may derive gratification and instruction from this work, which is the most striking of its class since the appearance of Colonel Tod's *Annals of Rajasthan*, to which it bears some similitude.

Mairwara, or, as the natives term it, Mugra, is a tract of country which forms a portion of the Arabala (otherwise Aravalli) chain of hills running from Guzerat to near Delhi; it is bounded by Ajmeer to the north, and separates Meywar on the east from Marwar on the west, the hill possessions of Meywar lying to the south of it; the length of the tract, from north-east to south-west, being about 100 miles, its breadth never exceeding 25 or 30. The country is for the most part a mass of hills, intersected with small vales; there are no rivers; the rain descends from the hills in the form of mountain torrents. The soil, composed of the debris of the hills, is extremely fertile; but the portion of the country now most productive was, before the subjugation of the Mairs, a dense jungle, infested by wild beasts, and scarcely ever traversed by man.

The Mairs, few of whom can read or write, and who trust for their historical antecedents to their *bhats*, or bardic chroniclers, claim descent from Prithee Raj, of the Chohan tribe of Rajpoots, who reigned in Ajmeer in the 12th century. This prince was a systematic freebooter, who, in one of his marauding expeditions, carried off a girl from Boondie, in the Kotah country, whom he gave in marriage to his son, and from this union sprang these hill clans, those professing the Hindoo religion being denominated Mairs, and those who have lapsed into Mahomedanism Mehtrats. Their numbers have, however, been greatly recruited by refugees from the neighbouring states, who adopted the mongrel faith and wild usages of their new associates.

The Mairs seem to have inherited the predatory spirit of their ancestor, and soon became formidable to the Rajpoot principalities which adjoined the hilly strip of territory they inhabited, whence they could make rapid incursions, escaping with their plunder into their rugged fastnesses. On these occasions they never chose a leader; their arrangements were systematic, but in the execution all were equal, and shared alike in the booty. The villages in the plains of Marwar and Meywar, most exposed to their inroads, purchased an immunity therefrom by the payment of black-mail. The raids of the Mairs were not accompanied by unnecessary cruelty; their arms were matchlock, sword, and spear, which they never used, however, except in cases of absolute necessity. Their rules forbade them to rob a Brahman, a woman, or a fakir; and they never willingly attacked armed men or soldiers.

This systematic land-piracy interfered seriously with trade, which was compelled to perform wide circuits to avoid the hills; and the large states of Rajpootana made various attempts, singly and by combination, to subjugate the Mairs; but they not only failed, but in some cases exposed the assailants to severe reverses. Colonel Dixon enumerates several formidable expeditions against the tribes of Mairwara, which had no other effect upon them than to increase their confidence in their impregnable hills. The latest attempt was in 1816, when the forces of the Rana of Oudeypoor were defeated with great loss, and the chief of Bhugwanpoora was killed. "Thus, in the very heart of hostile states," observes Colonel Dixon, "without rulers or leaders, did these bold freebooters remain unsubdued, and not only did not pay a kowrie of revenue, but levied black-mail with no sparing hand."

A small force of British sepoy, conducted with European skill, accomplished with little loss what native princes, with undisciplined thousands, had vainly attempted. Early in 1818, Sir D. Ochterlony marched into Rajpootana to disperse Ameer Khan's forces, expel the Mahrattas, and settle the country. His attention being called to the plundering excursions of the Mairs, by a series of well-concerted operations, which Colonel Dixon has detailed, in the beginning of 1821, a comparatively small detachment brought the whole of Mairwara completely into subjection, and it has remained so ever since.

Colonel Dixon shows the extensive and lasting advantages which have accrued from the reduction of the Mairs, by a review of the means they commanded when in the zenith of their power, in the course of which he describes their religion,—a bastard Hindooism,—and their customs, including witchcraft, the sale of women, female infanticide, and slavery. These customs have been abolished. He next adverts to the arrangements consequent upon the subjugation of the country, ending in the establishment, for the first time, of a regular government throughout the tract. A Mair corps was formed, which became a useful agent in the putting down of disorder and the civilization of the people; a system of civil and criminal justice was substituted for the wild practices of these rude and warlike tribes, amongst whom the sword decided disputes and repaired wrongs, and every man stood upon his own strength or that of his kindred. He then enters upon the details of the agricultural improvements commenced by Colonel Hall, under whose political agency the ameliorations already alluded to were prosecuted during thirteen years of undivided attention to the affairs of the district, and which were admirably carried out by Colonel Dixon, as superintendent, who succeeded him in 1835.

The history of these changes, which converted the wild tribes of these hills from robbers into cultivators, inducing them to exchange an uncertain predatory life for settled habits of honest labour and thrift,—an arduous, as well as a tedious and trying undertaking,—is related with great minuteness by Colonel Dixon, and should be diligently studied by those who have similar objects in view. The measures taken to secure a proper supply of water in such a mountainous district; to bind the people to the soil, and attach them to regular government; to bring waste and jungle lands into cultivation; to locate occupants so as to prevent feuds between rival clans; and in particular for the

building of a new town, called Nya Nuggur, of the foundation of which Colonel Dixon gives a very interesting account;—all these matters are detailed with minuteness and perspicuity. The new town, which has now a population of 1,955 families, is the seat of manufactures and a thriving trade, its cotton cloths supplying not only Rajpootana, but Sinde and Mooltan. It has ten schools, ten mundurs for the Hindoos, and two musjids for the Mahomedans.

The result of the British administration of this district is, that 290 tank embankments have been constructed, besides 23 weirs, submerging 26,549 beegahs (each equal to 1,764 square yards) with water, and affording the ability for maintaining 40,680 beegahs of cultivation; that between 1835-36 and 1846-47 there has been an increase of 3,915 wells, 6,979 ploughs, 2,065 narees, and of 60,634 souls in the population. A fact not less satisfactory is, that, during the last eleven years, the sums expended on works of irrigation amount to Rs. 2,41,112, whilst the excess of revenue beyond the jumma of the first year of the present incumbent's superintendence in 1835-36 is Rs. 6,41,234. "After reimbursing ourselves for the outlay on public works," Colonel Dixon observes, "there is a surplus gain of Rs. 4,00,121; this large amount is our gain in a pecuniary point of view; as far as affects the moral improvement of the people, the advantages are beyond calculation."

The rest of the work is occupied with highly interesting descriptions of the formation of the tank embankments, illustrated with plans and plates, financial details, &c.

Cape of Good Hope Government and Legislature considered. London. Ridgway.

THIS bulky pamphlet is a reprint of various articles,—leaders, letters of correspondents, memorials, addresses, documents, &c.,—which have appeared in the *Cape Monitor*, a newspaper which was commenced in October last, with a view of counterpoising the influence of the opposition or Anti-English papers (under which designation, we believe, may be comprised nearly all the other journals), and which is now considered the Government organ. The preface to this pamphlet,—which is dated "Cape Town, February 1st,"—describes a state of things which certainly called for an attempt of this kind, and should moderate our confidence in the South-African journals, as the real exponents of public opinion in the colony:—

"During the anti-convict agitation at the Cape, the local press was the most absolute tyranny which ever attempted to gag a fair expression of opinion. Printers were censors, and the power of a veto on any article seemed to lie with the compositor. The only editor in Cape Town, who at the time attempted to express an opinion contrary to the leaders of the agitation, received notice from his printer that he could not print such articles; and the editor in question was compelled, with much risk and inconvenience, to purchase type and press for his own use. Up to this period, contradictions to assertions, boldly and unblushingly made in the columns of the ultra papers, were refused insertion; although the most violent and unconstitutional articles, teeming with abuse of those in authority, were put forth as if they expressed the general opinion. It is notorious,—it has not been denied,—it has been openly admitted by some of the Cape Town newspapers, that they do, on principle, refuse to give a place in their columns to communications opposed to their own or to their party's views."

The chief subject of discussion in these articles is the scheme of government suitable for the colony,—the concession of representative institutions having thrown it into violent commotion,—the choice being betwixt the constitutions proposed by seven members of the Legislative Council, called the Government Commissioners, and by four popularly-elected members of the Council, who resigned their seats rather than concur with the others, formed themselves into a Board, and prepared an opposition constitution upon a more democratical basis.

Odes of Petrarch. Translated into English verse by CAPTAIN R. G. MACGREGOR, late of the Bengal Artillery. Smith, Elder, and Co.

CAPTAIN MACGREGOR has very closely rendered the "meta-physical" love strains of the Italian laureate, contained in his Canzoni, Ballate, Sestine and Madrigali, and the Trionfo della Morte, which, as he observes, illustrates better than any other of his pieces the footing upon which Petrarch stood with Laura, who could scarcely have been, as some pretend, a married woman with a large family!

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FELIX RICHARDSON, 23, Cornhill.

East-India House, 25th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th of May, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.—

GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,	} Screened.
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RUSHY PARK COAL,	
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The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 7th day of May aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th of May, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the Southern Coast of Arabia, viz.—

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The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th day of May aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th May, 1851, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS and VITRY,
BELLOWS,
PIG IRON,—also
SWORDS and SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 14th day of May, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 7th May next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 250, and they must embark between the 5th and 14th June, 1851.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 5th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 15th July; and,

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 7th July, 1851, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 18th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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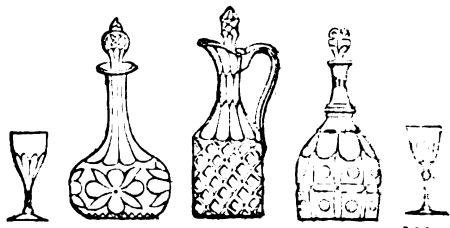


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Agincourt	1050	C. Hyne	Cape and Calcutta	15th July
Monarch	1400	F. Arrow	Calcutta direct	26th —
Alfred	1400	A. Henning	Ditto ..	10th Aug.
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Devonshire	900	C. C. Consett ..	Cape & Madras	Aug. 10
Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct	Sept. 1
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whatever to the appointment, nor did he intend to offer any, and that his former message was designed to express Guneish Row's opinion of his own incompetency.

A report had been received from Major Lang, intimating the entire extinction of the practice of infanticide in Katiawar.

A Calcutta Government Gazette Extraordinary was published on the 7th April, announcing that the 5 per cent. loan was closed on that date at all three presidencies. The 4 per cent. loan would remain open.

"We beg our readers' attention," says the *Englishman*, "to the reports of two cases lately before the Supreme Court, which arose out of the affairs of the unfortunate Union Bank. The first of these shows clearly the manner in which the property of the shareholders was sacrificed to the necessities of the managers. The other lays open a little more of a transaction which has frequently been the subject of comment, namely, an enormous speculation in the shares of the Bank by some of the directors, and others, their dupes. The object of the directors was plain enough; it was only by keeping up the market price of shares that they could prevent persons who had lent them money on their stock from insisting on immediate repayment. But how they could persuade others to join them in paying a thousand rupees and upwards per share, at the time when the Bank was hopelessly involved, and its real position might have been known to any one who thought it worth while to inquire, is a mystery, which surpasses our skill to explain." We have inserted these reports under the proper head.

At Bombay, the cutting and embanking of the railway was rapidly advancing. A common sewer, 3 miles long, 11 feet deep, and 20 across, floored and built of stone, and vaulted over with brick, was in process of construction. A breakwater, 850 feet in length, 120 feet across at the foundation, and 30 betwixt the parapets, was advancing rapidly towards completion: it was begun in 1847. Other improvements were being made in the suburbs of the fort: three new wells are being sunk; water-pipes are in the course of laying down; tanks are deepened and cleansed. There are supposed to be no fewer than 5,000 work-people at present employed at the public charge, 3,000 by the Board of Conservancy alone.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Fenwick, Ceylon Rifles, on board the *Statesman*, on his passage home from China, aged 35, Dec. 30.

BENGAL.—Asst. surg. J. S. T. Symons, of the Ferozepore regt. at Meerut, April 4.

MADRAS.—Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Morison, K.C.B., M.P., of the art, in Saville-row, May 15.

Lieut. Forbes, in his *Missions to Dahomey*, states that the barbarous king of that African state maintains a large army of females, these fighting women, 5,000 in number, being the terror of the neighbouring tribes. They are dressed in the attire of male soldiers, are armed with muskets and swords, and in war their valour is distinguished above that of the male troops, whose honour, he says, they not unfrequently save by charging the enemy and bearing down all before them, "discovering themselves to the astonished prisoners to be women, exceeding their male coadjutors in cruelty and all the stronger passions." They are in charge of eunuchs officered by their own sex.

BENGAL.

THE RESOURCES OF THE PUNJAB.

We have received a further communication from our indefatigable friend in the Punjab upon the subject of the mineral resources of that country. He complains that a conversation between Captain Hollings and Mr. Purdon has been much misrepresented in the *Englishman* of the 14th ultimo, the former being made to describe belemnites as coal, and the spine of a sea urchin as a Roman style. Some little blame might be attached to Mr. Purdon on the score of pedantry, for having sneered at amateur exertions, even if the statement in the *Englishman* were correct. But it is not so. What Mr. Purdon was really told, was, that the belemnites had been collected, owing to a mistake in reading an order in Persian. The natives call the (fingers) belemnites—sung ungoostee—the stone like a finger—whilst coal is called sung-ungisht. An order was sent to collect the latter; the moonshee in reading the order said that the former was required; in consequence of this mistake some thirty maunds of belemnites were collected; no one for a moment took them for coal.

With regard to the spine of the (*echinus*) sea urchin, Captain Hollings remarked that he did not know what the specimen was, but it appeared to him shaped like a Roman style. Mr. Purdon asked permission to take it to his tent to examine it, and subsequently declared it to be the spine of a sea urchin: others, who are probably as good judges as Mr. Purdon, say that no sea urchin ever had so large a spine. But as for the coal, we have the authority of Captain Hollings for saying, that the statements which have appeared in the *Lahore Chronicle* are very incorrect; so far from the greatest exertions having been made by the local authorities which resulted in the collection of only — hundred maunds of coal for the steamers sent to Maree for the accommodation of the Most Noble the Governor-General, it is known that no more than sixteen men have ever been employed at the same time, and that about three thousand maunds have already been expended. It is also well known that all the officers of the Indian navy and of the steamers that have been up the Indus, acknowledge that the article—be it coal, jet, or lignite—found near Kalabagh, answers very well for steam purposes, and that if it were found in quantity, no other fuel would be required.

At Kalabagh there have been small holes, large enough to admit of two persons working together, cut into the edge of the hill; no attempt has been made to ascertain the extent of the veins of coal; it may truly be said that the surface has only been scratched. The scientific committee, it is said, consider that it is not worth while attempting to carry on any regular mining operations at the localities from which coal has hitherto been obtained, and that there is little reason to expect to find any large seams of coal in the salt range. Other persons, amongst whom the enthusiastic Capt. Hollings may be numbered, imagine that a great quantity of most excellent fuel may be obtained from the localities, where as yet only the surface has been scratched, and that there are many other localities in the hills to the west and south of Kalabagh in which the same kind of fuel will be obtained in greater or less quantities; the correctness of this opinion is confirmed by the fact that coal, exactly similar to that found at Kalabagh, has been discovered in the hills, distant about thirty miles from Deyrah Ghazee Khan, by General Cortlandt, who gave several maunds of specimens of it to Capt. Ethersey as he passed down the Indus.

It will be gratifying to the learned in geology to hear, that a large section of the hill of sandstone, in which the coal is embedded, has been exposed by a large body of water cutting off the outer crust; and it is reported that a large thick seam, lying horizontally, can be clearly traced. Those who based their opinion regarding the short supply of coal, because the vein that has been worked was nearly vertical, will have an opportunity of ascertaining if there is better chance of obtaining a large supply from horizontal deposits. General Cortlandt's well-timed discovery will doubtless lead to directions for further search along the line of hills from Kalabagh to Deyrah Ghazee Khan. Dr. Fleming has also found a small deposit of coal, similar to that at Kalabagh, in the salt range in the district of Kuchee.

The whole question of the extent of the mineral resources of the Punjab will doubtless be now thoroughly examined, and inquiries made by many persons independent of the scientific committee: the result must be advantageous to the country, and will, we hope, more than realise the expectations of those who are accused of puffing up an imaginary "Eldorado."

When Capt. Hollings visited the copper locality, he obtained as fine specimens of copper glance as any that he had previously got, and in large quantities; but he did not find a mine. He

directed the persons who had brought him specimens to point out the places where they were found to Dr. Fleming's committee, who will, we trust, be more fortunate. With such facts before us, we are inclined to think our Lahore cotemporary has been rather hasty in announcing his opinion that "there is no coal in the salt range, and that we have raised hopes that are not destined to be fulfilled." All doubts will soon be dissipated, when our readers will be able to judge whether the friends from whose letters we have been permitted to take extracts have been misled by too sanguine expectations, or if they have drawn correct conclusions, under the guidance of a sound judgment.—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE MILITARY FUND.

A rotten spot has been found in the Military Orphan Fund. It appears that the large outstandings and defalcations are chiefly attributed to the laxity of the system in the cash department, and the want of proper check and control over it. Works used to be printed and sent out without taking the precaution to obtain an order to print them from the authors or compilers, and without supporting the various bills with documents in the shape of vouchers or receipts. In consequence of this, several parties flatly refuse to pay, whilst others call for vouchers. In some instances people have gone the length of seeking protection under the Statute of Limitation. No less than Rs. 70,000 are said to be unrealized, and the recovery of much, owing to the parties in some cases having died, become insolvent, or left India, is hopeless. It may be asked why the press should suffer, when it is very generally known that all the debtors were or are in Government employ. We understand that a military officer, of some standing in the service, took the late secretary very severely to task for allowing so large an accumulation of outstandings. He strongly remarked on the culpable remissness which existed at the time, and reproved the secretary for having sent him a bill which ought to have been collected several years before from another officer of the same name. He was aware that the officer against whom the claim was had died many years before. He was on the Invalid establishment, and in charge of the Burkundaz Guard at Patna.

It is now stated that the deficiency is at least thirty-five thousand rupees. An attempt has been made to conceal some of these frauds by the substitution of duplicate bills. Another source of fraud is stated to us to consist in taking deposits for advertisements, the exact cost of which cannot be ascertained at the time they are ordered. The overcharge has rarely been returned to the owner; that, however, is a loss to the public, not to the press. The first assistant accountant is mentioned to us as the person to whom the discovery of these frauds is in a great measure due.—*Englishman*, April 7.

OUDE.

We have a letter from Lucknow, dated 24th instant, from which we make the following extract:—"It is now almost time that the British Government should take possession of this province. The king is a puppet in the hands of an all-powerful minister, whose foresight and cunning have enabled him to defeat all his enemies' designs, and who has had the tact to turn his temporary disgrace to his own advantage. He is now as firm in his post as ever, and even royalty honours him with visits. The mother of the heir-apparent is the minister's niece, and this relationship with the king seems to secure his power. The revenue is every year decreasing, or rather the nuzzeranas to the minister, the maharaja, the paymaster-general, and others, are so great, that the revenue itself must naturally be diminished. The practice of farming out districts to the highest bidders is still continued, and the patronage of the governorships of the chuklas is a considerable source of profit to the Vuzeer. Quarrels between the chuklidars and the zemindars are every-day occurrences. The king's troops were only a short time ago called upon to settle one in the Sundeela district with the sword, or rather with the long guns. As is usual in such cases, the zemindar escaped, and left the troops in possession of his fort. The king scarcely knows the state of his country. The report is, that he is somewhat deranged. He does not take the slightest concern in the management of the country. The minister is virtually master in the land, but the eunuchs also command great influence." Another letter from Lucknow of the same date says: "No fun going on here, the station is as dull as can be. They talk of getting up theatricals, but I don't know whether anything is to come of it. The king is mad, I think. Fancy his making his troops keep the holee near his palace, and not telling them to go to their lines for the whole day."—*Calcutta Englishman*, March 28.

THE UNPOSTED.

The *Englishman* called attention to the fact, that there were no fewer than thirty-seven ensigns at various stations waiting, with their mouths open, till the adjutant-general should terminate the uncertainty of their position by posting them to various regiments. Fortunately, the next General Order dispersed the young gentlemen over half the presidency, and the subject was allowed to drop. Before it dies out altogether, we wish to call attention for the tenth time to the evils which result from allowing these young men to hang loose upon society by delaying their being posted to regiments. A young man arrives in Bengal with a commission, and instead of being at once directed to join his regiment, is ordered to "do duty with — regiment at Barrackpore, or Dinapore, or Benares." This "doing duty," being interpreted, means nothing more or less than loitering about some particular regiment, learning the goose step, and playing at billiards. The officers with whom the cadets are appointed to do duty regard them as birds of passage, and give themselves little concern regarding their welfare or instruction. They are left to themselves, to do evil or to do good, and they generally, from sheer rawness, take to the former. We have lately had an instance at Bombay of an unposted ensign getting into debt to the tune of Rs. 13,000, and we believe, no small proportion of the embarrassment of the officers in the army is to be traced to the little care taken of the unposted. The remedy for all this is obvious, and would have been adopted years ago, but that the Court of Directors appear to be the last body in the world to appreciate the advantages they have obtained from the increased facilities of communication. It was all very well, when a letter was six months in reaching India, and a reference required twelve months for a reply, that the task of posting ensigns to different regiments, should rest exclusively with the Commander-in-Chief. At the present time, however, when the Court of Directors receive every fortnight, and in less than six weeks, exact intelligence of every vacancy in every regiment, there is no longer any reason for allowing the cadets to waste the precious months, between their arrival and proceeding to join their regiments, in indolence and indulgence. Let every cadet be posted at the *India House* to the regiment to which he is to be attached, and be directed to join it as soon as he arrives. He will thus be at once secured from the temptations of idleness, and avoid the dangers of a long journey at the worst season of the year. At the present moment, one of the young men about to join their regiments, has to proceed from Barrackpore to Peshawur, a journey of fifteen hundred miles, at the worst season of the year. This would have been prevented, had he received his appointment in England, and proceeded to join it in the beginning of January.—*India Gazette*, March 27.

PAUCITY OF OFFICERS IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

If anything could open the eyes of the powers that be to the necessity of either increasing the number of European officers throughout the native army, or of placing the system of staff absenteeism on a more satisfactory footing, it ought to be the present condition, as to European officers, of the five regiments now at Barrackpore, which, after deducting those now in command at Chittagong and Midnapore, is as follows:—

11th N.I.

- 1 Captain and Brevet-Major commanding.
 - 3 Lieutenants.
 - 2 Ensigns.
 - 1 Adjutant.
 - 1 Interpreter and Quarter-master.
- Or, inclusive of Commanding Officer and staff—81

* 1 Captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, on command for a year at Chittagong.

58th Light Infantry.

- 1 Captain commanding.
- 1 Captain (non effective, for all duties, having charge of bazar).
- 1 Captain under orders for Midnapore.
- 2 Lieutenants.
- 4 Ensigns.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter-master.

In all 11, of whom 3 are about to proceed for six months to Midnapore, leaving 8 with the corps.

42nd Light Infantry.

- 1 Lieutenant-colonel commanding.
- 1 Major.
- 1 Captain (at Fort William).
- 5 Lieutenants.
- 3 Ensigns.

1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter-master.
In all 13. But 3 officers will shortly join from Midnapore.
44th N.I.
1 Major commanding
No Captains.
3 Lieutenants.
4 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.
1 Acting Quarter-master. In all 10.
54th N.I.

1 Captain commanding.
1 Captain.
1 Brevet-Major and Captain.
5 Lieutenants.
3 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.
1 Acting Quarter-master. In all 13.

Now by this it will be seen that there are at present only two, and can never be more than three, captains available for general duty in the whole large brigade of five thousand men, and of these one must be constantly at Fort William, commanding the reserve guards; and that altogether, independent of commanding officers and staff, with five regiments of Native Infantry, stationed close to the largest city in the Indian empire, there are only forty officers, or exactly the number that is usually present at head-quarters of every European regiment in India! Surely, then, it cannot be denied that an increase to their number is loudly called for; as it is on the officers, and them alone, that the efficiency of an army depends.—*Englishman*, March 29.

CALCUTTA IN 1750 AND 1850.

We mentioned a week or two ago having received a copy of the Report on the Survey of Calcutta by Mr. Simms, the late consulting engineer of the Government of India. The report furnishes us with many interesting and important particulars relative to the city of palaces; but before we refer to them, it is desirable to state that the Survey of Calcutta, included in two volumes of imperial folio, on the scale of 1 inch to 100 feet, is, perhaps, the most magnificent work of the kind which has ever been executed under the auspices of any Government, and does no small credit to the ability and the zeal of Mr. Simms, under whose direction it was performed.

The first detailed statement of the area, houses, and inhabitants of Calcutta which exists is that which was drawn up by Mr. Holwell, in 1751, when he was appointed zemindar of the town. Calcutta was at that time a large factory, and the zemindar was a most important officer. He was superintendent and collector of all the revenues of the town, and he was "judge of cutcherry, in which all matters and things, civil and criminal, wherein the natives only, the subjects of the Great Mogul, were concerned, were adjudicated." On assuming charge of his office he found that the most glaring frauds had been committed by the "black deputy in the office, Govindaram Mitter," and he addressed himself most vigorously and most fearlessly to the reforms of these abuses, and with so much success that he was soon enabled to congratulate the Court of Directors on the enjoyment of a revenue of not less than Rs. 120,000 a-year. Within a century, the revenues of the Company have been raised to twenty-seven crores and a half. One of the first duties he undertook was to reform the collection of the land-rents; and we extract the following items from his report. The town of Calcutta was divided into four principal districts: Dee Calcutta, Govindpore, Sootanooty, and Bazar Calcutta. The four divisions comprised 5,472 begahs, on which the Company received ground-rent, at the rate of three lacs of rupees per annum. Exclusive of these lands, there were 733 begahs which paid no ground-rent, making in all, 6,205 begahs. But within the Company's boundary, that is, within the circle of the Mahratta ditch, there were also 3,050 begahs of ground—in the four districts of Simlah, Molunga, Mirzapore, and Hogulcooreah—possessed by proprietors independent of Government, which appear also to have paid no rent. Mr. Holwell explains this distinction, by stating, that when the imperial firman, which gave the English a right to purchase these towns, arrived, the zemindars of these four districts could not be prevailed on to alienate their lands, and had therefore remained distinct and independent. The 6,205 begahs of the Company's ground were computed to contain 9,451 houses, and the independent ground above mentioned was, at the same ratio, calculated to contain 5,267. Holwell, moreover, says: "The proprietors of the above 14,718 houses, for distinction sake, I will call principal tenants, or holders of pottahs, who have again their lodgers, or under-tenants, within the limits of their respective pottahs. He then proceeds to throw

over his former calculation of 14,718, and supposes, that each begah of the Company's ground—excluding the rent free—and each begah of the independent zemindars, contains six houses, which would give the number of houses at 51,132; he then multiplies this sum by 8, "a very moderate estimate of the inhabitants contained in each house," and finds the number of souls in Calcutta 409,056, "constant inhabitants, without reckoning the multitude that daily come in and return." This is the first, and unquestionably the most inaccurate, census we have of Calcutta.

Mr. Simm's report gives us the following data, regarding the area, the houses, and the population of the city—for it is now a see—one century after the estimate drawn up by Mr. Holwell.

Land comprised within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners	10,953
The Maidan, or plain, on three sides of Fort William, including the Jail, the Cathedral, and Cooly Bazaar	3,564
Fort William	521
Tolly's Nullah, west of Allipore bridge	76

Begahs, 15,114

or seven square miles 516 acres.

The Residences in Calcutta, are thus described in 1850:—

One storied houses	5,950
Two storied ditto	6,438
Three storied ditto	721
Four storied ditto	10
Five storied ditto	1
Huts	49,445
	62,565

Approximate population 361,369

It is evident that Mr. Holwell's calculation is very wide of the mark. It is certain that the native inhabitants were not so closely packed together a century ago as they are now, and he is, therefore, manifestly wrong in assuming that there were six houses in each begah, and eight inhabitants in each house. The number of houses, 9,451, which he has fixed for the 5,472 begahs of rent paying ground, appears to be the result of actual enumeration; and we think it may be fairly assumed that the total number of houses in the town did not exceed 14,718, which would give rather less than two to a begah; and if we allow, as at present, five inhabitants to each house, we shall have a population of 73,590 for the year 1750.

The difference between the area of Calcutta in that year and the year 1850 it is impossible to reconcile. Mr. Holwell makes the number of begahs included within the Mahratta ditch, 9,255; Mr. Simms, 15,115. The latter is, of course, the correct return.

The number of places of Christian worship at present in Calcutta stands thus:—

Church of England	8
Church of Scotland	1
Free Church of Scotland	1
Roman Catholic	5
Independents	2
Baptists	3
Greek	1
Armenian	1

There is one Chinese temple and one Jewish synagogue.

The number of Mahomedan mosques is 74, and of Hindoo temples 167. The number of begahs occupied by the former is 9½, whereas, in 1750, the "Moors' mosques" occupied about 15½ begahs. The ground attached to the Hindoo temples at present is about 10½ begahs; in 1750, the ground belonging to "Gentoo idols" was about 13½.

We have no record of the number of tanks a century ago, but there is a memorandum of "grounds bought by devout persons to make tanks, 63 begahs." At present, the number does not fall short of 1,043, and the area occupied by them is 648½ begahs, or about 216 acres, which is equal to one-thirteenth the area occupied by private property.

The municipal funds of this great city in 1849 amounted to the insignificant and contemptible sum of Rs. 339,055; about 34,000l. sterling! Of this sum, Rs. 268,429, were obtained from the house assessment, and Rs. 70,626 from the carriage and cattle tax. The wheel tax is about to be abolished; and as the native community is remonstrating against any increase in the house tax, the municipal revenues of the city of palaces will, in that case, be reduced to 26,842l. The number of vehicles and cattle which furnished the wheel tax will give a correct idea of the conveniences which exist for locomotion in Calcutta.

Four-wheeled carriages on springs, drawn by two horses ..	676
Four-wheeled ditto, on ditto, drawn by one horse	1,689
Two-wheeled ditto, drawn by one or two horses	864

Keranchies, hackeries, and carts	1,391
Riding horses or ponies	426
Draught horses	2,850
Draught ponies or tattoos	2,003

It will be interesting to ascertain what number of the four and two-wheeled carriages were owned by natives, as it will give us some correct idea of the state of penury and destitution to which the tyranny of Government has reduced the native population. We shall endeavour to make the necessary enquiries on the subject.

Such is Calcutta, the metropolis of the British Empire in the East, the centre of a political power which extends from Peshawar to Cape Comorin, in the year before the new era of Railways commences. What aspect will this city present in 1900, when the whole Presidency is covered with a complete network of railroads, and every mart and province in the interior is united to this common centre by this matchless instrument?—*Friend of India.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 2.

Jardine, Skinner, and Co. v. The Union Bank.—The Union Bank had given the plaintiffs post bills to the amount of Company's Rs. 2,15,000 and Company's Rs. 1,375 in cash, in payment for bills drawn by the plaintiffs on their correspondents, Magniac, Jardine, and Co. in England, for 20,000*l.* These bills were delivered by the plaintiffs to the bank on the 4th of October, 1847; and on the 6th, Mr. Abbott, the then secretary of the bank, returned 15,000*l.* of these bills to the plaintiffs, in a letter requesting them to send him bills of smaller amount, that is, six sets for 1,500*l.* each, and six sets for 1,000*l.* each, in lieu of the bills returned. The main question in the case arose at this point; as Mr. Bampton, the plaintiffs' bookkeeper, stated that twelve fresh sets of bills of the several amounts required were duly prepared and signed, and handed to Mr. Glass, an assistant in the plaintiffs' office. And Mr. Glass stated that he put them into an envelope, wafered, and directed to Mr. Abbott as secretary, and gave it himself into the hands of the bank peon who brought Mr. Abbott's letter enclosing the returned bills. Mr. Bampton had given his receipt for Mr. Abbott's letter in the bank peon book, which was produced; but Mr. Glass said that he thought he was safe in giving the envelope containing the substituted bills to the peon, and that he took no receipt from anybody. It was stated for the plaintiffs, that of the twelve substituted sets of bills, six had been paid by the acceptors in England, and could not therefore be produced. The other six sets were produced by the plaintiffs in Court, being four sets of 1,500*l.* each, and two sets of 1,000*l.* each, making a total of 8,000*l.* These bills appeared to have been drawn by the plaintiffs, payable to their own order, and blank indorsed by them, and in the blank was inserted the words "pay to Hickey, Bailey and Co.," in a different handwriting. They had been then indorsed by Hickey, Bailey to Thurburn and Co., and by them to Hugh Thurburn, and by him to two gentlemen out here as his trustees. The drawees, Magniac, Jardine, and Co., had accepted the bills conditionally, that is, subject to any claims of theirs against Hickey, Bailey, and Co. The bills were therefore protested for non-acceptance, and sent back to Calcutta, and paid by the drawers (the plaintiffs) to Mr. Hugh Thurburn's trustees in Calcutta. It was stated by the plaintiffs' counsel that the other six bills (which could not be produced) had passed through Mr. Larpent's hands.

It was on the other hand distinctly denied that the substituted bills ever reached the Union Bank; and Mr. Abbott, the secretary, who was the plaintiffs' witness, and Mr. Bonnaud, the then accountant of the bank, called as a witness for the defendants, both stated that no substituted bills had ever reached the bank, and that there was no trace of them in the bank books. Mr. Bonnaud also stated that the bills were purchased for remittance to Glyn's in the bank's exchange account, and that the bank never resold bills purchased by them; they were always remitted to Glyn's. That he had no idea why the smaller sets were required, but they were written for by the secretary at Mr. Abbott's desire. Mr. Abbott, on his examination on this point, stated that he had forgotten all about the matter, but he believed that he had followed Mr. Scott's (of Hickey, Bailey's) suggestion in the matter. The remaining bill for 5,000*l.* had been remitted to Glyn's by the bank. Mr. Abbott further stated that the affairs of the bank were in great confusion; that Mr. Scott had all the money and securities of the bank in his charge, and that he (Abbott) was dependent upon him for money for the daily necessities of the bank. The bank stopped payment on the 24th of December, and Hickey, Bailey, and Co. were then largely indebted to the bank,—upwards of twelve lakhs.

Mr. Bonnaud stated that he waited three weeks for the return of the bills from the plaintiffs, and as they did not arrive, he spoke several times to Mr. Abbott about it. That the bills had

been delited to Glyn's account, but on the 29th of October, finding that the bills had not been returned to the bank, he retransferred the amount by direction of Mr. Abbott. He said that he did not inform the directors of the matter, because he had no access to them as accountant, but that, had he supposed there was any fraud practised, he should have informed them. Mr. Abbott, on his examination on these matters, stated that his memory failed him, and he remembered nothing about the matter.

It appeared on the evidence that on the 18th of December, being about six days before the bank stopped, Mr. Scott brought the 2,15,000 post bills, and three other post bills of which the plaintiffs were holders (two of them for Rs. 25,000 as agents for Hickey, Bailey, and Co. and one for Rs. 10,000 received from Cockrell and Co.) to the bank, and on giving them up to Abbott, obtained a promissory note for the amount Rs. 2,70,000, and the pledge of 2646 maunds of Hill's indigo. The bank post bills were not yet due. The promissory note was signed by Mr. Abbott, and by Mr. John Storm as president, and William Grant as vice-president; and it was admitted by the plaintiffs' counsel that it was not in form binding on the bank.

The following entry appeared in the directors' minute-book of the previous day, December 17th.

"Mr. Scott submits a bond for Co. Rs. 2,70,000 advanced by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. on the security of Messrs. H. Hill and Co.'s indigo, which the secretary is authorised to sign."

Sir Thomas Turtton, examined as witness for the defendants, stated that he was a director from September to the suspension of the bank (four months), during six weeks of which time he was at Darjeeling. He was present at the meeting of December 17th, when the document was presented by Mr. Scott, as agent for the plaintiffs, for the approval of the directors; and that his recollection was, that both he, himself, and Mr. Shearwood (another director present) considered it as a loan transaction; and that the minute itself showed that they considered that the indigo was to be pledged for money advanced, and that he did not intend to sanction, and never would have sanctioned, the pledge of the indigo for post bills not due. He knew nothing of the after signature of the note; but if it was given for the amount of post bills not yet due, that certainly was not a transaction that he should have assented to. He also stated that Scott had at that time much more to do with the bank affairs than any broker should have done, and that during the remainder of the time he was director he was constantly asking for accounts, but could get none, and was told that Mr. Grant (then in Ceylon) and Mr. Scott were the only persons who could give him any information.

In January, 1848, the executive committee was appointed to wind up the affairs of the bank, under certain written resolutions which were passed, and it was admitted that Mr. Skinner was present when these were passed, as the representative of a creditor, and therefore had notice of the contents. The 2nd clause was "that from and after the 22nd day of January, 1848, no person or persons shall have power or authority to incur any fresh or new liability on the part of the bank or the shareholders thereof, except for the limited purpose of discharging existing liabilities to an equal or greater extent."

The 6th clause of these resolutions gave the committee power "to manage the affairs of the bank in liquidation, provided that they shall not have power to bind the bank or the shareholders thereof by any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other security whatsoever except as aforesaid."

Mr. Bonnaud stated that the executive committee was composed of persons wholly unacquainted with the previous affairs of the bank, and so was Mr. Russell, the new secretary.

On the 4th of February, 1848, an arrangement was entered into between the plaintiffs and the executive committee (appearing on the face of the several letters) under which the executive committee consented to the shipment of the indigo, to the plaintiffs' consignees in England, the plaintiffs advancing at the rate of Rs. 95 per maund upon it, such amount advanced to be considered in part discharge of the promissory note (above mentioned) falling due on the 21st instant, and an acknowledgment of such sum to be indorsed thereon, it being understood that the indigo is shipped on account of the bank, and that the sum advanced here is to be debited by the London consignees of the Indigo, on the principle of a bill of exchange at six months' sight at the exchange of 1*l.* 11½*d.* per rupee.

The indigo was consigned by the plaintiffs to England accordingly, and after giving credit for the sale proceeds, the plaintiffs now sued for the deficiency, being Co.'s Rs. 42,023 2-9.

The plaint in *assumpsit* originally contained counts only for bills sold and delivered, money lent, money paid to the plaintiffs' use, and on account stated. A new special count on the agreement of February 4, 1848, was afterwards added, stating that the promissory note had been delivered by the then secretary of the bank, which note the said secretary had delivered to the plaintiffs, for and

on account of certain just claims of the plaintiffs upon the said bank, then stating the agreement of February 4, 1848, and that the net proceeds of the indigo were insufficient, and demanding the balance of Company's Rs. 43,023 2.

To this the defendants pleaded—1. *Non-assumpsit* ; 2. A traverse that the promissory note had been given for certain just claims upon the bank ; 3. That the agreement had been obtained by misrepresentation, the plaintiffs having alleged that Abbott had delivered the note on account of certain just claims on the bank, whereas they had not any just claim.

Mr. Dickens and *Mr. Ritchie* for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Morton and *Mr. Skinner* for the defendants.

The Union Bank deed was put in, and the signature of two of the plaintiffs, *Mr. Jardine* and *M. Skinner*, thereto as partners was proved.

Mr. Morton, for the defence, said he should raise two questions ; first, the more technical one, whether the correspondence between the executive committee and the plaintiffs' firm amounted to a contract in law at all, so as to be binding upon the bank independently of the merits ; secondly, whether the bank was not entitled to resist the claim on the merits, upon the ground that the substituted bills had never reached the bank at all, and that therefore, instead of being indebted to the plaintiffs in Rs. 42,000, or any other sum, the latter were indebted to the bank in more than a lakh of rupees upon this single transaction ! As to the first point,—it was clear the executive committee had taken for granted both the validity and the *bona fides* of the transaction. The correspondence showed that they acted upon the faith of the respectability of the parties, and assumed the claim to be a fair one, and moreover to be a "legal liability" of the bank. They had not even a copy of the security, and there was nothing in the bank books to throw suspicion upon the claim. The committee had had enough to do in inquiring into and adjusting doubtful and unsettled claims. They could not be blamed for declining to unravel matters apparently settled already, and on which no doubt had appeared to rest. But when the real facts turned out to be wholly different from what they were supposed to be, could any contract in law be said to arise ? The only minute in the bank books imported that Rs. 2,70,000 had been advanced by *Jardine and Co.* on the security of this indigo ; and the document called a promissory note or bond was supposed and assumed to be a legally valid one. It now turned out that nothing had been advanced in cash. Post bills not due had been given up. And the document turned out to be no liability of the bank at all ! On the mere technical objection, therefore, how could the plaintiffs get over the difficulty ? The resolutions of Jan. 1848, of which they had express notice, distinctly provided that no new liability should be created, except in extinction of existing liabilities to an equal or greater amount. Here it was contended for the plaintiffs that a new liability had been created. If so, what existing liability did it extinguish ? A moral claim, supposing that any existed, would not suffice. But, secondly, the substantial merits were with the defendants. The claim for Rs. 2,70,000 included the bills for 15,000*l.* alleged to have been sent in substitution. The onus of proof was upon plaintiffs, who admitted that the original 15,000*l.* bills had been received back by them. What proof was there that the substituted bills ever reached the bank, or any party for whose acts the bank was responsible ? That they never reached the bank was clear, unless nearly the whole establishment had been in league to misappropriate them. Not a trace of them in the books. No receipt or voucher producible by the plaintiffs. It was very unlikely that the plaintiffs' clerk should have handed blank indorsed bills to a mere peon, and without any receipt, and more unlikely that he should now remember such a fact. But if they got into the peon's hands, what had become of them ? It was not suggested even that he could have been waylaid and robbed, without the matter being instantaneously made known. That the bills had been paid to somebody, did not prove plaintiffs' case in the least. For that matter, they might have been sold by the plaintiffs themselves to third parties. He, indeed (the learned counsel), did not charge the plaintiffs with complicity in any fraud ; but it was idle to urge in proof of their case a fact which was consistent with a variety of other possible inferences. His (the learned counsel's) own belief was that the bills, blank indorsed, had got into Scott's possession before they ever quitted *Jardine, Skinner and Co.*'s office. Eight thousand pounds' bills had been this morning produced, said to form part of the 15,000*l.* These bore Scott's indorsement, in the name of his firm, next below *Jardine, Skinner and Co.*'s own indorsement ; and the bills had been ultimately paid to *Thurburn and Co.*, the correspondents of *Hickey, Bailey*. If these were part of the bills, then Scott had committed a fraud. But why should the bank be responsible for his fraud ? He was no more the bank's agent than *Jardine, Skinner's*. His being the bank's broker, and intrusted with certain securities, did not make him the general agent of the bank.

Besides it would appear from *Mr. Bonnaud's* evidence that he never had anything to do with the bank's London bills, except as mere broker for their purchase. Indeed it would be shown that the bank never purchased bills except for transmission to their London agents, *Glyn and Co.* ; and it would be shown, as clearly as evidence could show it, that none of the 20,000*l.* bills had gone to *Glyn's*, except the 5,000*l.* which had always been admitted. It had been attempted, indeed, but quite unsuccessfully, to show that these 8,000*l.* now produced bore some mark of the bank. This had been negatived at once by *Mr. Abbott*. It was clear the bills had never been in the bank, or near the bank, and he submitted the bank could not, legally or morally, be held responsible for their amount.

Mr. Dickens, in reply, observed, that it appeared that the liability of the bank arose on the purchase of bills for exchange operations, the original liability was therefore binding and legal. The promissory note did not bind the bank in form, but it did in equity. The bank certainly could not have been sued at law on the note, but he submitted that it was sufficient for the executive committee under the 2nd and 6th resolutions. He also submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled on the merits. It was shown that Scott was trusted with the bank's securities, and the bank could not have gone on without him. The plaintiffs were not bound to carry the case further than to show that the substituted bills reached the hands of the usual and accredited agents of the bank. And the evidence of *Mr. Glass* was quite sufficient as to the delivery to the bank peon. The learned counsel also commented on the fact of no further demand having been made for the return of and of the bank having gone on admitting their liability, as the secretary, *Abbott*, must have been fully aware of all the circumstances of the cases, and he submitted that a public body are as much bound by the acts of those they employ as a private partnership.

Peel, C.J.—The only count on which the plaintiffs can recover in any view, is the special count. As to the count for London bills of exchange sold and delivered, the contract proved was that the plaintiffs should give their London bills for Union Bank post-bills, which in fact were given. There is no evidence of money lent ; and no evidence applicable to any of the common counts. With regard to the special count,—the agreement is in writing, and must speak for itself. The evidence is that 20,000*l.* were sent by plaintiffs to the bank on the 4th of October, and 15,000*l.* sent back on the 6th, to be changed for smaller bills. Plaintiffs were under no legal liability to exchange them. They had performed their contract, and could only be asked, as matter of courtesy, to substitute other bills. It is proved the bills were drawn out, and there is some evidence they were handed to the bank's own messenger. There seems nothing improbable in this. Then the subsequent conduct of the parties affords a presumption that the bills reached the hands of some party who was in communication with one or other of the bank authorities. Otherwise, it is impossible to account for the circumstance that no question was raised about the bills being missing. The late secretary, *Mr. Abbott*, is wrapped up in an extraordinary state of forgetfulness. But *Mr. Bonnaud* (who is evidently an intelligent and quite unimpeached witness) says he spoke on the subject to *Abbott*. He further says, that if he had had any suspicion of fraud at the time, he would at once have mentioned it, which of course would have been only proper. Then there is general evidence that Scott had an extraordinary influence and power in regard to the bank's affairs, and, as *Sir Thomas Turton* has remarked, much more than any mere broker ought to have had. He appears to have been more generally entrusted than any one—in fact, with the possession and control—of the bank's securities. It is stated that the bank depended on him for its daily supplies. It is quite consistent with the facts proved that he may have got hold of these securities without fraud. Even if he afterwards misappropriated the moneys, that would not be a fraud which would in any way affect the question of the bank's liability for the amount of the bills. Then the next question is as to the document given by *Abbott* on the 18th Dec. It is not a bank liability. It is not alleged as such in the pleadings. But there was good consideration for it, and for the pledge of the indigo. Even assuming that the post bills in the hands of plaintiffs would be of doubtful validity, as being contrary to the deed of partnership to which they are parties, they might have transferred them for value to third parties, to whom the bank would have been liable. Besides it has been held that the giving up of merely doubtful claims is a good consideration for a new promise. Then as to the agreement with the committee, the question is, does the limitation of their authority operate to prevent the contract binding the shareholders at large. It is true there was no existing legal liability. But the words of the resolution must have a reasonable construction. We do not understand them as absolutely and in all cases negativing the power to create a fresh

liability. But we do not consider that this was creating a fresh liability. It was rather a dealing with assets, within the scope of the general power conferred on them. The question, however, is one of much importance and difficulty, and the defendants will have leave to move.

Verdict accordingly.

J. W. Fulton, Radamadub Bonnerjee, and Others.—This was an action brought to recover about Rs. 47,000 with interest, alleged to have been lent by plaintiff to the defendants in August 1847.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Cowie, were counsel for the plaintiff. *Mr. Dickens, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Ritchie*, for Radamadub. *Mr. Clarke*, for another defendant, Henry Holroyd. *Mr. Bell*, for another defendant, Storm, who however had let judgment go by default.

The defendants, Radamadub and Mr. Holroyd, pleaded *non assumpsit*, or a denial of the loan to them.

Mr. Cowie (in the absence of his leader) opened the case. He said that the plaintiff was formerly a barrister of the Supreme Court, and had quitted India in August 1847. Some time previously eight parties (of whom Mr. W. P. Grant, the late Master in Equity, and the three defendants were four) formed themselves into an Association for the purpose of buying up Union Bank shares. This association or limited copartnership had no distinctive name; but it appears that in September 1846 they opened an account with the Union Bank, entitled "Account of W. P. Grant and others," upon which account cheques were drawn by Grant to a large amount, and the proceeds applied in the purchase of shares on the joint account. This was opened under the terms of a letter signed by Grant and five others of the partners. The signature of Radamadub, apparently through inadvertence, had never been obtained to this letter. There would be abundant evidence, however, of his having been one of the association, and cognisant of its transactions generally. In August 1847, just before Mr. Grant left Calcutta for Ceylon, there was a meeting of the partners held; and at that meeting Radamadub was present. Certain resolutions were then passed, the tenor of which was that the operations should be extended. Mr. Grant left Calcutta in the August steamer for Ceylon; and the plaintiff, Mr. Fulton, was his fellow-passenger—proceeding himself to England. The plaintiff being possessed of certain Company's paper which he was anxious to sell out and invest at a higher rate of interest, employed Mr. Grant as his agent for the purpose. It would be proved that paper, to the amount of Rs. 47,000, now sued for, was handed by Mr. Fulton to Mr. Grant, with special directions to lend the amount to the firm of "W. P. Grant and others." The paper was inclosed by Mr. Grant in a letter to the secretary of the Union Bank, and the proceeds, when realised by the bank, were credited to the share account. At the time of handing the paper to Grant, the plaintiff took a letter from him stating who the parties were composing the firm of "W. P. Grant and others." This list included the names of Radamadub Bonnerjee and the other defendants. It would be further proved that, after Mr. Grant's return from Ceylon, there were further meetings held by the members of the association, at one or more of which Radamadub was present. And in November 1847, Radamadub paid a large sum and took from his co-partners a sort of release in respect of his share of the loss. This would be put in evidence, and would show that he admitted himself liable for all operations on the joint account up to that date.

The evidence of W. P. Grant, taken under a commission to London last year, was put in and read. The evidence was in substance as opened. Annexed to it was the correspondence between him and plaintiff, relative to the alleged loan in question.

The present and former secretaries of the Union Bank were called to prove the opening of the account with the bank, and that the Rs. 47,000 were paid into the account on the 13th August. The account, when closed, was at debit to the amount of Rs. 4,20,000; and during the last six months it was at an average debit of nearly four lakhs.

The letter opening the account was put in, dated September, 1846. The signature of Radamadub was not to this; and he appeared never to have been an assenting party thereto. Mr. Grant, in his evidence, stated, that about four lakhs was the understood limit of the credit. The letter itself, indeed, did not purport to be the opening of a credit, but merely the opening of an account.

The *Chief Justice* remarked that, in the case of any other bank in the world, the term "opening an account" would refer to an account which monies were to be paid into; but in the case of the Union Bank such a letter seemed to import taking money out!

Rustomjee Cowasjee was called as a witness. He stated that he was one of the members of the Share Association of Mr. W. P. Grant and others, the others being Messrs. Holroyd, Storm, Lyall, Lackersteen, and himself; and W. P. Grant also used his brother's name. Mr. Grant told him that Dwarkanath being dead,

his shares would soon be in the market, and prices would fall, greatly to the injury of the bank; and that if they bought jointly to the extent of 275 shares, they would make a profit and save the bank too. A meeting was held at his house on the 5th of August, the occasion being that Mr. Grant had made up a rough statement of the purchases of shares. Radamadub did not pass the resolutions; he was very angry, and threw aside the paper, and would not sign. The funds required for the purchases were to be provided for by the credit at the Union Bank for four lakhs of rupees. About 800 or 900 had then been purchased. The shares bought were pledged with different parties, and the money so raised was paid into the Union Bank.

The resolutions above mentioned were as follows:—

Determine to increase our purchases at discount to such extent as may be necessary to bring down average prices, now taken at Rs. 1,025 to Rs. 1,000, and then to stop.

This arrangement must be subject to the means at our disposal for raising money on the shares.

Leave this in Manickjee Rustomjee's hand, who will ascertain the exact price at which our shares stand, and act accordingly.

It is of the greatest possible importance that we should all pull together cordially in raising money for the joint concern.

Each shareholder should look on himself as bound to raise one-eighth of the whole money required, and if all the eight act together, we can get the whole money easier than any one of us could get his shares by himself. This was signed by Mr. Grant for himself and his brother, John Storm, C. R. Lackersteen, and R. Cowasjee.

On the 27th of November, 1847, Radamadub obtained the following release from the other six.

"Dear Sir,—As you have taken over and paid for the 139, being your portion of the Union Bank shares purchased on joint account, we hereby release you from all liability in respect of the other shares, or of any loans raised by us or by any of us on the security of them.—Signed by W. P. Grant, H. Holroyd, J. Storm, W. Lackersteen, R. Cowasjee, and J. Lyall."

The witness Rustomjee stated that the 139 shares had been pledged to the Oriental Bank, and Radamadub and others had signed a guarantee for the loan on these shares, and the bank pressing Mr. Grant, he got Radamadub to take up the guarantee. The 139 shares were on one-seventh or one-eighth of the shares purchased. He also stated on cross examination that he had not, and that he was not aware of any other member having Mr. Grant's authority to borrow money on the joint account. And that Radamadub was first made aware of the account with the Union Bank at the August meeting, when he declined having any thing more to do with the affair.

Mr. Dickens addressed the Court for the defendant, Radamadub. He submitted that his client was entitled to a verdict on the plaintiff's own evidence. In the first place, where was the original authority to borrow? This was not a general trading partnership: it was a mere special venture or speculation. The purpose and objects of the association, and the nature of its constitution, were not very clearly defined by anything in evidence; but it was for the plaintiff to clear this up, if he wished the Court to draw the inference that an authority to borrow was implied from its very constitution. Express authority there was none, at least so far as Radamadub was concerned. He was no party to the account or credit opened with the Union Bank. That he was party to a particular loan, taken from the Oriental Bank, negatived rather than affirmed any general authority. But in the next place, assuming that there was authority originally, how could Radamadub be made responsible for any thing done after the August meeting? That was an express repudiation of all authority for the future, at all events. If it was not a retirement from the so-called partnership, it was at least a revocation of any pre-existing authority, express or implied, to raise another rupee on the credit of Radamadub's name. His subsequently taking what was called a "release" from his associates, could not alter the question. That related to matters anterior to the meeting of August, though actually given long subsequently. Besides, it related, and could only relate, to questions of liability of the partners *inter se*, and could in no way affect any question connected with the supposed claims of third parties.

The *Chief Justice*.—It appears to us that an action cannot be maintained as against Radamadub Bonnerjee; and the same observation indeed applies to Mr. Holroyd on the present evidence. There is no doubt that Mr. Fulton intended to lend, not to Grant alone, but to the association. Grant, however, was his agent, and he is therefore affected with notice of all the matters in Grant's knowledge. The terms of resolutions of the 6th of August do not at all import, even as regards those who signed them, that any member was to have a power of borrowing money in the name of all. This also was not an ordinary trading partnership, but a partnership in a special limited venture,—and then it appears fur-

ther on the evidence that Radamadub refused to sign the resolutions, and repudiated all connection with all future transactions. It may be a hard case on the plaintiff; but it would be quite as hard on the defendant, and I am unable to see at present any principle, either of law or justice, on which a verdict could be given against him.

Verdict for the defendants, with liberty for the plaintiffs to move.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. the 24th, arrived at Calcutta on the 3rd April, per *Hindustan*.

CHOLERA.—The *Hurkaru* states that cholera had made its appearance in the native town of Calcutta. Corpses are taken "by hundreds daily," to the ghauts, and there is every prospect of a still greater increase in the bills of mortality. The cholera had likewise broken out, though not severely, in the small towns on the banks of the Ganges, and as this is the usual season for inoculation, the small-pox in its most virulent form had also made its appearance.

VESSEL BURNT.—As we write we have intelligence of another ship being destroyed by fire here, in the Hooghly! The *Kurramany*, bound to Mauritius with coolie emigrants, has been burnt to the water's edge. The *Semaphore* reports, that the captain, mate, pilot, and twenty-eight others are on board a steamer, but says nothing of the 348 emigrants who were on board. It is to be feared that many of them have perished.—*Hurkaru*, April 7.

TEA PLANTS FROM CHINA.—The *Englishman* of the 29th March says:—"Mr. Fortune, the naturalist, has just arrived from China, in the *Tenasserim* steamer, bringing with him 20,000 tea plants, a quantity of the necessary implements, and 18 or 20 live Chinamen, for the Government experimental tea plantation at Kumaon."

THE TRIAL OF JOTEPEPERSHAUD, the great bullock and commissariat contractor, had commenced at Agra, before a mixed jury of five, but it was not concluded at the date of the last advices from that city: expectations were entertained and avowed by the journals in the interest of Government, that the proofs against this wealthy native would fail, and that a conviction would not be obtained. A native who had turned approver was put into the witness box. The counsel for the defendant objected to his testimony being taken, but the judge overruled in favour of the prosecution, and the examination was proceeded with. At the close of his deposition, it was said, erroneously, that Muheysh Doss, who had first sworn in favour of Jotepepershaud, and afterwards gave direct testimony against him, was in reality no traitor to friendship. On the present occasion, he stood by the old rule, that one good turn deserves another, and as he had veered round once in favour of the prosecution, he now boxed the compass again on behalf of Jotepepershaud. The judge pronounced his evidence worthless, and it is presumed that a large mass of testimony will be included in the same predicament.

MAULMAIN, the capital of our Tenasserim provinces, has been thrown into a state of intense alarm and excitement by the occurrence of a singularly audacious dacoity, committed in the heart of the place by a gang of men supposed to be from the Burmese district of Martaban across the river. They surrounded the house, that of a wealthy Mahomedan, with a line of sentries, who fired upon all who approached, constructed a ladder of rattans, scaled the windows, beat the man of the house and his son till they compelled them to disclose their valuables, and having made up their booty, coolly and deliberately retired when the military were coming upon them, took to their boats, and disappeared on the river.—*Hurkaru*, April 7.

MAJOR MAYNE.—We have heard on good authority that Brevet Major Mayne, of the 37th N.I., at present in command of the Governor-General's body guard, will succeed to the cavalry brigade of the nizam's army just vacated by Major Beatson of the 54th N.I., and that Lieutenant Thomson, of the 9th light cavalry, at present second in command, will be appointed commandant of the B. G. vice Major Mayne. Major Mayne, commonly called the "lucky Major Mayne," will indeed almost merit the title. We fancy that a brigade of cavalry in less than fourteen years is unprecedented in almost any service, and yet Major Mayne will not have completed that period until next June, having arrived in India on the 12th of that month, 1837. Lieutenant Thomson may also consider himself fortunate, as it is not usual to bestow the command of the body guard on an officer of subaltern rank. However, both officers have done good service, the former on many occasions in Afghanistan, and the latter in Scinde, where he was on the staff of Sir Charles Napier, who especially praised him.—*Englishman*, April 3.

NARAYAN SINGH and his Sikh comrades, who broke from their confinement on board the *Kalesunga*, and murdered several of the Burkundazes, were brought up for trial in the beginning of last month, before the judge of Patna. The judge has declared them guilty of murder, and the "Muftes," or law officer, of being "concerned in an affray attended with homicide." The case has been referred to the Sadler Court.—*Englishman*.

STATISTICS OF BENGAL.—The Bengal Government has lately condescended to follow the excellent example of that of Agra, and commenced the publication of selections from its statistical and other records. A pamphlet descriptive of the opium cultivation has lately appeared as the first of, it is to be hoped, a long and useful series. It is believed that there must be a vast mass of important information embodied in official reports now perishing on the shelves of the Government offices.—*Hurkaru*.

DACCA, March 24.—The weather has of late been oppressively hot, and the want of rain is causing great damage to the indigo crop, at least a quarter of the intended cultivation in this district is still unsown, and nearly the whole of the spring sowings will require to be resown; even if we were now to have rain, the impossibility of procuring seed, and the knowledge that the river never permits any indigo sown after the 15th instant to come to maturity, makes our prospects very gloomy. Jessore, Kishnagore, &c., are from the same causes even greater sufferers, and from present appearances, therefore, it is evident that we are again to have a short crop. The remunerating prices paid them last year have induced the ryots to extend the cultivation of safflower so much, that it is expected the coming crop will average from 20 to 25,000 maunds; this, together with the heavy stock in England, will cause prices to rule very low, and 15 is as yet the highest offer made for good quality.

BURNING OF THE ST. CLARE.—We have news, *vid* Madras, of the burning of the ship *St. Clare*, 955 tons, bound from Liverpool to Bombay. The catastrophe occurred off the Maldives, and was owing to the spontaneous combustion of the coals which formed the cargo. The commander, Tierney, and his crew reached the Maldives in the boats, and subsequently landed at Cochin, reduced in number by a fever which had carried off several of them. The survivors have arrived at Bombay.—*Hurkaru*.

MUSSOORIE AND THE DRYAH DHOON LETTERS mention the occurrence of a violent storm. A flash of lightning struck the Invalid Barracks at Landour, where it killed one of the European soldiers, and knocked down and injured five others and one woman. The hailstones are said to have been as large as bagatelle balls; and wherever they fell, the flowers in the gardens, and what is a more serious matter, the crops, have been totally destroyed.

MALDA, March 28.—"George Cheap, of Baule, and Colonel Warren, have just entered the station, bringing in with them five splendid tigers, their forenoon sport, on five elephants. They were carried in procession through Malda; nearly the whole population turned out to see a sight so unusual. The Colonel leaves for Calcutta this evening." Grand sport indeed. Tigers seem to have been on the increase lately, even in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but we have heard that at Malda they were getting scarce for the last two or three years.

UMBALLAH, APRIL 1.—"The Commander-in-Chief and his camp arrived here yesterday morning. At noon he held a levee, at which the officers of the station were presented to him. This morning he reviewed the troops, consisting of a troop of horse artillery and horse light field battery, H.M.'s 9th lancers, the 2nd light cavalry, H.M.'s 57th regiment, the 56th N.I. and 70th N.I. To-day, at noon, Lady Gomm held a drawing-room. Tomorrow they start for Kalka, and after visiting the stations of Dugshaie, Kussowlee, and Subathoo, expect to reach Simla about the 8th instant. Colonel Stewart, military secretary to Government, who has stayed here during the cold season, left for Simla on the 30th ultimo. In your last paper you have a report that Major Christie will succeed Major Mayne as Commandant of the G. G. Body Guard. It is understood here that Lieutenant Thompson, the second in command, is to be Major Mayne's successor. I ought to have noticed above, that Sir W. Gomm would not accept of any ball at this station, on account of the recent death of Sir D. Hill, commanding this division. The weather is hotter within the last fortnight, but still pleasant. We have cool mornings and evenings. Col. Buckley, our new brigadier, arrived at the station about a fortnight ago. The Seik guns taken in the late campaign have all been broken up. The old metal, I fancy, is to be sold."—*Agra Messenger*, April 5.

THE OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS, long held so worthily by Capt. Johnson, is now abolished, and the whole duty thrown upon the superintendent of marine and the secretary.

PESHAWUR, 30th MARCH.—Things have been going on tolerably quiet here since the Governor-General's departure, and we are all looking forward with great disgust to the coming hot weather. The 61st and 98th remain, notwithstanding the *Delhi Gazette's* superior information when it differed with you. These regiments gave their ball on Friday night. The artillery gave their mess-room. The ball was not so brilliant as the last one, and the music was by no means as good as it should have been. Owing to the large quantity of plate at supper, no native servants were admitted, and the guests were waited upon by soldiers, dressed in white and looking very well, but they were not quite up in their attendance. However, taking it altogether, it was not a bad ball. The native infantry regiments gave another, somewhere about the middle of April. On the night of the ball, some Khaiberees made a most daring attack on the stables of an officer of the 98th, whose bungalow is surrounded by others; the chowkedar resisted, and has received several dangerous wounds in the head and back, one of which reached the lung. The fellows carried away one horse. This is certainly the most determined robbery committed for a long time.

JULLUNDHUR, April 2, 1851.—"Brigadier Sir Hugh M. Wheeler, K.C.B., returned to-day from his tour of inspection, having visited Kurtarpore, Hooshearpore, Boodee Pint, Hajee-pore, Noorpore, and Dhurmsala. The reviews of the corps here commence on the 4th, and when they are finished, the brigadier proposes to go to Nacoda and Philoor, for the same purpose. There are many good pukka roads in and about the station, and their number is daily increasing. At Lahore, pukka road-making is a very slow business, the Mooltan road, for example. The kunkur is laid down on the side of the road, whence it has to be again lifted, and placed where it is to make the road. Here the road is prepared for it, and the kunkur is at once put on the road, where it is to remain; this effects a great saving of time and labour. I do not remember to have noticed in the *Chronicle*, that a wing of irregular cavalry, the 13th, I believe, has gone to Goordaspore, the new cantonment. The 25th N.I., from Hajee-pore will, in all probability, follow next cold weather, and the station will be complete with a bullock battery, perhaps from Boodee-Pind. The weather looks, and feels, very hot-windish, but to-day it is cloudy, and the air still and heavy, so that I think we may say it promises, not threatens, rain."

KOOMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, eldest son of Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadur, and a distinguished student of the Hindu College, has been appointed deputy magistrate of Rajshai. It is gratifying to find young native gentlemen, of good family, thus seeking and obtaining active and useful employment in the service of Government.

JUNG BAHADOOR has, it is said, determined not to execute any of the Nepalese sirdars who so lately endeavoured to assassinate him, and has peremptorily refused to have them blinded,—a punishment for which both the army and the maharajah were clamorous.

SURFURAZ KHAN, who was Nawab of Mooltan at the storming of that place by Maharajah Runjeet Sing, in 1818, died at Lahore, on the 13th March, aged 67. He received from the conqueror an allowance of Rs. 40,000, which was continued to him and his family by the British Government. By an arrangement sanctioned some two years since, he secured pensions for life to almost all his relatives and attendants, reserving to himself about Rs. 14,000, part of which will be saved to the State by his death.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RUM AND SPIRITS

Camp, Peshawur, March 15, 1851.—The strength of the rum and spirits supplied from canteens varying at the several presidencies, and that issued in Bengal, which is only 10 per cent. under London proof being found to be injurious to the health of the soldier, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, in order to insure uniformity, and in continuation of G.O.G.G. of the 25th of June last, is pleased to direct, that all rum or spirits issued from canteens at the three presidencies shall hereafter, in conformity with the practice in Bombay, be 24 per cent. under London proof.

The spirits will be kept in the commissariat stores at its present strength. When required by canteens, a responsible person is to be deputed, in whose presence its strength is to be tested, with both the commissariat and regimental hydrometers, and a sufficient quantity of water is to be added, to reduce it to 24 per cent. under London proof.

It is not intended that the retail price shall be altered, or that the soldier shall have less pure spirit for that price than at pre-

sent. Enlarged measures adapted to contain the same quantity of pure spirit as at present, with the necessary proportion of water to dilute it to the extent mentioned, have been prepared at the Calcutta mint, and will be issued, through the military board, to corps and detachments.

FRED. D. ATKINSON, Capt. Asst. Sec. to Govt. of Indi. Mil. Dept. &c.

SAPPERS AND PIONEERS.

Camp, Akora, March 20th, 1851.—The present organization of the Corps of Sappers and Pioneers having been under the consideration of Government, the Most Noble the Governor-General, with the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors, is pleased to direct that the corps shall hereafter be designated the "Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners."

The distinction between the Sapper and Pioneer Companies is to be abolished, and the corps is to be increased from ten to twelve companies of the present strength.

It is to be explained to the men, that the former designation of the corps is restored expressly on the condition of their performing all the duties usually required of sappers, miners, and pioneers.

As soon as arrangements can be made for posting engineer officers, the corps will be exclusively officered from the Corps of Engineers. In the meantime, the infantry officers, with the present pioneer companies, will continue attached to the corps.

For the purposes of annual training, and with a view to insure proper instruction to both officers and men, three companies are always to be retained at head-quarters, and all young officers of engineers will be directed to join the head-quarters of the corps, with which they are to do duty for twelve months.

The uniform of the corps will, as formerly, be red, with blue facings.

The commandant, instead of the present command allowance, will hereafter be allowed a staff salary equal to that of a first-class division in the department of Public Works, viz., Rs. 500 per mensem.

The adjutant, in addition to the present established allowance of Rs. 212 7 as. per mensem, will be allowed, for the first year, the Book Instrument, and Palkee allowance, as drawn by subaltern officers of engineers attached to the corps, and afterwards the staff salary of an assistant field engineer, Rs. 112 per mensem.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for carrying into effect the re-organization of the corps.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Camp, Akora, March 20, 1851.—The Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to extend the provisions of G. G. O.* No. 150 of the 9th May, 1845, to staff officers generally at the three Presidencies, who may hereafter be allowed, without suffering any pecuniary loss, temporary leave of absence for thirty days, irrespective of muster, twice in the course of the year, viz. once between Jan. 1 and June 30, and once between July 1 and Dec. 31; provided that all staff officers applying for leave shall make approved arrangements for the performance of their duty during their absence, and that no extra expense or inconvenience shall be occasioned to the state by the grant of such leave.

All regimental and other officers, who by existing regulations are permitted to be temporarily absent from their duty between musters, may hereafter be allowed leave of absence for thirty days irrespective of muster.

All officers on temporary leave of absence are permitted to proceed whenever they may wish without restriction, provided they can rejoin within the thirty days allowed.

Commanding officers and heads of departments will be held strictly responsible for the due insertion in the muster returns, both of the dates of actual departure as well as of return to their duties, of officers who have been absent on temporary leave.

Head Quarters, Camp, Deobund, March 22, 1851.—Notwithstanding all the general orders that have been issued by successive commanders-in-chief since the days of the Marquis of Hastings, it frequently occurs that officers leave Calcutta without reporting their departure to the brigade major Queen's troops, and pass through stations without reporting their arrival or departure to the brigadiers commanding, so that sometimes an officer disappears for months, and it is impossible, under any exigency of the service, to convey to him any order.

The Commander-in-Chief will hold commanding officers of corps responsible that the officers under their command are

* Published at Fort St. George, in G. O. G. May 23, 1845, No. 93.

better instructed in their duty; and further, that officers who, either from ignorance or carelessness, thus transgress the regulations of the service, be not recommended for the indulgence of leave of absence until they can be trusted to be more observant in future.

An officer, who is travelling dāk, and does not halt at a station, may be excused from reporting himself personally to the brigadier, but he can always report in writing his arrival and intended departure.

It will be the duty of the brigade major, Calcutta, to make every officer, on his arrival from Europe, acquainted with this general order.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIUT. AYLMER WILLIAM MILTOWN WYLLY, 5TH L.C.

Head Quarters, Camp, Deobund, March 22, 1851.—At a general court-martial assembled at Jullunder, on Tuesday, Mar. 4, 1851, Lieut. A. W. M. Wyly, 5th L.C., was arraigned on the following charges, viz. :—

1st. For unbecoming conduct, in having, at Wuzerabad, on or about July 13, 1849, and on or about Aug. 7, 1849, employed Golam Hussain, pay havildar, 1st Tr. 5th L.C., in obtaining for him loans of Rs. 600, and Rs. 100, respectively, from native shroffs, for which the pay havildar became security for him.

2d. For unbecoming conduct and disobedience of the G.O., dated Dec. 30, 1843, in having, at Wuzerabad, on or about Aug. 7, 1849, borrowed from Golam Hussain, pay havildar, 1st Tr. 5th L.C., the sum of Rs. 100, and in having, during the months of Nov. and Dec. 1849, become indebted to the said pay havildar, to the further amount of Rs. 228 4 10, or thereabouts, expended in defraying his, Lieut. Wyly's, household expenses.

3d. For having, on Dec. 14, 1850, when orderly officer of the day, quitted the station of Nakoda, and proceeded to Jullunder, without leave, taking with him, without authority, one of the horses of the regt., and not returning to Nakoda until the following day.

4th.—For highly unbecoming conduct, in having at Nakoda, in letters addressed to the adjutant of the regt., and dated respectively, Sept. 10, 1850, Sept. 11, 1850, Oct. 10, 1850, and Dec. 4, 1850, falsely represented that, about the month of March or April, 1845, he had transmitted to the firm of A. Pittar, Lattey, and Co., jewellers, of Calcutta, a draft, or bill of exchange, for Rs. 184, or thereabouts, to take up a promissory note for Rs. 172 8 0, due by Lieut. F. W. Drummond, 8th L.C., to the said firm; he, Lieut. Wyly, having about Dec. 25, 1844, and Jan. 4, 1845, received from Lieut. Drummond funds to discharge the said promissory note, and having appropriated the same to his own use.

Finding.—On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd charges, *guilty*.

On the 4th charge, *not guilty*, and acquits him thereof.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the C-in-C. may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, Gen. C-in-C.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Conforming to the judgment of the Court, the C-in-C. signifies to Lieut. A. W. M. Wyly his extreme displeasure at the course of proceeding of which that officer is here found guilty, involving irregularities of a highly reprehensible nature, which have been repeatedly denounced from authority, and pointedly so in G. O., Dec. 30, 1823 (Appendix A).

2. It is gratifying to the C-in-C. to find that Lieut. Wyly has been relieved by the Court from the reproach so fatal to moral character conveyed in the 4th charge.

3. Still, in so serious a light does the C-in-C. regard the departure from discipline involved in the three remaining charges proved, that he cannot but think the Court have passed a very lenient sentence, and he has, therefore, been only able simply to confirm, with signifying his approval of that sentence.

4. The C-in-C. has only further to hope, that this manifest leniency exercised towards Lieut. Wyly will rouse the spirit of the gentleman, as well as of the officer, into a more wholesome activity with him; and the favourable testimonials which the C-in-C. finds attached to the proceedings, and which he has perused with great interest, encourage him in the expectation that Lieut. Wyly will not disappoint him.

5. The C-in-C. directs that these remarks may be communicated to Lieut. Wyly in presence of the assembled officers of his corps, and that he will then be released from arrest and return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Monghyr, to resu. ch. of off. fr. R. O. Heywood, March 24.

BALFOUR, H. to offic. as 3rd asst. to acct. gen. and to the acct. to the Govt. of Bengal, April 2.

BATTYE, G. W. made over ch. of the off. of civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore to the offic. sudder ameer of the district, March 17.

BAYLEY, H. V. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore until further orders.

BIDWELL, A. C. to offic. as sec. to the Board of Rev. for the lower prov. until further orders, March 26.

BRADDELL, T. to be dep. sup. of prov. Wellesley, March 25.

BREWSTER, J. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Mynpoory.

BRUCE, T. rec. ch. of off. of commis. of rev. of the 18th or Jessore div. fr. B. J. Colvin, March 24.

COLVIN, B. W. to be an assist. to the mag. and the coll. of Bhaugulpore.

COLVIN, B. J. resu. ch. of off. of Reg. of Pres. Court. Sadde- wannee, &c. March 31.

COOPER, F. H. c.s. to be an assist. commissioner in the Pn- jab, March 24.

DRUMMOND, F. B. rec. ch. of sub-div. of Budhera fr. T. C. Trotter, mag. of Tirhoot, March 20.—app. to the ch. of the sub- div. of Budhera, in Tirhoot, to off. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun, dur. the abs. of G. F. Cockburn, until further orders, March 22.

EDMONSTONE, G. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. to offic. as coll. of Patna, dur. abs. of Skinner, March 26.

FRANCO, G. F. to offic. as commiss. of Meerut div. March 31.

GLOVER, F. A. B. rec. temporary ch. of the estates of Ocheya, Myhere, and Sohawal, Feb. 12.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, resumed ch. of offic.

GROTE, A. to off. as junior sec. to the board of rev. until further orders, Mar. 26.

HALKETT, H. C. rec. ch. of magistracy of Backergunge fr. J. H. Muspratt, Mar. 20.

HENDERSON, W. H. to be an asst. to the joint mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, Mar. 20.

HOBHOUSE, C. P. to offic. as 2nd asst. to acct. gen. and to the acct. to the govt. of Bengal, April 2.

HOUSTON, R. to off. as coll. of Hooghly dur. the abs. of C. Steer, or until further orders, Mar. 26.

JOHNSTONE, A. R. B. postmaster of Loodianah, to be postmaster of Jullunder, v. McGowan.

JOWETT, J. civ. asst. surg. of Dinagepore, res. ch. of his duties.

LARKINS, T. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, is vested with sp. powers in that dist. March 26.

LATOUR, E. to offic. as coll. of Shahabad dur. abs. of Travers.

LUSHINGTON, F. A. to offic. as supt. of stamps and stationery, and ex officio dep. sec. to bd. of rev. dur. abs. of H. V. Bayley.

MACTIER, T. B. off. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, made over ch. of his off. to A. W. Russell, March 17.

MAPLES, W. to offic. as 1st asst. to acct. gen. and to the acct. to the govt. of Bengal, April 2.

MARTEN, T. P. del. ov. ch. of Benares opium ag. to F. Cardew.

MCDONELL, W. F. to be an asst. to the mag. and the coll. of Sarun, March 20.

MCDONELL, W. T. to offic. as assist. to the sub-treasurer at Bengal, April 2.

MORRIS, G. G. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, joined his station, March 17.

MORRIESEN, D. B. appt. to offic. as mem. of the sudder board of revenue, N. W. P. to have effect fr. the date on which Mr. Morrie- sen asssd. ch. of his duties.

MUSPRATT, J. R. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Backer- gunge, and to exercise the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in that district from the date which he may make over ch. of the Backergunge magistracy to H. C. Halkett.

PEPPER, G. A. rec. ch. of the sub. div. of Munglepore, in Ban- coorah, from A. W. Russell, March 15.

PLATTS, R. to be postmaster of Peshawar, v. Maj. Hogge.

PLOWDEN, G. made ov. ch. of off. of sec. to board of rev. to A. C. Bidwell, March 28.

REID, H. M. dep. coll. of Furreedpore, made over ch. of the trea- sury to his asst. J. S. Spankie, March 4.

SAMUELS, E. A. to offic. as coll. of Chittagong, March 26.

SANDEMAN, H. D. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda fr. the date on which he assumed ch. of those offices till relieved by G. D. Turnbull.

SHERER, J. W. to offic. as asst. sect. to govt. and asst. accountant in N. W. prov.

SKIPWITH, F. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Sylhet, to offic. as supt. of police in Cachar until fur. orders, March 16.

SNELL, R. H. to offic. as asst. to coll. of govt. customs at Cal- cutta, March 26.

STEER, C. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly dur. abs. of T. Bruce, until fur. orders, March 24.

THORNTON, R. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pallesalee.

TORRENS, J. S. coll. of the 24-pergunnahs, res. ch. of his off. fr. A. Grote, March 20.

TRAVERS, W. made ov. ch. of Shahabad collect. to R. J. Richardson, March 14.
YULE, G. U. coll. of Dinapore, rec. ch. of his office and treasury fr. R. J. Scott, March 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DUNBAR, J. leave cand. March 31.
JACKSON, J. 4 mo. on m. c. in ext.
MACTIERS, T. B. 15 days.
MONTRESOR, C. F. leave cand.
MUIR, J. 8 mo. in ext. on m. c. fr. March 22.
PATERSON, W. S. 1 mo.
PEPPER, G. A. leave cand.
TOOGOOD, Mr. asst. commr. in the Punjab, 1 mo. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DYNE, Rev. W. M. attached to N.W. prov. April 5.
JAY, Rev. W. J. to be chaplain of Lahore.
TUSON, Rev. H. to be 2nd chaplain of Meerut.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, 2nd Lieut. D. C. art. to rejoin 3rd comp. 7th batt. and No. 5 lt. field battery, to do duty with 3rd troop, 1st brig. H. A.
BIDDULPH, Brev. maj. G. 45th N. I. to be commt. of 3rd irr. cav. v. Tait, proc. on furl.
BIRCH, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. to do du. with Sylhet L.I. batt. v. Lieut. B. C. Smith.
BOULTER, Capt. C. 47th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. v. A. Balderston, March 18.
CAMPELL, Capt. G. fr. 3rd troop, 3rd brig. to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. March 18.
CHESNEY, 2nd Lieut. G. T. engs. to be an asst. to executive eng. officer, 2nd div. grand trunk road, v. Peile.
COOK WORTHY, Lieut. C. art. fr. 3rd troop, 2nd brig. to 1st comp. 9th batt. March 18.
DAWSON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. to be adj. of 3rd irr. cav. v. Hire.
DE FOUNTAIN, Capt. A. 40th N.I. trans. to inv. estab. fr. Feb. 21.
D'OYLEY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. and adj. to 1st Sikh Local Inf. v. Johnston.
ECKFORD, Lieut. 2nd Punjab Inf. to conduct duties of Bunnoo station staff.
EWART, Lieut. J. H. C. 12th N.I. to be adj.
FANSHAWE, Lieut. R. F. inv. estab. perm. to reside within the Benares circ. March 20.
FERGUSON, Brev. capt. J. A. D. 6th L.C. to offic. as dep. adj. gen. to the forces, until arrival of Brev. maj. Burn, March 24.
FORBES, Cornet H. 1st L. C. to be sub. fr. March 31, in succ. to Scott, ret.
FORD, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. to be capt. fr. March 17, in succ. to Farre, dec.
GARDNER, Capt. E. C. 40th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 21, 1851, v. De Fountain, trans. to inv. estab.
HEATH, Lieut. A. H. art. to collect materials for public buildings in the Punjab, March 25.
HICKEY, Lieut. C.E. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. April 1 in succ. to Wright, retired.
HILDEBRAND, Lieut. E. H. art. fr. 3rd comp. 5th to 4th comp, 5th batt. March 18.
HIRE, Lieut. S. J. 22nd N.I. to be 2nd in com. 3rd irr. cav. v. Biddulph.
HITCHINS, Ens. C. T. adm. to the serv. to do duty with 14th N.I. Dinapore, March 20.
HODGSON, Lieut. H. N. 9th N.I. to act as adj. to r. w. of reg. proc. to Wuzerabad, March 20.
HOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. 38th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 54th N.I.
INGELBY, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to be adj. v. Birch, on leave.
IRVINE, Lieut. A. 24th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March 15.
IRVING, Brev. capt. J. 1st L.C. to be capt. of a troop fr. Mar. 31, v. Scott, retired.
MACDOUGAL, Ens. W. C. 72nd, to be lieut. fr. Mar. 17, in succ. to Farre, dec.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. M. 58th N.I. to d. d. with hill rangers at Bhangulpore, to proceed and join, v. O'Brien.
MCNEILL, Lieut. D. art. fr. 3rd tr. 1st brig. to 1st comp. 6th bat.
MILLS, Lieut. H. 2nd N.I. to be adj. v. Boswell, on leave.
NEWMARCH, Lieut. C. D. engs. to be an exec. eng. 2nd class for the ch. of the roads and water-courses in the cantonments at Peshawar, Mar. 24.
NICOLL, Lieut. H. to act for Capt. Robertson, dur. his abs.
OGILVIE, Ens. C. S. W. act. interp. and qr. mr. 9th L.C. to offic. as station staff, Mar. 21, to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 9th L.C.
PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to be post master at Hooshiarpore, v. Beatson, res. Mar. 11.
PLUNKETT, Capt. J. 6th N.I. to continue to offic. as adj. temp.
RICHARDS, Lieut. E. J. 6th N.I. to be adj. v. Plunkett, prom.
SHUTE, Capt. D. C. 19th N.I. ret. to du. at Bombay, Jan. 6.
SIDDON, Capt. G. R. maj. of brig. posted to Barrackpore in succ. to Plowden, proc. to Europe.
SIMPSON, Capt. R. S. 27th N.I. dep. asst. commy. gen. head qu.

is vested with the powers of a joint mag. in the camp of his Exc. the C.-in-C. March 10.
SNOW, Lieut. T. R. 9th L.C. to act as stat. staff, temp. on dep. of Lieut. J. Gordon, March 21.
STROVER, Lieut. N. M. 25th N.I. to be adj. v. Sutherland, perm. to res. app.
SWATMAN, Maj. W. 65th N.I. ret. to duty April 3.
TICKELL, Capt. S. R. princ. asst. to commiss. of Arracan at Akyab, assu. ch. of current du. of his off. and of treas. fr. Ripley, Feb. 4.
TURNBULL, Lieut. F. H. art. fr. 1st to 2nd comp. 8th batt. do.
WHEELER, Ens. G. R. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 1, in succ. to Wright, retired.
WRIGHT, Capt. C. 1st N.I. perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. April 1.
WROUGHTON, Lieut. H. R. 40th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 21, 1851, v. De Fountain, trans. to inv. estab.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

DOBBS, G. M. April 3.

CAVALRY.

GALLOWAY, G. A. (abroad).

INFANTRY.

LISCOMBE, J. T. April 3. WATSON, T. J. (abroad).
WILLIS, A. April 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. J. art. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.
AGNEW, Lieut. R. A. art. to Oct. 15, Simla.
AUSTEN, Lieut. A. G. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
BACON, Lieut. J. H. 56th N.I. March 1 to May 1, to Kussowlie, on m. c.
BEATSON, Maj. W. F. 54th N.I. commanding cav. div. Nizam's army, to Europe.
BLUNT, Lieut. C. H. b. art. to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.
BURTON, Lieut. N. 32nd N.I. to Europe, on furl.
CAHILL, Lieut. W. E. 40th N.I. March 20 to July 20.
CAMPELL, Lieut. H. L. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie, Nynce Tal, and hills N. of Deyrah.
CAMPELL, Capt. A. 58th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 1.
CHARTERIS, Capt. W. J. H. inv. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
COX, Lieut. W. F., H. A. to March 31, to Peshawar.
DICK, Lieut. col. H. 54th N.I. commanding, to Eur. m. c.
DONALDSON, Lieut. A. S. O. 45th N.I. April 12 to Oct. 12, Nynce Tal, &c.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. 49th N.I. March 30 to Dec. 31, Simla.
ELLIS, Capt. R. R. W. pol. asst. Bundelcund, March 15 to April 15, Umballa.
EWART, Maj. J. 55th N.I. April 1 to Oct. 1, Cawnpore.
HENDERSON, Lieut. G. 30th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, hills north of Deyrah.
HICKEY, Lieut. W. A. G. 1st irr. cav. March 30 to Sept. 30, Allahabad and Simla.
HICKS, Capt. W. C. 3rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree hills.
HOLROYD, Lieut. C. jun. asst. to commiss. of Assam, leave cancelled.
HUDDLESTON, Brev. maj. H. 7th N.I. to April 15, in ext. prep. to retirement.
HUGHES, Lieut. E. J. 57th N.I. March 20 to Sept. 20, prep. to Eur.
IRVING, Brev. capt. J. 1st L.C. fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Nynce Tal.
IRWIN, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
JOHNSON, Ens. A. B. 5th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
KITSON, Capt. A. 10th L.C. fr. April 25 to Oct. 25, to Simla.
LLOYD, Brev. major H. H. 72nd N.I. 8 mos. fr. March 20, to Nynce Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
MAGNAY, Lieut. C. 22nd N.I. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Almorah, &c.
MOLLER, Ens. H. 11th N.I. furl. to Eur. on m. c.
OSBORN, Lieut. A. E. 45th N.I. to Eur.
PALLISER, Ens. C. H. 63rd N.I. April 1 to Oct. 1, hills north of Deyrah.
PATON, Capt. J. S. of gen. staff, March 2 to Nov. 30, Simla, &c. m. c.
PHILLIPS, Major B. T. 7th L.C. Feb. 25 to May 25, Bombay, prep. to Eur.
PRATT, Lieut. D. 22nd N.I. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Almorah, &c.
QUIN, Capt. T. 13th irr. cav. in ext. prep. to Cape of Good Hope.
RANNIE, Ens. W. O. 32nd N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 15, to Kurra-
chee, on m. c.
ROBINSON, Capt. R. asst. agent and commt. Delhi palace guards, 4 mos.
ROBINSON, Capt. E. J. 7th L.C. leave cancelled fr. Jan. 28, 1851.
SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. 9th N.I. May 5 to Nov. 5, Cashmere.
SMITH, Lieut. W. H. 81st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Putua.
THOMSON, Lieut. F. R. 29th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Kan-
gra and Simla.
WORTHINGTON, 2nd Lieut. J. Y. art. fr. Apr. 15 to Oct. 15, to Murree and Cashmere.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum, Mar. 24.

BALFOUR, Surg. J. posted to 68th N.I. at Cawnpore.

CAPE, Asst. surg. H. 5th to 1st brig. h. art. to aff. med. aid to 1. wing 16th cav. and troop of Gov. Gen.'s body guard, remaining at Rawul Pindee.

CARDEW, Asst. surg. G. T. to be surg. v. Davenport, retd.; to rank fr. Mar. 5, v. Pearson, dec.

COCKBURN, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 27th N.I. at Jaunpore, Mar. 18.

COLE, Asst. surg. G. to report himself to supt. surg. Sirhind div.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. E. V. M.D. to be surg. fr. March 31, v. Macrae, retired.

DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. 12th N.I. arrived at Mooltan with 3rd Punjab cav.; to proceed with that corps to Mithencote, and retain med. ch. of it until relieved, March 25.

DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to be surg. fr. March 31, v. Handyside, M.D. retired.

GRIFFITH, Surg. T. M. 38th L.I. to aff. med. aid to 54th N.I. v. Brassey, on leave.

GUISE, Surg. R. C. to rank fr. March 3, v. Fuller, ret.

HANDYSIDE, Surg. C. B. med. storekeeper, perm. to ret. fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of 1911. March 31.

HARRIS, Vet. surg. J. to do duty with 6th L.C. at Meerut.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. 41st N.I. to join his regt.

HINTON, Asst. surg. H. B. 32nd N.I. to afford med. aid to 4th com. 7th batt. art. dur. abs. of Parker.

HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. T. C. app. to Sylhet L.I. batt. v. Whittall, March 20.

HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. M.D. to do duty with foot art. at Cawnpore; to med. ch. of art. div. on dep. of Surg. Ransford, in anticipation of leave on m. c. March 24.

IMPEY, Asst. surg. ret. to duty, Feb. 26, on which day he resumed the med. duties of the Indore residency.

MACRAE, Surg. J. perm. to retire on pension fr. March 31.

MARSHALL, Surg. R. 10th N.I. to perform the civ. med. du. of station, temp. v. Guise, March 20.

MCLEAN, Asst. surg. A. rec. med. ch. of civ. station of Gowhaty, and mil. hosp. March 25.

MORRIESON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. to relieve Asst. surg. Harris fr. med. ch. of staff and estab. in Mooltan fort.

MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of Eur. recruits proc. to Jullundur.

PARKER, Asst. surg. R. in med. ch. of 21st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1. wing 6th irreg. cav. and detach. of art. accompanying his regt. on escort duty.

RAE, Surg. G. to rank from Jan. 1, v. Dunlop, ret.

REID, Surg. A. rem. fr. 51st N.I. to 6th batt. art. at Jullundur, and app. to med. ch. of art. div. March 18.

SEBLEY, Asst. surg. G. B. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to proceed in med. ch. of a party of convalescents of that regt. ordered to join the Landour depôt, March 25.

SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. to join 7th N.I. at Loodianah, to remain and do du. with art. div. do. du. in Sirhind circ. rem. fr. 7th to 51st N.I. at Jullundur, March 18.

STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 7th L.C. to continue in med. ch. 29th N.I. March 20.

TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. 1st troop 3rd brig. H.A. to proc. in med. ch. of detach. of that brig. and to aff. med. aid to wings of 9th N.I. and 1st irreg. cav. forming portions of detach. proc. towards Wuzerabad on treasure escort duty.

VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to do duty with H. M.'s 75th regt.

WEBB, Asst. surg. A. to offic. as marine surg. and superint. of Suken's Lane dispensary, dur. abs. of Dr. Esdaile, March 25.

WILSON, Surg. A. fr. 68th to 69th N.I.

WILSON, Surg. T. W. M.D. to rank fr. Dec. 22, v. Davenport, ret.

WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. of the regt. of Kelat i Ghilzie, to rec. med. ch. of civ. estab. and jail, and app. fr. Gerrard.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. art. fr. Jan. 11 to Nov. 15, to Simlah and hills north of Deyrah on, m. c.

CHALWIN, Vet. surg. E. G. 1st L. C. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, the hills N. of Deyrah, and Simlah.

ESDAILE, Dr. J. marine surg. 2 mos.

STUART, Surg. A. M.D. to Dec. 1. to Dacca, on m. c.

SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. J. leave canc.

THOMSON, Asst. surg. T. prep. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Capt. Heatley, brig. maj. 3 mo. to Mahabuleshwur; Brev. maj. Lowth, to act as brig. maj. dur. abs. of Heatley.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. R. Hodgson, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Umballa; Capt. Forbes to May 20.—9th Lancers. Lieut. R. W. King, to England, on m. c.—10th Hussars. Cornet Towdley, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Wingman, to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut. R. P. Apporh, to May 9, in ext.; Cornet J. Holliday, to be lieut. fr. March 15, v. Smith, dec.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. D. Beere, 2 yrs. to England.—10th. Lieut. J. V. H. Montague, to be capt. fr. March 15, v. Hobson ret.;

Ens. T. C. Robertson, to be lieut. fr. March 15, v. Montague prom.—18th. Lieut. W. H. Graves, 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Berhampore and Darjeeling.—22nd. Lieut. Pennesfather, 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Cashmere; Ens. A. Lellouk, 6 mo. fr. April 1 to Cashmere.—24th. Capt. F. Spring, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 1 yr. to England, on m. c.; Lieut. J. C. W. Kippen, 8 mo. to Mussorie and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Ens. J. A. O'Neill perm. to retire.—25th. Lieut. W. H. Newenham, 1 yr. to England; Capt. S. M. Gildes, 1 yr. to England; Brev. maj. Hon. F. W. H. Fane, 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Capt. R. T. Parker, 1 yr. to England, on m. c.—75th. Lieut. col. T. Chute, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.—75th. Asst. surg. Willes, to aff. aid to detach. of conv. en route to Landour.—83rd. Lieut. Nunn, 1 mo. fr. April 1, to Bombay; Lieut. Bookey, to Aug. 20, in ext.—87th. Lieut. col. J. Campbell, 6 mo. to Simla.—96th. Capt. R. Roney, 1 yr. to England.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

THOMAS CUBITT, late a lieut. in 49th B.N.I. in the service of the Company, to the administ. gen. Supreme Court.

THOMAS EDWARD HIGGINSON, late a lieut. in 39th B.N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, late a riding master, in the service of the Company, and attached to their remount depôt at Kurnal. Ditto.

SAMUEL PEAKE, late a riding master, attached to the 10th l.c. in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab. Ditto.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS BRETT, late a capt. in the service of the Company, on the inv. estab. to Harriet Jane Brett, of Dhurum-tollah-street. Templeton and Carapiet, proctors.

DONALD MERCADO, late of Calcutta, to George Benjamin Cornelius, of Sooterkin's-lane, Calcutta. Templeton and Carapiet, proctors.

THOMAS BROWN, head tide-waiter of the Custom-house of Calcutta, to Miss Sarah Matilda Brown. A. M. Gasper, proctor.

THOMAS SOMERVILLE IRWIN, late of Midnapore, in British India, a lieut. of eng. in the service of the Company, to the administrator-general. Judge, Vignoon, and Newmarch, proctors.

RICHARD BEAN, late of Peshawur in the Punjab, an apothecary in the subord. med. depart. in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab. to Mary Bean, of Meerut. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

EDWARD SMITH ELLIS, formerly of Calcutta, but late of Hyde Park-street, in the county of Middlesex, esq. to John Cowie, of Hasting's-street, Calcutta, esq. a member of the firm of Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

WILLIAM CHARDE, late of Cawnpore in the N. W. P. conductor of ord. attached to the magazine at Cawnpore, in the service of the Company, to Elizabeth Charde, of Cawnpore. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

RICHARD BEAN, late of Meerut, in the N. W. P. and a bazar sergeant, in the service of the Company, to Hannah Bean; Thomas McEvoy, milliner, and Alfred Leonel, a sudlam, all respectively of Meerut. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

JOHN WRIGHT WATSON, late of Calcutta, a clerk in the general Treasury of the Company, on their Bengal estab. to Amelia Watson, of the Circular-road, Calcutta. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.

PATRICK O'HANLON, late of Allipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, heretofore a barrister of the Supreme Court, and examiner of the Insolvent Court, to the adminis. gen. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

RIGHT HON. SIR GORE OUSLEY, late of Hall Barn, in the county of Buckingham, Bart. to Alexander Brodie Mackintosh, Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, late of Midnapore, schoolmaster, to the administrator. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

JOHN COWLEY, late of Delhi, in the upper prov. of India, dep. coll. to Elizabeth Ann Cowley, of Delhi. J. H. Adams, proctor.

CARR GORRINGE, late of Howrah, heretofore commander of the steamer Benares, to the adminis. gen. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

WILLIAM FARLOW, late a British subject, and an inhabitant of Howrah, in the 24 pergunnahs, to Alicia Farlow, of Howrah. F. Panioty, proctor.

MARY JANE DUNCAN YOUNG, late of Calcutta, to the Rev. James Innes, of Kishnaghur, at present of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

JOHN DIXON, late of Boituckhannah, in Calcutta, a branch pilot, to Rose Dixon, of the same place. W. Anley, proctor.

EDWARD CHARLES PLUM, late comm. of the *Erin*, to Maurice FitzGerald Sandes, Esq. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

GEORGE HARKING MANZERGH POOLE, late of Calcutta, heretofore registrar of the Sudder Board of Revenue, to the adminis. gen. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

THOMAS ROBINSON, late of Neemuch, heretofore a lieut. col. in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab. and pol. ag. in Meywar, to John Cowie, of Calcutta, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co. merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

WILLIAM BURNSIDE, formerly of Chittagong, merchant, to Mary Ann Harvey. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

JAMES RIDDOCK, late of the district of Pabna, indigo planter, to James Pelham Mackilligin, of the firm of Messrs. Gilmore, Mackilligin and Co. merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRISTOW, the lady of Capt. D. R. art. s. at Mooltan, March 25.
 BROOKS, Mrs. A. H. d. at Calcutta, April 4.
 BROWNS, Mrs. K. s. at Calcutta, April 6.
 BULLER, the lady of F. P. c.s. s. at Futtighurh, March 26.
 CAWOOD, the wife of C. s. at Futtighurh, March 17.
 CHARIOL, Mrs. J. A. s. at Calcutta, April 6.
 COCKBURN, the wife of Lieut. W. P., H.M.'s 18th reg. d. at Fort William, March 26.
 COLLINS, the wife of J. C. s. at Monghyr, March 22.
 CONSIDINE, the wife of J. s. at Umballah, March 13.
 CRADDOCK, the lady of W. s. at Soorie, March 25.
 DAVIS, the wife of J. G. d. at Benares, March 21.
 D'CRUZ, the wife of C. s. at Calcutta, March 23.
 DRIBERG, the wife of Rev. C. s. at Calcutta, March 24.
 D'SILVA, the wife of D. s. at Calcutta, March 17.
 EDWARDS, the lady of W. s. at Simla, March 16.
 GILMORE, the lady of M. S. c.s. s. at Cuttack, March 21.
 HOSKINS, Mrs. M. d. at Calcutta, April 2.
 HEBERLET, the wife of C. s. at Simla, March 31.
 INGLIS, the wife of J. c.s. s. at Calcutta, March 26.
 LEESON, the lady of J. s. at Delhi, March 29.
 RAIKES, the wife of C. s. at Mynpoorie, April 2.
 RALPHS, Mrs. J. A. s. at Calcutta, April 1.
 SMITH, the wife of R. W. s. at Calcutta, March 28.
 WESTON, Mrs. J. d. at Mozuffepore, March 30.
 WITHCOMBE, the wife of Dr. s. at Darjeeling, March 27.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, Rev. J. to Anne P. d. of the late Rev. D. Saville, at Calcutta, March 18.
 BARTER, Lieut. R., H.M.'s 75th regt. to Mary, d. of the late Rev. J. McCreane, at Calcutta, March 27.
 BEAN, Lieut. J. W. F. 13th N.I. to Emily L. E. d. of the late Sir D. Campbell, Bart. at Futtighurh, March 24.
 DIXON, T. A. to Mary A. d. of the late R. Morton, at Berham-pore, March 27.
 GARNER, Assist. surg. H. S. 12th irr. cav. to Susan, d. of Major J. Hamilton, late of H.M.'s 77th regt. at Jullundur, March 20.
 M'LANDERS, J. M. to Letitia J. d. of R. Steward, at Delhi, March 21.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. J. H. eng. to Catherine A. d. of Vice-Admiral C. J. Johnstone, at Calcutta, March 31.
 MELVILL, P. S. c.s. to Eliza J. d. of the late J. Johnstone, at Calcutta, March 26.
 PHILIPPE, F. to Angelica M. Blackwell, at Dacca, March 25.

DEATHS.

BARNARD, Ellen, d. of R. at Calcutta, aged 5, March 25.
 BECHER, inf. s. of Capt. S.H. 61st N.I. at Umballah, March 25.
 BEYTS, J. F. L. s. of Capt. H. W. K. at Calcutta, March 18.
 BOLST, E. R. R. at Calcutta, aged 18, March 25.
 DE FOUNTAIN, Capt. A. 40th N.I. at Allahabad, March 10.
 FORD, W. at Calcutta, aged 37, March 29.
 GEORGE, F. at Calcutta, aged 46, April 5.
 IMPEY, inf. d. of Lieut. H. B. 70th N.I. at Calcutta, March 19.
 RYDER, inf. s. of Lieut. S. 14th N.I. at Dinapore, March 20.
 SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. at Meerut, April 4.
 THURLOW, Lavinia, wife of G. J. at Calcutta, aged 44, March 25.
 TURNER, W. at Calcutta, aged 31, March 30.
 WILLIAMS, Isabella, wife of M. T. B. at Benares, aged 43, March 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH. 25. *Frances*, Power, Liverpool; *Koh-i-noor*, Inglis, Liverpool; *Hyderabad*, Castle, Hobart Town; *Portiar*, Treadwell, Madras; *Leland*, Hall, Boston.—27. *Futtay Salam*, M'Clure, Madras.—APRIL 2. *Cherusher*, Bruhn, Cadiz.—3. *Arrow*, M'Farlane, China and Singapore; steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez.—4. *St. John*, Rotfield, Singapore; *Rob Roy*, Francis, Singapore.—5. *Caroline Ready*, Ready, Singapore; steamer *Hooghly*, Stewart, Singapore.—*Lawson*, Ewart, Lancaster; *Amazon*, Croudace, Downs.—6. *City of Palaces*, Jones, Mauritius; *Charlotte*, Affleck, Liverpool; *Duke of Wellington*, Inglis, London; *Alexander*, Barrow, London; *Endymion*, Withycombe, Liverpool; *Wuzeer*, Sutherland, Liverpool; *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Sydney and Swan River; *Cornubia*, Ellison, Sunderland; *Ayrshire*, Miller, Singapore and Penang; *Krishna*, Fell, Neregee; *Flowers of Ugie*, Sutherland, Liverpool; *Hastings*, Watson, London; *Ellida*, Kraft, Hamburg; *Julia*, Row, Mauritius; *Nussur*, Nacoda, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Koh-i-noor*.—Mr. G. O'Gorman.
 Per *Pontiac*.—Mr. J. E. Amory and Mr. R. G. Gould.
 Per *Leland*.—Mr. J. W. Fittcombe.
 Per *Tenasserim*.—Mr. Fowle, Mrs. Fowle, and children. From MADRAS: Lieut. Lennox, Ens. Crawford, and Mr. Meletus.
 Per *Gloriana*.—Mr. Bailey and Mr. Arbuthnot.
 Per steamer, *Enterprise* from MAULMEIN.—W. Burton Esq., J. Dunbar, Esq. S. C.; Lieut. Ryan, Capt. Winfield, 18th regt.

M.N.I.; T. Grant, Esq.; Mr. T. Lobb, Mrs. and Miss Joseah. From ARYAB: Mr. C. Brown and Mr. J. Farrel.

Per *Futtay Salam*.—Mr. and Mrs. Sankey, Mrs. McClure, and Mr. Martindale.

Per *St. John*, Mr. Worthington.

Per *Rob Roy*.—Mr. Scenner.

Per steamer *Hindustan*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Swatman, Mrs. Hutton and two children, Miss Pons, Mr. Francis, Messrs. Woodhouse, Simpson, Willes, Liscombe, Dobbin, Magnaic, and Stevenson, cadets; Mr. Hutton, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Dyce, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dync, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Glassford, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gardener, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Mackey, Capt. Packenham, Mr. Sawers, Capt. Jackson, Miss Frith and Mrs. Cox. From MALTA: Mr. Block, Mr. Parvaya and Count Rieri. From SUEZ: Mr. Val-bezen and servant, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Bowles. From BOMBAY: Melra Hassin. From CEYLON: Capt. Powell, Dr. Mann, Mr. Piccy, Mrs. Harris, and Mr. Tottenham. From MADRAS: Lieut. H. C. Harvey, Mr. F. Forbes, H. C. service; Signor A. Agius.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 23. *Futtay Salam*, Morrison, Bombay.—24. *Weraff*, Smoult, Penang.—27. *Cohala*, Gerry, Boston; *Herbert*, Halley, Boston; *Duo*, Eneroth, Cape of Good Hope; *John Edward*, Todman, London.—31. *Zion*, Losh, London; *Asia*, Newlands, London; *Mary Cannon*, Renny, Liverpool; *Mayaram Dayaram*, Brady, Hong-Kong; *Enea*, Thompson, Mauritius.—APRIL 2. *Saratoga*, Trask, London.—3. *Charlotte*, Douglas, Bombay; *Coll. Burne*, Millard, Penang and Singapore.—4. *Pioneer*, Childs, London; *Lerida*, Mahe, Bourbon; *Heloise*, Offret, Bourbon.—5. *Majestic*, Cowan, London; *Sartelle*, Pierce, New York; *Sariak*, Scabrow, Singapore; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Moulmain and Rangoon; *James Hall*, Harris, Madras and the Coast; *John Adams*, Dixon, Singapore and China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Haddington*, to MADRAS.—Lieut. Crewe, Mrs. Sheriff, Mr. Sheriff and N. F. servant; Mrs. J. S. Field, infant and N. F. servant, and Capt. Mitchell. To POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. D. M'Pherson, Mr. Staunton, and Rev. Mr. De Mello. To BOMBAY.—Lieut. F. R. Jardine. To SUEZ.—Mr. Banziger, Rev. J. Leechman, and Mr. W. H. L. Frith. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. Gordon. To MALTA.—Mr. Stevenson. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. W. Scott, Col. H. Dick, Dr. Handyside, Mrs. Handyside, Mr. Monteith, and E. M. servant; Col. Schonswar, Mr. Lord, Mrs. Lord, Miss Lord, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Dundas, E. F. servant and infant; Kajee Munnoo Meah, Syed Ackboo Ally, and 2 servants; Mr. G. Bright, Lieut. Sutherland, and E. M. servant; Mr. N. Blyth, Mr. J. S. Barstow, Mr. Stirling, and E. M. servant; Mr. T. J. W. Linzie, Capt. Horsburgh, Lieut. Burton, Mr. T. Longden, Mr. M'Donald, Dr. Young, and 5 N. M. servants; Mr. Lartey, Mr. P. Down, and Mr. M'Leod.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 8, 1851.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 8 to	—
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. disc.	3 8 ..	3 12
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	3 8 ..	3 12
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. .. do.	0 12 ..	0 14
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. do.	16 0 ..	16 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. do.	17 4 ..	17 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	1775 to 1800
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	par
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 3 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9 .. 16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	221 2 .. 221 10	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 8 .. 220 14	
Sovereigns	10 2 .. 10 3	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 .. 16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 0 .. 20 12	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 5s. to 5l.; to Liverpool, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 10s.

MADRAS. NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Our Hyderabad (Dekkan) correspondent writes to us as follows under date April 9:—"The relation of the disorders and anarchy in the capital and provinces of the Nizam, is the sole task of the present budget. No minister is yet appointed, nor is any one talked of as likely to be appointed. Occasionally, Shums-ool-Oomra is desired to examine and audit the Dufftardar's accounts, but is checked ere these are well commenced by the Nizam's insane bias towards his pets (the pests of the country), the Dufftardars. Next, when his fears are aroused, his Highness deputed Suraj-ool-Moolk to wait on the Resident, and endeavour by his influence with him and the English, to carry some point, or obviate some measures which for the moment excite his fears. And yet such is his inconsistency, and such his jealousy of Suraj-ool-Moolk's intimate and oft-recurring intercourse with the English, that on the very last occurrence of a dinner party given by the former to the latter, when it was said that the party was kept up to a late hour, his Highness ordered the city kotwal to retain the city gates' keys in his possession, and not to allow ingress or egress to any one, but by his special permission, between certain hours. This order is supposed to refer particularly to Suraj-ool-Moolk's parties. But this mode of exhibiting his jealousy and disapprobation is pusillanimous indeed. An order directed to Suraj-ool-Moolk to discontinue them would be more becoming to his position; but he fears to excite the displeasure of the Resident.

"The Nuwab of Ellichpore continues to hold his districts in Berar in spite of the Nizam and the army sent by him against the former. That army being, like the rest of the Nizam's establishment, very considerably in arrears, showed unequivocal symptoms of mutiny and intentions of extreme measures against their commander, who, flying from their wrath, sought refuge in Scindeah's country in Boorhanpore. The troops consisting principally of Rohillas and other mercenaries, followed him thither, and compelled him to put himself at their head and to return to the Nizam's country. He, regarding this as the best policy to save himself from personal violence, and them from unrestrained plunder and murder, has accordingly re-entered the Nizam's country, has attacked and taken the strong fort of Namulla, and they are ravaging the whole country, no doubt amply reimbursing themselves for the nonpayment of their arrears by the Nizam."—*Bombay Telegraph*, April 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LECTURE ON ART was delivered by Dr. Hunter in the School of Arts, April 10. In the course of his address the Doctor observed, "We are now receiving large orders for those ornamental flower-pots, paving-tiles, goblets, milk-jugs, butter-pots, and busts, and I have no doubt that when parties in England find that we can make such articles at much cheaper rates than they can be manufactured at in other countries, we shall have more skilled workmen coming out to assist us. I am constantly applied to now for woodcuts to illustrate different publications; and if we can only get up an efficient agency to execute these, I feel confident that it will lead to important results. My only regret is, that we have so few artistic labourers in India who can assist us in the departments of wood-engraving, etching, and lithography, which are to us at least the most important departments of art, as they enable us to get at the public, and to show them how we are getting on. I come now to the most pleasing part of the lecture, viz., the awarding of the prizes for the best drawings done during the last month. First prize awarded to Mr. J. Binny, for diligence and proficiency in landscape and foliage. Second prize, to Mr. J. Bond, for proficiency in ornamental drawings and studies from plants and mathematical figures. Prize given to the best pupil out of 40 in the Vepery Grammar School awarded to Mr. G. Macfarlane."

OOTACAMUND, April.—The weather during the past month has been fair, with slight indications of the approaching monsoon. It is reported that at Coonoor and Kotagerry heavy rains have fallen, so that we may expect some very soon. The high winds during the past month have been somewhat disagreeable and scorching. Everywhere the cultivators are busy in preparing the seed for their crops. The burghers are all hard at work, and the gardeners about the station have large crops of potatoes and all other kinds of vegetables coming on rapidly. The frost this year was very severe, and continued much beyond the usual time; even at the beginning of last month it was frequent. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras has arrived here from the southward, accompanied by his lady and an assistant-surgeon. His lordship preached on Sunday the 23rd of March, and again on Wednesday, the 26th.

DEATH OF MISS LOCHER OF MADRAS.—The death of a pious lady, who was attached to missionary enterprise—Miss E. Locher of Zurich, Switzerland, sister of Mrs. Anderson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Free Church of Scotland, took place in April; and this lady's demise has elicited some respectful notices from the local press. Among the gentlemen who were pall-bearers at the funeral were the Rev. Mr. Braidwood, Rev. Mr. Anderson, A. F. Bruce, Esq., and the Rev. W. H. Drew.

TRAVANCORE, March.—Mrs. and the two Misses Cullen passed northward on their return from Trevandrum to Cochin after a month's visit at the former place. Capt. Gordon arrived at Quilon February 28th, and rejoined his regiment after a visit to Britain. Lieut. col. Watkins, deputy commissary-general, passed through from the north in continuation of his protracted peregrinations. Capt. Horsley, of the engineers, passed southward to Tinnevely, after a visit to examine some works on the borders of Cochin and Travancore, and a look in at the Resident. Major Grant went from Trevandrum about the middle of the month to await at Galle the arrival of Mrs. Grant by steamer from England. Mr. Kinlock, chaplain for Quillon, has arrived to enter on his duties: it appears that he is to leave for Cochin and Trevandrum. Mr. Roberts has returned to Trevandrum after a year's absence at Madras on leave. He has resumed his duties at his Highness's Free School, to which, during his absence, his son is said to have attended. Among these movements, I notice the absence from Trevandrum of Dr. Paterson. Several destructive fires have lately occurred in the fort at Trevandrum. By one on the 26th March, said to have been caused by the boiling over of the Bramin's fat, some forty of their houses were consumed. It is said that the sircar had given 2,000 fanams, or nearly Rs. 300, to help in repairing the damage, and that an order has been issued that in future none shall live inside the fort, but those who are in tiled dwellings; if so, this order will cause some stir and distress to those who have not influence enough to obtain protection in disregarding it, and will then be attended to as much as though it had been that they were to roof their houses with glass.—*Athenæum Correspondent*.

MERIAH SACRIFICES.—We learn that the four companies of the 18th N.I., which were out with Captains McVicar and Frye, for the suppression of the Meriah sacrifices in the Orissa Hills, have returned to Head Quarters at Belhampore, but only one European officer, Ensign Dashwood, has accompanied them. The other officers of the detachment, as also the two agents above mentioned, being all prostrated by fever. In return for this suffering on the part of the officers, they have the consolation, it is said, of knowing that 500 destined victims have been rescued, during the present season; a fact, by the way, which does not exactly bear out the past representations of the present agency, touching the great things that they have done toward suppressing the sacrifices, in contradistinction to the small results obtained by their displaced predecessors.—*Spectator*, April 7.

CONVERSION OF A BRAHMIN.—Some sensation has been created among the religious and native circles of the community by the conversion to the Christian faith of a Brahmin youth of the Iyengar, or highest caste. Sreenavassa Iyer, the name of the new convert, received his education at the Madras High School, where he continued four or five years, but left without completing the entire course of study prescribed at that institution. As the *verata* questions of theology are wisely excluded from the High School curriculum, and as Sreenavassa, since his scholastic career terminated, has not been under missionary instruction, his conversion to Christianity must be ascribed to the intellectual light received through the medium of the much abused secular education imparted at the Government seminary, which enabled him to discern the weak points of Hinduism, and to the course of religious reading, private conversation, and reflection, opportunity has since enabled him to make use of. The initiatory rite of the Christian church is to be performed to-morrow evening at the Protestant church of St. Thomé; let us trust that the subsequent life of the neophyte will afford unquestionable evidence of the genuineness of his convictions and the sincerity of his motives. His great desire is, we are told, to be ordained a missionary to his countrymen.—*Athenæum*, April 12.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Court of Directors have granted to Lieut. Boddam, 15th N.I., a donation of Rs. 1,000, as a mark of their approbation of his having qualified as interpreter in Hindoostani, Tamil, and Telugoo.

CHURCH MUSIC.—The Bangalore *Herald* states that the Rev. Mr. Morant, the chaplain at Bellary, "has been successful in forming a complete orchestra of vocal and instrumental performers, who are now practising some of the most beautiful compositions of Handel and Sebastian Bach." This excellent example might be followed by all the chaplains in Madras.—The lady of Lieut. Taylor, of the Fusiliers, has undertaken the

arduous task of instructing a class of the girls of the regiment in the "divine art."—There is some talk of the grand Oratorio, the "Messiah," being performed ere long by the Fusilier band, who are to be assisted by thirty voices.—*Eastern Guardian*, April 5.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "HASTINGS," bearing the flag of his Exc. Rear-Admiral C. J. Austen, C.B., left the Roads on Saturday evening. The Admiral embarked on the South Beach, opposite the Marine Villa, under a salute of 15 guns.—*Athenæum*, April 8.

H.M. 51st REGT. L.I. on the right, 43rd regt. centre, and 9th regt. N.I., have left Madras.—*Ibid*.

NEW PERIODICAL.—The first number of the *Madras Miscellany* gives a favourable impression of the work. The selections from English periodicals appear to be made with judgment and taste.—*Athenæum*.

SALUTES.—A salute of eleven guns was fired (April 8) on the occasion of Commodore Lambert's embarkation, and also on the *For* leaving the roads, a like salute.

THE NAUTCH OF THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.—A nautch was in April given by the Nabob of the Carnatic, at Chepauk Palace, to which a large company were invited to meet his Exc. Admiral Austen. Upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Amongst the number were the Commander-in-Chief Sir George Berkeley, Sir Henry Montgomery, and the Hon. Daniel Elliot. Besides the dancing, two pretty Malabar girls entertained the company with a series of singular feats in tumbling—turning themselves into a hoop form, by taking hold of their feet with their hands backwards and rolling themselves along the hall. The rooms used on this occasion were beautifully ornamented, under the direction of Mr. Deschamps—the artificial flowers being particularly admired. The principal refreshment-room was decorated in a style which combined the greatest brilliancy with the most correct taste. Everything that could be desired in the way of ices and champagne, soda-water, confections, &c. &c., was supplied to satisfaction by Mr. Laybourne. Between eleven and twelve the then remaining guests were dismissed with garlands of flowers, sprinklings of rose-water, &c. Every person appeared to be well pleased with the entertainments, which at a great deal of trouble and expense had been got up on this occasion.—*Athenæum*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CAPT. HENRY WAKEMAN, 42ND N.I.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1851.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following despatch from the honourable the Court of Directors to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, ordering the dismissal of Captain Henry Wakeman, of the 42d Regiment, N.I., from the service.

Military Department, No. 2 of 1851.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Reply to revenue letter from the Governor-General, dated July 14, 1850, No. 1.

Transmit papers relating to certain travelling allowances charged by Captain Henry Wakeman, 42d Regt. Madras N.I., deputy-commissioner in Saugor, for periods during which he was not actually on circuit. After due investigation into Captain Wakeman's conduct, he was permitted to resign his appointment on the understanding that he retires within twenty days after his resignation. Also revenue letter, dated October 1850, No. 2.

It has been reported to the Governor General that Captain Wakeman has, in violation of the condition above mentioned, surreptitiously obtained leave from the Military Department at Calcutta, and has repaired to England, retaining his position in the military service. The Governor General submits his opinion that his recent act has so much aggravated his original offence, that he ought to be dismissed from the service instead of being permitted to retire from it.

Para. 1. After full inquiry, it was ascertained that Captain Wakeman had preferred a charge for travelling tentage during a large number of days on which he was residing in his own house at his head quarter station, and that he supported his bill by a false and fictitious statement of the stages at which he had encamped upon those days respectively.

2. Captain Wakeman, in a letter (without date) forwarded to Government by the commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, dated on the 30th May, 1850, stated that, in consequence of his shattered health, he was unable to meet the investigation of any charge against him, and requested to be allowed to resign his appointment "to be followed within twenty days by my retiring from the service altogether."

3. Your Government replied as follows, under date the 5th July, 1850.

"Under ordinary circumstances, the Governor General would not permit any officer, in the position in which Captain Wake-

man has placed himself to resign his appointment. He would dismiss him, and gazette him as dismissed.

"Captain Wakeman appears, from previous correspondence, to have been, as he describes himself, shattered in body and mind. His lordship does not consider this as an excuse of the dishonest charge against the state, of which he has been convicted, but it is, perhaps, an extenuation of that or of any other culpable act which he might have committed.

"The Governor General therefore permits Captain Wakeman to resign his appointment, on the understanding that he is to retire twenty days after his resignation."

4. It now appears that Captain Wakeman, instead of retiring from the service, obtained surreptitiously, through the adjutant-general's department at the presidency, a sick furlough to England, as published in G. O. of the 2nd August, 1850, and that he sailed from Calcutta on the 8th of that month.

5. The Governor-General observes that "Captain Wakeman has, in many ways, been treated with leniency, which was continued to the last, and which now appears to have been undeserved and misplaced. He was convicted of grossly dishonest and dishonourable conduct. He was treated with indulgence, on condition of retiring from a service which he had disgraced. Captain Wakeman has accepted the indulgence, but has violated the condition."

6. Before proceeding to a decision on this case, we resolved to give Captain Wakeman (who had reported his arrival in this country) an opportunity of furnishing any explanation of his conduct which he might have in his power to lay before us.

7. We have now received his reply, from which it appears that he deliberately abstained from fulfilling the condition above specified, in order that he might "make arrangements" with his regiment.

8. On a full consideration of all these circumstances, we have resolved that Captain Wakeman be dismissed from our service, and that this dismissal take effect from the expiration of twenty days from the date when his resignation of his office as deputy commissioner in Saugur was accepted by your Government.

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD, and 12 other Directors.

London, Jan. 22, 1851.

The dismissal of Captain Wakeman is to take effect from the 31st July, 1850.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOILEAU, T. E. J. perm. to resign the service fr. date of his embarkation, April 1.
COLESTON, F. sub. jud. of Zillah Mangalore, del. ov. ch. of court to G. M. Swinton, March 17.
DAVIDSON, T. H. sub. jud. of Zillah Combaconum, del. ov. ch. of court to J. J. Cotton, assu. ch. of court Trichinopoly, March 22.
DYKES, J. W. actg. sub. jud. of Madura, assd. ch. of the court.
ELLIS, G. actg. sub. jud. of Madura, del. ov. ch. of the court to the Sudr. Ameen, March 24.
HATHAWAY, A. act. as sub. jud. of Zillah Cuddapah dur. abs. of Mayne, Mar. 25.
HATHAWAY, A. actg. sub. jud. of Cuddapah, assd. ch. of the court fr. Elliot, Mar. 29.
HUDSON, W. to act as princ. Sudr. Ameen, of Vazinjapatam, dur. abs. of Ross, on m. c.
MALTRY, E. coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot assu. ch. of dist. fr. H. Wood, Mar. 20.
MAYNE, D. sub. jud. of Zillah Cuddapah, del. ov. ch. of court to W. Elliott, Mar. 21.
PRENDERGAST, G. L. to act as civil auditor and supt. of stamps, dur. abs. on leave of A. F. Bruce.
RHODE, J. act. civ. and sess. jud. of Gunttoor, assu. ch. of court, Mar. 22.
STORY, E. sub. jud. of Zillah Beilary, resu. ch. of court, fr. Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Mar. 20.
SWINTON, G. M. to be asst. jud. of Zillah Combaconim, Mar. 25.
WALKER, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Nellore, del. ov. ch. of the court to A. S. Mathison, April 8.
WEDDERBURN, A. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Cuddapah, Mar. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, F. 1 mo.
BRICE, A. F. 2 mos.
CHILD, F. S. 10 days, in ext. to enable him to join his station.
GOSTLING, C. P. 1 mo. to Waltair.
MATHESON, A. S. leave cancelled.
STOKES, H. to Neilgherries instead of the Cape.
WEDDERBURN, J. A. to June 26, in ext. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CLARKE, Rev. B. S. to be chapl. of St. George's Cathedral, v. the Ven. Archd. Shortland.
DEALTRY, Rev. T. A.M. to be an assist. chapl. fr. March 31—to be domestic chapl. to the Lord Bishop.

FRITH, Rev. R. A.M. to be chapl. at Poonamallee.
GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. A.M. to be chapl. of Black Town.
KINLOCH, Rev. A. A.B. to be chapl. at Jaulnah.

MILITARY. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Ens. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, to receive moonshce allow. April 2.
ARBUTHNOT, Corn. G. A. 8th L.C. pass. exam. in Hindustani.
ASHE, Ens. B. T. 8th L.C. pass. exam. in Hindustani, March 22.
BORRADAILE, Ens. R. to do duty with 28th N.I.
BRETT, Ens. F. A. to do duty with 28th N.I.
CARR, Ens. M.W. posted to 9th N.I. v. Milton, prom.; to rank fr. Feb. 16, 1850.
CHERRY, Ens. H. to rank fr. Feb. 16, 1851, posted to 42nd N.I. March 29, to do duty 1st N.I. until July 31, 1851, when he will proceed to join under orders fr. the officer commg. the ceded districts.
CODRINGTON, Cornet R. posted to 5th L.C. to rank fr. Feb. 10.
CORBETT, Ens. R. J. to do duty with 28th N.I.
DYNLEY, Cornet H. E. 1st L.C. pass. exam. in Hindustani at Bellary, to rec. moonshce allow. April 8.
ELLIS, Ens. J. A. to do duty with 28th N.I.
GOMPERTZ, Lieut. W. U. E. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, April 3.
GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, March 31; to report himself at adj. gen. office, April 11.
GORDON, Cornet A. A. fr. 2nd to 7th L.C. to do duty with the 2nd until further orders; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
GRANT, Ens. S. F. M. T. app. to do duty with 40th N.I. March 25.
HANKIN, Ens. F. G. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Apr. 2.
HARRISON, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. Feb. 1.
HAWORTH, Ens. J. F. to do duty with 52nd N.I.
HAY, Ens. A. C. 50th N.I. passes exam. in Hindustani, March 26.
HUDLESTON, Ens. W. H. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for a company, April 3.
MILTON, Ens. J. E. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 10, v. Hill, ret.
MORRIS, Cornet W. J. 4th L.C. to d. 3rd L.C. until Oct. 31 next, when he will proc. to join his corps under orders from the officer com. at Jaulnah, March 29.
MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. fr. 8th L.C. to 1st L.C. March 24.
MURRAY, Capt. the Hon. P. O. fr. 2nd to 1st N. V. batt.
SANSOM, Brev. capt. F. H. 42nd N.I. to be capt. fr. July 31, v. Wakeman, dismissed the service.
SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. de C. art. to be com. of art. in the United Malwa contingent, v. Lieut. Hay.
STRAITON, Lieut. col. F. fr. 1st L.C. to 8th L.C. to join March 24.
STUART, Corn. R. R. 7th L.C. to be cornet, fr. Feb. 1, v. Bernal, resign.
THURBURN, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 31, v. Wakeman, dismissed the service.
TOD, Lieut. A. G. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 27.
WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. March 27.
WODEHOUSE, Ens. H. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
WOOD, Brev. capt. M. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 10, v. Hill, ret.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY. GLOAG, A. R. March 31."

INFANTRY.

BORRADAILE, R. March 31. CORBET, R. J. March 31.
BRETT, F. A. March 31. GRANT, S. F. M. T. March 8.
HAWORTH, J. F. March 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADEY, Lieut. G. 31st L.I. 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Madras and Jaulnah.
ALVEN, Lieut. S. W. 44th N.I. 6 mo. in ext.
AYNSLEY, Lieut. G. H. M. 6th L.C. fr. April 16 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
BATES, Lieut. C. E. 16th N.I. fr. April 10 to Sept. 1, in ext. to Neilgherry hills, on m. c.
BEADLE, Capt. D. R. H. 12th N.I. fr. April 15 to April 1, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 38th N.I. fr. May 15 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta.
BODDAM, Capt. W. T. 2nd L.C. March 25 to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
CAMPBELL, Capt. C. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. April, 15 to Madras, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
CONINGHAM, Lieut. col. H. 2nd L.C. fr. April 10 to May 9, to Neilgherries.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. 29th N.I. fr. Mar. 31 to Apr. 30, in ext.
DESBOROUGH, Lieut. H. 6th N.I. fr. Apr. 15 to May 31, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing exam. in Hind. Apr. 11.
DONALDSON, Ens. J. U. 46th N.I. fr. Apr. 10 to June 30, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
DRURY, Lieut. C. H. 27th N.I. fr. Apr. 10 to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

FENNING, Lieut. Col. D. A. 3rd L.C. 3 mo. fr. Apr. 1, to Secunderabad, on m. c.
FLINT, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. fr. Mar. 31 to Apr. 30, to Bowenpilly, and to enable him to join.
GOAD, 1st Lieut. J. W. art. sub. asst. commy. gen. Apr. 1 to May 15, in ext. to rem. at Madras.
GREENLAW, Brev. capt. A. J. 46th N.I. 2 mo. Apr. 1.
HICKS, Major S. R. 45th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 2, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
HUGHES, Major G. C. 13th N.I. April 1 to July 31, to Madras.
JENKINS, Lieut. J. J. 26th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 15, to Madras.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 20, to Madras, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. 6th L.C. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. fr. April 8 to Sept. 30.
MACQUEEN, Capt. L. 3rd L.C. to May 31, 1852, to west coast and sea, on m. c.
MCMAHON, Ens. C. A. 39th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 20, to Madras.
MENZIES, 2nd Lieut. R. 1st fus. fr. March 20 to May 31.
MILNER, Brig. H. R. commanding Malabar and Canara, 6 mo. to sea, on m. c.
MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. 6th N.I. fr. April 15 to May 31, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing exam. in Hindustani, April 11.
MOORCROFT, Capt. R. 19th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay, prep. to going to sea.
MORLAND, Maj. H. 2nd N.V. batt. fr. April 4 to Dec. 21, to remain at Madras on m. c.
MULCASTER, Lieut. W. S. S. 6th L.C. 8 days in ext. to Bombay.
PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 24, to Calcutta.
PRIOR, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. fr. April 1 to May 15.
REES, Capt. J. M. 1st fus. March 28, 1851, to March 31, 1852, to Cuddalore, on m. c.
RHIND, Ens. J. H. B. 3 mo. fr. March 14, on m. c.
SCROGGS, Lieut. H. 10th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
SEAGER, Capt. J. 8th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. March 25.
SEARLE, Ens. A. T. 32nd N.I. in ext. to June 1, 1851.
SHORT, Capt. E. H. Eur. Vets. fr. April 1 to Sept. 30, to Cuddalore and eastern coast.
ST. AUBYN, Capt. E. P. 10th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
STEWART, Lieut. F. T. 1st L.C. leave can. April 4.
TAYLOR, Lieut. S. 47th N.I. fr. April 10 to August 31, to Madras and E. coast.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. G. 5th N.I. fr. March 16 to April 15, to remain at Secunderabad on m. c.
PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. E. M. art. 4 mo. fr. April 1, to Madras.
POWYS, Capt. P. A. S. 4th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to Bangalore and Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BONSFLOWER, Asst. surg. W. H. to rank fr. Jan. 21.
CHEAPE, Surg. H. M.D. to be surg. of 4th dist. v. Richmond.
COX, Asst. surg. J. A. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
KANE, Asst. surg. M. fr. F. troop. art. to 21st N.I.
MILLER, Asst. surg. John, M.D. is permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.
NOTT, Asst. surg. H. pass. exam. in Hind. for med. charge, Apl. 3.
RENTON, Asst. surg. A. A. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. M.D. to offic. as zillah surg. of Ganjam until further orders.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. T. to rank fr. Dec. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEYNE, Asst. surg. A. perm. to cmb. at Calcutta instead of Bombay.
CROWLY, Vet. surg. E. C. 3rd L.C. 1 yr. fr. April 1, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.
DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. 29th N.I. to April 15, to remain at Cannanore, on m. c.
GRAHAM, Surg. H. G. furl. to Europe.
OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. d. d. 2nd batt. art. April 1 to May 31, to Madras.
WESTERN, Surg. J. leave can. fr. March 13.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, the Hon. Mrs. D. s. at Madras, April 1.
BREEDON, the lady of F. W. s. at Bangalore, March 20.
HOSIE, the wife of R. d. at Madras, March 26.
HUGHES, the lady of Major J. V. 39th N.I. d. at Cuddapah, March 17.
LEGGATT, the wife of Lieut. F. O. 35th N.I. s. at Mangalore, March 23.
STEVENS, the lady of Lieut. C. B. 23rd W.L.I. s. at Saugor, March 27.
WOLFF, the wife of Rev. A. F. d. at Madras, March 22.

MARRIAGES.

DOHERTY, D. to Catherine, d. of J. Haughton, at Madras, Mar. 24.
GRAY, Capt. J. inv. estab. to Rachel Cooke, at Vellore, April 3.

DEATHS.

FRENCH, Mary P. d. of H. A. at Nellore, aged 10, April 2.
 JARVIS, inf. s. of Capt. E. of the barque *Virginia*, at Madras, April 4.
 PHILIPPS, P. J. at Madras, aged 53, April 2.
 REBEIRO, inf. d. of M. at St. Thome, April 10.
 ROWLANDSON, Ann, wife of Capt. G. art. at Ootacamund, April 6.
 TAYLOR, Rev. C. J. at Salem, aged 42, April 5.
 TAUSS, R. D. s. of W. at Madras, aged 6, March 18.
 VINCENT, E. at Black Town, aged 46, March 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 27. *Pearl*, Gardner, Galle; *Randolph*, Dale, Sydney.—29. *Regulus Nautais*, Defoy, Pondicherry; *Ascendant*, Spencer, Port Adelaide; *Heart of Oak*, Davison, Aden.—30. *Ostrich*, Stephenson, London.—31. Steamer *Hindostan*, Harris, Suez.—APRIL 1. *Gloriana*, Toyabee, Coringa; *Sydney*, Lemon, Mauritius; *Lutchmie*, Pinel, Sonapore.—2. *Ramillies*, Carvell, Mauritius; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, returned from Ennore.—3. *Poictiers*, Beal, Calliagapatam.—8. *Berenice*, Arnold, Calliagapatam; *Iovin Corina*, Meppen, Vizagapatam; *Paragon*, Murch, Alleppee.—9. *Monarch*, Shepherd, Maulmein; *Emily*, Roberts, Vizagapatam.—10. *Hamido*, Cooke, Bombay.—11. *Roman Empire*, Champion, Sydney; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sophia*.—Ens. S. Lennox, 23rd M.N.I. and servant.
 Per steamer *Hindostan*.—Mr. and Mrs. Faviel, infant and servant; Messrs. Leathes, Henderson, and Heathorn; Miss Abbot; Messrs. LeGeyt, Tate, Cassidy, and Pyrie; Maj. Louth; Messrs. Hemming, Carey, and Whittaker; Miss McIntire, Miss Pye, Mr. Robertson, Capt. Crawford, and servant; Miss Taylor and servant. TO CEYLON.—Capt. Jolly, Mrs. Jolly, Mrs. Grant, Miss Smith; Messrs. Freckleton, McDonald, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. P. Ross, Asst. Surg. Webb, Lieut. Brydges, R.N. Lieut. Darnford, the Rev. Mr. Gellings, Mrs. Gellings, and Miss Nye. FROM ADEN TO CEYLON.—Mr. J. S. Child. TO HONG-KONG.—Messrs. Sinclair, Graham, Packer, and Sanders; Capt. Price; Messrs. Parkes, Chapman, and Chapman, jun.; Capt. Maclean, Dr. Demser, Maj. Gen. Jervois, Miss Jervois and servant, and Mr. Kennedy. TO SINGAPORE.—Messrs. A. M. Rull, K. A. Insinger, and Heincken. FROM ADEN TO SINGAPORE.—J. Rechham, J. J. H. Hart, G. Bethell, H. Hall. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—The Rev. J. Deatly, Mrs. Deatly, Mrs. Maj. Smith, 2 children and servant; Miss Drew, Mr. Gordon, the Rev. Mr. Pope, Mrs. Pope, and infant; Messrs. H. Pope, Gloag, Brett, Corbett and Howorth, Miss Cunningham, Mr. Sellar, Miss Pickance, Mr. Revell, Mr. Borradaile and Mrs. Simpson.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Maj. Swaham, the Hon. Capt. Packenham, Miss Frith, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Hutton, and 2 children; Miss Pons, Messrs. Francis, Woodhouse, Simpson, Helles, Liscombe, Magniac, Stevenson, Hutton, Bayley, Dyce; the Right Rev. Mr. Dyce and Mrs. Dyce, Messrs. Harwick, Glassford, Buchan, Hamilton, Mackey, Gardener, and Sawers; Capt. Jackson, Mr. Block, Count Ricci, Mr. Parvand, Mr. Valbrzen and servant, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Dobbin and Mr. Bowles.—FROM CEYLON, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Harris, Mr. Fottenham, Capt. Powell, Dr. Mann, Mr. Piercy and Mura Hassan.

Per *Glorian*.—Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Bailey.
 Per *Poictiers*.—J. B. Keys, esq.; Mrs. Key and Miss Cathrey.
 Per *Iovin Corina*.—Mr. Harris, Mariner, and Mr. Faloon.
 Per *Emily*.—Dr. H. Cheape and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Leech and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Matheson and servant.
 Per *Hamido*.—Mrs. E. Short and 3 children.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Capt. Keating, Lieut. T. P. King, Lieut. T. Greenway, Ens. T. Dyer, Surg. J. M'Kenna, Col. Luard and lady, Dr. Stephens, lady and child, Lieut. Hicks, 1 serjt. major, wife and three children, Mr. Serjeant.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 25. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Moulmein.—26. *Capelan*, Maurel, Bordeaux.—28. *Sophia*, Clabon, London.—31. Steamer *Hindostan*, Harris, Calcutta.—APRIL 1. *Regulus Nautais*, Defoy, Coringa; *Heart of Oak*, Davison, Calcutta.—2. *Chiefstain*, Croker, Coringa; H.M.'s ship *Fox*, Commodore G. R. Lambert, Trincomalee.—3. *Bowditch*, Pike, Boston via Calcutta.—4. *Randolph*, Dale, London via Bimlipatam.—5. *Sydney*, Lemon, Calcutta; H.M.'s ship *Hastings*, Austin, Trincomalee; H.M.'s steamer *Sphynx*, Shadwell, Trincomalee.—6. *Ascendant*, Spencer, Calcutta; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Calcutta.—12. *Lutchmi*, Pinel, London; *Nonpareil*, Brown, Penang; *Fanny*, Mather, London via the Cape. 16. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mr. J. H. Butler, Mrs. G. P. B. Sherard and child, Mrs. J. T. Hill, Mrs. J. Kennard and three children; head-quarters and detachment of the 49th N.I. viz. Capt. J. A. S. Coxwell, Capt. P. E. L. Rickard's, Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Butler, Lieut. and Qr. mast. G. P. B. Sherard, Asst. surg. J. A. Reynolds, Serjt. major J. T. Hills, Qr. mast. serjt. J. Kennard; Surg. Hamlyn, 34th L.I. and Lieut. J. Michael, Lieut. Stuart, Gunner Crichton, 1st bat. art. 3 women, Corp. Thomas Parker, of sappers and miners.

Per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company steam ship *Hindostan*, to CALCUTTA,—from MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. H. C. Harvey, art.; F. Forbes, B. civil service, and 4 native deck.
 Per *Calphurnia* to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. Hislop and one native.
 Per *Nonpareil*.—Conductor William Owen, wife, and 5 children; Mrs. Poulson and 2 servants, Apoth. Kingsley, 5 children, and servant.
 Per steamer *Haddington* to SOUTHAMPTON.—Surg. H. G. Graham, Capt. E. B. St. Aubyn, Capt. H. P. Hill, T. E. J. Boileau, Esq.; Mrs. P. Gray and child, Mrs. Col. Luard. TO MALTA.—Mr. D'St. Hilaire and E. M. Servant. TO GALLE.—Surg. J. H. Sinclair, M.D.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 15, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 3½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	1 to 1½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	18 to 19 per cent. dis.
1835-36	17 to 18 do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt .. }	4½ to 5½ prem.
Tanjore Bonds ..	17 to 18 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8 to 9 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	8 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	8 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	6 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	9 "
Ditto above 30 days	10 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-3 to 10-3-6 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, none.
Mauritius Government Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.
Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.
" Sell, 2½ do. do.
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.
" Sell, 1½ do. do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.

Surat, the marine capital of Gozerat, is supposed to be one of the oldest cities of Hindoostan. After the discovery of the passage by the Cape, it was much frequented by ships from Europe; diamonds, pearls, ambergris, civet musk, gold, silks, and, above all, cottons, being exported from it in abundance. Such was the number of Moslem pilgrims who went from it to Mecca annually, that it was looked on as one of the great gates of the Holy City. In front of the gate is an even smooth expanse, which, in the rich tenacious delta soil, even in March, retains some semblance of grass. Immediately at the base of the wall is a large open ditch,—the course not infrequently of a torrent. The walls are of stone; they surround the whole city for a circuit of some six miles, forming a sort of semicircle, of which the Taptee is the chord. The wall is about twenty feet high, defended by semi-circular towers, with lancet-shaped battlements, and very unserviceable-looking gates. The stranger is at once struck with a peculiarity in the walls to provide against a class of contingencies to which Surat is proverbially liable,—large sets of square holes or conduits, to permit the water to pass through in case of floods. The outer wall encloses a space called "the refuge of the world;" there is an inner wall, built nearly parallel to the first, or at an interval of some forty to a hundred yards from it, called "the refuge of the city," and which is now in a state of extreme dilapidation. There are no hotels,

or places of public reception, in Surat; but when he arrives in front of a large range of handsome buildings, fronting and overlooking the river, with its spacious verandahs and ample glass windows, the traveller imagines he can have no great reason to regret the want of an inn; to his astonishment, he finds that, though the bungalow is an excellent one, it is neither provided with servants, fire, food, nor furniture: an old sepoy keeps the key, and everything is clean and neat within, but beds, chairs, cooking apparatus, fuel, servants, and food, have all to be provided. The Taptee flows past immediately in front of the traveller's resting-place; it here makes a sudden flexure towards the town, and is rapidly eating away the bank, from the Castle downwards. The houses are mainly built of brick, and the bricks are about the worst that can be imagined. They are about a foot in length, and half as much across; their thickness can only be guessed at, from the extreme irregularity of the lower surface. The clay is of first-rate quality for brick and tile making, were it somewhat less fusible, but no attempt is made at tempering or mixing it.

Surat is a singularly ugly town; the buildings are rude, mean, irregular, and ill-constructed; at no time could it ever have boasted of anything bearing the semblance of architecture, the Castle excepted. Structures, unsightly from the first, have been rendered doubly so by the appearance of squalor and decay attaching to nearly them all; the ravages of fire and flood are visible everywhere, and for scarcely a hundred yards on end are the walls of the houses perpendicular. The clay on which they have been built has given way, and the foundations stripped during the inundation, or the heat which ensued, and the walls cracked, twisted, and warped in every imaginable direction,—and nothing but the strong teak framing, binding them together, has saved them from destruction. Even the church looks slovenly and ill-conditioned, and the castle flagstaff leans a yard at least off the perpendicular. Every third or fourth house you meet with is uninhabited; the open spots, where the buildings have been destroyed by fire, are still rife with the relics of the conflagration. The bricks of the ruined walls, and the fragments of the beams, remain where they had fallen; in many cases, portions of the furniture are seen leaning against the walls. Where shops had been destroyed, the cinders of burnt sugar or sweetmeats, and rags of charred cloth, might be picked up. It looks as if the people had felt that their city was doomed, and, when portions of its destiny overtook it in succession, made no effort to resist or soften the disasters that visited them.—*Bom. Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of March the 7th, arrived at Bombay on the 4th ult., per *Achar*. The succeeding mail of March 24, left Aden on the 16th ult.

COTTON AND GINS IN DHARWAR.—Extract of a letter from Belgaum: "In this (the Dharwar) collectorate, you see the cotton growing in the utmost luxuriance, and there is a clever European machinist who has arranged a gin which, with two men, cleans sixty pounds of cotton an hour. The natives like them very much, and he cannot make them fast enough: they have seven saws, and cost Rs. 50 complete, with multiplying wheels. The ryots actually besiege his shop, and stand over his workmen, urging them to complete the gins quickly for them."

THE CLOSING OF THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN was made public in Bombay on the evening of the 14th of April: on the following day, an improvement of 3 per cent. took place in the Company's paper.

ROMANISM IN INDIA.—The *Achar* steamer (I.N.), which brought the mails of March 7th from Suez, conveyed six Italian priests to Bombay: these Roman Catholic functionaries were the bearers of a mission from the Pope addressed to Bishop Hartmann, in charge of the Bombay vicariate. A very interesting allocation addressed by Pius IX. to the secret consistory at Rome, has since been published. His Holiness narrates the method which he adopted to induce the late schismatic Archbishop of Goa to resign his see, and accept the coadjutorship of the arch episcopacy of Braga in Portugal. The whole document is extremely interesting and instructive. The Portuguese element of discord in the Roman Catholic churches of Bombay will now probably be eliminated, as the Italians have got the long-sought-for mastery in the struggle.—*Bombay Telegraph*, April 17.

NATIVE SURGEONS.—The *Bombay Telegraph* records the bestowal of the first medical diplomas which have issued from the Grant Medical College, an institution corresponding with the Calcutta Medical College. The young men, chiefly Parsees and Hindoos, who have received these diplomas, will be the first regularly instructed native surgeons who have ever practised on the Bombay side. They are said to have passed most creditable examinations.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA HORSE.—We are informed that the head-quarters of the Southern Mahratta Horse, Major Ramsay commanding, have been ordered to move from Sattara to Kullalighee. Some unpleasant rumours regarding a recent stretch of authority on the part of the commanding officer of this corps have, we hear, been in circulation, which is said to have led to the resignation of the adjutancy by Lieut. Loch. It is stated that a native officer of the regiment was publicly flogged by sentence of a punchayet, without the sanction of the commissioner at Sattara, under whose authority they are placed. Matters after this are believed not to have proceeded very smoothly betwixt the commanding officer and the commissioner, which has probably led to the transfer of the corps.—*Bombay Times*, April 16.

WHEEL TAX FRAUDS.—The commission of inquiry into the alleged wheel-tax frauds had been sitting for some days in open court. The superintendent of police, Captain Edward Baynes, and two magistrates, Mr. Danvers and Mr. L. C. C. Rivett, had been examined without, however, eliciting any important facts, or indeed any matters of interest. A notorious native, named the Bhow, whose connection with the police has occasioned much discussion, was examined amongst others; he stated that one of the Parsees in the Wheel-tax Office, recently dead, was so dexterous and accomplished a thief that he could take the antimony off a man's eyelids without being detected. The native practice of smearing this black mineral over their eyelids will explain this hyperbole, which, considering its source, is not bad. The commission was not likely to bring to light any circumstances of importance, judging from the evidence already published.—*Bombay Telegraph*, April 7.

OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We believe the rumour that one of the judgeships of the Sudder Court is about to be abolished to be incorrect. The vacancy created by Mr. Bell's elevation to the Council Board, on the 28th, will be filled up on the return of the Governor to the presidency. We do not feel ourselves at liberty to mention the name of the party likely to be appointed. The Mofussil police is at present under the charge of the Sudder Adawlut—the arrangement is found to be an inconvenient one, and it is intended at some future period to appoint a police commission, on which this branch of duty will devolve. When this arrangement is carried into effect, it is probable that one of the judgeships will be abolished. No saving is expected to arise from this, though the public business will be more conveniently managed than as matters now stand. The whole matter, however, is contingent and remote, and nothing beyond what we have just stated has been arranged regarding it.—*Ibid.*

THE YOUNG HOLKAR, who is just about to come of age, and who has been under the tutelage successively of Sir Claude Wade and Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, the former and present residents at Indore, has intimated his desire to go to Europe and to visit England, in which intention it is surmised this Hindoo prince will be encouraged by the Indian Government.—*Bombay Telegraph*, April 17.

LAUNCH OF THE "FALKLAND" STEAMER.—A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the building-yard on the forenoon of April 4, to witness the launch of the new iron steamer just finished. Amongst others there were Mesdames Davidson, Fuljames, and Kingcome; Miss Warden, Major Davidson, Captains Tremenheere and Fuljames, the dockyard authorities, C. Kingcome, Esq. &c. &c. An awning decorated with the flags of all nations was erected on the right of the slips for the accommodation of the party. At noon precisely it was announced that everything was ready; when the ceremony of breaking the bottle of champagne on the sternpost was performed by Mrs. Davidson, who named the vessel the *Falkland*. The wedges were then struck from under her bows, and she glided down rapidly into the water, the governor's band playing the appropriate air, "Rule Britannia," the battery greeting her on her reaching her future element with a salute of twenty-one guns. She is 230 feet from stem to stern, and 33 feet beam: she will, when laden, draw, it is expected from 18 to 24 inches water, and will, with baggage-boats in tow, be able to carry a regiment with all its traps. She was constructed by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead—her engines are by Maudsley and Sons, of London,—and she is provided with a patent capstan invented by Lieutenant Fergusson, of the Indian Navy, which is worked by cog-wheels by the main shaft of the engine. The great use of this variety of capstan on the Indus is to pull the steamers off the sand-banks. A pair of engines of the joint power of 160 horses will be equal in efficiency to 800 men in working the capstan; and this on an anchor well out from the vessel, ought to pull her off or pull her over every sort of bank, where the most moderate supply of water is procurable, far more efficiently than the cumbrous wheels of Bourne. The dubious matter in steamers of the size of

those now getting ready for us, on the Indus, is the difficulty their great length will present at the banks which elbow into the river, or the places where sudden turns occur. There can be no doubt of the enormous importance of Mr. Fergusson's contrivance for all haulage purposes, under whatever circumstances difficulties may present themselves.—The *Falkland* was taken round to the dockyard for the purpose of having her machinery put in, and will, it is expected, be ready to proceed to her destination in the course of a fortnight.

MALWA.—A letter from Malwa says: "The young Holkar of Indore seems improved in manners and knowledge by his late trip to Upper India. He is now earnestly engaged in improving his capital by widening the streets, removing the nuisances, and attending to its general cleanliness. The several departments of the state have also attracted his attention; and it is to be hoped that any reform which he may introduce may be for the better. The troops likewise are attended to, and practised almost every day, a thing perhaps never known here since the time of Jusuwent Rao. The cavalry was drawn out the other day, and reviewed personally by the chief. The men and horses appeared better dressed and drilled than they used to be. At the termination of the review, a short but appropriate speech was made by H. H. to the officers and men, in commendation of the day's work, and the General Officer, a young but an active and promising lad, was presented with a sword on the occasion.—In methodical arrangements and court fashion and system, the Holkar's court has been, comparatively speaking, a poor model in India, but now almost every thing is beginning to assume a better aspect. Such servants of the state as show activity, industry, and habits of business, do not fail generally from being marked and noticed; whilst those who are indolent and stupid lose ground in the estimation of the chief—a change very prophetic as to the future prosperity of the state. It is, indeed, the spontaneous result of the personal vigilance and energy shown by the chief in the management of his affairs. A reform in the scale of the custom duties—a most desirable thing—is also contemplated; and it is hoped its introduction may be attended with excellent results and benefits to the trade and the people. In short, H. H. is now full of public zeal, and desirous of improvements. The late visit of Lord Grosvenor, who was lately a guest in the Residency, and paid a visit to Holkar's court while here, has served as a great stimulus to the young chief, and we will not be surprised to hear of him roaming about one day in the streets of the European towns, as he has been just doing in those of Upper India. We are hopeful that his visit to Europe will not be without many sure advantages to his own country. He himself feels inspired with similar hopes, and appears, therefore, resolute in his design, though he fully knows that he will have to conflict with numerous prejudices of his caste and religion. The improvements in the Residency are as progressive as ever. We see now a traveller's bungalow in the course of construction. A 'Mosäfer Khanä,' for the accommodation of the native traveller, has just been finished. A new road to the town has been completed and metalled, and a new one for an evening drive has been recently marked out and cleared within the limits of the Residency."—*Bombay Telegraph*, April 5.

BELGAUM, March 29.—Cholera is raging at this station, and in the surrounding villages. The weather is dreadful, the heat scorching, and the dust flying about in clouds. Not the slightest sign of rain is visible.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, L. R. act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, rec. ch. of the Adawlut at that station fr. Mr. Pelly, March 26.
DAVIS, J. M. coll. of Broach, to remain on deputation in districts of his collectorate, until close of the season, April 9.
DOWN, E. P. 2nd asst. to acting coll. of Poona, placed in ch. of Bhembhurry dist. in add. to the Poorundhur and Indapoor Talookas, April 8.
FAWCETT, E. G. to act for E. H. Townsend as rev. commis. S. div. March 27.
GIBBS, J. app. to act as asst. judge of Dharwar is cancelled.
PELLY, J. H. act. jud. and sec. jud. of Surat, rec. ch. of the Adawlut at that station fr. Mr. Forbes, March 27.
PELLY, J. H. rec. ch. of the office of agent for the Rt. Hon. the Gov. of Surat, fr. E. G. Fawcett, April 4.
RICHARDSON, A. St. J. to be oriental trans. and dep. sec. to gov. in ch. of Persian dept. and to be sec. and mem. of civ. and mil. exam. com. at pres. April 7.
RITCHIE, W. A. 2nd asst. to mag. of Khandeish, vested with full powers of mag. April 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAZETT, R. Y. till Oct. 23, 1852, to Cape, on m. c.
CAMERON, C. H. 10 days.
COLES, G. 8 days.

DALZELL, P. M. 1 mo.
DAVIS, C. J. to April 20, in ext. on m. c.
NEWTON, H. 1 mo.
TOWNSEND, E. H. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BOY, Rev. M. J. asst. chaplain at Rajcote, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLARD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. engs. to join h. qrs. of the sappers and miners at Poona, April 5.
BALLINGALL, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 3, in suc. to Milne, dec.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. 28th N.I. to do duty with the 25th N.I. until further orders, April 4.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. A. asst. to gen. supt. of thuggee and dacoit dept. vested with powers of mag. in provinces of Khandeish and Guzerat, April 7.
FULLER, Lieut. C. B. fr. 4th to 1st batt. art. to com. 1st co. with No. 2 lt. field batt. attached, in suc. to Capt. Wormald, March 31; to join the co. at Sholapore.
FAWCETT, E. G. del. over ch. of the office of agent for the Right Hon. the Gov. of Surat to J. H. Pelly, April 4.
HATCH, Lieut. W. S. art. to be adjt. and qr. mr. of art. in Scinde, v. Fuller.
HICKS, Ens. W. posted to 24th N.I. to rank fr. March 3, v. Prescott, prom.
KEILY, Capt. J. R. pol. supt. of Pahlunpoor, rec. ch. of appt. fr. Capt. Leckie, March 31.
LEATHES, Cadet, G. G. to d. d. 3rd N.I. at Poona, to join, April 3.
MILDMAY, Ens. E. A. G. St. John, fr. 25th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I.
MONTRIOU, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. to be adj. fr. Mar. 3, v. Ballingall, prom.
OWEN, Ens. F. 2nd Gren. N.I. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 3.
PIRIE, Lieut. W. 1st Gren. N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, presc. f. interpreters, April 2.
PITCAIRN, Ens. H. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 25th N.I.
PRESCOTT, Ens. C. J. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 3, in succ. to Milne, dec.
SHORTREDE, Capt. R. 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I. to be rev. surveyor Cis Sutlej States, in succession to Capt. Stephen, and rec. ch.
VIZARD, Ens. F. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Ahmednuggur.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. col. C.B. to be chief engineer, v. Jervis.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

BALLARD, J. A. March 24.

ARTILLERY.

HEATHORN, T. B. March 27. **HEMMING**, F. March 27.

CAVALRY.

LE GEYT, P. H. March 27.

INFANTRY.

LEATHES, G. G. March 27. **WHITTAKER**, F. L. March 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AYTOUN, Lieut. A. 1st batt. art. fr. April 1 to May 30, to rem. at Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
BANNERMAN, Lieut. W. 3rd N.I. fr. April 1 to April 30, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.
BEDFORD, Capt. J., N. V. B. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
BEVILLE, Lieut. 8th N.I. fr. April 27 to May 17, to Sawunt Warrec.
BLACK, Lieut. 3rd asst. to pol. agent in Kattewar, 1 mo. to pres. and Mahabuleshwur.
BLUNT, 2nd Lieut. A., H.A. fr. April 10 to June 10, to proc. to Mahabuleshwur.
BONNER, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindustani.
BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L. C. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.
BURNES, 2nd Lt. J. G. H. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.
CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. fr. March 21 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
CLEMENTS, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl.
COMPTON, Capt. D. O. T. 29th N.I. 10 days in ext. to enable him to join.
CORMACK, Capt. W. F. 1 mo. to the Deccan.
COTGRAVE, Capt. T. E. 2nd troop H. brig. 2 mo. to Mount Aboe.
EDGERLEY, Capt. R. J. 29th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.
FAULKNER, Lieut. 6th N.I. 5 mo. to Kurrachee, April 12.
FURNAUX, 1st Lieut. J. E. 1st Eur. fas. 1 mo. fr. April 25, to Bombay.
HOGG, Capt. C. R. 1st Eur. reg. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.
JOHNSON, Ens. J. H. 29th N.I. leave canc.
KANE, Lieut. T. A. C. to April 24, in ext.
LAKIN, Brev. Capt. W. A. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Apr. 2, in ext. to remain at Belgaum, on m. c.

LECKIE, Capt. J. D. supt. of the Gaekwar contingent, and asst. pol. agent in the Mahee Kanta, 1 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Bombay.

LEESON, Capt. W. F. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. Apr. 5 to June 5, to Bombay.

LE GEYR, Cornet P. H. 4 mo. fr. Mar. 27, to Southern Mahratta country.

LE MESSURIER, Lieut. Col. G. P. 22nd N.I. to Europe, on furl.

LESTER, Lieut. Col. F. P. art. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwar.

LLOYD, Lieut. A. F. 27th N.I. fr. Apr. 12 to May 12, to pres.

LYNCH, Capt. E. P. 29th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.

MACDONALD, Capt. M. M. 22nd N.I. 2 years, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

M'GREGOR, Capt. E. M. 2nd L.C. fr. March 24 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.

M'LEAN, Lieut. H. T. 27th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, instead of former date, to China.

MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. W. 25th N.I. fr. April 1 to April 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. fr. March 15 to 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

NEWALL, 2nd Lieut. A. G. art. 4 mo. fr. April 10, to Ferozepore.

OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. C. B. resident at Baroda, 1 mo. fr. April 20, to Bombay.

PRY, Cornet J. A. 2nd L. C. fr. Feb. 17 to April 30, to Poona, on m. c.

SCATCHERD, Lieut. G. R. 24th N.I. fr. March 14 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. adj. Sawunt Wurree local corps, 1 mo. fr. April 10, to Mahabuleshwar.

THACKER, Lieut. 9th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 15, to the Mahabuleshwar hills.

THAIN, Ens. D. D. 24th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

THATCHER, Lieut. T. 3 mo. to Punjab.

WARDEN, Ens. A. S. 14th N.I. fr. March 19 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

WEMYSS, Capt. executive eng. 1 mo. fr. March 19, to Bombay.

WEMYSS, Brev. capt. F. acting exc. eng. at Hyderabad, 30 days in ext. to rem. at Bombay m. c.

WILKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 16th N.I. fr. April 4 to April 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 18.

DOWNES, Surg. E. T. to be off. sec. to Miat Committee, Mar. 18.

HAMILTON, Surg. to aff. temp. med. aid to 2nd batt. art.

SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. 1st L. C. is attached to the 3rd co. 2nd batt. of art. until further orders.

SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. 6th N.I. to proc. to Tannah to relieve Asst. surg. Hoskins.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WINCHESTER, Surg. J. W. 2nd N.I. fr. May 1 to June 30, to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEEDS, Lieut. G. W. ret. to duty, app. to the *Hastings*, April 7.

NOAKS, Mids. 1 yr. to Europe, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DE MONTE, wife of B. F. d. at Girgaum, April 4.

FULLER, the lady of Lieut. C. B. art. s. at Kurrachee, March 27.

HART, wife of Capt. S. V. W. 2nd N.I. s. at Ootacamund, Mar. 27.

ORE, the lady of Capt. S. G. G. Niz. Cav. d. at Aurangabad, Apr. 1.

PEREIRA, wife of C. d. at Bandorah, March 15.

STOWARD, wife of Lieut. Robt. H. M. 8th regt. s. at Deesa, April 2.

WARDEN, wife of John C. C. d. at Bombay, Mar. 26.

WHITTENBURY, wife of W. s. at Sholapore, April 5.

WILMOT, wife of Assist. surg. d. at Hyderabad, March 27.

WINGATE, wife of Capt. G. engs. twin d. at Dharwar, Mar. 24.

YOUNG, the lady of Commander J. W. s. at Colaba, April 12.

DEATHS.

ALDER, Mrs. H. G. at Colaba, aged 20, April 4.

COWARD, Richard, at Bombay, aged 26.

EAST, W. at Kettwad'y, aged 47, April 4.

MENESSE, wife of C. at Byculia, aged 30, April 2.

ROGERS, J. A. at Colaba, aged 32.

WINSOM, A. D. d. of Lieut. engs. at Mhow, aged 1.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 3. Steamer *Seaforth*, Waas, Colombo; *Ann Armstrong*, Williams, Liverpool; *Patricarch*, Miles, Liverpool.—4. Steamer *Acbar*, Draper, Suez; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; steamer *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, James Clark, Surat; *Eliza*, Sanders, Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, Main, Aden.—5. *Bride*, Tromball, Cochín; steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Surat.—6. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—7. *Thos. Thompson*, Twiss, Liverpool; *Almahomedy*, Hodges, Calcutta; *Beloochee*, Miller, Liverpool.—20. Steamer *Atalanta*, Nisbett, Calcutta.—9. *Tadmor*, Bowie, Aden.—10. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis,

Surat.—11. Steamer *Surat*, Church, Surat; *Queen Mab*, Lamb, Liverpool; *William Stewart*, Jamieson, Glasgow.—13. *Chancellor*, Turner, London; *Fathel Wahab*, Nacoda, Muscat.—14. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; *Havering*, Rice, Cape; *Sir Howard Douglas*, Snell, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Seaforth*.—Mr. Orloff.

Per steamer *Acbar*.—Maj. Littlewood, Bo. Invalids; Capt. Garnett, H.M. 8th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, c.s.; Lieut. G. W. Leeds, I.N.; Cornet Cass, H.M.'s 10th Hussars; Mr. Billamore, Bo. army; Mr. Vizard, Bo. army; Mr. Wetch, Mr. McAuley, Mr. Marchetti.

Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Johnstone, Brig. gen. Robertson, Capt. McGregor, Dr. Johnstone, E. G. Fawcett, Esq. and Lieut. Phillips.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Nunn, Lieut. Nunn, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Lieut. Gordon, Bo. Fus.; Lieut. Smith, 22nd Bengal N.I.; J. Costerton, Esq.; Mr. Tickell, I.N.; and Mr. Buckmaster.

Per *Phlox*.—Lieut. Griffith, 17th regt. N.I.

Per *Surat*.—Maj. Greathed, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; and Lieut. Black.

Per *Havering*.—Mrs. Flynn and Mrs. Wymer.

Per steamer *Carnac*.—Gregor Grant, Esq. c.s.; and William Tilley, Esq.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Gordon, and child; Signora J. P. Vedona; Miss Leischwager, Miss A. P. Da Lima, His Excellency the ex-Governor of Goa; J. P. Vedana, and D. Pereira Pestana, Esqs. staff of ditto; F. X. de Motte, Esq. vice-consul; J. J. Lima, Esq. m.d.; Chas. Hay Cameron, W. Kershaw, John Gavin, C. Tomlinson, John Fletcher, A. Taylor, P. Anderson, H. Pitcairn, Esqrs.; W. E. Frere, Esq. Bo. c.s.; Capt. Gordon, Oliver, and Thornbury; the Right Rev. Dr. Hartman, R. C. Bishop of Bombay; Lieut. Winfield, 2nd Bo. E. L. I.; and Mr. Brown.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 2. *Silliman Adam*, Nacoda, Mocha; steamer *Snake*, Myers, Negotana; *Herculean*, Mounsey, Liverpool; *Grab Mydeen-buz*, Zumbce, Judda and Mocha.—4. *Bombay*, Flamank, London.—5. Steamer *Surat*, Church, Surat; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—6. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Bankote; *Aliwal*, Anderson, Liverpool; *Orleana*, Evans, Liverpool.—7. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Bankote.—8. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—9. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, James Clark, Surat.—10. Steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Colombo.—12. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; *Janet Willis*, Fyall, Liverpool.—13. *Zelus*, Malcolm, Liverpool.—14. Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Granger, China.—15. *Lord Hardinge*, Wm. Tracey, Whampoa, China.—17. Steamer *Sesostris*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lord Western*.—Capt. Darley, and Mr. Smith.

Per *Phlox*.—Capt. H. Lye.

Per *John Campbell*.—Capt. Birch.

Per *Bombay*.—Capt. McDowell, and Lieut. Carnegie.

Per steamer *Snake*.—A. Malet, Esq.

Per *Surat*.—Capt. and Mrs. Compton, Miss Eastwick, Capt. and Mrs. Malet.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Commodore Lushington.

Per *Glengely*.—Mrs. Young and three children, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Mayor, Dr. Young, Dr. Stuart, and Capt. Mayor.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Chamberlain, and Mr. Buckmaster.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Sanctuary, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Hewett, a lady, Miss Pye, Lieut. Sanctuary, Capt. Wemyss, Ens. Henderson, Ens. M'Kinnon, 64th foot; Dr. Carry, 64th foot; and Capt. Crawford. Mrs. Glasgow, and three children, with one servant; R. Y. Bazett, Esq. Bo. C. S., and servant; Cornet Marshall, 10th Hussars; two children of Dr. Durham's; Surg. John Hitchins, 12th M.N.I.; Mr. Glasgow, and Mr. Robson, for CALCUTTA.

Per *Dwarka*.—Capt. Stevens, 18th M.N.I.; Mrs. Stevens and 4 children, Mrs. Rivett and child, a lady. To COLOMBO.—Capt. Mylne, asst. sec. mil. board; Miss Lambrecht, Delaingrange, Titley, and Fenton.

Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Mrs. Coles and child, with servant; Maj. Lovett, 98th regt.; Capt. Shelton, 93rd Highlanders; Lieut. La Touche, 98th regt.; Lieut. J. W. Smith, 22nd Bengal regt.; Cornet T. M. Townley, 10th Royal Hussars; Maj. Staveley and servant, and Maj. Greathed.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 17, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114 to 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 106½ to 107p. 100Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 106½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 102½
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 91 per 100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 88 per 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 82 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	15 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	" 1,000 each	500	17 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500 do.	17 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	" 500 each	500 do.	94 p. ct.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each	1,000 do.	6 to 7 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 12,500 each	12,500 do.	14,500
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each	7,000 do.	13,700
Colaba Land Com....	" 10,000 each	10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com....	" 500 each	500 do.	60 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com....	" 50 each	27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	" 10.3-16ths
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 219 to 220
German Crowns,	" 209 to 209½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½ for 97 tch.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 11d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	97½
..... 30 days' sight.....	98
..... at sight.....	98½
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	99½
..... at sight.....	100
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 214 to 217

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 10s. to 3l. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 12.

CEYLON.

The event of the month is the assembling at Colombo of a court-martial for the trial of Capt. Albert Watson, of the Ceylon Rifles, on charges connected with celebrated proclamations. This will, probably, form the last act of the Ceylon tragedy of 1848.

The Governor is still residing at his Hill Palace in Kandy, where, we understand, he most industriously applies himself to public business. Mr. MacCarthy's health is restored, and he has resumed attendance at his office in Colombo. So that we may hope to see the Legislative Council speedily opened with many measures of economy and reform matured for their consideration. Amongst the rest we hope the Governor will intimate some prospect of an enlargement and change in the constitution of the body itself, before it is vested, as is proposed, with full control over the whole island expenditure. To vest a number of civil servants and a few Government nominees, with the power of fixing the salaries to be paid to public servants would be simply absurd. Besides the report of the finance committee sent home two years ago, the estimates, including the civil establishments, &c., &c., it is understood that Mr. MacCarthy has prepared a full and detailed report on the government and finance of the colony. All that we have hitherto seen from the pen of the secretary leads us to expect a document characterised by much ability. Government are receiving suggestions from various quarters. They have been addressed on things in general by the Chamber of Commerce; and on roads and taverns in particular by a public meeting that assembled under the presidency of Sir Anthony Oliphant at Kandy. From all that we have seen, and all that we have heard, it seems pretty evident that the Governor has a will of his own, and that he is determined to exercise it.—*Colombo Observer*, April 15.

BIRTHS.

CLELAND, Mrs. d. at Colombo, March 11.
HARRIDGE, wife of P. s. at Colombo, March 24.
HAYES, the lady of H. G. s. at Colombo, April 2.
HIELER, wife of John, s. at Colombo, March 17.
KEYSER, Mrs. B. G. s. at Trincomalee, April 8.
O'GRADY, the lady of H. E. c. s. s. at Colombo, March 28.
TEMPLER, the lady of Henry, c. s. d. at Matelle, March 17.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS, W. H. to Mary Ann, d. of J. Crabb, at Trincomalee, March 31.

DEATHS.

COWEN, W. H. J. inf. s. of Assist. surg. Dr. at Jaffna, March 23.
SHARPLES, John, s. of the late T. at Colombo, March 31.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24, arrived at Hong Kong on March the 18th, *per Achilles*.

TRANSPORT OF COOLIES FROM CHINA.—The cause of humanity demands some attention to the circumstances attendant on the transport of Coolies from China to the west coast of South America. The emigrants who, in most cases, are men possessing a knowledge of some kind of handicraft, and who engage for a period of five years to work in tilling the soil—manufacturing sugar—clearing ground—herding cattle—driving carts or ploughs—doing garden work—making and repairing roads—erecting buildings—or in doing such other work as may be required, and in exercise of their knowledge and ability as mechanics or tradesmen, for the small stipend of four dollars per month each, are, instead of being treated as they might expect to be, directly on their arrival at Lima, transhipped into other vessels, in which they are taken to the islands of Chinche, near Pisco, and there employed in collecting and shipping off guano. It appears that these islands have recently been farmed out by the Peruvian government to a company of Spanish adventurers, for whom the Coolies we speak of are in reality engaged. There they are likely to remain, from year's end to year's end, uncheered by aught that serves to render existence bearable. Well guarded by bayonnetted marines from a man-of-war anchored off the islands, their hard fate appears to be on a par with that of the convicts on Norfolk Island.—*Friend of China*, March 29.

SHANGHAI.—THE RIDING COURSE.—Some difficulty had arisen respecting the line of road marked out for the completion of the riding course. Since then a body of Chinchew men, paid no doubt for the purpose by some parties objecting to the completion of the road from private motives, assembled and drove off the workmen from a piece of land where some of the committee were engaged with the proprietors in measuring it off, and the following day, although the work had stopped at the request of the authorities, until they could ascertain the reasons for such unprovoked aggression, they again assembled and broke down a bridge which was in progress of erection over a watercourse. This attempt to interfere between the proprietors and the merchants in the disposal of the land by parties who had no real or vested interest in the matter, and the manifest determination to stop the work by intimidating both proprietors and workmen, rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's Consul to take the matter up, and insist upon the local authorities putting a stop to such lawless proceedings, and punishing the actors in them.—*Friend of China*, March 30.

HONG-KONG AND CANTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—For the first time since the formation of the Hong-Kong and Canton Steam Navigation Company, the master of one of their vessels the *Canton*, has been fined by the British consul for a breach of the regulations of the port. The infliction in the full penalty of 200 dollars for a first conviction, under circumstances of some extenuation, has given rise to an opinion that Dr. Bowring [has acted in the matter with undue harshness. This opinion, however, is an erroneous one; for the amount of the fine being payable to the Chinese government, it did not remain with the Consul to abate the penalty by a single cent. The case out of which infliction of the penalty arose was that nine cases of broken coral, the duty on which would be about Taels, thirty, were sent on board the *Canton* whilst lying in Hong Kong, during the absence of the chief mate, and a receipt was given for them by the master. Dr. Bowring was compelled by the 12th article of the Supplementary Treaty, to notify the Chinese authorities of the smuggling transaction that had come to his knowledge. In further pursuance of his duty he was also bound to prosecute and inflict full penalty for neglect to make due entry. The Hoppo, we hear, is desirous that the 200 dollars shall be returned; so that he may be saved the trouble of making an entry in his book, upon which on some future occasion an unpleasant question may be asked. But Dr. Bowring has refused so to receive the money back; such a course requiring first the sanction of the Superintendent of Trade, to whom the matter has been duly referred.—*Friend of China*, March 30.

NATIVE OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.—*The Friend of China*, March 30, furnishes the particulars of another outrage on the person of the "barbarian;" fortunately, in this instance, without a tragic result. Two American gentlemen, Messrs. Cunningham and Manigault, on the morning of the 3rd March, with a Chinese guide, on an excursion to the white cloud mountain, distant some half a dozen miles from Canton. They were returning in their chairs, and when, about half way home, in a lonely place, were set upon by about a dozen miscreants, who after beating, and severely wounding, robbed them of their watches, valuables, and outer garments. Resistance was perfectly futile, nor had they anything, excepting umbrellas, with which to defend themselves.

DEATHS.

CONNOR, Wm. at Hong-Kong, Feb. 28.
SMITH, Henrietta, d. of at Macao, aged 9, March 12.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.

FEB. 20. *Benares*, Brown, Bombay.—23. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Port Phillip.—24. *Ariel*, Lindh, Batavia.—26. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta.—28. *William Jardine*, Rash, Hobart Town.—28. *Albacht Beyling*, Van der Erve, Hartlepool; *Albemarle*, Trevet, London; *Gallant*, Connew, Calcutta.—MARCH 1. *Quito*, Goulding, North Shields.—2. *Ardascer*, Lovett, Calcutta.—3. *Alberton*, Buckland, London.—4. *Lord Stanley*, M'Kay, San Francisco; *Copia*, M'Newal, Sandwich Islands.—5. *John Brightman*, Condey, Sandwich Islands; *General Sale*, White, Bombay; *Harbeck*, Shean, San Francisco.—6. *Ariel*, Bart, Calcutta.—7. *Amazon*, Watts, San Francisco.—8. *Merlin*, Welch, Sandwich Islands.—10. *Sheridan*, Cornish, San Francisco; *Mandarin*, Stoddart, San Francisco.—13. *Monarch*, Duff, Liverpool.—15. *Mangosteene*, Horner, London; *Tulbot*, Goodhue, San Francisco.—16. *Abby Pratt*, Shaw, San Francisco.—18. *Achilles*, Evans, Bombay.—23. *G. F. Williams*, Simpson, San Francisco.—24. *Epaminondas*, White, Boston, U.S.—27. *Beatinck*, Bragg, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

" *Per Achilles*.—Miss Fischer, Messrs. Tillson, Odell, Marshall, Bridges, Macleod, Forbes, and Edmond. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Kerr.

Per Beatinck.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newman.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 18. *Scotland*, Davies, Coves; *Pedlar*, Whitter, Sydney.—20. *Lady Peel*, Fraser, London; *Confucius*, Scott, Liverpool; *Ann Welsh*, Ryders, San Francisco.—22. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Calcutta.—24. *Cosmopolite*, Cambrieze, Whaling; *Martin Luther*, Hutton, Bombay.—25. *Charlotte*, Thomas, Bombay.—26. *Lady Mary Wood*, Tronson, Calcutta.—28. *Sumatra*, Johnson, London.—MARCH 1. *Arrow*, M'Farlane, Calcutta.—4. *Old England*, Eves, Cork.—6. *Red Rover*, Claxton, Calcutta.—7. *Monarch*, Duff, Cork.—8. *Far West*, Briant, London.—9. *Whitby*, Stewart, Sydney.—11. *Mahomed Shah*, Macmeikan, San Francisco.—17. *Ardascer*, Lovett, Calcutta; *Ariel*, Bart, Calcutta; *Inca*, Goodridge, London.—18. *Margaretta*, Bailey, San Francisco.—19. *Amelia*, M'Millan, San Francisco.—20. *Gallant*, Connew, Calcutta.—24. *Benares*, Brown, San Francisco.—26. *General Sale*, White, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lady Peel.—Messrs. Bruce, Tydal, W. D. Hickson, Ninian, Crawford.

Per Mahomed Shah.—H. Wells.

—*Per Achilles*.—For SOUTHAMPTON. Dr. Hay and servant and Capt. Oliver. For SUEZ.—Mr. Constable. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. H. Candoe.—For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. C. J. F. Stuart.

COMMERCIAL.

China, March 30, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, 4s. 11d. to 5s. 1d.; on India, Rs. 223 to Rs. 223½.

Sycc, 5 per cent. prem.; gold leaf, 22 to 80 dol.; Mexican dol., 3 per cent. dis.; Carolus, at par.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 17. 10s. to 21. 5s.; to the United States, 5 dol.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest advices from the Cape are to the 4th April, bringing the following additional intelligence from Caffraria, which leaves affairs in that quarter nearly in statu quo.

On the 25th of February, a strong patrol marched, under Colonels Mackinnon and Eyre, which, with the assistance of the Fingoes at Fort Peddie, captured 1,635 head of cattle, and devastated the country; the troops returned in two divisions—that under Col. Eyre by way of Fort White and King William's Town; the other, under Col. Mackinnon, first proceeded to Line Drift. On the 5th of March, Col. Mackinnon marched with 2,500 men and two guns to throw supplies into Forts White and Cox; on his return from the latter place, on the 6th, the Caffres made an attempt to cut off the mule waggons, which the colonel's arrangements frustrated, and enabled him to inflict a loss upon them of 100 killed and many wounded. On the 13th, another of those unexpected and mysterious occurrences happened in King William's Town, which demonstrate the extreme difficulty of dealing with the coloured population of the colony, and of their systematic and deplorable faithlessness: this was the desertion of 70 Hottentots, 46 belonging to the Cape Mounted Rifles, including three sergeants. This corps has hitherto been distinguished for its zeal and loyalty, and the necessity for disarming the remainder, which was done on the following day, besides the party at East London, is a misfortune not easily repaired; the horses and arms of 100 were transferred to a selected number of men belonging to the western levies. Some of them had been long in the force, and were considered decidedly steady,

religious men. A portion of this force, stationed at Fort Hare, though nearer their Kat River confederates, professes continued and steadfast loyalty to the Government, and are confided in by Gen. Somerset, who mustered them on the 19th of March, and addressed them respecting the defection of their companions in arms at King William's Town, when they unanimously declared that they would fight till the last with their veteran leader.

On the 18th, Sir H. Smith, in consequence of information received by him of a contemplated attack on Fort Hare during the absence of Gen. Somerset, marched there from King William's Town; some skirmishing occurred with the Caffres on his route, which resulted in their loss of 40 or 50, among whom were three of the deserters from the Cape Mounted Rifles. Only one man was wounded on our side.

The defection of the Cape Mounted Riflemen greatly encouraged the Caffres, who assumed an insolent tone, and even attacked some men with a waggon within two miles of King William's Town; two of the Englishmen accompanying it were severely wounded, and the party had some difficulty in reaching that place.

It was confidently hoped that the capture and dispersion of the Fort Armstrong traitors would have had a most salutary effect upon the tribes in arms against the colonists; but the temporary re-occupation of the Kat River districts by rebel bands, in consequence of the numerous calls upon the services of troops, and other untoward events, speedily dispelled any such expectations.

Gen. Somerset had captured a quantity of booty and a number of waggons at Philipton, Eland's Post, and other places on the Kat River.

During the operations against Fort Armstrong, and upon other occasions, the eagerness of our Fingoe allies to capture cattle, whether belonging to friends or foes, has caused their commanders much trouble, while the chaotic confusion of races, and the diversity of interests among the frontier inhabitants, render the conducting of the war in a satisfactory manner one of the most arduous undertakings possible.

On the north-east, the Tambookies are kept in check by the burghers; but a small party, under Commissioner Cole, of about 140 men, composed of boers, English, Bastards, and Hottentots, who advanced from Sterksspruit against the chief Moroise, unsupported, met with a severe reverse, and the English lost nine of their number, who were killed. The troops under Major Warden happily came up and saved the remainder of the party.

Small parties of Caffres are in the colony doing much mischief, but the occupation of Caffraria by the troops under Sir H. G. Smith has, no doubt, prevented their swarming in the Adde Bush, and their other favourite lurking-places in the former wars.

A public meeting was held at Graham's Town on the 19th of March, and resolutions were passed to the effect that a memorial should be addressed to his Excellency, praying that he will appoint a judicial commission to inquire into the causes of the present rebellion among the Hottentots and coloured inhabitants of the colony. The proceedings chiefly referred to the Kat River affair, and the conduct of the missionaries.

A proclamation has been issued, calling upon the mounted burghers of the western districts, to the number of 300, to proceed to the front.

Upon disbanding a portion of the Cape Mounted Rifles, on the ground of disaffection, Sir H. Smith paid the following tribute to the officers in command, in a general order:—"It is with the deepest regret that the Commander-in-Chief has been compelled to deprive a considerable number of the detachment Cape Mounted Rifles, under Lieut. col. Napier, of their arms and horses; a corps with whom he has served so long,—a corps heretofore the admiration of every Commander-in-Chief, and of the officers and soldiers of the army. Whatever may be the infatuation which has led to this melancholy defection in a corps where once a truly military spirit alone existed, Lieut. col. Napier and the officers of the Cape Mounted Rifles have exerted themselves to the utmost to avert it; their conduct upon all occasions is of the highest order, whether in the field before an enemy, or in quarters; and truly does the Commander-in-Chief, as well as every British officer and soldier in this command, sympathize in their naturally wounded feelings. Lieut. col. Napier and the officers of this detachment may rest assured this expression of approbation of their services will be submitted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Commander-in-Chief."

The men who deserted from the Cape Mounted Rifles have relapsed from Christianity in a body and returned to their original Paganism, the labours of the missionaries having been lost upon them, and the knowledge they have acquired of the use of arms have rendered them more dangerous enemies than they would have been.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 20th March, amongst the original communications were the following:—Notices on certain Ancient Caves and Structural Buildings near Aurungabad, in addition to those mentioned in the Rev. Dr. Wilson's "Memoir;" by Colonel Tremlow. Further information on Kistvaens, Cromlechs, Cairns, &c., near Ferozabad, on the Bhima; also Sketches of the groups at Rajan Koor, Jewarji, and Yemee Gord; by Captain Meadows Taylor. Fac-simile, with interlinear Balbodh transcript and English translation, of three Copper-Plates, connected by a ring, and seal (Buddh); by Major Le Grand Jacob: the plates are ten and a-half inches long, six and a-half broad, and half an inch thick, and were obtained from a Jain in Kharepatam, a town on the river Viziadroog; the inscription is dated Shak, 910, equivalent to our A.D. 988. A Geographical description of certain parts of the South-East Coast of Arabia, to which is appended a short Essay on the comparative Geography of the whole of this Coast; by Mr. H. J. Carter, Bombay Medical Service.

Dr. Wilson directed the attention of the Society to a critical edition of the whole of the Zend writings, at present preparing by one of its honorary members, Professor N. L. Westergaard, of Copenhagen, who a few years ago had visited India and Persia for the express purpose of prosecuting Oriental research, and had gained the respect and affection of all who had an opportunity of making his acquaintance on that occasion. In forming his text, this learned gentleman, according to the Prospectus issued by him, had secured the use of the Zend Manuscripts in the libraries of Copenhagen, Paris, London, and Oxford; those belonging to MM. Burnouf and Wilson, and those acquired by himself in his journeys in the East. His first work is to appear in three volumes, of which the first is to contain the text of all the Zend writings; the second, a Comparative Grammar of the two dialects in which it has been ascertained they are composed, and a complete concordance of the *Zendavesta*; and the third, a new translation in English of the Zend text. Dr. Wilson added, that he considered Mr. Westergaard's researches in the Zend literature of the highest interest and importance. Mr. Westergaard, on returning his manuscripts to him, had said: "I hope that the shape of my types will meet with your approbation; they are cut according to the oldest existing manuscripts. I have promised, in the French announcement, to give a Grammar of the two dialects of the Zend language. It is not difficult to distinguish between them, especially aided by the oldest manuscripts, as the difference is very strong, and observed, not only in the use of different words, or different forms of the same word, but even in the grammatical structure. As the Zend language must be referred to the eastern parts of Iran, I hazard resting, among other facts, on the authority of Strabo, about the difference of the dialects of Bactriana and Sogdiana, to assign to our two dialects the names of Bactrian and Sogdian, in such a way, that I should call by the name of 'Sogdian' that dialect in which the greater part of the *Yacshna* is composed, as it is evidently more rude and unpolished than that of the other parts of the *Zendavesta*." Of the differences in the dialects here referred to, Mr. Westergaard, in his communication, had furnished many examples. He had also submitted to Dr. Wilson his scheme for re-adjusting the Zend alphabet, founded on a comparison of it with the Sanscrit and Greek alphabets; and had promised to notice, in other letters (the substance of which Dr. W. would be happy to communicate to the Society), the general results of his researches.

A fierce controversy is still going on amongst the Parsees of Bombay respecting the era of Zoroaster, Zardusht, or Zartosht, one party maintaining that his true epoch was B.C. 389, which has been adopted by Cowasjee Sorabjee, in his comparative chronology (now publishing under the patronage of the Bombay Government), who argues that a higher antiquity is irreconcilable with the fact, that Zoroaster was contemporary with Darius Hystaspes. On the other hand, the Editor of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, and the learned Nowrojee Furdoonjee, contend for the earlier date of B.C. 637. The latter, in a treatise upon this question, entitled *Tareekhi-Zartoshtee*, has adduced much evidence in support of his theory. A third party, of Europeans, dispute the very existence of the Parsee prophet, whom they treat as an imaginary personage; one writer in the *Bombay Times* states that "the appellative seems to have belonged to a dynasty of fire-worshipping kings of Persia." Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in a letter published in the journal just named, defends the personality of the prophet, relying on the following facts:—

"Zoroaster, the founder of the Parsee religion, is spoken of by Greek, Roman, and other ancient writers, and the accounts given by them of the religious ceremonies, manners, and customs of the ancient Persians, correspond most remarkably with the *Zendavesta* of Zartosht, and the modern usages of the Parsees. This has been proved beyond doubt by Anquetil du Perron, in his translation of the Parsee Scriptures, by Klenker, the German translator of the *Zendavesta*, and by other equally celebrated continental scholars. There are others of a similar nature, particularly an excellent English translation of the *Dabistan*, with copious notes, by David Shea and Anthony Troyer; a *Memoir on the Age of Zoroaster*, by du Perron, published in the 37th volume of the *Académie des Inscriptions*; Heeren's *Historical Researches*, and Dr. Hyde's work on the Ancient Religion of Persia. The existence of Zartosht has been established by the best evidence which it is possible to expect, and which by itself is quite sufficient to place the matter beyond all controversy; I mean, the testimony of eye-witnesses and contemporaries, as well as writers who flourished shortly after the age in which Zoroaster appeared, and have left authentic accounts written in Pehlivi, the ancient vernacular language of Persia. These testimonies have already been laid before the Indian public, through the medium of the Goozeratee language, in works which have been published here during the last six or ten years, and also in my recent brochure on the Era of Zartosht. The Mahomedans,—the bitterest and most inveterate enemies of Zoroaster, and of the faith promulgated by him,—the most intolerant of men, who persecuted the Parsees on account of their religion, and eventually expelled them from Persia,—men who consign the Parsee prophet to the torments of hell, and the *Zendavesta* to the flames,—would, above all others, have denied the existence of Zoroaster, if they could have done so with any show of reason; but they found the testimony in favour of this historical fact so incontrovertible, that they could not help acknowledging his existence, and recording his name in all their histories. To all these testimonies, add the unanimous and deep-rooted belief of a whole nation or community who have for centuries acknowledged, and do still acknowledge, Zoroaster as their prophet, guide, and lawgiver. The ancient Persians were not, nor are their present descendants, mythologists, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, who believed in such mythical personages as Jupiter, Mars, Apollo, and Hercules,—mere creatures of a prolific imagination. The Parsees do not ascribe to Zoroaster any of the divine and supernatural attributes, nor any of the absurd actions and ridiculous freaks, which the ancient mythologists ascribed to their numerous heroes, gods and goddesses. They simply believe that Zoroaster performed several miracles for the purpose of convincing his followers of the truth of his precepts and revelations, and that he held intercourse with the Deity, from whom he derived his mission."

At the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts, on the 3rd May, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, responding to a toast, in a warm and elegant eulogy upon the new President, Sir C. L. Eastlake, delivered the following sound and judicious remarks upon public criticism of works of genius:—"The production of all works in art or poetry requires, in their conception or execution, not only an exercise of the intellect, skill, and patience, but particularly a concurrent warmth of feeling, and a free flow of imagination. This renders them most tender plants, which will thrive only in an atmosphere calculated to maintain that warmth, and that atmosphere is one of kindness,—kindness towards the artist personally, as well as towards his production. An unkind word of criticism passes like a cold blast over their tender shoots, and shrinks them up, checking the flow of the sap which was rising to produce, perhaps, multitudes of flowers and fruit. But still criticism is absolutely necessary to the development of art, and the injudicious praise of an inferior work becomes an insult to superior genius. In this respect our times are peculiarly unfavourable when compared with those when Madonnas were painted in the seclusion of convents; for we have now, on the one hand, the eager competition of a vast array of artists of every degree of talent and skill, and, on the other, as judge, a great public, for the greater part wholly uneducated in art; and this led by professional writers, who often strive to impress the public with a great idea of their own artistic knowledge, by the merciless manner in which they treat works which cost those who produced them the highest efforts of mind and feeling. The works of art, by being publicly exhibited and offered for sale, are becoming articles of trade, following as such the unreasoning laws of markets and fashion; and public, and even private, patronage is swayed by their tyrannical influence."

The mischief caused by ignorant and partial criticism has been often exemplified and lamented. Southey, whose talents as a reviewer were pre-eminent, has in his private correspondence evinced a supreme contempt for the office and its functionaries. The sneers he casts upon the *Edinburgh*, the *Critical*, the *Monthly*, and other Reviews, might be attributed to particular disappointments; but what are we to say to the following? To Mr. Rickman he writes, in 1803, "I am manufacturing a piece of Paternoster Row goods, value three guineas, out of Captain Burney's book."

This vile reviewing birdlimes me; I do it slower than anything else, yawning over tiresome work." And again, in 1804: "I look upon the invention of reviews to be the worst injury which literature has received since its revival. People formerly took up a book to learn from it, and with a feeling of respectful thankfulness to the man who had spent years in acquiring that knowledge which he communicates to them in a few hours: now they only look for faults. Everybody is a critic,—that is, every reader imagines himself superior to the author, and reads his book that he may censure it, not that he may improve by it." In a letter to his intimate friend Bedford, dated in 1805, when he was thirty-two, he says, reviewing is a good exercise, "but it is to be hoped that the positive immorality of serving a literary apprenticeship, in censuring the works of others, will not be imputed wholly to me. In the winter of 1797, when I was only twenty-three and a-half, I was first applied to to undertake the office of a public critic! Precious criticism! And thus it is that these things are done. I have acquired some knowledge, and much practice in prose, at this work, which I can safely say I have executed with as much honesty as possible; but on the whole I do and must regard it as an immoral occupation, unless the reviewer has actually as much knowledge at least of the given subject as the author upon whom he undertakes to sit in judgment."

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, May 20, 1851.

THE sprinkling of Asiatics already attracted to this country by the wonders, animate and inanimate, congregated in the Hyde-park Palace, must lead a native of Europe to consider the probable effect which the novelties surrounding them upon their visit to London would produce in their minds. Although it would be too much to expect that each, or indeed any, of them should be as well qualified for observation and for speculation as Goldsmith's Chinese philosopher, we may fairly assume that, of these natives of the East who are willing to incur the inconveniences as well as risk of so long a journey, a large proportion would be of the inquisitive and reflecting class. Heretofore, the sight of an Asiatic in Europe was so rare that he was almost regarded by the mob as a monster, and in his own country a desire to visit Frankistan, which Oriental superstition peopled with demons, would have been looked upon as a mental hallucination, if not positive madness. These days are fast departing; along with the belief in magic and witchcraft, the notions of inherent and original distinctions in the great human family are giving way all over the world to the cosmopolitan and more rational opinion that we are all men and brothers. Visitors from Europe to the East, and *vice versa*, are, therefore, less under the influence of those prolific sources of error and misapprehension, ignorance and prejudice.

As objects which strike the senses are the first to engage the minds of all strangers in a foreign country, an Asiatic who visits England for the first time will doubtless survey with astonishment the crowds that in one incessant current fill up our streets, and the appearance of anxiety written upon the features of each individual, so different from the calm serenity of an Oriental countenance. Many cities in

the East are as much thronged as our own; but, excepting those of China, their inhabitants seldom present that aspect of intense eagerness, of restless activity, which characterizes the moving masses that throng the large cities of Europe.

The edifices of London would next engage his attention. He would probably be not so much impressed with the public buildings as with the streets and private dwellings. The severe style of Greek and Roman architecture, and even that of our ancient abbeys, coated as they are with soot or soiled by the weather, must, in his opinion, contrast unfavourably with the light and graceful specimens of the builder's art which an eastern sun sets off to so much advantage. But he will, at least in an equal ratio, be gratified by the regularity and beauty of many of our metropolitan streets and squares, and the noble proportions of the houses, because this is not a common sight in the East, where wretched huts often adjoin the public edifices, to which they act as a foil.

When satiated with these objects, his eye would become more nice and critical, descending from generals to particulars, and would settle upon the costume of the throng before him; and here no Asiatic can feel any other sentiment than pity and contempt. When he compares his own easy and graceful dress with the inconvenient and ill-contrived garb of Europeans—the flowing robe with the barbarous coat, the elegant turban with the detestable hat,—he must be disposed to thank his stars that he was not born in Europe.

It is surprising that, in all our schemes of reform, adopted and projected, no one has seriously been attempted in our male attire. It could not be a difficult undertaking to make an entire revolution here, and no revolution would be productive of more comfort to the community at large. Fashions, in the present particular mode of dress, which do not strike at the root of the evil, are easily changed, sometimes in an almost burlesque direction. If tradition speaks truly, the now obsolete *spencer* was introduced by a freak of a fashionable lord of that name, who gave the *ton*, and who, in order to discover how far his example would go, cut off the skirts of his coat.

If Asiatics should visit this country in sufficient numbers and of a suitable quality, at this juncture, to give a new direction to European taste in the matter of dress, it would be a happy event should we condescend to become their learners. Time would, perhaps, be required to make a total alteration in the costume which now disfigures the trunk, and probably many would stick to the "old style" until they became ridiculous, as many did to cocked hats and pig tails; but the head, the seat of intellect, the distinguishing feature of man, should no longer be disgraced by an integument shaped like a saucepan, and which, in some parts of the East, has entailed upon our countrymen the *soubriquet* of "father of the cooking-pot."

Runjeet Singh was one day looking over some coloured map of India, with the aid of one of the Europeans at his court, and asked what the different colours indicated. He was told that the green represented the independent states, and the yellow the tributary principalities. "But what," asked the old chief, "does this red colour, so predominant throughout the map, signify?" He was informed that it marked the boundaries of the British dominions. Tossing the map away, he said, "*Sub lál ho jaga*,—it will all become red." When this remarkable prophecy was uttered, Runjeet was in the zenith of his glory; before ten years have passed away, his dynasty has become a matter of history.

A
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

For the Year 1851, with the dates when first elected.

Years to serve.	Committees.			
	Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	
1	Chairman.			John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835
2	Dep. Chairman.			Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Sept. 11, 1839
3	FH			William Wigram, Esq., May 10, 1809
2	FH			Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., July 23, 1817
4	FH			John Loch, Esq., April 11, 1821
4		RJL		Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 28, 1822
3	FH			John Petty Muspratt, Esq., March 23, 1824
1		RJL		Henry Alexander, Esq., Mar. 8, 1826
4		PM		Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., April 12, 1826
3	FH			Lt.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., July 25, 1827
4		RJL		Henry Shank, Esq., April 7, 1830
4		RJL		John Cotton, Esq., April 30, 1833
2	PM			Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Jan. 30, 1838
3		RJL		Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., Dec. 12, 1838
2	PM			Lieut.-col. William Henry Sykes, July 2, 1840
4	PM			Wm. Hen. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1841
3	FH			Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8, 1842
1	PM			Major James Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844
2	FH			John Clarmont Whiteman, Esq., May 18, 1847
1		RJL		Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, July 9, 1845
1	FH			Major-general James Caulfeild, C.B., April 12, 1848
2	PM			Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq., June 30, 1847
1		RJL		Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., July 31, 1850
3	PM			William Dent, Esq., Jan. 29, 1851

The following gentlemen are out by rotation (April, 1851), viz.
 William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., July 23, 1833
 Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831
 Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., June 27, 1832
 Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847
 John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nov. 26, 1823
 Maj. John Arthur Moore, May 1, 1850

That we should have large masses of ignorance and indolence in our armies, is but natural, as little has been done to dispel or arouse them; and after all that could in this way be attempted, a large amount of inertness in such a body must remain behind. But the achievements in the fields of science of the members of the services in India, little as is the encouragement they have met with, are already glorious and renowned; and now that we are in the midst of peace and its pursuits, with a long prospect of tranquillity before us, how could we better improve the occasion than by alluring those who wear, but may not for many a day have occasion to use, the sword, into an acquaintance with those branches of knowledge which may be made so subservient to the welfare of the State? We do not believe that Government forms the most remote conception of the power it has in this way, — power which may be exercised without occasioning the outlay of a single penny beyond travelling charges to the State. Volunteers will, we feel assured, be found in hundreds willing to labour without requital, — though the labourer is at all times worthy of his hire. The public is never without occasion for the services of men of talent; and in few ways could the existence of talent and enterprize be better manifested. The rewards are in the hands of Government, in the shape of appointments to lucrative offices of those who had displayed zeal and ability in the service; instead of being, as now, too often conferred on men whose only claim were those of kindred or consanguinity to some men in authority. — *Bombay Times*.

A Brahmin at Midnapore has been sentenced to death for having made a human sacrifice to the goddess Kali.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.—On the 14th inst., a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Fort St. George establishment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS GORE BROWNE, of the 21st regiment, is appointed Governor of St. Helena. Colonel Browne was greatly distinguished during the Afghan campaigns. — *Observer*.

INDIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EXHIBITION.—A large and valuable additional consignment to the Great Exhibition has just been received from India. Several of the most valuable articles have been placed in the stalls facing the nave, and so great is their value esteemed, that they have been surrounded with a railing. In addition to the Lahore jewels, the Indian department has now, in stalls facing the nave, the "*Durri-i-Noor*," or "Sea of Light,"—an immense diamond, set as an armet, with ten smaller stones around it; a necklace of 224 large pearls, and a shorter one of 104 smaller pearls; a necklace of four large rubies, a pair of emerald armlets, a carved emerald and diamond turban ornament, an emerald and diamond bridle and martingale, a gold-mounted saddle, set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; a magnificent brocaded robe, richly decorated with pearls; and an emerald girdle, the stones in which are of immense size, and most of them of very fine quality.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE CAPE.—The *Megara*, 10, iron screw steam frigate, of 350-horse power, is to be commissioned immediately to convey troops to the Cape of Good Hope. The troops expected to proceed in her are the 2nd, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, and Capt. Faddy's company, 6th battalion, of the Royal Artillery. Capt. Faddy, with a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, attended at the pond in the Repository-grounds, on the 14th, to test an India-rubber boat, made by Mr. Cording, to enable the officers or men to cross the rivers in South Africa. The boat weighed only 34 lbs., and was found not only capable of carrying persons, but, on weights being put on board, its buoyancy was sufficient to sustain 350 lbs., which will render it available for carrying dismounted howitzers across rivers,—an object of great importance in the Caffre country. It is the general impression in military circles that a light cavalry regiment will be sent out shortly to the Cape station.

THE SHIP *Kent* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 3.—*Australasia*, McPherson, Hobart Town; *Senator*, Burrell, Port Phillip.—5. *Robert Small*, Small, Whampoa; *Aphrodite*, Falcus, Cochin; *Sea Park*, Humphris, Bengal; *Wigrams*, Thurtell, Mauritius; *Susan G. Owens*, Barclay, Hong Kong; *Ann Nelson*, Nelson, Manila; *Cathaya*, Baillie, Shanghai; *Louisa*, Wycherly, Port Phillip; *Undine*, Farr, Launceston; *Kate*, Brodric, New South Wales; *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, Bengal; *Tippoo Saib*, Morpew, Sharks Bay, Australia; *Pauline Houghton*, Smith, Mauritius; *Cornwall*, Dawson, Singapore; *Xanthus*, Reid, Mauritius; *Dorothy*, Adams, Bengal; *John Wood*, Mundie, Shanghai; *Pilgrim*, Francis, Hong Kong; *Unity*, Salter, Algoa Bay; *Susan*, McLachlan, Maulmain.—6. *Palembang*, Hockstra, Shanghai; *Iris*, Dobson, Shanghai; *California*, Lawson, Bombay; *Jenny Jones*, Proddow, Bengal; *Washington*, Westlake, Cape; *Bell*, Chapman, Mauritius; *Speed*, Jackson, Ceylon; *Leontine*, Arriens, Sourabaya; *Curlew*, Corbett, Port Beaufort.—7. *Richard Cobden* (American), Barrell, Bengal; *Duke of Argyll*, Lansdowne, Bengal; *Emelyn*, Toogood, Mauritius; *Palatine*, Clarke, Bombay; *British Merchant*, Wilkinson, Manila; *Camertonian*, Spear, Bengal.—8. *Edmundsbury*, Redpath, and *Chevrell*, Stokoe, Mauritius; *Guisachan*, Jeffery, Bengal.—9. *Thomas Hughes*, McMillan, Port Phillip; *Franklyn*, Abbott, and *Dahlia*, Hodgson, Ceylon; *John O'Gaunt*, McDonald, Whampoa; *Valore*, Campbell, and *Kilblain*, Shaw, Bengal; *Devonian*, Stamper, and *Mariner*, Huggup, Mauritius; *Jolly Robin*, Joynson, Bengal.—10. *Ann*, Clinch, Bengal; *Hellespont* (screw steamer), Watts, Cape.—12. *Monarch*, Wiltshire, Bengal; *General Hewett*, Gatenby, New South Wales; *Eleanor*, Groves, Mauritius.—13. *Hampton* (American), Davis, Bengal.—14. *Sharp*, Thoms, Ceylon; *William Nicoll*, Bushell, South Seas.—15. *Marlborough*, Webb, Bengal; *Bella Portena*, Pyott, Ceylon; *Summer*, Whyte, Bengal; *Gratitude*, Davison, Ceylon.—16. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Bengal; *Northumberland*, McKerlie, Port Phillip; *Land o' Cakes*, Grant, Shanghai; *Mary Ann Johnstone*, Johnstone, Bengal; *Lydia*, Greaves, Ceylon; *Nelson*, Lamond, Port Phillip.—17. *John Bunyan*, Thomson, Shanghai; *Euterpe*, McBirnie, Bombay; *Australia*, Harrison, Bengal; *Araminta*, Hogg, Bombay.—19. *Maidstone*, Nash, Bengal; *Seringapatam*, Lovell, and *Commodore*, Broadfoot, New South Wales; *Bussorah Merchant*, Edwards; *Renown*, Walker, and *Constance*, Godfrey, Port Phillip; *Senator*,

Coffin, Georgina, Williams, Bellairs, Rees, and Deogum, Evans, Bengal; John Bright, Watt, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per Steamer *Ripon*, May 24.—Mr. Kennedy, Sir H. Blackwood, R.N., Capt. Graham, Lieut. McFarlane, Lieut. Dore, Lieut. Tranchell, Lieut. Hayes, Lieut. De Montenach, Mr. Shand, Mrs. Colis and child, Maj. Staveley and servant, Mrs. Baynes and servant, Maj. Lovett, Lieut. Smith, Mrs. Shelton, Mr. McPherson and servant, Peer Ibrahim Khan, Sayd Abdullah and servant, Capt. Wilkie, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. Donville and two servants, Mrs. Burrowes, Hon. Capt. Packenham, Mrs. Bradley, and two ladies.

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE DOWNS.—APRIL 26.—*Saxon Maid*, Potts (from Sunderland), Aden; *Norma*, Smith (from Hamburg), Singapore.—27. *Sinlah*, Robertson, New Zealand.—28. *Talavera*, Scott, Cape and Madras; *Aurora*, Ryan, Hobart Town.—MAY 2. *Rical*, Cordiner, Mauritius.—4. *Ganges*, Langley, New South Wales.—3. *Wycliffe*, Gunton, Launceston; *City of Poonah*, Triscott, Calcutta; *Conservative*, Waterson, Mauritius.—5. *Gazelle*, Scott, Adelaide.—6. *Thames*, Hedley, New Zealand.—8. *Harriet Humble*, Moodie, Calcutta.—9. *Equator*, Carter, Shanghai.—10. *Blundell*, Renaut, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—9. *Deconshire*, Dixon, Cape.—7. *Flora*, Siedeman (from Hamburg), Singapore.—11. *Dominion*, Darke, Canterbury, New Zealand; *Bangalore*, Morgan, Canterbury, New Zealand; *Scindian*, Cannell, St. Helena, Mauritius, and Ceylon.—12. *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, Calcutta; *Jane*, Shender, Adelaide; *Comet*, Lambton, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—14. *Mary Stoddart*, Thompson, Calcutta.—15. *Mohawk*, Liddell, New South Wales; *James Shepherd*, Wycherly, Hong Kong.—16. *Rajasthan*, Anderson, Bombay.—17. *Zarah*, Langlois, Singapore.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—APRIL 26. *Saucy Jack*, Cousens, Swan River and Port Adelaide; *Crisis*, Gibson, Shanghai.—27. *Malabar*, M'Clear, Calcutta.—28. *Templar*, Brown, Bombay.—29. *June Black*, Spalding, Ceylon; *Harold*, Mann, Calcutta.—30. *Seringapatam*, Morris, Hong-Kong; *Euphrates*, Gifford, Hong-Kong.—MAY 1. *Constitution*, Mainland, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—2. *Rajah*, Lawson, Bombay; *Reginald Heber*, Brown, Calcutta.—3. *Eleanor Dixon*, Quay, Calcutta.—4. *Allan*, M'Arthur, Calcutta.—6. *Java Kerier*, Rienitz, Batavia; *Electric*, Douglas, Calcutta.—7. *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Calcutta.—9. *Gertrudis Magna*, Marcada, Manila; *Berhampore*, Smith, Calcutta.—12. *Sylph*, Thompson, Cape.—13. *Edward Boustead*, Kilgour, Singapore.—15. *Nicoline*, Velleson, Calcutta; *Robert Barbour*, Smith, Calcutta; *Arab*, Palmer, Cape.

FROM COWES.—APRIL 8. *Fortitude*, Hayward, Ceylon.

FROM PLYMOUTH.—APRIL 20. *Omega*, Potter, Adelaide; *Sarah*, Aymers, New South Wales.—15. *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Hall, Cape of Good Hope.—MAY 2. *Sultana*, Mainland, Adelaide. 18. *Sea*, M'Kay, Port Phillip; *Blundell*, Renaut, Adelaide.

FROM THE CLYDE.—APRIL 5. *Hercules*, Helson, Singapore.—3. *City of London*, Dick, Calcutta.—15. *Anne M'Lean*, Robertson, Ceylon.—MAY 6. *Fanny*, Fowler, Cape.—7. *Allerton*, Bullford, Bombay.—9. *Janet Wilson*, Williamson, Singapore.—10. *Argaum*, Tait, Calcutta; *Culdee*, Logan, Batavia and Singapore.—11. *William Shand*, Warden, Sourabaya and Batavia.

FROM CARDIFF.—APRIL 7. *Clara Henrietta*, De Boer, Manila.—MAY 5. *Jeannette Cornelia*, Heldman, Hong Kong.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.—APRIL 14. *Coldstream*, Cox, Madras and Bengal.—25. *Sir John Falstaff*, Rowell.—27. *Troubadour*, Blorr, Port Phillip.

FROM SWANSEA.—APRIL 16. *Adolph Van Nassau*, Borchers, Cape.—MAY 10. *Vier Gebroeders*, Vouck, Batavia.

FROM HARTLEPOOL.—APRIL 15. *James Booth*, Booth, Calcutta.

FROM BORDEAUX.—APRIL 16. *Ann*, Watson, Mauritius.

FROM BELFAST.—APRIL 22. *Eolus*, Slichtenbree, Batavia.

FROM HARWICH.—APRIL 23. *Diligence*, Smit, Batavia.

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.—APRIL 26. *John Buchanan*, Livingstone, New South Wales.—30. *Rica*, Darmer, Adelaide and Port Phillip.

FROM ABERDEEN.—MAY 1. *Bon Accord*, Salter, Cape.

FROM SHIELDS.—MAY 13. *Lord Stanley*, Hall, Aden.—5. *John George*, Storey, Aden.

Per steamer *Indus* from Southampton.—MAY 20, to proceed per steamer *Hindoostan*, from Suex. For MALTA.—Miss McNab. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, 3 children, and servant; Mr. W. Keep, Mr. Dearman, Mrs. Dearman, Capt. H. Brown, Mr. Y. W. Rutherford, Mr. Stead. For ADEN.—Dr. Y. B. Beatty, Mr. J. Ross, Lieut. Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Taylor. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. M. S. Taylor. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. R. Yates and wife, Mr. W. D. Wright. For PENANG.—Mr. A. Colman.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of J. C. d. at Dunstall Priory, Sevenoaks, April 20.
CURRIE, the wife of the Rev. J. L. s. at Thorp hamlet, Norfolk, March 13.

LAWFORD, the wife of Thomas A. s. at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, May 15.

THOMAS, the wife of Capt. Charles H. late of the Bengal estab. s. at Bath, May 8.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, Rev. John C. M.A. s. of the late Lieut. col. Edward C. Browne, of the Bengal army, to Selina M. d. of Maj. W. Turner, of the Bengal army, at Norwood, May 7.

COOKE, W. H. to Harriet, d. of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, at Kelshall, Herts, May 13.

FAIRBROTHER, Rev. W. of Maidenhead, late missionary to China, to Elizabeth S. d. of S. Travis, at Belper, April 24.

GIFFARD, Capt. J. C. 12th Madras N.I. to Emma E. d. of the late Charles Day, at Southampton, April 29.

ROBERTS, John Henry, s. of John Roberts, of Calcutta, to Mary A. d. of Mr. Farquharson, at Camberwell, April 26.

ROBINSON, Henry L. Bombay N.I. to Elizabeth J. d. of Capt. Hestey, R.N. at St. Saviour's, Jersey, May 13.

SHERSTON, John Davis, of Stobery Park, county Somerset, and 6th dragoon guards, to Innes, Eliza, d. of the late Major Hamilton Maxwell, Bengal army, at Leamington, May 13.

DEATHS.

BOWSTEAD, Mary, widow of Joseph, Bombay medical service, at 5, Euston-place, Euston square, aged 40, May 14.

FENWICK, Capt. Ceylon rifles, on board the *Statesman*, on his passage home from China, aged 35, Dec. 30.

FORBES, ELIZA M. wife of Dr. at 12, Old Burlington-street, aged 66, May 15.

FRIEND, John, late of Alexandria, at Harbledown, near Canterbury, aged 77, April 27.

GLASS, Harriet, relict of the late Col. A., Bengal artillery, at Cheltenham, aged 77, May 15.

IREDELL, Susanna M. wife of Capt. J. S., E. I. Co.'s service, after the birth of a still-born child, at Cheltenham, May 9.

MORISON, Major Gen. Sir William, K.C.B., M.P., of the Madras Art., in Saville-row, May 15.]

POTTINGER, Rebecca H. widow of the Rev. Head. Pottinger, at Bath, aged 90, May 8.

SCOTT, Emily A. L. wife of George, M.D. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 44, May 8.

STEWART, Poyntz M. s. of the late Poyntz Stewart, of the Bengal med. estab., at Greenwich, aged 24, May 11.

TAYLOR, Major H. late of the 2nd Madras cav. at No. 8, Duke-st. St. James's, May 6.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Capt. R. late of the 19th Madras N.I. at 1, Ladbroke-pl. Nottingham, aged 41, May 1.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 7th and 14th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Hercules Scott.
Mr. Alexander C. Heyland.
Mr. Henry Thornhill.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Henry B. Burney, B.A.
The Rev. Edward J. Chapman, B.A.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—1st-Lieut. John Mill, artillery.
Lieut. John H. Brooks, 1st cavalry.
Lieut. col. Thomas F. Tait, C.B., 2nd fusiliers.
1st-Lieut. Arthur Elderton, do.
Lieut. William H. Binney, 9th N.I.
Lieut. Robert S. Stannus, 16th N.I.
Ens. Henry L. Glieg, 32nd N.I.
Ens. Henry C. D. Anley, 33rd N.I.
Lieut. Herbert C. Gardner, 38th N.I.
Capt. Mungo Wm. Gilmore, 39th N.I.
Col. Robert Blackall, 43rd N.I.
Capt. Edwin S. Denniss, 62nd N.I.
Lieut. William C. Clifton, 67th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Gerrard P. Eaton, artillery.
Ens. Alexander D. Clay, 3rd N.I.
Ens. Frederick B. Clagett, 38th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—2nd-Lieut. Lidwell Heathorn, artillery.
Lieut. John P. Sandwith, 1st gren.
Ens. James Clements, 3rd N.I.
Lieut. David J. St. Clair, 13th N.I.
Col. George P. Lemessurier, 22nd N.I.
Ens. John Wauchope, 24th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. James G. Nixon, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Local capt. W. R. Forster, 2nd in command of the Shekhwattee brigade.

Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. Charles C. Johnston, engineers.

Lieut. Edwin Wortley, 2nd Europ. reg.

Lieut. John P. Maud, 5th N.I.

Lieut. John A. W. F. Wilson, 13th N.I.

Lieut. Henry J. Marley, 32nd N.I.

Lieut. Herbert C. Roberts, 41st N.I.

Maj. Oswald Bell, invalids.

Surg. William Gilchrist.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. William Walker, 1st N.I.

Lieut. George A. F. Nichol, 22nd N.I.

Assist. surg. Thomas B. Larkins.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert Barker, Indian Navy.

Mr. Henry Lamb, midshipman, do.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Wentworth Bayly, 37th N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Sydney W. Brown, 26th N.I., 6 do.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 2ND MAY, 1851.

Bengal, 22nd Foot.—Capt. Francis James Bamfylde, from the 49th Foot, to be capt. v. White, who exchanges. Dated 2nd May, 1851.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—Capt. Thomas Robert Drummond Hay, from the 42nd Foot, to be capt. v. Gordon, who exchanges. Dated 2nd May, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 9TH MAY, 1851.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Lieut. George John Arnolds Cameron, from the 7th Foot, to be lieut. v. Miller, appointed to the 39th Foot. Dated 9th May, 1851.

Ens. Thomas Chevallier Robertson to be lieut. by purch. v. Bendyshe, who retires. Dated 9th May, 1851.

Second Lieut. Edwin Stanhope Jervois, from the Ceylon Rifle regt. to be ens. v. Robertson. Dated 9th May, 1851.

53rd Foot.—William R. Mansfield to be lieutenant-colonel, by purch. v. John Byrne, c.s. who retires. Dated 9th May, 1851.

Capt. Charles Lempriere to be major, by purch. v. Mansfield. Dated 9th May, 1851.

Lieut. Frederick Gordon Steward, to be capt. by purch. v. Lempriere. Dated 9th May, 1851.

Ensign Graham Taylor to be lieut. by purch. v. Steward. Dated 9th May, 1851.

75th Foot.—Quarter-master John Dunlop, from half-pay, 76th Foot, to be quarter-master, v. Richard Berry, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 9th May, 1851.

98th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Stanhope Smelt, from half-pay Ceylon Rifle Regt. to be lieut. v. Flood, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 9th May, 1851.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Capt. William Grenfell, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, v. William Henry Underwood, who exchanges. Dated 9th May, 1851.

Lieut. John Anthony Layard to be capt. without purch. v. Fenwick, deceased. Dated 31st Dec. 1850.

Lieut. Horace George Hayes to be capt. by purch. v. Grenfell, who retires. Dated 9th May, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 16TH MAY, 1851.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Cornet John Holliday to be lieut. without purch. and riding-master, v. Smith, deceased. Dated 15th March, 1851.

10th Foot.—Lieut. J. Van Hartnals Montagu to be capt. by purch. v. Hobson, who retires, dated 16th May, 1851. Ens. Hugh Augustus Crofton from the 6th Foot, to be lieut. by purch. v. Montagu. Dated 16th May, 1851.

18th Foot.—Alfred Nicholson Cripps, gent. to be ens. by purch. v. Thistlethwayte, appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Dated 16th May, 1851.

24th Foot.—Ens. Charles Hill Pery, from the 77th Foot, to be ens. v. O'Neill, who retires. Dated 16th May, 1851.

53rd Foot.—Thomas Bussett Reid, gent. to be asst. surg. v. Hardie, appointed to the staff. Dated 16th May, 1851.

60th Foot.—Winchester Henry Jones, gent. to be second lieut. by purch. v. Honourable G. B. Legge, appointed to rifle brigade. Dated 15th May, 1851.

Atholl Charles John Liddell, gent. to be second lieut. by purch. v. Vernon, who retires. Dated 16th May, 1851.

70th Foot.—John Bennett Watson, gent. to be ensign by purch. v. Nowlan, promoted. Dated 16th May, 1851.

98th Foot.—Augustus Frederick Raper, gent. to be ensign, by purch. v. Kerr, promoted. Dated 16th May, 1851.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Capt. Haydon Lloyd Cafe, from the first West India regiment, to be captain, v. Maunsell, who exchanges. Dated 16th May, 1851.

An analysis of the report of the Colaba Dispensary, published in a Bombay paper, furnishes a remarkable instance of the extraordinary mixture of races which compose the population of the great cities of India. The total number relieved during the year was 7,314; of whom 2,400 were Hindoos, 1,076 Mahomedans, 420 Portuguese, 153 Native Christians, 160 Jews, 22 Arabs, 51 Seedees, 6 Abyssinians, and 9 Chinese.

The whole population of Ceylon, with an area of 24,700 miles, is little more than 1,500,000, or about 62 inhabitants to the square mile: the area in acres is 15,808,000, of which not above 1-10th is cultivated or used as pasturage.

A silver palanquin, manufactured by Messrs. Lattey, Brothers, of Calcutta, for the Rajah of Burdwan, is described as follows:—The panels, on which are emblazoned his highness's arms, are very richly gilt, the whole being surmounted by a very handsome gilt horse's head, his highness's crest!

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 18th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 5th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 15th July; and,

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 7th July, 1851, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th May, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 28th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,—also
SERGE FLANNELS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 28th day of May, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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ACTUARY.—Griffith Davies, Esq., F.R.S.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, recently obtained, this Company now offers to future insurers a low rate of premium without participation in profits, or a moderate scale of premiums with four-fifths of the profit to be derived from all assurances hereafter effected.

The divisions of profits which heretofore have been made Septennially, will in future be made Quinquennially, the first of such divisions to be declared in June, 1855, when all participating policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1854, will be allowed to share in the profits.

At the several past divisions of profits made by this Company, the reversionary bonuses added to the policies from one-half the profits, amounted, on an average of the different ages, to about one per cent. per annum on the sums insured, and the total bonuses added to the four septennial divisions exceeded 770,000l.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The extra premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 50l.

In the **FIRE DEPARTMENT** a return of profit was declared on the 5th of June upon the premiums received on all policies which had been in force seven years at Christmas, 1849; and the same is now in course of payment daily (Friday and Saturday excepted), between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock, at the Head Office, and also by the agents in the country districts.

GEO. KEYS, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 1, King William Street, London.

Established in 1834.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

The Annual General Court of Proprietors of this Society was held on the 14th inst., when a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premiums on all policies entitled to participation in the profits was declared, being a greater amount of reduction than that declared for the last few years, arising from the steady increase in business, and general prosperity of the Society.

By order of the Board,

DAVID JONES.

ENGRAVING BY ORDER OF THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

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On a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on an uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each.

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59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
60. Mysore Dominions.
61. Coimbatore, Neilgherry Hills, Malabar.
62. Travancore, Cochin, Dindigul.
63. Tinnevely and Travancore.
65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurhwal, Kumaon.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
69. North Bundelcund.

70. South Bundelcund.
72. Nagpoor.
75. Hyderabad.
76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c.
77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c.
78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
79. Salem, Trichinopoly.
80. Ramnad, Tanjore.
81. Tuticorin.
89. Rewar, part of Mirzapore.
94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Krishna.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, Part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
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125. Sylhet.
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130. Upper Assam.
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30	38	35	40	53	49
40	49	45	50	66	61
50	63	59	60	84	79
60	82	77			

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

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Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

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As we advance in years, other annoying and perplexing diseases are to be avoided. The worst, perhaps, is RINGWORM; and the Proprietor feels not a little proud in having been the means of conferring upon his species a remedy so mild and pleasant, and yet so uniformly certain of not only preventing but absolutely curing Ringworm, and that, too, in the short space of one month: the worst cases are subdued in six weeks, at longest. When it has been proved to possess such power over a disease which has set at defiance the ingenuity of the first Medical Practitioners of the day, few will (at least, it is hoped so) be inclined to doubt the salutary influence it exerts over all the less virulent complaints incident to the Skin.

As we increase in years, or at that period which may be termed the spring of life, the COMPLEXION is subject to many and serious changes, when, from various causes, the Skin is likely to become discoloured, Humours generate and become confirmed, Pimples of different hues and sizes peep out, and Eruptions disfigure the countenance. At this trying age, all parents, who really value the comfort and welfare of their children, ought to avail themselves of every means to prevent the secretion of animalcules, which is the cause of all these evils. The Extract of Elder Flowers offers a ready, safe, and sure means of preventing it. It will destroy in embryo whatever may be generating in the small orifices of the Skin, preserve it free from taint, confirm it in health, and impart a beautiful transparency, which will probably afford a proud satisfaction for the rest of their days.

In the middle stage of life, when we become subject to Indigestion, which, by deranging the secretions, is very likely to check the necessary exhalation from the Skin, and thereby induce a sallow and bloated Countenance, sore Lips and Nose, inflammatory Eruptions, Carbuncles, &c., this preparation will be found of the greatest service, for by frequently damping the troubled part it will immediately stop and soon repel them; and, by keeping the pores of the Skin unobstructed, will cause the most fascinating pliability and softness, together with the constant appearance of cleanliness and health.

In the process of SHAVING it is invaluable, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, rendering the Skin soft, and its surface even and smooth, and preparing it so completely for the application of the razor, that the Proprietor earnestly enjoins every Gentleman who has any regard for his own comfort to try one Bottle, which will so well recommend itself, that he will undoubtedly recommend it to others.

In the autumn of life, when the Skin begins to lose its firmness, and become uneven, wrinkled, and loose, its effects are most consoling. Cleansing and bracing its pores, it secures a healthy and proper evaporation. And if, at a very advanced period of life, it will not preserve all the firmness, transparency, and freshness of youth, it will approximate very near to it; so much so, that, rely upon it, all who try it will be fully satisfied with its conservative effects.

Finally, it ought to be observed that, with whatever indifference many may profess to regard appearances, all are in some degree influenced by them,—many much more so than they themselves suspect; but, be that as it may, it is certainly to the interest of most, and must be desirable to all, to carry an appearance as pleasing as the nature of things will allow; and of whatever form the features may be, a clear and wholesome Skin must be deemed infinitely preferable to one which is sallow or covered with numerous eruptive specks and blemishes; therefore it is candidly submitted whether it does not behove every one to make use of those means which chance or science may have brought to light, to reduce and obviate, as much as possible, the ills which flesh is heir to.

Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. each, by all Perfumers and Patent Medicine Venders.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1851.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria*, with the mails, left Bombay May 3rd, arrived at Aden on the 12th, and Suez on the 20th ult.

The mails were forwarded on to Alexandria, which port they left on the 23rd (per *Medusa*), and reached Malta May 27th, whence they were conveyed to Marseilles (per *Banshee*), arriving on the 30th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Viâ Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Viâ Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 3.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal . . . April 24 | Madras . . . April 26
Bombay . . . May 3.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE most prominent feature of the intelligence brought by this mail is the result of the trial of Jotee Pershaud, the great commissariat contractor, who has been acquitted upon one of the charges brought against him, and it is said that the Government intend to abandon the other charges. The triumph of the accused is, indeed, a great one. He has foiled the Government, and by the verdict of a jury composed, we believe, exclusively of Government *employés*. This result, however, seems to have been owing principally to the gross misconduct of some of the native witnesses, who proved themselves utterly unworthy of credit, and partly to technical objections, to which the judge, much to his credit, gave due consideration. According to the *Delhi Gazette*, "the result decides no question of guilt or ignorance, but merely exposes the anomalous action of the Mofussil Courts; the judge decided that no weight could be attached to the evidence of some of the most important witnesses for the prosecution, because they had, as friends and dependants of Jotee Pershaud, originally given testimony in his favour." The event appears, however, to have occasioned a great sensation throughout India, every journal, excepting the one we have just named, being loud in its condemnation of the Government. Looking at the information laid before the Government (as reported in another column), and the careful scrutiny it underwent; considering that several magistrates, after diligent inquiries, were fully satisfied of the existence of most extensive frauds; that so late as November, 1850, overtures were made by Jotee Pershaud, having for their object a confession on his part, and the obtaining a pardon from the Government: looking at these facts, it appears to us impossible that the Indian authorities could have forborne the placing Jotee Pershaud upon his trial. That the case should have broken down through the treachery of the native witnesses is no extraordinary circumstance. In a country where perjury is not considered a crime, and where judicial oaths impose not the slightest obligation, a wealthy native like Jotee Pershaud, if he choose to purchase testimony, may defy conviction upon native evidence. The *Hurkaru* terms it a "shabby prosecution." The *Bombay Telegraph* thinks the trial will "inflict an injury upon our character which half a century of good government will scarcely repair, perfectly convinced, as the natives will be, that our intention was to perpetrate a stupendous fraud by form of law." The *Bombay Times*, which joins in the general condemnation of the Government, accusing it of

"a stupendous blunder," expects, however, some advantages from the result of the trial :—

Heretofore the Company, or, what is the same thing, their officers, have had it all their own way in judicial processes out of the Queen's jurisdiction: the spell of invincibility in their own courts is now broken—the *prestige* is dissipated; straightforward, manly opposition to an arbitrary course has reared its honest front, and browbeating and self conceit can no longer outface it. Mr. Browne has done the community infinite good; whether he has done as much for the Company's code of legislation in judicial matters is "a horse of another colour." So accustomed were the natives to persuade themselves Government could not be struggled with where its wish was once understood—and in Jotee Pershaud's case it was understood—that they habitually shrank from competition; but Mr. Lang has pointed to a new leaf in the volume, where they may all read, as plain as language can make it, the memorable fact, that the state, with its officials to back it, is not invincible.

A fact stated by the last *Delhi Gazette*, that Jotee Pershaud had sent instructions to Calcutta to withdraw his suit against the Government, in the Supreme Court, for fifty lakhs of rupees, tells a little against the contractor's confidence in the truth and justice of his cause.

Rumours still prevailed of disturbances on our trans-Indus frontier. A letter from Peshawur, dated March 31st, states that there was a talk of another expedition to Kohat, its object being to burn villages and destroy crops. Depredations still continued to a great extent at Peshawur; every night some horse is stolen; and once twenty-eight sheep were carried off belonging to the 29th N.I., with valuable fowling-pieces taken from officers of the 61st and 98th Queen's. It was reported that Wahab Khan, with a number of his own tribe, attacked the troops who were detached to Mooltan and Shub-qudr to punish Futeh Khan. In the *mélée* which took place, three men of Lumsden's guides were killed, and one sowar wounded. Wahab Khan lost three men and a number wounded; he and his Affghans fled to the hills. Sadut Khan, son of Futeh Khan, was collecting a force to assist Wahab Khan.

Accounts from Cabul state that Mohammed Ukram Khan and Gholam Hyder Khan, sons of Dost Mohammed, who had obtained possession of Balkh, were obliged to fortify themselves there, as the people of the country around had not acknowledged their rule. They informed their father that the Ameer of Bokhara had sent an army against them; but that, in consequence of the want of boats, it had been detained on the banks of the river Amoo. The Meer Wulee, of Khoolum, had written to Dost Mohammed, begging his friendship and aid. The Dost desired his sons not to annoy the Meer Wulee until they had settled Balkh!

There seems to have been some skirmishing on the Assam frontiers, according to a letter of April 4th, of which the following is an extract :—

The fort of Kanomah was taken by our troops under Major Foquett, about the end of last year. The fortifications were exceedingly strong, and are upon a very difficult ridge of a very high mountain. Our troops were unable to get possession of the whole on the first day's attack, the small mountain guns made no impression on the stockades, but the Nagas fortunately decamped during the night. It is hard to say why they did so, for whilst they killed and wounded several of our men, it is not known that we did them any mischief. The taking of this fort was the great object of the expedition, and its capture made us masters of the Angami Naga country; but the Government has determined to resume the defensive, and to surrender all those advantages which were obtained with so much trouble and so little expense. The whole of the troops

have been accordingly withdrawn from the Naga hills. This retrograde policy is probably dictated by economy; but the result is not so likely to be advantageous to us as to the Nagas.

Disorder still reigns in the Nizam's dominions. The *Madras Spectator* quotes a letter from the Nizam's capital, dated the 19th of April, which reports that "Mutiny has at length menaced the very palace of the Nizam, and the supersession of his highness is now popularly spoken of as a desirable measure."

The King of Oude was engaged in selecting another begum from the lowest class of Hindoos. "The eunuchs are in favour, as before," says a letter from Lucknow; "but the banished fiddlers have no chance of ever getting into favour again."

The camp of the Governor-General was at Zuferwal, about half way between Sealkote and Deenanugur, on the 15th of April, and would, it was expected, cross the Ravee on the 18th. Sir Henry Lawrence and Mr. Montgomery had left Lahore to join the vice-regal camp at Deenanugur. His lordship was expected to reach Buddea on the 28th of April.

Our Indian territories, including the Punjab, were perfectly tranquil.

The local intelligence from the presidencies calls for no remark.

Siam is reported to be on the eve of a civil war. The death of the reigning king is expected, and as he is illegitimate and a usurper, the descent of power to his issue will be disputed. His sons are, however, determined to assert their rights to the throne, which the dying king is said to have bequeathed to his two brothers,—who are legitimate, and whose title is preferable to his own,—to reign jointly, as first and second king. These two princes, who are popular, are distinguished by their intelligence and scientific attainments, especially in European science and English literature. The youngest is said to be more energetic and ambitious than his brother, and to have a party of his own. Here are elements enough for a long and sanguinary contest, from which a new and better order of things may arise. The Government of Siam has been lately pursuing a decidedly anti-commercial policy. The sons of the king are supposed to favour his views in respect to trade: of his brothers, the eldest is known to advocate commercial connexion with the English, towards whom the younger is much less friendly.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Maj. K. Campbell, 45th N.I., at Bareilly, April 18.

MADRAS.—Lieut. J. F. Johnstone, 3rd L.C., at Jaulna, April 25; Capt. G. Robertson, 9th M. N.I., at sea, on board the *Bucephalus*, Feb. 15.

Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope is capable of revealing celestial objects at such distances that light would be nearly 20,000 years travelling from them to the earth, though constantly speeding at the known rate of 192,000 miles in a second of time; consequently, the light of such objects has not yet reached the earth!

BENGAL.

TRIAL OF JOTEE PERSHAUD.

The trial of Jotee Pershaud and certain of his accomplices commenced at Agra on the 27th March, before Mr. S. S. Brown, Civil and Sessions Judge. The jury consisted of Messrs. J. P. Ledlie, W. Johnson, A. M. Wollaston, and J. L. Smith, East-Indians, and Baboo Sama Churn, Sudder Ameen of Muttra, native. For the prosecution, Mr. Wylie, C.S.; for the defence, Mr. J. Lang, barrister of the Supreme Court. The defendants having taken their place in the dock, the Court observed that, though the right to challenge any of the jury could not be admitted, yet if the counsel for the defence had any reasonable objection to offer to those who had been selected, it would be considered. Mr. Lang acknowledged that he had no right of challenge; but he had not the least objection to the panel. A mookhtiar being present for the defence, the Court intimated that he could not be allowed to act. Mr. Lang stated that he needed the services of a native in parts of the examination. The Court had no objection to that, but it was objectionable that any one should act, who had no standing in the Court. It was, however, quite open to the defence to appoint one of the ten or twelve vakeels attached to the Court. Mr. Lang then consulted his clients; and the mookhtiar subsequently took his place with them, apparently as private adviser. The learned gentleman next moved the Court to permit his clients to be seated during the proceedings. The Court stated that seats would be allowed as an indulgence to them, which they would be allowed to use after the proceedings had opened.

Mr. Wylie then opened the case by submission of a copy of the Calendar, and which the judge handed to the jury, desiring them to attend merely to the charges. The present was one of three cases, in which distinct acts of fraud were charged, and contained several counts which they should look over, without attending to the abstract of evidence appended to them. The prosecutor desired to be informed whether it was the English or the vernacular copy of the indictment that should be read? The judge decided that it should be the latter; otherwise the defendants would not know what was charged against them.

The Court intimated that the mode of procedure ought to be understood. There could be no departure from the ordinary usage of the Court. There could be no pleading except what must form matter of record. Oral pleading itself must be taken down.

Mr. Wylie, in laying open the large and intricate mass of evidence in the three cases before the Court, gave a pretty long account of the transactions which brought about the present inquiry and prosecution, and concluded his address thus: "The honest and disinterested endeavours of the Government officers in their researches into gross and notorious malversations have been met by opposition, such as is rarely found even in this country, where justice never strikes down the wealthy culprit until all the weapons of intrigue, perjury, intimidation, and corruption have been fairly worn out in his defence. The defendant, Jotee Pershaud, commands influence both as the head of wealthy firms established at Agra, Meerut, and other places, and as a powerful and confidential agent of the commissariat. The whole body of the natives of that department, who are, with few exceptions, dependants of his, were of course banded together to a man on the side of the accused, and their machinations have been of a peculiarly daring character; for they have not scrupled to use the names of English officers as the supporters and defenders of the man and the system. His friends and advisers have even presumed, perhaps unwisely, to threaten officers of the military and civil services who could not protect or who dared to attack him. A patient and fearless inquiry has, however, elicited convincing evidence against him and the other defendants, and that evidence has all been obtained from sources which, had the accused been honest or guiltless, would have been the most available means for their defence. For instance, in the depositions of friends to facts, which however reluctant they may have been to disclose, they could not withhold—as in the case of the banker Choonna Mull, a near relative of Jotee Pershaud, and in the evidence and confessions of their own agents and servants, supported in the most minute points by circumstantial proofs; in the statements of the clerks of the Commissariat Office, and of the thekaddars and bunjarrahs; and by a comparison of the private accounts, muster-rolls, and certificates of entertainment and discharge. On the side of the defence you will find the names of many British officers. The appearance of English gentlemen as witnesses in the Company's Courts of these provinces is of unfrequent occurrence, still more rare is it to see so many as are recorded among the defendant's evidence to character in the present case. The testimony on oath of such men carries weight, and claims your especial attention, and it will be

my duty to test the value of their evidence by putting such questions to them as will show you whether any connection of private interest existed between the accused and these witnesses, such as to give him a claim for compelling their attendance on his behalf in this Court.

"I will now proceed to the matter of accusation. Jotee Pershaud, the first defendant, is first charged with fraud, in having caused to be written, in April or May, 1850, two false receipts or acquittances, in the Persian character, purporting to have been executed by Muheysh Doss, the one for Rs. 13,428-1-9, on account of 1,536 bullocks hired from the 26th October, 1848, to the 25th of January, 1849, bearing date of the 25th of January, 1849; and the other, dated the 30th January, 1849, for Rs. 27,302-6-11, for 2,957 bullocks hired from the 26th October, 1848, to the 26th January, 1849, knowing the same receipts to be false; and in having himself accompanied Muheysh Doss, in the said month of April or May, 1850, to the house of Capt. Davidson, and caused the said Muheysh Doss to acknowledge falsely to the receipt of the sums mentioned in the two acquittances, and having then requested and induced Capt. Davidson to sign these false receipts.

"2ndly. He is charged also with being privy to the frauds just detailed.

"3rdly. He is charged with fraud in rendering accounts to the Government commissariat officers of accounts for the hire of the bullocks aforesaid.

"4thly. He is also charged with completion of the aforesaid frauds by fraudulently obtaining payment from Government for the said accounts.

"5thly. He is charged with fraud, in rendering accounts and obtaining payments from Government of Rs. 1,478-13, or thereabouts, on account of the fraudulent batch of 259 bullocks in the name of Mohun.

"6thly. He is accused of subornation of perjury, in having induced Muheysh Doss to perjure himself regarding the item of 4,493 bullocks before the officiating joint magistrate and the officiating magistrate of Agra.

"7thly. He is accused of subornation of perjury, in having sent his servant Ghasseram, to Pillibheet, to suborn the evidence of Chungah Bunjarrah regarding receipt of payment for this fraudulent item of 4,493 bullocks; and

"8thly. He is accused of being privy to such subornation of perjury."

Mr. Wylie then addressed himself to the subject of the misrepresentations current with regard to the treatment of the defendant by the criminal authorities. He proved that every indulgence had been shown to him; that his person had never been subjected to restraint, and that the statement about the prosecution being instituted *after* the civil suit was entered against the Government, was wholly untrue. He had been permitted to go to Umballa, on the joint application of Major Ramsay, of the commissariat, and himself; asked for another month's leave, and obtained it; but instead of appearing at the end of the term, he fled to Calcutta; commenced an action for fifty-seven lacs of rupees, and fancied himself altogether out of the reach of justice. The natives thought so too; but the execution of the warrant in Calcutta undeceived them. He had forfeited his recognizances twice, but the amount had in neither case been recovered; and since his return he had remained in Agra, or travelled about the country unmolested.

The monster trial terminated on the 11th April, by the *acquittal* of Jotee Pershaud and the other two defendants,—a result which seemed to afford much satisfaction to a great crowd, chiefly natives, within and without the court. The whole proceedings occupied twelve days, four devoted to the opening of the case, hearing objections, and amending the charges. The actual trial began on the fifth day (1st April), when the defendants were called on to hear the charges, and pleaded severally not guilty. For the prosecution there were more than thirty witnesses on the calendar—of two classes, one consisting of officers and clerks of the commissariat, and the other of natives who were parties in some form or other to the transactions of the defendants. The commissariat officers called by the prosecutor were Captains Newbolt, Hobday, and Harris, and Col. Thomson, the latter of whom underwent a cross-examination of marked severity by Mr. Lang, counsel for the defendants. All of these gentlemen, however, gave very decided testimony to the extraordinary ability and services of Jotee Pershaud, as contractor for the commissariat supplies of the British army in different campaigns, and at periods of great emergency. A large number of the native witnesses were declared by the Court to be unworthy of credit, they having been parties to the perjury, subornation of which was charged in the calendar. The chief of these was Muheysh Doss, who, having sworn to certain facts before the magistrate, to establish claims against Government, afterwards

confessed that he had sworn falsely, and being pardoned, gave a fresh deposition on oath, purporting to be a full disclosure of the truth, in contradiction of his original deposition. A protracted struggle took place between the advocates on the trial as to the admission of this man as a witness; the Court eventually overruling all objections, and directing that he be sworn. But no sooner was this done than the Court declared that while there was no power in the law to debar him from being presented, there was also no power in the law to give credibility to what he said. This produced another running fight, the prosecutor making energetic efforts to sustain the value of the testimony and filing an able and spirited protest; but every contest brought out more distinctly the views of the Court that the evidence of Muheysh Doss and those in the same predicament could not be believed. The prosecutor urged both the probabilities in their favour as interpreted by the circumstances, and the collateral support given to their testimony by unimpeachable witnesses. With respect to another witness, Bhowannee, an old man, who in his second deposition had, like the rest, contradicted the first he had given before the magistrate, there was a new feature presented in the case. He did not, as they did, contradict in Court his first deposition, but his second; that is, he swore that the first was true, and that he really had supplied the bullocks which he had "under fear," as he now said, denied all knowledge of on the second occasion. For this he was put into custody by the Court, and so remained till the close of the proceedings on the following day, when he was released, on the ground that there was no sufficient proof of legal perjury; no one could say, as respected all these witnesses, which was the true and which the false statement, and none of them ought to have been sworn on the second occasion. The same grounds for the denial of value to the testimony of Muheysh Doss, here operated, though in a different way, to bar the commitment of Bhowannee. He was therefore released. There was another hole made in the case for the prosecution by the rejection of Captain Davidson's deposition, which was taken at another station in the absence of the accused, and he had gone to England; so that the defendants had no opportunity of being confronted with him, and of cross-examining him. Mr. Lang pressed his objections on this point strongly, and the Court concurred the deposition could not be received. Mr. Lang also took a sweeping objection to the whole commitment,—the defendants had never been confronted by the magistrate with any one of the witnesses—and this Court could not be made a Court of first instance. The judge in addition brought out that not one of the witnesses for the defence had been examined at all. But these points were, in opposition to Mr. Lang's repeated call that the whole case should be quashed upon the irregularities, reserved by the Court for judgment after defence. One objection taken by Mr. Lang was met by direct contrary proof by the prosecutor. The counsel urged that the Governor-General had originated the proceedings, merely calling on the Government of these provinces for a report; whereas commitment had followed, and the Court had no authority to try upon. Mr. Wyllie produced a series of Government orders, including distinct authority from the Governor-General. This was settled on the first day of trial when Mr. Lang admitted that he must proceed. He also contended against the reception of nearly the whole record,—copies occupying the place of original documents, and the signatures in both copies and originals being generally unproved. The point was not disposed of further than by an incidental remark of the Court, towards the close, that attested copies on stamps were, by the practice of the Courts, regarded as legal exhibits. Indeed, most of the objections were made reserved questions, which, from the time that the evidence of the pardoned perjurers was rejected, it was evident would never, though the judge admitted their gravity, enter into the final judgment. "The guts of the case," as Mr. Lang expressed it, went out with those witnesses, and the prosecution through that ruling of the Court must break down from want of internal support. Yet the Court refrained from deciding that the remaining evidence had not sufficient substance for a verdict. The judge therefore left it to the jury to say whether the case should or should not go to defence. They retired for a quarter of an hour, and returned disagreed, and severally giving their reasons, Baboo Sama Churn stating his opinions in English with weight and clearness, there were points affecting Choteh Lal, in regard to two despatches of bullocks that required to be cleared up, he would not say that they criminated, but they still stood questionable. Three other jurors, Messrs. Johnston, Smith, and Wollaston, concurred. Mr. Ledlie would acquit *instantly*; he had put it to his colleagues, that if counsel then and there abandoned the case, could they convict? The Judge ruled, that for the majority, the defence must proceed next morning. Mr. Lang then with great warmth again called on the Court to quash the

whole case on its irregularities. This the Court again refused. He then claimed time to prepare. This too was disallowed; the case had long been in progress, and the whole civil business of the Court was at a stand. When the Court opened on Wednesday it was densely thronged, and Mr. Lang moved, in the first place, for the admission of all the witnesses hitherto excluded; he would call only two, whom he desired to examine before he pleaded; and the rest were all there, at the service of the prosecution; he would call any others who should be named. The Court permitted the presence of the witnesses, but refused to hear any till after the defence. Mr. Lang commenced, by declaiming against the hardship of being forced to plead on a case with such voluminous evidence, absolutely without time even to read it once over; and as for reducing his defence to record, as required by the Court, all he could do was to note a few remarks on a bit of paper. All his previous technical objections stood good; not one had been answered. He laughed at the constitution of the jury;—he would not address them;—the machinery of the trial was remarkable,—a Company's court—a Company's judge,—a Company's prosecutor, and a Company's jury;—he felt placed in novel difficulties;—the evidence on record was worthless,—documents filed were unattested, and most of that given orally and noted by the judge was a mass of utter nonsense, made up of belief and supposition of witnesses, which for his own credit he must say he had not objected to, merely to save the time of the Court. Burke had asserted that the Company had not and could not delegate arbitrary power; but here, from the Governor-General down to the Nazir, all did in fact possess it. Next he met the assumption on a vital point, that Choteh Lal was a servant of Government, on which point the "fraud" depended. There were precedents which ruled that a man in his position (paid by Jotee Pershaud) was a private agent; there was no better authority than "Mr. Shakspeare" to make him out a public servant (quoting "Twelfth-Night"), where Viola claims to be Oliver's servant, because servant to Orsino, her servitor in love—good poetry, but bad law! Next adverting to the prosecutor's allusion to the wealth of the defendant, he observed that it was an old imputation against the Company that they, when it suited them, accused people of crime and convicted them of wealth:—here the charge was "fraud," the object "wealth." As to the case itself, he was like a clergyman called in to console a corpse,—its life was gone. He then analyzed the evidence, pointing out how much of it was gone; all the life was gone, and yet the case moved like a galvanized dead body; he inveighed bitterly and sarcastically at being forced to defend such a case. But to go on,—there was the point of "payment of charges when there were no supplies,"—he maintained that the proof was, that there was even now an open account subject to adjustment; that Jotee Pershaud was still for these very supplies a large creditor; that the immense operations for which he contracted did not make him responsible if his servants acted criminally; that he was a man above necessity, and had stood forward to aid the Government in their difficulties as a faithful friend, and in hope of a title. He then commented in a tone of ridicule on what he viewed as irregularities,—the reiteration, in papers, filed one after another by the prosecutor, of former and unsustained assertions, and blamed the committing officer for wrong management. Objections above noticed as separately urged in the previous proceedings formed further grounds of comment in the defence, and rebutting the statement in the opening address, that there had been any threat held out to Government; he then went over most of that address point by point.

The two witnesses called by Mr. Lang were Major Ramsey and Brigadier Parsons, C. B., who gave the very highest character for ability and energy to the chief defendant, and besides a handsome testimonial from Lord Gough. Counsel filed a warm-hearted letter from the late Sir Dudley Hill.

The prosecutor claimed the right of reply to the defence, but the Court would allow no weight to his pleas. He was overruled in this point, and the case then went to the jury. They repeatedly begged to hear the original Roobukaree, but the Court declined, and they retired without it. About half an hour after they returned with their verdict, for all the defendants, *Not Guilty*. The judge accepted the verdict, and pronounced his concurrence.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 12.

There remain two charges against Jotee Pershaud undisposed of. One, the Delhi affair, is quashed at once; the other may share the same fate; but it depends upon Government, to whom a reference has been made, to ascertain whether further proceedings shall be taken against Jotee Pershaud or not.—*Ibid.* April 19.

We have heard that the Government has sent down orders to stop all further proceedings against Jotee Pershaud, who, on his part, is only too willing to base his hopes of receiving a few more

waggon-loads of rupees, on the report of Major Bygrave.—*Delhi Gazette, April 24.*

We hear that Lalla Jotee Pershaud has now sent instructions to Calcutta to withdraw his suit against Government in the Supreme Court, and that he will trust to the officers of Government for a settlement as usual.—*Ibid., April 24.*

The *Delhi Gazette* observes:—"As we have abetted what has been termed 'the sanguinary policy of the Government,' throughout the late proceedings, we make no comments upon the result, but the following narrative of the causes which led to the prosecution, and its progress through successive stages, will furnish the best vindication of the course which has been adopted:—

"Petitions from informers began in February, 1849. These were addressed to the local commissariat officer, and were soon extended to the higher commissariat authorities, viz.:—Major J. Ramsay, Capt. Nuthall, Col. W. F. Thompson, Dy. com. gen., and the Military Board. The members of the Military Board referred the last petition to Capt. Ramsay, joint deputy commissary general, for report with their letter dated 23rd May, 1849. Capt. Ramsay, in his letter dated the 14th September, 1849, in reply states, that 'the character and calling of the informer, as well as the evidence on the face of the petition, proves that the object of the informer is to extort money, and therefore is not only unworthy of credence, but deserving of condemnation; for however false may be the charges brought forward, the credit of the defendant generally suffers from the gratuitous allegations of worthless and profligate characters.' The Military Board was divided in opinion, Brigadier W. H. L. Frith and Lieut.-col. F. S. Hawkins holding that the petition was 'not worthy of consideration,' the writer's motive being in their opinion 'mercenary,' and his 'object to extort money from the party accused.' But Lieut.-col. Mactier remarked that Jotee Pershaud's account of the informer's character could not be relied on; and that the charges had not been withdrawn; and he was of opinion that the petition should be forwarded for the consideration of Government with his recommendation that 'an investigation should be instituted into the nature of the charges preferred.'

"This difference led the Board to address Sir John Littler, President of the Council of India in Council, their letter dated the 9th January, 1850, submitting this difference for his orders. Sir J. Littler, through Major R. Wyllie, officiating military secretary to the Government of India, in letter dated 25th January, 1850, desired that the original petitions should be sent to him, and then addressed the Government N. W. Provinces by Major R. Wyllie's letter, dated 15th February, an application 'to cause the necessary instructions to be given to the proper civil authority at Agra, with a view to a thorough and minute investigation taking place, the result being duly reported for the information of Government.' The Lieutenant-Governor, in Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter, dated 11th March, 1850, ordered the magistrate of Agra 'to institute the most searching inquiry into the case, and report the result.' Mr. C. B. Denison, first in his capacity of officiating magistrate, and afterwards as officiating joint magistrate, under Mr. M. R. Gubbins, the officiating magistrate, conducted the inquiry. On the 27th June, Mr. Gubbins submitted a report of the progress of the inquiry from Mr. C. B. Denison, in which, while the latter gentleman enters fully into details, the former (Mr. Gubbins) states, 'that he has examined the whole proceedings up to the present date, and one or two of the principal parties concerned in giving evidence, especially Muheysh Doss, of Delhi; and is fully satisfied that the existence of most extensive fraud has been established.' Meanwhile, upon Mr. Denison's requisition, Mr. R. K. Dick, magistrate of Bijapore, and Mr. Edward Wyllie, joint magistrate of Barilly, had investigated the frauds connected with the entertainment of Bunjara bullocks certified from those two zillahs. Both officers discovered proof of frauds to a great extent, as was certified by their several reports, viz.—Mr. Dick's report, dated the 19th July, 1850, and Mr. Wyllie's dated the 12th of the same month. Hereupon the Government N. W. Provinces addressed the magistrate of Agra their letter, dated 23rd July, 1850, containing the following order:—'You will examine into and expose the fraud which the contractor is supposed to have committed. If the fraud on the part of Jotee Pershaud or any of his agents is punishable by law, you will indict such punishment as the law requires.'

"These orders were reported to the Governor-General, and approved of. Subsequently Jotee Pershaud was instigated to commence a suit against Government with a view to compel the Government to give up the prosecution. He went down to Calcutta in September, 1850, in company with Mr. Lang, and

there instituted the suit for fifty odd lacs of rupees. Subsequently, the magistrate reported fully in his letter, dated 7th November, 1850, to the Government N. W. Provinces, on the subject of the commissariat frauds connected with the Delhi commissariat office, which, having been submitted to the Governor-General by the Government N. W. Provinces, elicited the orders of Lord Dalhousie contained in Col. Stuart's letter, dated 20th November, 1850, to the effect 'that the Governor-General has read the report by Mr. Gubbins of the inquiry into the frauds alleged to have been committed by Jotee Pershaud, and that his lordship is of opinion that the criminal trial should be proceeded with.'

"In November, and subsequently, overtures were made by Jotee Pershaud, having for their object a confession on his part, and the obtaining of a pardon from the Government. No encouragement was, however, held out to him by the Governor-General. On the contrary, the magistrate had to inform him that, if even he confessed, and implicated others more guilty, no pardon could be guaranteed to him. Whether these overtures were prompted by truth or falsehood,—whether he did possess any genuine and authentic proofs, by which to shift upon higher shoulders the guilt charged upon himself, can never now be known, and so we may not believe he could. Any how, the course followed by the Government of India, cut off all inducement on his part to peach; and with the chances of the law before him, he could only act as he did, and hold his tongue."

SALT IN INDIA.

Salt is imported into Calcutta to the following extent from Great Britain:—

	Tons.
1846-47	12,269
1847-48	26,170
1848-49	16,256
1849-50	25,778
1850-51, to end of January ..	29,022
1849-50—From Great Britain	25,778
" From Madras	9,414
" From other places, except Great Britain and Madras	51,855
Total tons ..	87,047
1850-51, to end of January.—From Great Britain ..	29,022
" " From Madras	3,709
" " From other places	36,524
Total tons ..	69,255

About 50 lacs of maunds was about the quantity made under the Company, when the population was said to be above 30,000,000 souls in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or about eighteen or twenty years ago. The above quantity is about 183,349 tons, or 410,000,000 lbs. The consumption is 12 lbs. a year for each person; this would give 34,166,666 people.

Salt is now sold in Calcutta, and at the Company's salt golahs, in quantities of 5 maunds (or 450 lbs.) the lowest quantity, and 100 maunds the highest, for the use of the adjacent villages near the golahs. It is sold every day, except holidays. The price is Rs. 4. 4as. to Rs. 4. 12as. per bazar maund (82 lbs.) within 20 miles of Calcutta, and beyond at Rs. 4. 12as. to Rs. 5. 4as. A pound a month is put down for each man, woman, boy, or girl. Salt imported from England is not liked by the natives for cooking; the Hindoo objects to eat almost everything that is imported by ships. Salt is used for cooking food; for medicine, dyeing, and bleaching; by goldsmiths, for cleaning metals. Salt is given to all the tame animals with their food, such as horses, elephants, bullocks, and dogs, &c.

The rock salt (from the Punjab), or salt from the Samber Lake, is not used below Benares.

The custom duty on salt is now Rs. 250 per 100 maunds. It was (1841 to 1843) Rs. 325. It will be seen that, in the year 1849-50, there were 87,047 tons imported into Calcutta, besides that made by the Company. In the nine months of the season 1850-51, there were 29,022 tons; and if the succeeding three months give an equal proportion, the quantity for the season 1850-51 will be 50 per cent. increase on any of the preceding years. English salt is used chiefly for curing provisions, for which purpose the Indian salt does not answer.

There is a proposition to arrange for more retail chokees between Calcutta and Benares, and at a distance from the golahs, &c. At the Madras presidency, they have a system by which salt is sold in retail. It should be under Government control, and a heavy penalty on convictions of mixing sand, &c., with the salt.—(From a Correspondent.)

DEBTS OF COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

In the *Englishman* of March 25th appears a letter, signed "Centurion," addressed to the Editor of the *London Times*, in which the writer complains bitterly of strictures upon the officers of the Company's army in an article in that journal eulogizing Sir C. Napier's Farewell Order, and offers a spirited vindication of his fellow-officers against their imputed "disregard of moral duties, luxury and vices." He dwells likewise upon "the apparent harshness of him, who, having ruled us for eighteen months with an iron rod; having visited our sins, sometimes our almost venial sins, with a punishment as extreme as the law permitted; having held up our system to reprobation, our commanders to scorn, leaves us at last not with a parent's blessing, but a step-father's curse; affixes a stigma on us years will not remove, and, under the shadow of a complimentary and an affectionate farewell, strikes a blow at our reputation, the effects of which time will not erase." On one point, and on one alone, he admits, "the army must plead guilty, namely, as regards that *indebtedness* which has become its normal state; and I shudder when, looking into the future, I observe nothing but the trammels of that net, now closing so heavily around us, depressing our spirits and exertions." "But," he adds, "even Sir Charles Napier alludes carefully and slightly to those institutions which have caused the debt he denounces,—the Mofussil banks. Let their defenders, and they are many and powerful,—having their interests bound up in the banks they uphold—argue as they will, they cannot refute these two great facts: first, that the army is similar in constitution, and is composed of the same class of men, it was fifteen years ago; secondly, that the debt, and the banks to which it is due, have both sprung up since that period. I affirm, and I proudly affirm, that in every other respect our *morale* is improved, that the tone of society is higher, the style of living more domestic, than it was formerly,—I think I may add than it has ever been; whilst gaming, that curse of curses, has become nearly extinct, or is confined to a few harpies who carry on their dark trade unseen and unknown by society, which would shrink from their pollution. But the debt remains, a stain equally upon those who have incurred it and upon those to whom it has been incurred; and these latter, as I said before, even Sir Charles Napier shrank from alluding to. With his adjutant-general, and his deputy adjutant-general, with nearly all the staff, engaged deeply in these speculations,—with general officers and brigadiers bound to support a system that enriches them, being the usury which has doubled their capital,—Sir Charles Napier, moving only amongst the creditors, heard only their side of the question, and, becoming biased to their views, looked through the bankers' eyes as he adjudged the case, and whilst visiting the debtor with a heavy hand, spared the creditor his official censure. The great mass of liability under which the army is now labouring was incurred between 1842 and 1848, in the earlier years of which period, money was almost forced on the thriftless, the unthinking, and the careless, when nearly any one could procure from 500*l.* to 1,500*l.*, and when rash speculation or mad extravagance met with funds to any amount; when the banks were approved of, and had the support of the Commander-in-Chief, whose son-in-law, whose nephews, whose personal staff, were nearly all individually interested in their success, and when those possessing means became creditors of those without, rivetting chains which years will scarcely loosen, and causing four-fifths of the army to fall into the anomalous and discreditable position of debtors to the remaining fraction; and the interest of the debt then incurred, having been gradually raised from eight to twelve per cent., will render its discharge a work of years, in some cases a work which death, by throwing the burden on the life insurances offices, alone can perform." He observes, however, that there are between twenty and thirty of Her Majesty's regiments in India, the officers of which generally labour under a like debt incurred in a similar manner, "though Sir Charles Napier, whilst censuring us, spared them, the sheep of his own flock."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE FEMALE SCHOOLS.—The Hon. Mr. Bethune's Girls' School is in much the same condition as in the beginning of 1850. About thirty students are registered, out of which about twenty girls seem to be present daily. None of the girls (students) are from a real Hindoo family, but they are all from common families, or descendants of those who do not associate with the principal Hindoos, but are fallen or degenerated from them. —(From a Correspondent.)

MAJOR GERARD, the officer in the commissariat department, against whom his subordinate Sergeant Collier preferred certain charges, has been most honourably acquitted by a Court of Inquiry assembled at Hissar.

MR. J. H. YOUNG, of the civil service, has been admitted to a furlough of the present season.

A MUNIPORE PRINCE is in custody, and is now being conveyed to Calcutta. He has been guilty of raising a rebellion against his brother the ruling prince, who appealed to the British Government for protection against his designs.—*Hurkaru*, April 19.

THE UNION BANK.—On the 11th April, the Supreme Court gave judgment in the important matter of Glyn and Co. and the Union Bank. The three judges concurred in maintaining the validity of the memorial of registration filed in 1847.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—A rumour was current that either the Supreme Government had decided *proprio motu* on sending troops to the Cape, or that orders to do so had been received by the last mail. Two of our contemporaries mention that the 18th or Royal Irish regiment in the fort had received orders on Tuesday to be in readiness to embark for foreign service.—*Englishman*, April 18.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH under the direction of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy has been at work at night during the late squalls; and it is found that less power is required to work the wires during such weather than when it is fine; although some disturbance is perceptible before the squall commences.—*Hurkaru*.

INCENDIARISM.—We briefly announced in our last the destruction by fire of the ship *Kurramany*. The *Hurkaru*, April 9th and 10th, gives full particulars of this terrible catastrophe, by which nearly 300 human lives were lost. There is scarcely room for the shadow of a doubt that the ship was set on fire by the lascars, who thus sought to evade the necessity of working out the advance of wages which they had received; but unfortunately there is little likelihood of the diabolical crime being brought home to the guilty parties.

CHURCH AT PESHAWUR.—Subscriptions for a church to be built at Peshawur have been made, and amount to Rs. 4,000. The estimate is Rs. 14,000.

ON DITS.—Capt. Watt, of the 6th Light Cavalry, retires from the service, receiving Rs. 25,000 for his step. The promotion falls to Lieut. Macmillen and Cornet Willock. Capt. Watt has already resigned his seat as a Director of the North-Western Bank.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY in the Salt Range, under charge of Dr. Fleming and Mr. Purdon, was to be discontinued during the hot season. Lignite is tolerably abundant, and jet occasionally met with; no seams of coal worth working are now expected, the rocks not belonging to the carboniferous series at all.

THE N.W. BANK.—We have forborne, for some time, to set forth the facts of another case of banking "irregularity," though it is twice as bad as the affair of Capt. Blois, and more than half as iniquitous as the conduct of Major Angelo. Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, long chairman of the direction, had taken a number of shares, and given no actual value in return, and what was more natural than his willingness to adopt a suggestion of Major Angelo's, that money should be raised upon them for the benefit of the latter? It was but parting with what had cost him nothing to get, and which he took care should afterwards cost him nothing to be finally rid of. Therefore it was arranged and carried out, that sixty-six shares, ostensibly belonging to Col. Ponsonby, should be pledged to the Delhi Bank for a loan of Rs. 33,000, to the major of invalids, not the secretary. Col. Ponsonby endorsed the shares in blank, and sent with them a letter, in his own hand-writing, to the managers of the Delhi Bank, repeating and confirming the terms of the mortgage. Having obtained the par value of his stock from the Delhi, Col. Ponsonby subsequently cancelled it in the books of his own bank, taking care, of course, not to inform the mortgagees of that very important fact. The latter only discovered it by accident a week or two since, as their dividends continued to be paid, notwithstanding the shares had disappeared from the register at Meerut. It is proper to state what opinions are expressed with regard to the above business, by the various persons directly concerned. The directors of the Delhi Bank say, their security is quite good, as the "hypothecation" was duly recorded at Meerut by Major Angelo, and hence the after cancellation was quite illegal. Col. Ponsonby says, that he never had the money borrowed, and is not able to pay it back. The surviving managers of the North Western say, they suppose that their brother shareholders must bear the loss, in addition to their previous burdens. There is no officer more popular than Col. Ponsonby; no man who has a greater host of attached friends. We believe that he trusted and has been deceived; but what shall we say of the system which destroys so many reputations? The world is bound, for its own sake, to judge of actions, and not of motives. We respect the colonel and the private gentleman, but dare not do otherwise than denounce the bank director.—*Delhi Gaz.* April 19.

OPIMUM-SMOKING.—About one in a hundred, who can afford it, smoke opium—about two chuttacks a month. This is about 3 lbs. a year. They mix it with some leaves, and smoke it with the hookah. In Bengal Proper, in a certain district, every man and every woman smoke opium.—(*From a Correspondent.*)

COL. SAGE.—The *Englishman*, April 5, says that the commission appointed to investigate the charges against Lieut. Col. Sage, is still dragging its slow length along. Several officers are likely to be called in for explanations.

BENGAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.—There is every reason to believe that the anticipations which have been recently indulged in, regarding an increase to the Bengal artillery, and of the corps of Bengal engineers, are likely to be speedily realized. One battalion to each is the addition that is confidently calculated upon; it will materially affect the relative promotion of the officers of these corps as compared with that of the cavalry and of the line, but no one can deny that it is absolutely required.—*Lahore Chron.*, April 19.

INCORPORATION OF SIKHS WITH THE REGULAR ARMY.—This measure is in exact accordance with that wise policy which has ever characterized the conduct of the British Government, of converting the opponents into the defenders of its authority. Happily for us, there is no feeling of patriotism among the various tribes of India. Those who fight against us one day, are ready to fight under our own banners the next; and, generally speaking, they are faithful to their salt. Thus, before the Goorkah war was closed, we had regiments of Goorkahs organized and commanded by our own officers. The troops of each country which we have successively conquered, have always been ready to consider that their services belonged to the ruler *de facto*, and they have felt no hesitation in transferring their allegiance and their swords to their new masters. The determined hostility manifested towards us by the soldiers of Runjeet Sing seemed to suggest the propriety of postponing this incorporation of them to a more distant period than has been hitherto deemed necessary; but our conquest of that country appears to have been so complete, and the extinction of all hostile organization throughout the Punjab to have been so rapid and decisive, that it is no longer deemed hazardous to put arms into the hands of those whom we have found it the most difficult to conquer of all the tribes of India, and to enlist them under our own colours. By this measure we are happily enabled to afford employment for a large body of the valorous warriors of the Punjab, and prevent their plotting mischief. By incorporating them with our own regiments, we disperse them over India, in small bodies, and thus neutralize any feeling of opposition which they may cherish. At the same time, we introduce a new element of safety into our own army, which has hitherto been rather too exclusively composed of men of one class and region. We have now Hindoos and Mahomedans, Goorkahs and Sikhs, mingled in our army at this Presidency, and we are no longer at the mercy of a body of men who, from community of lineage, religion, habits, and feelings, might enter into formidable combinations.—*Friend of India*.

EMEUTE AT THE MADRUSSA.—The *Citizen* of the 8th April reports an émeute amongst the scholars of the Calcutta Madrussa. The principal, Dr. Sprenger, determined to introduce the study of natural philosophy and geography, and also some acquaintance with Oordoo and Persian; this the scholars resisted, and left the masters. The council of education supported the principal and expelled the refractory, whereupon they returned *en masse* and took forcible possession of their old quarters, from which they were only ejected by the aid of the police: a very respectable case of barring out, thinks the *Citizen*, and which Young Bengal did very well indeed. The *Englishman* states the émeute was caused by the following orders issued by Dr. Sprenger:—"1st. That during the time of study from six to ten a.m., the students will only be allowed to go out for ten minutes, and then altogether. 2nd. That the pupils must give up the study of Arabic and read in English, Oordoo, and Persian, and that if the pupils wish to read Arabic works they are to receive them in translations. 3rd. That the custom of taking the dead to the Madrussa for the purpose of having the funeral service read there, be abolished. 4th. That should the time for praying happen during the hours of study it must be deferred till after college is over. 5th. That the students visit the museum on Fridays, the Mahomedan Sabbath, instead of going to the mosques." Against these the students protested and presented a petition to the principal on the subject, who replied if his orders were not obeyed, they might leave the college. After the police forced the students out, they presented a petition to Captain Hayes, the secretary, who told them to stop in the college until orders came from the council of education.

THE ADVENTURES OF A HORSE.—On the breaking out of the late insurrection in the Punjab, and at the time Raja Shere Sing was encamped in the Jetch Doab, a party, under Huree Sing, dharwee (so named from his known vocation as a dacoit), was sent by the Raja, at the suggestion of Sirdar Kojun Sing, of Rungurnungul, to attempt to intercept and carry off Lieut. W. Hodson, then in political charge of the district of Deenanugur, and attached, *pro tempore*, to the force which had entered the Baree Doab from the Julundhur, under Brigadier Wheeler. They lay in wait, near Deenanugur, on the 1st of February, 1849. Mr. Hodson passed by unperceived, but they stopped a spare horse, an Arab, much prized by his owner, that was following, in charge of two sowars of the guide corps. They wounded one of these men severely, and carried off the horse. Lieut. Hodson, who had been joined by Lieut. Lumsden, the commandant of the guides, pursued the thieves for thirty miles, following up the *khaj* without interruption, with the assistance of a party of the guides. On the eighth day after, two of the men tracked out and seized the leader of the band, Huree Sing; but the horse had gone on, and was lost sight of. It has been ascertained that the animal was taken up to the camp of Shere Sing, and ridden by Hakeem Sing, one of the party who stole him. This Hakeem Sing tried to escape, after the battle of Goojrat, through the Jumoo territory, but was stopped, and the horse was taken from him by the officers of Maharaja Goolab Sing, who were then most ready to comply with all the requests of the resident at Lahore. The animal, instead of being returned, however, was given to a subordinate officer of Goolab Sing, and ridden by him in his troop. More than a year after, Major Lake, deputy commissioner of Deenanugur, seized Hakeem Sing, who volunteered, on the facts connected with the horse being traced, to go and point him out. He did so, and the Arab once more returned to the rightful owner on Christmas day, 1850, with a polite letter from Meean Runbeer Sing, very much out of condition, and none the better for his adventures in the Sikh camp and the stables of Maharaja Goolab Sing.—*Lahore Chron.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES, SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 5, 1851.—With advertisement to the General Order by the most noble the Gov.-Gen., dated March 20, 1851, the officer commanding the Sappers and Miners will take immediate steps for the formation of the two additional companies therein ordered.

Ten men from each of the other companies of the regiment are to be transferred to, and equally divided between, the 11th and 12th companies, and Captain J. A. Weller will detach recruiting parties to the extent necessary, in view to completing the ranks of the corps under its new organization. The requisite measures are also to be adopted, without delay, for the appointment of the prescribed Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers to the above-mentioned additional companies.

His Exc. desires that the contents of the third paragraph of the above order shall be thoroughly explained, both to all those now serving and to the recruits who may be hereafter enlisted.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, E. to offic. as supt. of the Bulloah salt chowkies dur. abs. of J. Baker.
 BAYLEY, H. V. rec. ch. of the Midnapore collectorate fr. E. S. Pearson, April 14.
 BEAUFORT, W. M. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade at Cuttack, joined his station April 9.
 BENSON, G. S. to off. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Futtehpore till further orders, April 2.
 BOWERING, S. to be member of the local committee of public instruc. at Chittagong, April 14.
 BRIGHT, G. made ov. ch. of sub-div. of Gurbetta to H. Schalch.
 BUCKLAND, C. T. rec. ch. of the sub-div. of Serampore fr. S. Wauchope, April 9.
 CAMPBELL, R. H. S. to be mag. and coll. of Budaon.
 COCKERELL, F. R. rep. qual. for the public serv. and att. to the Bengal div. of the pres. of Fort William, April 8; to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, April 11.
 COCKBURN, G. F. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chumpram, and ov. ch. of his office to F. B. Drummond, April 1; to be private secy. to pres. of council of India, and to dep. gov. of Bengal, April 2.
 CRASTER, E. C. to be member of the local committee of public instruction at Chittagong, April 14.
 CUNNINGHAME, W. C. S. to be mag. and coll. of Furruckabad.
 DAVIDSON, C. T. to be a member of the feq. fund committee of Dacca, April 8; offic. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, made ov. ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, to proc. to Furruckabad on sess. duty, April 12.

DEANE, H. W. to be judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. P. April 3.
 DODGSON, J. C. to be in ch. of the sub-div. of Gurbetta, and is vested with the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the districts of Midnapore and Bancoorah, April 5; made over ch. of sub-div. of Bood Bood, in Bancoorah, April 11; rec. ch. of the sub-div. of Gurbetta fr. V. H. Schalch, April 13.
 DRUMMOND, F. B. made over ch. of the sub-div. of Buhera to T. C. Trotter, March 31.
 DUNLOP, R. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jounpore, but continue to discharge his present duties at Allahabad till further orders.
 FARQUHARSON, R. W. del. ov. ch. of Hooghly collectorate to R. Houstoun, April 8.
 GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to the principal sudder ameen of the district, April 9.
 GUBBINS, M. R. to be mag. and coll. of Agra, April 3.
 HALKETT, H. C. mag. of Backergunge, to be also register of deeds in that district, April 17.
 HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. jud. of Sarun, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to the principal sudder ameen of the district, March 31, to proc. to Mootcharry on sess. duty; rec. ch. of current duties of his off. April 7.
 JACKSON, E. to offic. as coll. of Calcutta, &c. April 12; jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, del. over ch. of off. to C. W. Mackillop, April 16; rec. ch. of off. of coll. of revenue, stamps, and akbarry for the town of Calcutta, and ex-officio coll. of tolls of Circular and Eastern canals, fr. J. H. Young, April 19.
 JACKSON, C. C. to be civ. and sess. judge of Meerut, April 3.
 LANCE, C. E. rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Rungpore, April 8.
 MACDONALD, A. G. made over ch. of the Purneah collectorate to A. E. Russell, April 7.
 MACKILLOP, C. W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset.
 MOLONY, E. W. assist. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing, joined his station April 5.
 MORGAN, R. B. to be mag. and coll. of Delhi.
 POWER, J. to exercise the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, April 2.
 PRATT, H. ass. ch. of his appt. of offic. supt. of the Monghyr survey, March 28.
 REID, H. M. to offic. as supt. of the Bhaugulpore survey dur. abs. of A. R. Young, April 17.
 RUSSELL, A. E. rec. ch. of the Purneah collectorate, April 7.
 SAMUELS, E. A. rec. ch. of Chitagong coll. fr. E. Lautour.
 SKINNER, R. M. coll. of Patna, del. over ch. of his off. to W. T. Tucker, March 31.
 SKIPWITH, F. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. at Sylhet.
 STAINFORTH, H. recd. ch. of off. of civ. and ses. jud. of Tipperah.
 THORNHILL, R. B. to off. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory, till fur. orders, March 31.
 TORRENS, J. S. coll. of 24-Pergunnahs, made ov. ch. of treas. of coll. to C. W. Mackillop, April 5; res. ch. of the treasury of the coll. from C. W. Mackillop, April 14.
 TRAVERS, W. rec. ch. of the off. of add. jud. of Behar fr. F. Lowth.
 TUCKER, F. off. mag. of Rungpore, made ov. ch. of his off. to C. E. Lance, April 8.
 WHITTAL, R. to be civ. asst. eng. of Shahabad, April 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTEN, J. H. 10 days to Simla.
 COLVIN, E. T. to Jan. next, in ext. on m. c.
 COURT, M. H. 1 mo.
 FORBES, F. C. leave cancelled.
 HAY, W. J. seven and a half months, on m. c.
 HEYWOOD, R. O. 1 mo. in ext.
 LUSHINGTON, H. leave cancelled.
 MACTIER, T. B. 1 mo. on m. c.
 POWER, J. leave cancelled.
 REID, A. leave cancelled.
 THOMPSON, C. F. 10 days.
 TONNOCHY, T. from March 13 to 31.
 TORRENS, J. S. 10 days.
 TOTTENHAM, C. leave cancelled.
 TURNBULL, G. D. 1 month.
 WYATT, T. leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HARRINGTON, Rev. H. H. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. R. 7th L. C. passed colloq. ex. March 15.
 ARMSTRONG, Ens. F. M. assigned rank in inf. fr. Jan. 11; to d. d. 12th N.I. at Dinapore, March 29.
 ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. 3rd to 1st brig. art. to be acting adjt. 5th bat. v. Bouchier, March 28.
 BADDELEY, Ens. C. to offic. as int. and qr. to 47th N.I. as a temp. arrangement, in room of Paghe, April 15.
 BOGLE, Maj. A. to be lieut. col. of inf. April 11.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. app. to do duty with the Arracan bat. v. Lieut. D. A. Chase, April 5.

BOSWELL, Lieut. N. C. 2nd N.I. gren. to be capt. of a comp. fr. April 11, in suc. to Col. H. Cock, dec.
 BOUCHIER, 1st Lieut. G. to be int. and qr. mr. 9th batt. art. v. Staples.
 BOULTON, Capt. 47th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Caunpore, v. Siddons.
 BRADFORD, Ens. G. S. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11.
 BRAMLEY, Ens. A. H. assigned rank in inf. fr. Jan. 11, to d. d. 14th N.I. at Dinapore, Mar. 29.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. W. 71st N.I. app. to do duty with the Arracan batt. v. Lieut. F. W. Ripley, April 5.
 BRISTOW, Capt. G. W. G. 71st N.I. to be com. v. Capt. G. G. Dennis, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. April 1.
 BROWN, Capt. C. rec. ch. of states of Oocheysa, Sohawal, and Myher, fr. F. A. B. Glover.
 BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. R. Lahore art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to 2nd batt. v. Lieut. W. C. Russell, April 4.
 BRUCE, Lieut. R. R. adj. 3rd brig. h. art. to be adj. Lahore div. art. v. Lieut. W. C. Russell, on leave, Feb. 27.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. A. G. assigned rank in inf. fr. Jan. 11; to d. d. 16th N.I. at Benares, Mar. 29.
 CARTER, Ens. A. H. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 9th N.I. to be an assist. to gen. supt. for suppression of thuggee.
 CHAPMAN, Ens. E. posted to 14th N.I. at Dinapore, April 4.
 CHRISTIE, Lieut. P. services pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. April 3.
 COUPER, Ens. J. K. 2nd N.I. gren. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 17, in suc. to Col. H. Cock, dec.
 CURRIE, M. E. ord. to be a dep. commy. of art. v. Christie.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. princ. assist. to the comm. of Assam at Kamroo, res. ch. of the treasury of the collectorate and his rev. and jud. offices fr. Capt. E. A. Rowlett, March 25.
 DAY, Brev. lieut. col. E. F. fr. 3rd to 1st brig. art. to proceed to Meerut to join h. q. April 7.
 DENNISS, Capt. to make over ch. of 4th Punjab inf. to Lieut. Hawes, and to march to Peshawur on return to his regt. Feb. 24.
 DICK, Lieut. col. H. fr. 54th N.I. to 42nd L.I. Feb. 27.
 DODSON, Capt. D. S. 30th N.I. app. a maj. of brig. on estab. in suc. to Brev. maj. J. Fraser, March 28; posted to Cawnpore, v. Fraser, res. April 4.
 D'OYLY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in comm. and adj. of 1st Sikh local inf. v. Ens. G. J. Johnston, March 31.
 ELLIS, Lieut. H. A. L. qr. mr. to gov. gen.'s body guard, to be adj. v. Lieut. G. D. Pakenham, April 12.
 ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. to act as adj. v. C. W. D'Oyly.
 FELLOWES, Ens. H. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11.
 FENNING, Maj. S. W. art. posted to 6th batt. March 28.
 FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GARBETT, Lieut. col. H. art. posted to 7th batt. March 28.
 GARDNER, Lieut. H. F. 8th N.I. placed at disp. of civ. eng. Punjab circle for emp. on Peshawur road, April 10.
 GILLESPIE, Ens. J. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11; to d. d. 26th L.I. at Dinapore, March 29.
 HALE, Ens. G. H. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11; to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore.
 HAVELOCK, Ens. C. W. 66th N.I. passed exam. in colloquial lang. March 15.
 HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd Eur. B. fus. to be 2nd in com. 3rd inf. v. Henderson, from April 1, to con. to offic. as adj. 4th Punjab inf.
 HAYES, Capt. F. C. 62nd N.I. app. to off. as asst. to the gen. supt. for the suppression of thuggee, and ext. asst. to the resident at Lucknow, and supt. of the Oude frontier police dur. abs. of Lieut. Weston, March 26.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. B. 48th N.I. to be com. of 3rd Punjab inf. v. Lieut. Moorcroft, March 28.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. W. Eng. placed at disp. of civ. eng. Punjab circle, for emp. on Peshawur road, April 10.
 HILL, Brev. maj. R. 70th N.I. to be an extra a.d. c. of Gov.-Gen.'s personal staff, temp. Jan. 11.
 HIRE, Lieut. S. J. 2nd in com. 3rd Irreg. cav. to retain ch. of adjt.'s off. in add. to his own du. till arr. of his successor, April 4.
 HITCHINS, Ens. C. T. inf. assigned rank, June 8, 1849.
 HUNTER, Ens. C. P. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11; to d. d. 26th N.I. at Dinapore, May 29.
 IMPEY, Ens. E. C. do. du. 16th, posted to 5th N.I. April 4.
 JENKINS, Maj. E. com. of Assam, res. ch. of his off. fr. Lieut. col. Mathie, March 31.
 JONES, Lieut. W. L. 42nd L.I. to offic. as int. and qr. mr. to 11th N.I. as a temp. arrangement.
 KEMP, Ens. G. R. do. du. 54th, posted to 5th N.I. at Lahore.
 LARPERT, Ens. L. H. P. de H. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore, to rank fr. Jan. 11.
 LOW, Ens. H. J. R. 42nd L.I. posted to 40th N.I. at Allahabad.
 M'FARLANE, Ens. C. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11; to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.
 MACKENZIE, Capt. Sir A. bart. 11th N.I. res. app. of fort adj. at Chunar, fr. Feb. 25, 1850.
 MAISTER, Lieut. G. h. art. to offic. as dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. temp. v. Lieut. J. S. Paton, on m. c. Feb. 27.
 MAYNE, Maj. W. 37th N.I. to com. cav. div. Nizam's army, with rank of brigadier in his highness's serv. in suc. to Beatson, ret.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. J. D. to act as 2nd in com. dur. Maitland's holding com. on dept. of Young, on m. c.

MONTGOMERIE, 2nd Lieut. T. G. engra. assigned rank, June 8, 1849.
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. H. supt. of Astagram div. (Mysore), returned to duty.
 NEDHAM, Lieut. A. G. to office. as 2nd in com. 11th irr. cav. v. Brev. maj. R. A. Master, April 4.
 O'DOWDA, Ens. R. C. doing duty with 33rd, posted to 72nd N.I. at Bareilly, April 4.
 ORMAN, Ens. C. E. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11.
 OSBORNE, Ens. H. R. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.
 PAKENHAM, Lieut. G. D. to be 2nd in com. Gov.-Gen.'s body-guard, v. W. A. A. Thomson, April 12.
 PARLBY, Ens. B. S. B. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11.
 PASLEY, Ens. G. J. doing duty with 16th, posted to 7th N.I. at Loodianah, April 4.
 PATACH, Maj. H. invalids, to reside and draw his pay and allow. in the Benares div.
 PETRIE, Lieut. to act as 2nd in com. 4th Punjab inf. dur. Hawes's temp. com. Feb. 24.
 PHAIRE, Ens. W. assigned rank in inf. fr. Jan. 11; to d. d. 16th N.I. at Benares, March 29.
 PHILLIPS, Ens. H. inf. assigned rank, June 8, 1849.
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. to office. as interp. and qr. mr. 9th L.C. April 5.
 POLWHELE, Lieut. col. T. 42nd L.I. to 54th N.I. Feb. 27.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. col. M. inf. to be col. of inf. April 11.
 REID, Lieut. J. H. inf. and qr. mr. 51st N.I. to perf. the station staff duties at Jullundur.
 RICKARDS, Lieut. E. J. to cont. to act as 2nd in com. Mhairwara loc. batt. till arr. of Capt. Hicks, Feb. 24.
 ROSS, Ens. D. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11.
 RYALL, Lieut. adj. 2nd inf. Scindeah's conting. to act as 2nd in com. v. Sale, who command, March 31.
 RYAN, Lieut. E. M. 20th N.I. serv. not being longer req. in civ. dep. he is directed to rejoin Ramghur L.I. batt. April 11.
 RYVES, 2nd Lieut. J. G. engra. assigned rank, June 8, 1849.
 SEPPINGS, Lieut. E. J. 2nd L.C. to charge of suddur bazar at Umballah, April 4.
 SHELLEY, Ens. T. M. assigned rank in inf. fr. Jan. 11; to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.
 SHERRIFF, Ens. J. P. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11; to do duty 18th N.I. at Benares, March 29.
 SITWELL, Ens. F. H. M. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11; to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.
 SMITH, Lieut. and Adj. F. H. to proc. to Rawul Pindee, and assume ch. of left wing of 16th irreg. cav. performing duties of 2nd in com. consequent on departure of Philipotts.
 STEPHEN, Capt. H. 19th N.I. perm. to retire on the pension of his rank, fr. March 30.
 STEPHENSON, Ens. F. J. 44th N.I. to office. as interp. and qr. mr. SWETENHAM, Ens. J. R. 66th Goorka reg. passed colloq. exam.
 SWETENHAM, Ens. C. W. inf. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11; to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.
 TARRINGTON, Lieut. col. commt. J. J. art. posted to 5th batt.
 TAYLOR, Ens. C. C. rec. adm. posted to 60th N.I. at Baudah, April 4; to d. d. 16th N.I. at Benares, March 29.
 THOMSON, Lieut. W. A. A. 2nd in com. in Gov. Gen.'s body-guard, to be commandant, v. Maj. W. Mayne, April 12.
 TROTTER, Lieut. W. L. to act as adj. 45th N.I. v. Lieut. A. S. O. Donaldson, resigned, Feb. 27.
 TURTON, Maj. J. art. fr. 6th batt. to 1st brig. March 28; 1st to 3rd brig. art. April 7.
 URMSTON, Ens. H. B. 62nd N.I. to do duty with Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. March 31.
 WARRAND, 2nd Lieut. W. E. engra. assigned rank, June 8, 1849.
 WELD, Lieut. G. 14th N.I. to be offic. fort adjt. at Chunar, v. Mackenzie, April 10.
 WILDE, Lieut. A. to office. as 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab inf. dur. period Henderson holds com.
 YOUNG, Brev. maj. T. to be maj. 2nd N.I. grenadiers fr. April 11, in succ. to Col. H. Cock, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

INFANTRY.

MAGNIAC, L. B. April 3. STEVENSON, E. April 4.
 SIMPSON, J. R. April 3. WODEHOUSE, F. A. April 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. R. M. S. 65th N.I. two years to China and New South Wales, on m. c.
 AULDJO, Lieut. J. R. 36th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.
 BLANSHARD, Capt. J. H. 63rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Nynee Tal.
 BOLTON, Ens. A. W. 50th N.I. fr. March 15 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
 BOULTON, Corn. A. J. 7th L.C. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 BRUCE, 1st Lieut. R. R. art. fr. April 12 to Nov. 30, to Simla and adjoining hills, on m. c.
 CARNEGIE, Lieut. Col. A. 36th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.
 CHEAPE, Col. Sir J. chief engr. 6 mos. Ceylon.
 CLARKE, Ens. C. D. S. 73rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Azimghur.

CONROY, Lieut. G. H. W. 40th N.I. April 1 to July 1, prep. to retirement.
 CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. 41st N.I. fr. Feb. 18 to March 14, in ext. to enable him to rejoin his regt.
 DASHWOOD, Ens. A. J. 48th N.I. 3 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 DUFFIN, Capt. R. 58th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah.
 EVANS, Lieut. E. vet. estab. Nov. 17, 1850, to May 17.
 GOUGH, Lieut. C. J. S. 8th L.C. April 15 to Oct. 15, Patna.
 GRAY, Lieut. J. W. art. fr. April 15 to Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Lucknow, and to proceed on the river on m. c.
 GREENE, Ens. O. 36th N.I. April 1 to Nov. 15, Nynee Tal, m. c.
 HAGART, Capt. C. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
 HASSELL, Capt. C. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nursingpore.
 HERBERT, Lieut. C. to Europe, on m. c.
 HUIGH, Brev. maj. A. h. art. May 12 to July 12, to Simla.
 LUDLOW, Maj. W. 12th N.I. fr. April 15 to Nov. 30, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 MONTAGU, Ens. A. W. 68th N.I. April 1 to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 MYLNE, Lieut. W. A. h. art. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills.
 NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and Simla.
 POTT, Capt. G. commt. of inf. united Malwa contingent, leave cane.
 QUIN, Ens. T. 22nd N.I. May 1 to Oct. 1, to Meerut.
 REID, Lieut. J. H. perm. to visit Cashmere.
 SALT, Lieut. T. H. 4th troop 3rd brig. h. art. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.
 SANDHAM, Lieut. G. H. 1st L.C. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Seharanpore.
 SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. estab. March 31 to Aug. 2, in ext.
 SIMPSON, Ens. E. H. C. 39th N.I. 6 mos. fr. April 1, to Tirhoot.
 SMYTH, Brev. maj. G. C. 3rd L.C. March 15 to Sept. 15, Mussoorie.
 SNOOK, Capt. J. V. 23rd N.I. fr. March 10 to 19, in ext. to Presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 STOKES, 1st Lieut. S. W. fr. April 1 to Nov. 30, to Cashmere and the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. fr. April 22 to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 THOMSON, Brev. lieut. col. G. 40th N.I. March 19 to —, to Agra.
 TIMBRELL, Lieut. H. V. h. art. March 1 to Nov. 15, to Cashmere, on m. c.
 TUDOR, Lieut. col. J. C. 46th N.I. fr. April 7 to Oct. 7, to Simla.
 WARD, Lieut. H. asst. gen. supt. for the suppression of thuggee in Rajpootana, to April 28, in ext.
 WESTON, Lieut. G. R. asst. to the gen. supt. for the suppression of thuggee, 6 mos. to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 WILKIE, Capt. D. Bheel agent, to May 3, in ext. or until the departure of the steamer on which he may embark for England.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. P. 72nd N.I. fr. April 15 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
 WILLOCH, Cornet F. G. 6th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah.
 YOUNG, Lieut. Jas. art. 2 yrs. to New S. Wales, on m. c.
 YOUNG, Brev. maj. J. com. 7th inf. Scindia's contingent, fr. March 15 to March 1, 1852, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. F. F. med. ch. l. wing 55th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 5th co. 8th batt. art. at Jhansi.
 AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. assigned rank fr. Jan. 20.
 BALFOUR, Surg. J. posting to 68th N.I. cancelled, and to continue att. to 67th N.I. April 5.
 COLE, Asst. surg. G. to proceed to Mooltan instead of the Sirhind circle, and affd. med. aid to 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Delpratt, to cont. in med. ch. of the civil station and jail at Paneeput.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. to relieve Asst. surg. Webb fr. med. ch. of H.M.'s 24th regt. at Sealkote.
 GOODEVE, Asst. surg. E. to office. as sec. to council of education and book agent, dur. abs. of Mouat, April 22.
 GUISE, Surg. R. C. rec. prom. posted to 73rd N.I. April 4.
 HARRIS, Vet. surg. J. posted to 6th L.C. to join on breaking up of remount depot.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. 2nd L. C. to ch. of med. depôt, at Umballah, as a temp. arrangement, with effect, fr. March 1, v. Handyside.
 HOLMES, Surg. S. 6th L.C. to aff. med. aid to the regt. of Ferozepore, April 15.
 IRVING, Assist. surg. J. M.D. posted to 72nd N.I. at Bareilly, to join without delay.
 JEFFERY, Vet. surg. S. W. 9th L.C. pass. exam. in the colloquial lang. March 6.
 KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. 45th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 72nd N.I. on dep. on leave of Surg. T. Smith, March 28.
 LACON, Assist. surg. G. M.D. 39th N.I. to 1st co. of pioneers.

LAWRENCE, Vet. surg. J. fr. 6th L.C. to prof. ch. of horses of art. at Tealkote, v. Booth, on leave on m. c.
 M'KINNON, Asst. surg. C. M. D. art. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 8th batt. and No. 2 light field batt.
 MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M. D. on joining the Sirmoor batt. to rel. Asst. surg. Pearson fr. med. ch. of 4th comp. 8th batt. art. the jail, and civ. estab. at Almorah.
 TARKER, Asst. surg. R. 21st N.I. rejoined fr. detach. duty, to res. med. ch. of 4th comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 1 light field batt.
 RAY, Surg. G. rec. prom. posted to 30th M.I. April 4.
 ROSS, Asst. surg. 1st Punj. cav. to aff. med. aid to Mooltance corps, prisoners, and civ. estab. Feb. 15.
 SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 4th Punj. inf. April 10.
 SCRIVEN, Asst. surg. J. B. assigned rank fr. Jan. 11.
 SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. fr. 72nd to 68th N.I.
 STEWART, Dr. D. to be prof. of midwifery in the meical coll. and to be in ch. of the Female Hospital attach. to that institution fr. date of Dr. Goodeve's dep. for Eur. April 14.
 TRITTON, Surg. E. to aff. med. aid to div. and brig. staff at Umballah v. Turnbull.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. to return to Anarkullee, and aff. med. aid to 2nd and 3rd brig. h. art.
 WHITTALL, Asst. surg. med. dep. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal for appt. as civ. asst. surg. of Shahabad, April 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHALMERS, Surg. Alex. M.D. to Eur. on m. c.
 ESDAILE, Surg. J. to Eur. on furl.
 NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. 6 mos. to Simla, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—Lt. Drags. Major L. Fyler, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. T. C. B. St. George, 8 mo. fr. March 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.—9th Lancers. Lieut. A. Hawtrej, April 1 to Jan. 31, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.—14th Lt. Drags. Capt. W. A. Gausson, 6 mo. fr. April 15, Mussoorie; Capt. J. W. Wilkie, 2 yrs. fr. March 17, to England.
 INFANTRY.—8th. Ens. Bayly, to May 31, to Bombay.—10th. Surg. Mockler, to May 31, to rem. in England.—18th. Capt. W. E. Adams, fr. 8th, to be capt. v. Hammar, who exch.—24th. Lieut. P. L. Tilbrook, 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Lieut. F. Kneebone, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Landour.—32nd. Lieut. R. S. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to Cashmere and hills n. of Kangra; Lieut. W. A. Birt-whistle, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and hills n. of Kangra; Col. Markham, C.B. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Kangra and Cashmere; Lieut. R. E. L. H. Williams, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.—51st. Lieut. A. P. Rossi, to Aug. 31, to rem. in England, on m. c.—53rd. Lieut. W. R. Fuller, 5 mo. fr. Apr. 7, to rem. in England.—64th. Ens. F. J. Hutchinson, to be lieut. fr. April 1, v. Moultrie, ret.—70th. Lieut. E. D. Fairtlough, 3 mo. fr. April 14, to Calcutta, and 6 mo. to Eugland.—75th. Lieut. col. A. Jarline, May 1 to Sept. 30, to Simla; Lieut. W. T. Smith, April 5 to May 30, to hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. W. J. J. Smith, April 5 to May 30, to hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. J. Nolan, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and the hills; Lieut. B. Drew, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and the hills; Lieut. D. W. Burton, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and the hills; Ens. O. DeL. Priaulz, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and the hills.—80th. Lieut. J. J. Dudgeon, 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—83rd. Lieut. Noun, 2 yrs. to England.—84th. Ens. F. Hardy, to be lieut. fr. March 29, v. Cassan, ret.—86th. Lieut. Leet, 1 mo. to Bombay, on m. c.—87th. Capt. W. Hammer, fr. 18th, to be capt. v. Adams, who exch.; Major J. M'Mahon Kidd, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Dugshai; Capt. C. F. Campbell, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. H. S. Bawtree, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. J. Peyton, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. W. B. Graham, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. F. H. Gee, April 15th to Oct. 13th, to Cawnpore; 94th. Major J. Paterson, 5 mo. fr. April 3, to rem. in England.—98th. Lieut. J. D. Smyth, to be capt. fr. March 16, v. Grantham, dec.; Ens. M. Brown, to be lieut. fr. March 16, v. Smyth, prom.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE, the wife of R. C.S. d. at Dacca, April 6.
 ASHBURNER, the wife of Capt. W. 3rd L.C. s. at Neemuch, April 4.
 BELL, Mrs. W. O. d. at Azimgurh, April 8.
 CRUISE, the wife of R. s. at Purneah, April 6.
 ERSKINE, the wife of R. d. at Calcutta, April 7.
 FRANKS, the wife of J. E. F. d. at Calcutta, April 19.
 FRASER, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, April 16.
 HALLIFAX, the wife of Lieut.-col. R. D. H.M.'s 75th reg. s. at Umballah, April 8.
 JANVIER, the wife of Rev. L. s. at Loodianah, March 4.
 JERVIS, the wife of Capt. W. 42nd L.I. d. at Barrackpore, April 11.
 KEENE, the wife of H. G. C.S. s. at Mussoorie, April 11.
 MACKAY, the lady of A. d. at Dacca, April 14.
 NATION, the lady of Capt. H. M. 23rd N.I. twin s. at Patna, April 7.
 ONEAIT, the wife of P. T. s. at Bhaugulpore, March 31.
 PENNINGTON, Mrs. T. C. d. at Calcutta, March 24.

PERMIEN, the wife of T. P. d. at Calcutta, April 3.
 PITT, the wife of E. W. s. at Calcutta, April 11.
 RICKETTS, the wife of G. R. d. at Calcutta, April 16.
 RILEY, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, April 12.
 ROBERTS, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, April 18.
 ROTHNEY, the wife of Lieut. O. E. 45th N.I. d. at Loodianah, April 5.
 SCHALCH, the wife of V. H. C.S. d. at Midnapore, April 20.
 THOMPSON, Mrs. A. s. at Calcutta, April 20.
 THORNTON, the lady of E. s. at Calcutta, April 5.
 TUCKER, the wife of F. C.S. d. at Calcutta, April 21.
 YOUNG, the lady of Capt. J. D., H.M.'s 29th regt. d. at Fort William, April 9.

MARRIAGES.

BERRILL, W. to Ellen M. Fitzgerald, at Cawnpore, April 5.
 BOWDEN, J. to Edith S. d. of J. Littlefield, at Calcutta, April 16.
 FITZPATRICK, D. to Caroline, d. of the late Capt. W. 39th N.I. at Kidderpore, April 9.
 MACKENZIE, N. W. to Elizabeth A. Girling, at Howrah, April 21.
 PRICE, Lieut. G. 1st Eur. fus. to Elizabeth, A. G. d. of the late Lieut. gen. J. Ross, C.B. at Deyrah, April 15.
 WAGENTRIEBER, A. C. to Ellen M. d. of the Rev. E. M. C. Lifford, at Calcutta, April 10.
 WATSON, Lieut. F. 42nd L.I. to Georgiana A. d. of the late G. E. Hudson, at Calcutta, April 16.
 WELLS, J. N. to Eliza J. d. of the late H. R. Tully, band mr. H.M.'s 16th Lancers, at Cawnpore, April 8.

DEATHS.

ALGES, inf. s. of H. J. at Mussoorie, April 10.
 BOILEAU, J. T. at Umballah, aged 3, April 6.
 CADDY, Mrs. C. at Calcutta, aged 26, April 9.
 CAMPBELL, Maj. K. 45th N.I. at Bareilly, April 18.
 CHRISTIE, Esther, inf. d. of H. at Cawnpore, April 20.
 CLARKE, inf. d. of Maj. Clarke, at Simla, April 5.
 COWELL, inf. s. of J. at Calcutta, April 21.
 CUMBERLAND, inf. s. of Surg. R. B. 62nd N.I. at Etawah, April 6.
 DAVIDSON, J. at Calcutta, aged 57, April 21.
 FAITHFULL, Mrs. widow of the late Maj. gen. W. C. at Calcutta, aged 65, April 2.
 FRANCIS, inf. d. of G. C. at Calcutta, April 14.
 JUDGE, inf. s. of W. J. at sea on board ship *Tudor*, March 14.
 LEMONDINE, Elizabeth M. at Calcutta, aged 13, April 17.
 MORGAN, Elizabeth L. wife of W. J. at Calcutta, aged 28, April 9.
 SHILLINGFORD, inf. d. of C. A. at Purneah, April 16.
 SMITH, C. at Chandernagore, aged 80, March 31.
 TRUSCOTT, A. at Calcutta, aged 36, April 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 8. *Heart of Oak*, Davidson, Madras; *Rockcliff*, Cargay, Newcastle; *Esther*, Sandeman, Bombay; *Bowditch*, Pike, Boston; *Julia*, Rowe, Mauritius; *Elleda*, Kraeft, Hamburg; *Hastings*, Watson, London.—9. *Theresa*, Reaux, Bourbon.—10. *Patriot*, Queen, Rodlock, Liverpool; *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Connor, Bombay and Galle; *Sydney*, Lemon, Madras.—11. *Hollander*, Colloger, Phobeny.—12. *Ascendant*, Spencer, Madras; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Madras.—15. *John Matthie*, Groom, Liverpool; *Pet*, Brown, Zestie; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Penang.—17. *Nestor*, Kyle, Port Phillip.—18. *Prophete*, Beland, Bourbon.—19. *Lord Western*, Phillips, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Duke of Wellington*.—Mrs. Filder, Misses M. Feawather, and M. Lodge; Capt. J. W. Filder, H.M.'s 70th; Lieut. T. J. Mackie, 24th M. N. I.; Dr. G. Ashmore, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Mr. R. Meyers, Messrs. J. B. Rutherford, and W. J. H. Paddock and Mr. T. J. Mackenzie.
 Per *Hooghly*.—Mrs. Vaughan.
 Per *Amazon*.—Mrs. Judge.
 Per *Lawsons*.—Mr. Turner.
 Per *Royal Saxon*.—Mr. Swanston, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Marshall, and two children.
 Per *Endymion*.—Mr. Downward.
 For *Futlay Mobarruck*.—Mrs. Darley and family.
 Per *Calphurnia*.—Rev. Mr. Hislop, wife, and two children; and Mr. Morgan.
 Per *John Matthie*.—Mr. Thomas Maizwright.
 Per *Prophete*.—Mr. and Mrs. Bellanger.
 Per *Lord Western*.—Dr. Smith, Capt. Darley.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 8. *Helen Wallace*, Major, Liverpool; *Washington Alston*, Richardson; *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, London.—9. *Hindoo*, Miller, New York.—10. *Amelia*, Maiden, Singapore; *Zaphnath Panco*, Towle, Singapore.—11. *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Liverpool.—12. *Teak*, Rundle, Singapore; *Poppy*, Thomson, Hong-Kong; *Culder*, Fitzsimons, Liverpool; *Sural*, Graham, Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, Cheyne, London; steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Mouline.—14. *Lucinda*, Delano, London.—16. *Virginia*, Jarvis, Mauritius.—17. *My Spencer*, Fisher, Gibraltar; *Premoguet*, Kerazone, Bordeaux; *Tamerlane*, Malcolm, Liverpool; steamer *Precursor*, Suez; steamer *Europa*, Trieste.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer *Precursor*, for POINT DE GALLE.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Poor. For MADRAS.—Mr. Swanston and Mr. James Briggs. For SUEZ.—Rev. Mr. Russell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Morris. For MALTA.—Mr. Young. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Wollaston; Mr. W. D. H. Oehme; Mrs. Gordon and two children; Mr. A. McGregor and two children; Mr. Trood; Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, four children, and servant; Mrs. Money and servant; Capt. G. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, and child; Lord Burghersh; Mr. Meares; Mr. McPherson; the Hon. Mr. Chetwynd and servant; Mr. G. F. Medley; Mr. Morgan, infant, and servant; Capt. McGregor and two children; Mrs. Monk; Mr. G. B. Divers and Mr. E. Smith; Dr. Chalmers, Mrs. Chalmers, three children, and servant, and Col. Burr.

Per steamer *Europa*, for TRIESTE.—Maj. Morten; Mr. Taylor; Capt. and Mrs. Prior, and three children; Mr. Aden and child; Lieut. Trip; Mr. Arthur; Mr. Keep, Mr. Oliphant; Mr. Hartvert; Mr. C. Melly, Mr. G. Melly, Mrs. and Miss Melly; Capt. Eton; Mr. Weguelin; Mr. C. T. Still; Mr. Mehalla; Mr. Kutata; Mr. Dranizky; Mr. Neband; Mr. Hinge; Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rev. R. T. Murphy; Mrs. Willing; Mrs. Caman and three children; Huggi Faker; M. Mohamed; servants.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 24, 1851.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	8 8	to 9 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2 0	.. 2 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	2 0	.. 2 4
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	3 4	.. 3 8
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	8 0	.. 8 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	6 12	.. 7 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1775 to 1800
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis. par	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. .. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	3	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15	9	16 2	
Gold Dust	13	0	13 8	
Spanish Dollars	221	2	221 10	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	8	220 14	
Sovereigns	10	2	10 3	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20	0	20 12	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 5s. to 5l.; to Liverpool, 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 10s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT. PAKENHAM, of H.M. 15th or King's Hussars, is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

MR. GREY, accountant to the Bengal Military Club, has been appointed Secretary to the Madras Club with a salary.

HYDERABAD.—The following is from an Ellichpoor correspondent of the *Madras Spectator*:—"It is reported that bands of Rohillas are almost daily to be seen proceeding towards Oomrawuttee and Balapoor, in the vicinity of which places it is said that no fewer than 5,000 of these fellows are collected: for what purpose no one can as yet conjecture. In the city of Ellichpoor, there are said to be about 1,500 Rohillas in the employ of the Nawab, and also a few hundred prisoners of the same tribe. If a sharp look-out be not kept up, I fancy that we shall soon hear of a second edition of Dharoor, as the forts in the Berar are numerous, and some of them are places of great strength, and many valuable lives may be lost if these desperadoes are to be put down. The Nizam's Government must certainly be getting very lax in everything connected with the Contingent, as, I am given to understand, there is only one surgeon to afford medical aid to the whole of the Ellichpoor Division (consisting of one cavalry, one company of artillery, and two regiments of infantry).

LIEUTENANT and ADJUTANT JOHNSTONE, of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry has been murdered by one of his Ghorawallas, who rushed into the house whilst Lieut. Johnstone and his wife were at dinner, and shot him in the back; he lingered till the next day, when he expired at Jaulnah.

THE MADRAS CIVIL FUND is considered to have "signally failed to accomplish the ends for which it was founded." A correspondent of the *Spectator* demands its entire reconstruction, on the ground that it is inherently vicious in principle and calculation. The Rs. 50,000 which the members are called upon to subscribe towards their several annuities, would yield far more than 500l. per annum if invested in a life assurance office; and again, the rate of promotion is so slow, that men of eighteen, nineteen, and even twenty years' service, are holding subordinate appointments without any immediate prospect of an improved position, and many who have served their full time, and are willing to leave the country, are unable to obtain an annuity.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON EDUCATION.—From the proceedings which took place at the anniversary of the Madras High School in the College Hall, it appears that the Governor made an explanation of his proposed views with regard to education in the school—stating that he alone was responsible for the scheme which he had sketched out, and that he had not yet had an opportunity of submitting it to his honourable colleagues. He proposed the appointment of a council of education, consisting of a president, five vice-presidents, and twenty members. Sir Henry read the names of the gentlemen whom he would nominate to these offices. The next part of his plan was the establishment of a normal school for the education of teachers at the presidency. Seven new schools he also proposed should be established throughout the presidency for the teaching of English and the vernacular languages.

GOVERNMENT REWARDS FOR TRANSLATIONS.—Some of our contemporaries, while commending the Madras Tract and School Book Society for issuing an advertisement of a reward for a translation of the popular religious treatise, "James' Anxious Enquirer," into Tamil, have expressed a just surprise at the smallness of the reward offered, which is only fifty rupees. We entirely agree with those who consider the premium to be wholly inadequate to excite any great emulation amongst competitors; but considering the numerous claims which must be constantly pressing on the funds of the Tract Society, we can readily believe that this small sum is no proof of illiberality on their part. Under the circumstances, we think here is a good opportunity for benevolent persons desirous of encouraging scholarship and of promoting the extension of religious knowledge, to contribute an addition of a hundred or a hundred and fifty rupees, so as to make the reward in all a hundred and fifty or two hundred rupees. We should certainly not consider even the larger of these sums as any very extravagant temptation held out to the Tamil scholars of Madras.—*Athenaeum*.

COTTON GINS.—Dr. Wight, of Coimbatore, in a letter to the *Spectator*, says: "The cottage gin promises to prove a most valuable machine to India, being both efficient and easily worked. A cotton dealer in Coimbatore recently received an order for ginned cotton, and applied to me to assist him in supplying it. I had ten unemployed cottage gins, which I offered to place at his disposal, provided he would work them in a shed fitted up for the purpose on the premises. The cost of the shed did not exceed Rs. 10, and was sufficient to accommodate thirty-two gins. Here the ten gins were set to work, each driven by two women, squatted on the ground, just as with the churka. Each gin cleaned 100 lbs. a day, greatly to the delight of the merchant, who assured me they did more work than eighty churkas would do in the same time, and added, that if the demand for ginned cotton were greater, and he could afford to make the purchase, he would have bought the whole of them! Ginned cotton is clearer than churkaed, there being a loss of fully three per cent. in the weight of the ginned article, the bulk of which appears in the shape of sand and refuse under the gin; but I expect the outturn from them will fetch, in Liverpool or Manchester, from ½d. to ¾d. per lb. more than another portion of the same batch of cotton, cleaned by the churka."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, C. J. to be lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Palamecottah.
BOURDILLON, J. D. to be a commissioner to inquire into the system of superintendence and execution of public works in presidency of Madras, April 14.
BRUCE, A. F. civ. auditor and supt. of stamps, del. over ch. of those offices to G. L. Prendergast, April 14.
CHILD, F. S. to act as head asst. of Tinnevely dur. employment on other duty of V. H. Levinge, or until further orders, April 15.
FRERE, H. to be lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Palamecottah.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. 1 mo.
TWEEDIE, A. G. 10 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JAMES, Rev. M. W. W. 1 mo. leave.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Ens. J. W. to rem. at Bangalore until ordered to join 12th N.I. April 16.
BALFOUR, Maj. G. to be a commissioner to inquire into the system of superintendence and execution of public works in presidency of Madras, April 14.
BRETT, Ens. F. A. to do duty 28th N.I. to proc. to join, May 1.
CREWE, Capt. R. 45th M.N.I. to be com. 5th inf. v. Capt. J. E. Gustrell, April 1.
GORE, Capt. A. K. 29th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, April 12.
SANKEY, 2nd Lieut. R. H. eng. to join his stat. *via* Bombay.
SNOW, Capt. 3rd L.I. to rec. ch. of commissariat dept. at Aden, and to act as superint. of bazars at that station.
WATKINS, Lieut. col. C. W. inf. to be col. fr. Feb. 17, and to stand below Col. M. Ramsay, Bengal inf.
WILDE, Lieut. A. T. 19th M.N.I. adj. of the 3rd to be 2nd in com. v. Lieut. B. Hawes, April 1.
WINSUM, 2nd Lieut. G. V. to rel. Capt. Yates, 46th N.I. as exec. eng. at Jubbulpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. J. P. 7th N.I. 3 years to Eur. on m. c.
CARDALL, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. fr. April 28 to Aug. 28.
CLARKE, Ens. J. T. 34th L.I. fr. March 22 to May 31, on m. c.
COTTON, Lieut. col. A. T. eng. 1 mo. to Madras.
CREWE, Lieut. W. 32nd N.I. perm. to visit Pondicherry, dur. leave granted him, March 4.
DENT, Lieut. T. W. 11th N.I. fr. April 25 to July 31, to Madras.
FAIRLIE, Lieut. J. R. 6th M.L.C. to Aug. 15, Bombay and Mahabuleswar.
GABB, Capt. F. S. asst. adjt. gen. April 30 to March 1, 1852, to Bangalore, Neilgherries, and Coimbatore, on m. c.
GRANT, Lieut. R. G. H. art. leave cane.
HILL, Capt. C. T. 29th N.I. leave cane.
PELLI, Lieut. A. H. 32nd N.I. 2 years to sea and N.S. Wales, on m. c. to embark fr. Calcutta.
RICHARDSON, Brev. maj. R. H. 7th L.C. to Europe, on furl. to embark fr. Calcutta.
SALMON, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. fr. March 7 to April 30, to Pooree, on m. c.
SHEKLETON, Lieut. J. H. brig. 1 mo. to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. of a troop h. art. to afford med. aid to 50th N.I. Eur. art. vet. co. and details at Palaveram, without prejudice to his own appointment.
MCKENNA, Surg. 50th, to d. d. 1st Mad. fus. dur. abs. of Goodall, but will cont. in med. ch. of 50th N.I. and aff. med. aid to Eur. art. vet. co. and details at Palaveram, until ready to proceed to join.
OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. perm. to enter general duties of the army, March 5.
SMITH, Asst. surg. G. M.D. to be secretary to council of med. school.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GOODHALL, Surg. A. to Oct. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHAMIER, the wife of C. F. C. s. at Honore, April 17.
CLARK, Mrs. T. d. at Chintadupettah, April 17.
DYSART, the lady of Lieut. C. 47th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, April 5.
HATHAWAY, the lady of A. c. s. d. at Madras, April 14.
HORSLEY, the wife of Brev. capt. W. H. Eng. s. at Palamcottah, April 18.
NICOL, the lady of Lieut. R. 33rd N.I. s. at Mhow, April 4.
ROGERS, the wife of Lieut. D. A. 7th N.I. d. at Jaulna, April 18.
SAGE, the wife of Lieut. A. 52nd N.I. s. at Vellore, April 15.
SHAW, the lady of Capt. P. 34th N.I. d. at Vellore, April 16.
TAYLOR, the lady of Lieut. C. W. 13th N.I. d. at Cuddapah, April 13.
WHITTINGHAM, the wife of C. c. s. d. at Madras, April 13.
WIGHT, the wife of R. s. at Ootacamund, April 7.

MARRIAGES.

COMBES, G. C. to Anne R. d. of F. Lewis, at Vepery, April 16.
HARRISON, Lieut. G. A. 5th Niz. cav. to Julia, d. of the late Archdeacon Vaughan, at Aurungabad, April 16.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. J. F. 3rd L.C. at Jaulna, April 25.
WHITTEY, Elizabeth, wife of P. at St. Thomas's Mount, April 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 15. *Aztec*, Wright, Port Adelaide.—16. *Zuide*, Beraud, Karikal.—17. *Harriet*, Carren, Maulmein.—19. *Melanie*, Bird, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Melanie*.—Mrs. Eaton, 4 children, and Miss Cornel.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 15. *Gloriana*, Toyabce, London; *Emily*, Roberts, Northern Ports.—17. *Pearl*, Gardner, Calcutta; *Ramilies*, Carvell, London; *Poictiers*, Beal, London; *Monarch*, Shepherd, Northern Ports.—18. *Harriet*, Carew, Coringa.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Gloriana*.—Mrs. Senger, Mrs. May, Capt. Senger, Capt. May, Assist. surg. Scott, Lieut. Scroggs, Lieut. C. S. Nott, Mr. Atkins, J. H. Burgess, Mr. Wright, Miss Wright, and Mr. Scott; J. Elton, G. Mais, Mrs. Mais, servant to Mrs. Senger, George Seal, Isaac Millett, George Currington, and John James.

Per *Emily*.—Lieut. col. Luard, Mrs. Tweedie and infant, and Mrs. D. Heaton.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 19, 1851.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825 2½ to 3½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
5 per cent. Loan of 1830 2½ to 3½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1832 19 to 20 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1836 16½ to 17½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841 ¾ to 1½ dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843 16½ to 17½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan 4½ to 5 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt .. 16½ to 17½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares 8 to 9 rem.

BOMBAY.

CONSTITUTION OF HINDU SOCIETY.

IN considering carefully the structure of Hindu society, a peculiar modification of the patriarchal principle seems to be one of its most important fundamental elements. The patriarchal element has prevailed more or less in all imperfectly civilized societies; and it is natural that it should do so. Who in general more proper to direct an infant society than the patriarch, full of experience and years, from whom all the members are lineally descended? In the history of the patriarchs mentioned in the Old Testament, we have an example of a patriarchal society in its purest and simplest form; and in the Arab sheikhs, and chiefs of the Highland clans, we have another example of a similar submission of societies of men to one, who though not strictly related to all, is yet in reality related to many, and nominally to all. The *phratras* among the Greeks, and the *gentes* among the Latins, were no doubt originally tribes in subordination to a chief, who was the eldest relative of some, and the lord of the rest. Among the Romans, till a very late period, not only was the property, but also the lives of the male descendants, in the power of the oldest progenitor. A grandfather could by law exercise a complete and despotic power over the lives and property, not only of all his sons, but of all his grandsons also. The Hindu legislation never went to the absurd length of the Roman law, in putting the lives of the descendants in the power of the progenitor; but as a general rule, the father has authority among the Hindus over all the children possess, until with his consent a legal deed of separation has been obtained. It often happens, especially when there is a little property in a family, that what we would call a dozen families live together, and are esteemed by the Hindus as one. We once knew a family of this kind which consisted of about sixty members. There was the old man the patriarch of the family, his four sons and their wives, and ever so many grand-children of both sexes. All these lived in one house, and had one purse and one table. One of the old man's sons was in Government employ, another was a Moonshiee, and taught English gentlemen the native languages; the eldest, as the father could not then attend to business, was steward of the family, made all the purchases and received the earnings of the other branches of the family; another son was a hanger-on

without employment. The grandchildren of the male sex were either writing gratis as candidates in Government offices, or at school, or at home, according to their respective ages. Several of the eldest of these again were also married, and had their wives with them. Many such families as this are to be found still among the Hindus, where European intercourse has not disturbed the natural course of native society. The influence that any of the subordinate members of the family can exercise over the head, is merely of a moral kind. The power of the father, while he is able to act, is uncontrollable, as long, at least, as he does not violently transgress the rules of propriety; and even in bad cases of partiality or oppression, after a little war of words, all parties generally settle down into their former state. When the old man dies or becomes inefficient, his authority descends to the eldest son, to whom all parties submit as a matter of course.

If the father chooses, he can give any son that demands it his share of the property, or a sum of money equivalent to it; but the son cannot force him to do so. The son who has thus received his share is now considered, as respects the family property, entirely an alien; and though it should afterwards increase ever so much, he has no claim to receive any additional share. The attentive reader of the New Testament will no doubt recollect that this is in exact accordance with the customs of the Jews in the time of our Saviour, as implied in the affecting parable of the Prodigal Son. The youngest son receives, on his departure, at his own request, the portion of the goods that fell to him. On his return, though penitent and forgiven, received with all affection by the father, he receives no farther share in the inheritance. The father declares to the eldest son, notwithstanding the improper spirit he displayed, in terms full and explicit, "All I have is thine." And this represents the case exactly as it stands among the Hindus.—*Guardian*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 24 arrived at Bombay on April the 23rd, per *Moozuffer*.

MAJOR WALTER, of the 3rd light cavalry, has accepted a bonus of Rs. 47,000 from his brother officers, and purposes retiring immediately from the service. Captain G. G. Malet, Lieut. T. A. Mackenzie, and Cornet W. H. F. Sykes will obtain their promotion on the occasion.

COLONEL OUTRAM, the Resident at Baroda, arrived a few days since at Bombay. One of our local contemporaries hints that this officer's presence here is owing to the affair of Baba Nafday; and it is also asserted that some voluminous, as well as important papers, are to be submitted to the Home Government of India, amongst which are the examinations of all the parties connected with this case, as well as Mr. Gregor Grant's report to the Bombay Government upon it. Some months since the *Bombay Times* stated that large sums were alleged to have been given to certain parties whose names were found in a list drawn up at Baroda.—*Bombay Telegraph*, May 3.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Court of Directors have authorized the grant of a donation of Rs. (1,000) one thousand each to Capt. G. Stack, 24th N.I., and Capt. H. J. Pelly, 8th N.I., as a mark of their approbation for their having passed,—Capt. Stack as an interpreter in Hindustani, Mahratta, and Guzerattee, and for his having attained a knowledge of Sindhe; and Capt. Pelly as having passed as interpreter in Hindustani, Mahratta, Persian, and Guzerattee.

MR. WILLOUGHBY.—Society at large, and several of the public bodies of this presidency, have passed resolutions complimentary to Mr. J. P. Willoughby, the retired member of the Council, who goes home by the steamer of this day. A meeting was held at the Town-hall, when it was resolved to subscribe some money for a testimonial, and about ten or twelve thousand rupees have been collected for this purpose. The praise accorded to Mr. Willoughby, though great, is not exaggerated, save in one respect, namely, the conferring on him the honour of having arrested the crime of infanticide in Guzerat, which the *Bombay Guardian* rightly attributes to others in the following sentence:—"The notice published by Mr. Willoughby's friends points to the suppression of infanticide in the Guzerat peninsula; but we have always heard the foundation of this measure attributed to Colonel Walker and Governor Duncan."—*Bombay Telegraph*, May 3.

—The Hon. Mr. Willoughby, late member of Council, bids a final adieu this afternoon to India; and we lose in him one of the ablest statesmen and most zealous promoters of native improvement which India for years could boast of. A man of his family and fortune, talents, and habits of business, is not likely to be long suffered to absent himself from the public service.—*Bombay Times*, May 3.

A BEAUTIFUL PHENOMENON was seen from Mazagon about 10 o'clock on the 19th March—when a display of meteors, following each other in succession, appeared from a point about 15 deg. above the north-eastern horizon, or nearly over Elephant. In the space of little more than half an hour about twenty were observed: they darted across the sky in all directions,—some of them shot upwards, but by much the greater part moved towards the south or south-east. The largest of them were about the size of the planet Venus at her brightest, and so down to mere specs of light. None of them were observed to explode, but the larger of them left long trains of light behind them.—*Bombay Times*.

ADEN, April 14.—Mr. Delisser, of the 78th Highlanders, was returning from the Point to the camp on a bazaar pony about 10 A.M. When about half-way, he observed an Arab beckoning to him to pull up: he did so; the Arab approached, and, in the most amicable manner, caressed the pony. In a moment, however, he stooped down, and drew a creese, with which he made two or three desperate lunges at Mr. Delisser's stomach. These he avoided by jumping back in his saddle. He then sprang to the ground, and was soon engaged in a deadly struggle with the assassin. After a short struggle, during which Mr. Delisser was frightfully wounded in the left arm, he managed to grip the fellow's creese-hand, and with one wrench possessed himself of the weapon. One back-hander, and the Arab was a corpse. An escort of the 78th Highlanders, just then returning, likewise from the Point, hove in sight. To them Mr. D. entrusted the body, and having mounted his pony again, galloped up to camp as hard as he could, and when he arrived at the 78th Hospital, he fainted from loss of blood. He is still confined to his bed. The Arab that evening was hung in chains at the outpost, as an example. On subsequent inquiry, it turns out that this man had formerly been an inhabitant of Lahedj, but was expelled from thence by the Sultan for stabbing and stealing. The Fouthelh tribe, however, took him under their protection, and there is no doubt that he was a paid man, sent in by them for the purpose of murdering either Capt. Haines or Mr. Cruttenden, or both. He had been seen lurking about Capt. Haines' house at the Point the preceding day, and such strong suspicions were entertained against the fellow, that Capt. H. was persuaded to take a sword in the carriage with him during his drive to camp in the evening. Capt. H. did so, and sure enough they passed an Arab on the road, evidently waiting for the arrival of somebody; the glimpse of the sword was supposed to have been sufficient to deter him from his purpose on that occasion.—*Bombay Times*, May 2.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Bombay Castle, April 17, 1851.—With reference to G. G. O. Dec. 7, 1849 (Jameson's Code, page 929, Art. 51), the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule, embodied in the G. O. by the Hon. the Pres. of the Council of India in Council, dated the 3rd Dec. 1850, be made applicable under this presidency:—"On all occasions of loss sustained by 'fire,' entitling parties to claim indemnification, a station committee of commissioned officers shall be convened without delay to minutely investigate and report upon the origin and circumstances connected with the fire, as, should it have been caused by carelessness, or any deviation from the standing orders of the service, or instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, compensation by the state for losses will not be sanctioned: no compensation is admissible for the huts of soldiers destroyed by fire."

2. In conformity with the practice of the Bengal presidency, a supply of 100 water-pots per troop or company is authorized, for the purpose of extinguishing fires in the lines of regiments.

FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

Bombay Castle, April 22, 1851.—The following disposition list of furloughs available is published for general information. Furlough available on this date, April 11.

Admitted, Mr. G. Inverarity.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLOWERS, W. to act as postmr. gen. dur. abs. of A. W. Ravenscroft, April 30.

CAMERON, C. H. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, resu. ch. of office, April 7.

DAVIES, J. M. app. acting coll. and mag. of Surat, April 28.

FAWCETT, E. G. rec. ch. of office of acting rev. com. S. div.

GLYN, E. R. 2nd asst. mag. of Surat, vested with powers of mag.

INVERARITY, J. D. made over ch. of the off. of coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, to his first asst. April 7.

KARR, G. B. T. to be acting coll. and mag. of Poona, rec. ch. of Collectorate, April 8.
 LOUGHMAN, T. C. to be acting coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.
 MORGAN, J. R. acting coll. of Kaira, perm. to rem. in districts on deputation, April 16.
 REID, R. acting 1st asst. mag. of Surat, vested with powers of mag.
 RICHARDSON, A. St. John, rec. ch. of the offices of the dep. sec. and or. trans. to gov. and sec. to the civil and mil. exam. com.
 TOWNSEND, E. H. permitted to resign fr. May 3.
 TURQUAND, W. J. app. first asst. to the coll. and mag. of Surat, and acting first asst. to the coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.
 WHITE, R. acting 3rd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, is placed in perm. ch. of the districts of Neywossa and Sheogaom, April 30.
 WILLOUGHBY, J. P. perm. to resign, fr. May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. H. to April 30, in ext.
 HARRISON, C. M. 1 mo. fr. April 15.
 HARRISON, W. H. 1 mo. fr. April 20.
 HUNTER, W. J. 8 mo. in ext. on m. c.
 INVERARITY, G. 1 mo. and 17 days, fr. April 1.
 KEAYS, R. 1 mo. fr. May 5.
 LLOYD, F. leave canc.
 LOUGHMAN, T. C. leave canc.
 RAVENSCROFT, A. W. 2 mo. to Egypt.
 TOWNSEND, E. H. 1 mo. fr. April 8.
 TRAVERS, A. C. 1 mo. to Bombay.
 TURQUAND, W. J. 1 mo. to pres.
 YOUNG, H. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur hills.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALLEN, G. L. to May 31, in ext.
 FENTON, Rev. G. L. jun. chapl. of Poona, 1 mo. fr. May 3.
 TYRWHITT, Rev. R. C. 3 years' furl. to Europe, fr. May 1.
 WATSON, Rev. T. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARROW, Capt. 28th N.I. to act as exec. eng. at Hyderabad, dur. abs. of Wemyss on m. c. April 19.
 BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. assu. ch. of adj. of S. Mahratta irreg. horse.
 BELL, Ens. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 3rd N.I. dur. abs. of Ens. Chapman, April 23.
 BELL, Capt. G. K. Art. transf. fr. 4th to 1st batt. to join at Ahmednuggur, making over com. of 6th comp. 4th batt. to Lieut. Berthow, April 22.
 COWPER, Capt. T. A. 22nd N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. April 22.
 COWPER, Capt. 22nd N.I. to proc. and join his corps, on being rel. of his civ. duties, April 22.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Capt. J. B. 19th N.I. sub. asst. comm. gen. to be acting dep. asst. comm. gen. fr. date of decease of Capt. Milne, and dur. abs. of Capt. Salmon.
 FAULKNER, Lieut. J. A. 6th N.I. to ch. of details, proc. fr. pres. to Kurrachee, in steamer *Berenice*, returning to Bombay on completion of that duty, April 30.
 FORBES, Ens. J. P. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Asseerghur, to join on expiration of leave granted him, March 19.
 FORBES, Lieut. col. D. fr. 24th to 9th N.I. April 26.
 GORDON, Lieut. W. F. 1st Eur. Fus. sub. asst. comm. gen. to be attached to Aden, in ch. of comm. and bazaar dept.
 GRANT, Ens. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 9th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. S. Thacker, April 22.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. 4th batt. art. to conduct du. of commis. and bazaar depts. till rel. by Capt. Vincent, April 22.
 HARVEY, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani lang. April 17.
 HATCH, Lieut. W. S. on being relieved by Lieut. Woolcombe, to proc. forthwith to Kurrachee, and assu. ch. of appt. to which he stands nominated.
 HUNTER, Capt. J. 4th N.I. perm. to retire from the service, fr. April 19.
 JAMESON, Lieut. 28th N.I. to rec. ch. of duty of adj. and qu. mr. of 2nd Belooch batt. fr. Lieut. Thatcher; also to act as 2nd in com. April 17—to act as adj. to 2nd Belooch batt. dur. abs. of Thatcher.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. W. T. 6th N.I. app. adj. of the Guzerat irreg. horse, v. Dennis, res. April 29.
 JOHNSTONE, Ens. R. to act as adj. to l. wing 18th N.I. fr. March 18 till arrival of h. q. wing at Rajkote.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. to be adj. v. Sandwith, to Eur. April 17.
 KINLOCK, Lieut. art. to remain at Belgaum attach. to 3rd comp. 1st batt. April 21.
 LECKIE, Capt. J. D. res. ch. of duties of asst. pol. agent in the Myhee Kanta, and supt. of Guicowar's contingent, April 1.
 LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. N.V.B. ret. to his du. April 4.
 MARSTON, Lieut. E. C. 25th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 MAYOR, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani lang. April 17.
 MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. to be 1st class comm. agent, to

do duty in ex. comm. office at pres. under orders of dep. comm. gen. dur. abs. of Salmon.
 PELLY, Lieut. L. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 17th N.I. fr. March 29, v. Griffith.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. col. H. G. fr. 9th to 24th N.I. April 26.
 ROSE, Eus. W. to act as adj. to 25th N.I. dur. abs. of Little.
 SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd N.I. app. to act as asst. to the laam. comm. dur. abs. of Capt. Cowper, April 28.
 SHORTT, Lieut. to act as adj. to 22nd N.I. dur. abs. of Hessman.
 THACKER, Lieut. J. to act as adj. to 9th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. J. Thacker, April 22.
 THATCHER, Lieut. to act as 2nd in comm. of 2nd Belooch batt. in add. to his duties of adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Grant.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. to act as interp. and qu. mr. to 20th N.I. dur. abs. of Barnes, March 17.
 WOOLCOMBE, Lieut. J. D. to comm. 3rd comp. 1st batt. art. in suc. to Lieut. Hatch, April 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.
 BILLAMORE, A. J. April 4.
 WRENCH, E. J. April 4.
 INFANTRY.
 VIZARD, F. April 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Maj. W. T. fr. April 19 till departure for Kurrachee of last steamer in April, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
 ANDERSON, Ens. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 ANDERSON, Ens. H. S. fr. April 20 to June 5, to Bombay.
 ASH, Capt. J. art. to May 31, in ext.
 BRASSEY, Capt. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 mo. to Vngorla, on m. c.
 CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. to May 31, in ext.
 D'ARCY, Lieut. R. W. 1st N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. art. to May 31, in ext.
 EYRE, Capt. T. paymaster N. div. 2 mo. to Bombay, April 29.
 FURNEAUX, 1st Lieut. J. E. 1st Eur. fus. leave canc.
 GREEN, Ens. E. A. 11th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to remain at Suttur Sing, on m. c.
 HESSMAN, Lieut. A. J. S. 22nd N.I. fr. March 19, to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.; to May 31, in ext.
 LECKIE, Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. to Europe.
 LODWICK, Capt. H. 10th N.I. to May 31, in ext.
 LODWICK, Lieut. W. commiss. ag. at Sholapore, to May 31, in ext.
 MANT, Brev. lieut. col. G. J. inv. estab. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl.
 M'GREGOR, Capt. E. M. 2nd L.C. to May 31, in ext.; 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c.
 MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. 2 yrs. on m. c.
 OWEN, Ens. E. 2nd N.I. fr. April 18 to 30, to Bombay, on m. c. to May 31, in ext.
 PHILLIPS, Ens. A. 29th N.I. 10 days, in ext.
 POPE, Ens. R. S. inf. att. to 3rd N.I. May 1 to June 1.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. T. F. fr. April 27 to June 1, to Bombay.
 ROSS, Lieut. E. T. 18th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, and to enable him to rejoin.
 SCATCHERD, Lieut. G. R. 24th N.I. to May 31, in ext.
 SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. fr. April 20 to May 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 WALLACE, Lieut. H. art. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 WARDEN, Ens. A. S. 14th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 WATSON, Lt. col. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur hills.
 WINFIELD, Lieut. J. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRAN, Assist. surg. to be civ. surg. at Broach, April 19.
 COLES, Assist. surg. W. C. app. dep. assay master, until further orders, April 11.
 GILBERT, Assist. surg. attached to 2nd Eur. L.I. to proceed to Kurrachee for the purpose of taking med. charge of 3rd co. 1st batt. art. on its march fr. that station to Belgaum.
 GRAY, Surg. P. N.V. batt. to med. ch. of 2nd batt. art. in succ. to Burn, April 19.
 LAWES, Assist. surg. V. fr. Northern to Scinde div. of the army, for the purpose of being placed in med. ch. of 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. at Bhuj, to join, April 15.
 LAWES, Asst. surg. to proc. to Deesa fr. du. with hosp. of 8th foot till arrival of Morton, April 21.
 MACAULAY, Asst. surg. civ. surg. of Ajmeer, to aff. med. aid. to the mag. estab. and detach. of the inf. at that stat. fr. April 1, until fur. orders.
 MEAD, Asst. surg. C. C. of the Eur. gen. hosp. to perform the duties of asst. gar. surg. in addition to his own, as a temp. measure, April 28.
 MILLAR, Asst. surg. to perf. med. du. 4th batt. art. on dep. of Lawes, April 21.
 SANDERSON, Asst. surg. M.D. 1st L.C. to aff. med. aid. to the 3rd co. 2nd batt. art.
 STYLE, Asst. surg. M. vaccinator S. E. div. Guzerat, has been

placed in temp. ch. of the coll.'s treas. at Broach, to conduct the duties of civ. surg. at Broach, fr. dep. of Johnstone, until further orders, April 30.

WALLER, Staff. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd co. 1st batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Gilbert, April 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

M'KENZIE, Asst. surg. G. H. 3 years on m.c.

SEAWARD, Asst. surg. G. M. 1 mo. to pres. on m. c.

SINCLAIR, Surg. gen. J. A. in ext. till April 30, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CAREY, Volunt. H. C. to join the *Hastings*, April 26.

CAREY, Mids. W. C. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Moozuffer*, April 28.

CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. C. J. to May 1, in ext.

DELPRATT, Lieut. fr. the *Queen* to the *Sesostriis*, April 17.

DUVAL, Mids. D. L. to be mate fr. June 27.

HAINES, Mids. fr. the *Queen* to the *Sesostriis*, April 17.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. to join the *Hastings*.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Berenice*, to join the Persian Gulf squad, April 28.

LEEDS, Lieut. G. W. ret. to duty, April 4.

PIRIE, Asst. surg. attac. to the *Berenice*, April 17.

STEWART, Asst. surg. fr. the *Atalanta* to the *Berenice*, April 28.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEAN, the wife of Asst. surg. J. s. at Colaba, April 16.

JOSEPH, Mrs. G. M. d. at Bombay, April 17.

LAWRENCE, the wife of Asst. surg. H. P. 2nd Bel. bat. s. at Hyderabad, April 8.

M'DERMOT, the lady of Lieut. B. R. H.M.'s 8th regt. d. at Deesa, April 12.

PARKER, the wife of R. d. at Poona, April 19.

PURVIS, the wife of Sub-conduct. s. at Hyderabad, April 11.

SEALY, the wife of Capt. J. P. art. d. at Neemuch, April 19.

WALKER, the wife of G. H. s. at Bombay, April 18.

YOUNG, the lady of Capt. J. D. H.M.'s 29th regt. d. at Fort William, April 12.

MARRIAGES.

CROSS, Apoth. J. art. to Mrs. Mary Sinclair, at Poona, April 15.

GRAY, Lieut. W. 1st fus. to Ophelia M. M. d. of Capt. F. G. Fraser, at Kurrachee, April 10.

KELLIE, Assist. surg. J. H.M.'s 86th regt. to Emily R. d. of J. Jerome, at Poona, April 23.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. D. 25th N.I. to Jemimah, d. of D. Jameson, M.D. at Hyderabad, April 12.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT, inf. d. of Capt. at Mominabad, April 16.

CAMPBELL, A. at Nassick, April 29.

CHANNING, inf. of Mrs. T. W. at Belgaum, April 22.

MILLS, Jane S. relict of the late Capt. D. E. 19th N.I. at Belgaum, aged 25, April 25.

PONSONBY, inf. s. of Capt. C. 17th N.I. at Mahabuleshwur, April 5.

POULIER, Sarah A. widow of the late J. at Bombay, aged 67, April 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 17. *Kalmia*, Burnie, Liverpool.—18. *Theodore*, Morton, Liverpool.—22. *Tara*, Hamilton, Liverpool; *Tinto*, Hicks, London; *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, London.—23. Steamer *Achilles*, Evans, Hong-Kong; steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewett, Aden.—24. *John McIver*, Dalzell, Liverpool; *Geneva*, Tucker, Boston.—25. *Kadree*, Gardner, Penang; *John Hamilton*, Sillers, Cardiff; *Emperor*, Day, London.—26. Steamer *Medusa*, King, Negotana.—28. *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta.—29. *North Bend*, Jenkins, Boston; *Richard Colden*, Stewart, Liverpool; *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; *Eliza Perrie*, Darley, Liverpool; steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Colombo.—MAY 2. *James White*, Turner, Hull; *Royalist*, Kerr, Glasgow; *Triad*, Winter, Liverpool; steamer *Pasha*, Macqueen, England, Singapore, Penang, and Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Achilles*.—Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Volkart, Mrs. Fogerty, Maj. Hawkins, Mr. Volkart, Dr. Fogerty, Lieut. Coast, H.M.'s 94th foot; Asst. surg. Bean; Messrs. Cotgrave, Knight, Drummond, Bosanquet, and Hawkins.

Per *Carnac*.—Lieut. Buckham.

Per *Geneva*.—Mrs. Tucker and Mr. J. W. Pierce.

Per steamer *Surat*.—Lieut. col. Outram.

Per *Emperor*.—Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Carey.

Per steamer *Medusa*.—The Right Hon. the Governor and Viscount Falkland and suite.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wilmot, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. and Miss Hollings and child; Mrs. Chancey, Lieut. Fuller, Bomb. art.; Dr. Wilmot, Mr. J. Ross, Mr. G. Ross; Capt. Chancey, 71st Beng. N.I.; Capt. Annesley, H.M.'s 10th regt.; Capt. Philpotts, 16th

Beng. irr. cav.; Mr. Iaverarity, Bomb. c. s.; the Rev. Mr. Schreiber, Mrs. Woosnam and 3 children, Capt. Woosnam, Lieut. Tilbrook, Lieut. Anderson, and Ens. Bailey.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 17.—*Juliana*, Woodhouse, Calcutta; *Sullana*, Rice, Canton; *Stornoway*, Robertson, China.—20. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Hong-Kong; *Thornhill*, Bogars, Liverpool.—21. *John Phillips*, Poole, Whampoa.—22. *Regina*, Quinton, Madras.—24. *Chinsurah*, Furness, Canton; *Arabian*, McLeod, London; *Emily*, Wilson, China.—25. *Isabella*, Turner, Glasgow.—28. *Lord Auckland*, Thompson, Calcutta; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Henry Gardner*, Tobin, Liverpool.—30. *Juniala*, Cheever, Calcutta; *Robina*, Pearson, Liverpool.—MAY 1. *Samdany*, Batta, Colombo; *Courier*, Miller, Liverpool; *Sibella*, Coleman, London.—2. *Mary Anne*, Norman, Cannanore.—3. Steamer *Victoria*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Stornoway*, Lieut. M'Lean.

Per steamer *Malta*, Mr. L. Oliphant, Mr. H. Penegaux, and Capt. Woolly.

Per *Surat*, Capt. Kirkland; Capt. Fulljames; and Capt. A. Garrett.

Per *John Phillips*, Mrs. Poole and child.

Per *Chinsurah*, Mrs. Furness.

Per *Surat*, Mr. and Mrs. Tickell; the Rev. Mr. Marchettell; Lieut. Souther; and Capt. Wincent.

Per steamer *Victoria*, Mrs. Knowles, and a child of Maj. Creagh; Mrs. Morris; Mrs. Stewart; a lady and three children; Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. McGregor and an infant; E. H. Townsend, Esq.; the Hon. J. P. Willoughby, Esq.; Brig. W. J. Beatson; Lieut. W. Gordon, to Aden; Capt. McGregor; Capt. A. Morris; Lieut. Col. G. J. Mant; Ens. Anderson; Lieut. Wallace; Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell; Lieut. Tillbrook; A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.; J. Landon, Esq.; J. C. Stewart, Esq.; Lieut. J. P. Windfield; Assist. Surg. G. J. McKenzie; Lieut. W. P. Hurst; S. Simpson, Esq.; and Capt. Annesley; Mr. Turney; Mr. L. DeOranellas; Mr. J. C. Walter; Mr. J. Hudson.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 3, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 117 to 118
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107 to 107½ p.100Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 102 to 102½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96½ to 97 p.100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 93 to 93½ p.100Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 93 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	„ 1,000 each 500	17 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	„ 1,000 each 500 do.	14½ p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	„ 500 each 500 do.	95 p. ct.
Bank of Madras	„ 1,000 each 1,000 do.	20 to 22 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500 each 12,500 do.	14,700
Colaba Press Com.	„ 7,000 each 7,000 do.	13,700
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 500 each 500 do.	55 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Co.	50 each 27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½ to 3-16ths
Bank of England Notes, per £.	„ 93 to 10
Spanish Dollars, per 100	„ 219 to 220
German Crowns, „	„ 210 to 211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	„ 103½ to 103¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	„ 15½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	„ 15½ for 97 tch.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.
6 ..	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ...	98
..... 30 days' sight	98½
..... at sight	99
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs.	214 to 215

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l., and Liverpool, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 12.

CEYLON.

REWARDS FOR APPREHENSION OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.—The *Ceylon Government Gazette* contains an intimation of rewards offered for the apprehension of escaped prisoners. There are about seventy of these escaped prisoners and convicts named and described. In a great many cases the offence for which the fugitive was committed for trial, or had been convicted, is not mentioned. In such cases we are willing to presume that the prisoner's crime was not a very serious one. What we have now to notice, however, is that the reward offered for the apprehension of the whole crew is the sum of two pounds a head. Amongst the prisoners for whose apprehension this large sum of money is offered by Government, are some who have been convicted or who have been accused of such offences as highway robbery—burglary and robbery—cattle stealing and other heavy crimes which at no remote period were judged worthy of being visited with capital punishment. But besides these we find in the list of runaways for whose apprehension the sum of two pounds is offered, Adrian, a native of Galle, under sentence of transportation for fourteen years; Samarapollige Allis Appo, committed for trial on a charge of murder; Cassim Pulle Mohanderam, committed for further examination on a charge of murder, and Ramalla, committed for trial on a charge of murder. The dates of the escapes of these prisoners are pretty ancient, and it is probable enough that they may have by this time patriotically "left their country for their country's good" and may be cutting throats elsewhere—but if they are still lurking in the less visited districts of Ceylon, the temptation of two pounds is not likely to stir up the valour of any daring "person or persons" to hunt them out, and to grapple with ruffians who most probably carry knives about them, and would not fail to defend their personal liberty by all the weapons that God and nature placed in their hands.—*Athenæum*.

EXECUTION.—Yesterday, Kayman's Gate presented the horrible spectacle of the execution of the five murderers of the three females at Grand Pass. On the morning of the execution, four of them were baptized by a Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Caetano; but the fifth man, Thoma, although he had been receiving the instructions of the clergyman, resolutely refused the rite. On entering the circle surrounding the fatal erection, the culprit Thoma accepted the rite of Baptism, and, feeling exhausted, he partook of a little brandy. Shortly after religious exhortation, one by one the doomed ascended the scaffold. When Thoma appeared, he addressed the spectators with the most solemn asseverations of his innocence, appealing to heaven that he neither knew, saw, nor was acquainted with the murder, although it is said a confession of one of the men implicated him as the actual murderer of the daughter of the tobacco-woman. So loud were his vociferations, that the priest was compelled to order him to be silent.

Opium, we hear, was allowed these men, as they had been long accustomed to its use. We hope the law in this respect will be modified. We trust never again to have the painful duty of recording an execution in Colombo; and if the awful scene of yesterday had any impression on the thousands of spectators, both male and female, assembled, our aspirations may be verified. The utmost decorum was evinced by the crowd; not a sound was heard whilst the last preparations for the consummation of the murderers' fate were being made,—all was a dead silence.—*Ceylon Times*, March 7.

CHINA.

THE REBELLION.—The intelligence from the disturbed districts has been of a vague and conflicting nature. At one time we had report of distinguished success on the part of the imperialists; at another, that similar fortune remained with the insurgents. From the *Chinese Repository* we learn that, "The insurgents are believed to possess most of the southern departments in Kwangsi, making Sin-chau-fu their head-quarters; and have raised their chief to the imperial dignity, under the title of Tien-teh, or Heaven's Virtue. They levy a revenue from the general commerce on the Pearl river, from Wu-chau-fu westward, and have crippled the operations of the imperialists to a very serious degree."

We have since heard that Kwei-lin-fu, the capital of the province of Kwangsi, has been taken possession of by the rebels. This town is but a short distance from the province of Honan, bounding Kwangtung on the north. The whole tract of country reported to be in possession of the insurgents is about the size of England and Wales united, with a population of some four millions and upwards. Again, in opposition to the report regarding the taking of Kwei-lin, we are informed that the Im-

perial Commissioner Le has ordered Chang-yuen-yau, an undergraduate of Hiang-shan, to come to him at Kwei-lin, and assist in devising plans for putting down the rebellion.—*Friend of China*.

CHUI APOO.—This notorious pirate was tried at the Hong-Kong criminal sessions, on the 24th March, for the murder of Capt. Da Costa, at Wong-ma-kok, on the 25th February, 1849. The jury consisted of half Englishmen and half foreigners. Chui Apoo, on being asked what he had to say to the indictment, replied, pointing upwards and downwards, that "there was a God above and there was also one below;" but he did not enter into explanation of what he wished to be inferred by the action and the words. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life. The verdict caused much dissatisfaction in the colony, and apparently to the prisoner himself, who destroyed himself in the Victoria Gaol. The *Friend of China* promises to say something regarding the confession which Chui Apoo made prior to his decease, and to show "that the death of Capt. Da Costa was the result of a preconcerted plan for his capture, arranged, most probably, by some high officers of the Chinese government."

SPANISH INDIA.

From Singapore we learn that the Marquis de Solana, the governor-general of the Philippines, at the head of an expedition, had attacked, taken by assault, and completely destroyed the strongly fortified forts and defences of Sooloo, on the island of the same name in that archipelago, belonging to a powerful sultan, sovereign of a considerable portion of the coast of Borneo, whose piratical junks have been for centuries the terror of merchantmen. It appears that repeated acts of piracy committed on the inhabitants of the Philippines induced the governor-general, in December, to proceed to Sooloo with three war-steamer, a corvette, and a brig, to demand redress; but the forts opened fire on the Spanish vessels anchored in their roads with no hostile manifestation. The governor-general immediately despatched a steamer to Manila for troops, and directed the militia force of the islands and all the regular troops disposable to be embarked for Zambanga, on the south coast of Mindanao. This force united at that point, and sailed thence on the 19th of February. On the 28th, the force, consisting of 3,500 men, with twenty field-pieces, was disembarked in two columns of attack, to the right and left of Sooloo; and while the three steamers, a brig, and the corvette opened fire on the forts and batteries, this force moved on to the attack.

The fire of the vessels making little or no impression on the forts, formed of strong double stockades, filled up with coral reef, and the embrasures on a level with the water, the governor-general resolved to attack the fort of the Datu Daniel by escalade. Three times the troops were driven off with loss by the garrison, who fought most desperately, at close quarters, throwing down their firelocks, drawing their *campalanes* (a short, sharp, heavy, two-edged sword), and defending themselves from the bayonet with large shields of buffalo hide. A company of grenadiers at length established themselves on the walls and diverged to the gate, which was opened; a strong body rushed in, and occupied the place. The sultan's brother, Datu Uden, fell, and as he was their principal military chief, they abandoned the remaining forts, which were occupied by the victors. In the fort taken by assault there were nearly 300 dead, the remaining force escaping by the postern gates. One hundred and forty-three pieces of artillery—many of heavy calibre—were removed to the transports, and the forts burnt to the ground. The artillery is of English manufacture; it bears the mark of the East-India Company, and was taken by those piratical hordes from an English settlement established in the island of Balambangan in 1773, which was shortly after treacherously surprised, the garrison put to death, and treasure and stores belonging to the Company captured to the amount of 675,000*l*. The island was ceded to the English by the Sultan of Sooloo, who was found a captive of the Spaniards at Manila when the English forces occupied that fortress in 1763, and as a reward for the favour conferred of re-establishing him on his throne, offered to cede the island, but afterwards treacherously murdered the garrison.

The inhabitants of the principal islands of the Sooloo archipelago are Mahometans; but in that of Sooloo are yet to be found, in the mountain districts, numerous tribes of Dyaks, who still also exist in Borneo. The present inhabitants of the town of Sooloo are descended from the Arabs.

The loss sustained in this affair was—1 field-officer, 6 other officers, and 250 men, killed and wounded.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A CHINESE COMEDY.

In a Notice of the dramatic literature of China under the Yuen dynasty (A.D. 1279-1367), published in the last *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, M. Baziin has given an analysis, accompanied by extracts, of a Chinese comedy of that era, entitled *Kin-tshien-ke*, or "The Pledge of Love," written by Keaou-mang-foo.

Like most of the Chinese dramas, its story is historical. The chief characters are three celebrated poets, who flourished in the dynasty of the Tangs (A.D. 619-907), named Han-fae-king, Ho-che-chang, and Le-tae-pe, and some of the verses which the dramatist puts into the mouth of Han-fae-king were written by that poet himself.

The first scene opens in one of the magnificent palaces of the capital (Chang-gan), occupied by the governor, Wang-foo, who has a son named Wang-ching, and a daughter Lew-mae. Wang-foo, who was exalted to the highest dignities by the favour of the emperor Heuen-tsong, of the Tang dynasty, is a severe, but just, magistrate, serving the state with zeal, and an enemy to flatterers. The emperor, who was a generous prince, and often bestowed upon his ministers slight presents as marks of his regard, had given to Wang-foo fifty gold coins, bearing the characters of the new money of the Tangs, which was of copper. The governor took the whim into his head of stringing these coins, and forming them into a necklace for his daughter, to be worn by her as a talisman or charm, and he assured her that, as long as she wore it, her virtue would never be exposed to temptation, nor would evil thoughts enter her imagination.

The emperor Heuen-tsong not only cultivated literature and the fine arts, especially music, but he was fond of gaiety, and gave brilliant fêtes. One day he invited all the inhabitants of the capital to a grand entertainment, with concerts and interludes, at the "Lake of the Nine Dragons." As governor of Chang-gan, Wang-foo was charged with the necessary preparations for this festival, and he called to his assistance his daughter, and a female servant,—one of those young stage personages who in China are termed "perfumes of the plum-tree." Lew-mae, at first, demurred to the proposal; she alleged her youth, her timidity, her bashfulness; she had never yet quitted the female apartments, how could she encounter the gaze of men? "Be composed, my daughter," replied the governor; "you shall be accompanied by two respectable male servants." Lew-mae submitted, and next day set off, with her female companion, for the Lake of the Nine Dragons.

The principal personage of the comedy, Han-fae-king, now appears upon the scene. He is an intimate friend of the academician Ho-che-chang, and of Le-tae-pe. His reputation as a poet was prodigious; his poems circulated throughout the empire; he was, however, indifferent to fame and ambition, but a little too fond of wine. The administration of the Tangs was not more pure than that of the reigning dynasty; to obtain a distinguished place in the public examinations, the judges must be mollified by presents. Fae-king, therefore, gave himself no concern on this head, and he secured the degree of bachelor whilst he indulged in the two luxuries of making verses and of drinking. Hearing of the grand fête at the Lake of the Nine Dragons, he hurried thither, as usual, half-tipsy, and mingling with the throng, pressed towards the red cord which marked the spot where sat the emperor, the imperial concubines, the ministers and great dignitaries. Quitting this spot, he was making a circuit of the island in the lake, when he beheld in a carriage a damsel of extraordinary beauty. This was Lew-mae. They came upon each other suddenly, and both were smitten with "love at first sight." The maiden, ignorant of the world and new to these emotions, gazed upon Fae-king without reserve or discretion; her languishing looks revealed her whole heart; she longed to declare what she felt, at least to leave with the person who had thus fascinated her some token, some pledge of tenderness. What could she do? The carriage was hastening her away; she had no time for deliberation. Suddenly—almost mechanically—she removes her charmed necklace, wraps it in her handkerchief, and drops it from the carriage in Fae-king's sight. He picks up the gage, perceives the coins, and astonished, runs after the carriage. Panting for breath, he encounters his friend the academician Ho-che-chang, and the following dialogue ensues:—

"Ho-che-chang (to his servant). Is not that man who is running Han-fae-king?"

"Servant. It is, indeed.

"Ho-che. Quick, stop him.

"Serv. Han! Bachelor Han! Somebody wants you!

"Han-fae-king. I cannot stop; I have not time.

"Ho-che. Fae-king, your conduct is inexplicable. You left me whilst we were drinking together to come to this lake. What business have you here? The ladies in this place are daughters of the great. In your present condition,—for your gaiety is vinous,—I fear you will get into some trouble. Fae-king, you must not compromise the character of a poet. Come along with me, and let us have a few cups together.

"Fae-king. Brother, brother, don't talk to me of wine; if you could offer me nectar, or that juice which bestows immortality, I would not taste it. I have business of the greatest importance. (Sets off running.)

"Ho-che (holding him by his dress). Where are you running? What is this most important affair?

"Fae-king. I have beheld in this spot the most beautiful creature mortal eye ever saw. She must be Chang-go, descended from the palace of the moon, or some young goddess who has deserted the heavenly mansions. Her charms have ravished me; I am deep in love with her, and that she loves me I am certain. I heard her murmur these verses:—

Whilst throbs my heart, my ravished gaze
To one dear object ever strays.

"Ho-che. Stuff! stuff! my dear friend, these are mere words of the mouth—mere breath—which trusts such nonsense?

"Fae-king. Nay, nay; I have a pledge—oh, let me follow her. (He endeavours to get away, Ho-che-chang preventing him.)

"Ho-che. A pledge! what is it? Fae-king, treat me as a friend.

"Fae-king (repeating):—

Richer than bounteous friendship offers;
Richer than wealth in regal coffers.
Yet it is worthless in my eye,
For what I seek it will not buy.

"Ho-che. Oh, I can guess.

"Fae-king. Guess, then.

"Ho-che. A trinket box.

"Fae-king. No.

"Ho-che. What is it, then?

"Fae-king. My dear friend, I will not deceive you. She gave me fifty pieces of gold bearing the marks on the new money.

"Ho-che. What! fifty! of gold! Mercy on us! she must be, at the very least, the daughter of a minister of state. And you want to get acquainted with her? Take care, Han-fae-king; it is dangerous to play tricks with grandessees' daughters.

"Fae-king (singing):—

Though born of a duke, or a prince, or a king,
I care not, I'll follow her all the world over;
No palace nor harem shall keep out Fae-king,
Or hide that fair form from the eyes of her lover.

"Ho-che. He's mad; love has certainly turned his brain."

In the second act Han-fae-king is wandering about in search of his mistress's retreat; chance leads him to the country-house of governor Wang at the moment when Lew-mae crosses one of the apartments. He recognizes the "lady of the lake," and without hesitation enters the garden. A servant takes him at first for a thief, and attempts to arrest him. Fae-king, still half-tipsy, inquires whose house it is, and whilst the fuddled poet and the bewildered valet are in the midst of an animated colloquy, the governor suddenly makes his appearance, and interrogates Fae-king, whose replies perplex him:

"Wang-foo (to the servant). This man is either a libertine or a thief.

"Fae-king. What a speech is this to fall from the lips of a governor! Recollect yourself, Sir: a bachelor is no thief.

"Wang-foo. Tell me then, what business have you in my garden?

"Fae-king. Listen, good Sir. History informs us that many great men,—aye, great men,—have been thieves."

Han-fae-king then pours forth a stream of citations from historiographers and poets. He tells the governor, that Han-shaou, of the Tsin dynasty, stole some perfumes, whilst he was secretary to Koo-chung, and that the famous captain Han-sin, when pressed by hunger, robbed an old woman of a melon and some millet.

"Wang-foo. This man is half-drunk. It is wasting time to listen to him.—(To the servant.) Here, tie him with a rope to the wall; when the fumes of the wine have evaporated, I will interrogate him. (Exit governor.)"

Meanwhile, the academician Ho-che-chang is making anxious search for his friend, inquiring after him in the streets, and even knocking at doors. At length he discovers his whereabouts,

and making his way into the governor's garden, he beholds Fae-king fastened like a monkey by a string to the wall. Vexed and mortified, he seeks the governor, and after the tedious forms of Chinese compliments and salutations, learns from him the adventure in the garden :—

"Ho-che. Do you know this man ?

"Wang-foo. Not at all.

"Ho-che. Yet the emperor has often spoken to you about him. He is no less than Han-tae-king, the famous poet, the friend and companion of Le-tae-pe.

"Wang-foo (astonished). Han-fae-king !

"Ho-che. Yes.

"Wang-foo (to the attendant). Set him at liberty, and let him come hither."

A reconciliation ensues between the governor and Fae-king. The former, in some confusion, overwhelms the poet with excuses and civilities. Fae-king, on the other hand, confesses that he had imbibed too freely, and declares that he was totally ignorant of what had happened. A thought struck the governor; he would entertain the bachelor on his establishment; he would make him preceptor of his son, and they might themselves philosophize together. Fae-king embraces with delight an offer of which the governor did not foresee the risk; he retires, makes the requisite preparations, and is installed in the palace of the father of his mistress.

The third act opens with a conversation between Fae-king's two pupils, Wang-ching, the governor's son, and Ma-keao, the son of a mandarin. Both are dull scholars, who scarcely know the *Pih-keo-sing*, or "Table of Proper Names," and the *Mung-keao*, an elementary book. The dialogue of these youths, only fifteen years of age, furnishes a sad, but probably true, picture of Chinese manners; it abounds with the most indelicate and licentious expressions. They both complain of their master, who, by their account, teaches them nothing, but is constantly sighing "seow-tseay !" "Sweet girl! sweet girl!"

In short, Fae-king, debarred from the sight of his mistress, feels wretched in the palace. The most delicate attentions are lavished upon him in vain; he cannot eat, he cannot sleep. Sometimes his griefs break out in impassioned strains, expressed in the pedantic diction so much admired by Chinese critics in erotic poetry. In one of these fits of ecstasy, whilst he was obteasing heaven and earth and the spirits of both, a servant abruptly enters the library, announcing the governor. Fae-king, in his hurry, conceals the string of gold coins, the "gage of love," which he had been contemplating, in the cover of a book :—

"Wang-foo. Bachelor, I have been long intending you a visit, but business has prevented me. Do not now refuse me your company.

"Fae-king. Your excellency is too good.

"Wang-foo. You know how generous the emperor is. Only think, this morning, the Son of Heaven, pleased with the report I sent to him, has presented me with ten flaggons of wine. I do not love to drink alone: favour me with your company, bachelor. (To the servant.) Bring the wine.

"Fae-king. I am highly obliged.

"Wang-foo. Drink this cup, Fae-king.

"Fae-king. Your excellency is most kind. Has my small merit—

"Wang-foo. Drink, drink !

"Fae-king (drinking). This wine is delicious—it is from the Leang-chow grape.

"Wang-foo. Drink again; wine banishes sadness and sorrow.

"Fae-king. Who told you I was sad ?

"Wang-foo. Oh, I knew it well; you are thinking of your native land.

"Fae-king. Not exactly so.

"Wang-foo. What have you been doing these few days past ?

"Fae-king. I have been reading the *E-King*.

"Wang-foo. Very well; we'll read it together. (Opens the *E-King*, and finds the gold coin: Han-fae-king is petrified with dread.)"

All is now revealed. To the interrogations of the irritated governor, the amorous poet replies equivocally. The former, perceiving there was a mystery in the affair, follows up his inquiry, until the truth comes out. Exasperated at the discovery, Wang-foo sends for his daughter, loads her with reproaches, and, after venting his rage upon the poet, remands him to the wall.

It turns out, however,—a circumstance of which the governor was not aware,—that the position of Han-fan-king was changed. The elegance of his compositions had attracted the notice and favour of the emperor.

The last act commences with a monologue of Le-tae-pe, who having been privately informed of the misadventure of his friend, memorialized the emperor, and his majesty entered warmly into

the cause of Fae-king. "It is my will," said he to Le-tae-pe, "that the union of the poet with the daughter of Wang-foo should take place, and that immediately, and I desire you personally to superintend the ceremony." Le-tae-pe arrives at the governor's palace; the stubborn Wang-foo at first refuses his consent, but the imperial will overrules a parent's, and the two lovers are, in the approved phraseology, made happy.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In your last number, under the head of "Literature and Science," I observe a notice that Professor N. L. Westergaard, of Copenhagen, is preparing for the press a work in three volumes, to exhibit the texts of the Zend writings of the Parsees, the third volume being dedicated to an English translation of these books.

I meddle not with the taste that would place before the public, in a popular language, the contents of one of them,—the *Vendidad*; it is enough for me that I have been able to examine an analysis of the twenty-two *fargards* of that book, as they appear in the sixth chapter of Dr. Wilson's *Parsi Religion*; and that examination has satisfied me that we can well spare a recital, *in extenso*, of such a mass of incredible absurdity, folly, and filth, as is there made to issue from the mouths of Hormuzd and Zoroaster. The doctor, in a note at p. 311, says, "The *Parsis* have got such a horrid idea from their books of the water of the firmament, that, after expressing it in Greek, I have felt compelled to withdraw what I had written from notice."

There are some who seem inclined to censure Sir William Jones for the severity displayed in his celebrated letter to Anquetil du Perron. Considering the provocation given, this cutting exposure of the ignorance, vanity, and malice of the boasting Frenchman appears scarcely unmerited. At pp. 325—329, Dr. Wilson has reproduced the description of the Dog, as given by Sir William Jones. I refer to it for the purpose of quoting, in the original French, the amusing apostrophe which, from prudery, a little over-strained, has somewhat suffered in the doctor's translation: "Ormuzd, grand Ormuzd, principe de tous biens parmi les Guebres, si tu as dicté cette *chienne* de description à Zoroaster, je ne te fais pas *iescht*; tu n'es qu'un sot génie!" This may remind us of the dedication, "*A —, chienne de ma sœur*," changed into "*A —, ma chienne de sœur*."

As to Zoroaster, his country, identity, and the epoch of his life, the Parsees at Bombay will, probably, continue to amuse themselves in disputations more or less energetic; but the fact is, as all history shows, the Greek authorities, who have professed to write the history of this personage, knew just as much about him as the Parsees or others of the present day do,—that is, absolutely nothing.

So much for the value of the book, taken as a declared revelation of Divine Intelligence. And with regard to the Zend having been spoken by any people, at any time, and deserving to be placed among the real distinctive languages of the world, I have found nothing in later writers to shake the opinions on this subject held by Sir William Jones, Richardson, and Vans Kennedy.

RASTI-PASAND.

The following instance of superstitious barbarity in Mewar is reported in a Bombay paper. A sepoy, of the Klierwarra Bheel Corps, being taken ill, was declared by a wise man in the village to have been bewitched by a reputed Dakun, a witch who is supposed to make a feast of her victim's liver. Upon this she was seized, and her eyes being rubbed and bandaged with chillies, she was tied up by her heels. In this horrible position she was swung from four in the morning till sunset, when she was released. The same treatment was continued on the succeeding day, varying her punishment by suspending her only from 8 A.M. till 4 in the afternoon, when she was once more let down for the night. The third day she was again led to the tree, and rescued by the medical officer belonging to the detachment.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, June 3, 1851.

THE adventures of the "Mountain of Light" promise to rival in interest those of the "Glass Slipper" and other tales which form the library of the nursery. Transferred, through a long series of years, by prince to prince, from the semi-fabulous dynasty of the Pandus to the Mogul conquerors of India; added by Shah Jehan to the glittering wonders of the celebrated Peacock Throne; taken thence by Nadir Shah to Persia; carried to Afghanistan by Ahmed Shah; extorted from his successor, Shah Shooja, by Runjeet Sing; and surrendered by the last maharaja of the Sikhs to his British conquerors, it now forms one of the most conspicuous objects in an Exhibition which attracts the curiosity of the world. This is not all; it became, on Monday, the 26th May, part of the text of a homily delivered by a late Governor-General of India in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Ellenborough upon that occasion directly mooted the question, to whom the Lahore jewels, including the Koh-i-Noor,—valued at two millions sterling,—legally belonged? He contended that these jewels and other Sikh spoils were property, taken as prize from the enemy, which belonged to the Crown, and that the East-India Company, consequently the Governor-General of India, had no legal right to dispose of or deal with such property, they being precluded from granting booty captured from an enemy where royal troops co-operated in its capture. A portion of the property was, he said, seized at Lahore before the actual commencement of hostilities, though after the Sikh state had been considered by the Governor-General in Council as "directly at war with the British Government;" a great proportion, however, was captured during the progress of hostilities; whereas, by the treaty of March, 1849, all property of the state of Lahore, of whatever description and wherever found, was declared to be confiscated to the East-India Company. This disposal of the booty, Lord Ellenborough insisted, was repugnant to the law; and if this position were true, it followed as a corollary that the condition attached by the Company to the grant of six months' batta,—namely, that it should be deducted from the grantees' shares of prize-money,—became invalid and inoperative. Although his lordship argued the point in the interest of the Crown, he virtually advocated the interests of the army, which would, he said, have received a larger sum of money by a distribution of the booty by the Crown amongst the captors.

The counter-case maintained by Lord Broughton was this:—No injury, he said, had resulted to the army by the grant of batta, the amount of which was at least as great as that which it would have received supposing the booty of war had been granted to it. Since the year 1849, no complaint had reached the authorities in India, either at

home or abroad, from soldier or from civilian; and the rights of the Crown could not have been considered to be invaded, or its advisers would not have been silent or inactive. He added that the question, "Whether the arrangement of the 29th of March, 1849, concluded by Lord Dalhousie with Maharaja Duleep Sing, and ratified by the home authorities, could be impugned on any legal ground?" had been formally put by the Government to the Queen's Advocate, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir F. Thesiger, Sir F. Kelly, and Mr. Wigram, and their unanimous answer was that "it cannot be impugned."

The Lord Chancellor laid it down, as the law of the case, that the jewels and other property in question, placed in the citadel, under the guard of a force of the Company's troops, for protection, not seized hostilely or in anticipation of hostilities, could not be affected by a subsequent declaration of war; that such property did not belong to the Crown, and consequently the army were not entitled to have it awarded as booty. "It seemed to him," he said, "that there was no ground whatever for supposing that injustice had been done to the army, for that property never belonged to the Crown, nor had the Crown any right which could give the army a claim to booty."

It appears to us that all this display of legal knowledge and ingenuity might have been spared, and that, as the real point at issue was whether the army had been fairly treated in the matter, the essential fact to be established was one only incidentally mentioned in the discussion, namely, whether the six months' batta equalled the amount which the army would have received by the distribution of the property as booty. If the batta be, as Lord Broughton alleged, "at least" as much as the booty, the question which of two almost co-ordinate authorities should be the medium of distribution was hardly worth mooted; if not, no mere distinction of law, as to whether the property came to the Crown directly, or indirectly through its trustees,—which is all the difference,—should be allowed to defeat the equitable claim of the army.

Another question arose incidentally out of this discussion, namely, what is the true character of the Governor-General of India,—whether he is purely a servant of the Company, or a servant of the Crown? The Duke of Wellington considered that that great officer, though appointed by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, is the representative of all British authority in India, and that he exercises legally every British authority in India, including that of the Crown, which may subsequently annul or confirm that assumed authority. Lord Broughton said, the East-India Company were trustees for the Crown; the Governor-General was the servant of trustees of the Crown, and therefore was the servant of the Crown. This doctrine, which would have been a palatable one to Lord Ellenborough a few years since, was inimical to his present argument, and he deprecated its further discussion, as "touching upon dangerous ground."

In the absence of any Parliamentary inquiry into East-Indian affairs prior to the termination of the Act of 1833, casual investigations of isolated points like this are not without advantage: they direct attention to the difficult or ambiguous parts of the great question, indicate the information which is needed, and exercise the talents that will be called into action.

THE result of the debate in the House of Commons upon the Ceylon question has probably disappointed all parties. The rejection of a vote of censure upon Lord Torrington and the ministry by a majority of 80 out of 484 members affords them but an imperfect absolution, whilst it is a rather mortifying rebuff to the supporters of the motion, who, at one time, were suffered to hold the fate of the government suspended upon its issue. The debate itself, moreover, although the subject abounded with materials for a display of eloquence in all its phases, was, with few exceptions, remarkable for its penury of power and animation. If we except the really argumentative speech of Sir James Hogg, the pathetic appeal of Mr. Gladstone, and the clever, sparkling, and sarcastic rillery of Mr. Disraeli, the rest was flat and dull, made up of tedious details respecting the acts of subordinate agents, with which Lord Torrington had but little connection; general attacks upon the characters of witnesses examined before the committee, and not very seemly mutual animadversions by members of that committee, who appear to have resembled in some degree the members of the services in Ceylon, all at cross-purposes with each other.

As we have reviewed this subject, which is one, in many respects, of great importance, in a preceding *Mail*,* we shall not re-enter into its details. The chief point sought to be established by Mr. Baillie and the supporters of his resolutions, is that "the punishments inflicted during the disturbances in the island were excessive and uncalled for;" and if this allegation were made out, it would follow that the conduct of Lord Torrington, and still more that of Earl Grey, who has approved of his proceedings, are censurable.

As we before observed, we are now judging after the event. Lord Torrington had to deal with a rebellion,—for it is ridiculous to quibble about names, and insist pertinaciously upon the terms "outbreak," and "disturbance,"—of the extent of which he was ignorant, though he knew that the head-men and priests, the influential classes amongst the natives, were disaffected, and that the police of the country was in the hands of the head-men. Vigour and promptitude were the essential qualities in a governor of Ceylon at such a crisis; and Lord Torrington was prompt and vigorous in his measures, which were necessarily carried into effect by local agents, who may probably have exceeded his intentions. But the rebellion,—contrary to the example of all preceding rebellions, which in every other respect it resembled,—was crushed in a few days; its instantaneous extinction is perversely made the ground of an accusation against the late governor, as if, when an insurrection is suppressed, the latent causes of which may be still slumbering, nothing more is to be thought about it, just as when a mob is dispersed the police quietly put their truncheons in their pockets, and saunter about the streets as before. It was incumbent upon Lord Torrington, in order to inspire salutary terror, and by way of example, to make a display of force, and exact penalties from the guilty. The industry of his accusers, stimulated by extraordinary zeal, has discovered that the capital punishments did not exceed eighteen, and that the whole number of persons punished in any form was not 140, as Mr. Baillie alleged, but 64! We acknowledge that "to

determine when the span of human existence shall close," is "a high and awful prerogative;" but we think Mr. Gladstone did not sufficiently bear in mind that men clothed with supreme authority have sometimes to determine another question,—whether the timely sacrifice of a few lives may not ultimately save many. The late ex-king of France is reproached for his excess of humanity, in forbidding a manifestation of military force, which, at the expense of a little bloodshed, would have spared Paris the horrors which accompanied the revolution of February, 1848. Colonel Forbes, formerly government agent at Matelle, who has written a pamphlet against the "Military Executions in Ceylon," in which he endeavours to show that the "so-called military law and military executions" are not justified by anything contained in the Blue Book of 1849, speaking of the rebellion of 1817, observes, "it is probable that greater severity at the commencement of this insurrection might have eventually proved more humane in the end;" guarding himself, it is true, "against being supposed to admit or believe that severity, if it were advisable in 1817, was defensible in 1848." The observation, however, is important, and if a comparison were made between the results of the two occurrences, the energy of Lord Torrington would not appear to disadvantage, in a humane point of view, beside the "amiable policy" of Sir Robert Brownrigg.

Much as we may lament the exposures to which this remarkable inquiry has given birth, there is still much in its incidents from whence good may result. It will operate beneficially upon colonial governments, which are too prone to make an injudicious use of their delegated power, and the strong concentrated light which it has cast upon the condition of Ceylon, upon the faults of its administration, and above all upon the government offices of the colony,—which Mr. Roebuck described as "a hotbed of insubordination, discontent, and intrigue,"—cannot but produce salutary effects.

Folks who claim credit for the possession of knowledge upon the subject, constantly assert that the results of Indian tillage are vastly inferior to those of the scientific culture of the soil at home. A member of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra, in the *Meerut Magazine*, has proved beyond all doubt, that the produce of an English and an Indian acre of wheat are nearly equal in weight, the balance being on the side of the latter.

The Rev. William Keane, M.A., head master of Bishop Corrie's grammar school and minister of Trinity Chapel, at Madras, has published a pamphlet on Romanism and Hindooism, in which he traces a strong affinity between the two forms of religion. Many Roman Catholics would be startled on reading Mr. Keane's pamphlet to find how many of these ceremonies are identical with those of the Hindoos.

The *Overland Colombo Observer* says:—"Our pigeon expresses continue perfectly successful, placing us in possession of a summary of the intelligence (by the mail from Europe) twelve hours at least in advance of the Government express."

There are in Ceylon two Roman Catholic bishops and a coadjutor bishop; sixteen priests, nearly all European, in the northern division of the island, and eighteen priests (three from Europe and the rest from Goa) in the south: total, three bishops and thirty-two priests. Their adherents they number at 150,000, or one-tenth of the population.

Many men of the cultivating classes in the Punjab are conversant with Persian, and even artizans, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, are known to be able to read it with tolerable fluency. This may be attributed, probably, to the number of Mohamedans among the population, and to the fact that they are generally more advanced than the Hindoos.

INDIA AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The contributions of India to the Great Exhibition of the World's Industry are now complete, and by the time this paper is in the hands of our readers, every object will have found suitable deposit. The whole of the arrangements are under the superintendence of the learned and accomplished Dr. J. Forbes Royle, who has rendered a most interesting and acceptable service to the visitors of the collection by the skill and lucidity with which the vast and wonderful productions of India and the Indian Archipelago have been distributed.

With a commendable deference to her importance as the most magnificent territorial appendage of the British Crown, and the most liberal of contributors to the "World's Fair," the commissioners have assigned to India the most striking and prominent position in the whole of the Crystal Palace. It greets the multitude almost at the very threshold of their visit. As they enter at the grand southern portal, the first thing which arrests their wondering gaze is of course the glorious crystal fountain of the Messrs. Osler, gushing forth pellucid waters which cool the surrounding atmosphere, and imparting additional glitter and variety to the prisms of the graceful structure. The delicious contrast of the silvery jets with the green of the venerable elm and flourishing palms which form, as it were, the background to the fountain, next arrests attention; and turning from this to the crimson hangings upon the left, another and more powerful variety of colour is presented. Around and above him the stranger hears the hum of voices,—the exclamations of delight rising above the general murmur,—the music of powerful and finely-toned organs,—the tinkling of pianos, the distant clanking of machinery, and the gushing of waters; figures, gay and graceful, flit past him,—marvellous specimens of aristocratic beauty flash before his sight,—but he is insensible to all! he has come to see the "Exhibition," and to its leading features his view is alone directed. INDIA—in white letters upon a scarlet ground—at once invites him, and to her stores he accordingly hies; and if he happen to have passed any portion of his life in the East, a glow of honest pride suffuses his cheek, for he cannot help thinking that he has a claim to part of the merit of the collection: at all events, he feels that there is no reason to be ashamed of the country for which he is indebted for happy and useful years. Englishmen, when in India, exercise upon a grand scale the privilege of grumbling; they abuse India, protest against the climate, the habits of the people, the monotony of existence, and so on, sacking the rupees the while. The instant they return home, and have gone the round of London attractions, they begin to look back upon the country with regret, sighing for the occupation, the independence, and the ease they enjoyed, and greeting every old *QUR HYE* or Mull friend as a welcome companion in misery who can ungrudgingly both receive and yield sympathy. Hear them descant on the superiority of their curries—their pickles—the cordiality of society—the delights of palanquin travelling—the charms of tiger-hunting—the inestimable virtues of iced *loll shraub*!—you would fancy they were Swiss, mourning their absence from *fader-land*. The sight of a turbaned sweeper at the corner of a street brings the respectable vernacular to their lips in a moment; and *tazu bu tazu*, indifferently played at a paucorama, moves them as strongly as the *Rans des vaches* affects the expatriated Helvetian. But all this works well for the Great Exhibition. People so influenced rush immediately to the depository of the works of India, and in their excusable enthusiasm, not merely gaze upon the beautiful collection of old acquaintances, but devote their time and their tongues to a careful explanation of their purposes to the multitude of visitors who are "perplexed in the extreme" to discover the meaning and uses of nine-tenths of the commodities. And, sooth to say, the occasion for their oratory is ample—is magnificent; there is material before them for a thousand illustrated

lectures—food for a year of conversation, and a life of philosophical reflection. Every item is suggestive; the offsprings of nature and the productions of art are equally pregnant with material for observation.

Foremost among the mineral treasures of the East—brightest among the bright—is the far-famed *Koh-i-Noor*, or "Mountain of Light," a gem which has, in its time, gluttled the avarice of Afghan monarchs, and excited the cupidity of the rare old Lion of the Punjab, Runjeet Sing. Twelve years ago, Runjeet Sing, then in the zenith of his fame, exhibited the priceless jewel to his guests, the Earl of Auckland, then Governor-General of India, and his sisters, upon their visit to Ferozepore. With what nervous anxiety the old Seikh chieftain rolled his solitary eye as Sir Claudius Wade, the hostage for the safety of the *Koh-i-Noor*, exhibited it to the principal members of the viceroy's suite! The darkness of the reception-tent was illuminated by the brilliant crystal, and as it passed from hand to hand, the story was repeated of the trickery, and the violence, and the falsehood employed by the Seikh to wrest it from Shah Soojah—the very monarch to whose restoration, under British auspices, Runjeet was then contributing. What mighty events have occurred since that moment! Did the *Koh-i-Noor* enclose within its impenetrable bosom the spirit of one of those princes of the Arabian Nights whose humanity was liable to metamorphosis, what stories might it not tell of all the scenes it has witnessed, from the loopholes of its retreat, from the hour when the mighty monocular deposited it with his treasures, to that which saw the Punjab transferred from the feeble hands of Dhuleep Sing to the custody of Lord Dalhousie! And now this dazzling bauble, so coveted of the Oriental princes, reposes in a brass cage, in a glass palace, in London, the cynosure of thousands of the curious of all nations—the admiration of the lapidary—the wonder of the artisan—the delight of the fair and the beautiful of England, and France, and Austria, of Spain, Portugal, and Italy. But if the truth must be told, the arrangements made for the exhibition of the *Koh-i-Noor* are not of the best. The cage, though large, is not sufficiently elevated to enable persons at a little distance to command a view of the gem. People crowd around it, and bending over their heads and shoulders, conceal the object from those who stand behind them. For the safe custody of the diamond, however, the depository is well contrived. The *Builder* thus describes it:—

"The safe for the *Koh-i-Noor*—the mountain of light—which has been contrived by Mr. Chubb, consists, first, of an octagon table 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter by 3 ft. 4 in. high, the top and sides being made of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wrought-iron plates, all secured together by being rebated and with angle iron. In the interior is a fireproof safe 12 in. square, and 2 ft. 9 in. deep, the wrought plates being 1 in. thick. In the centre of the safe is a platform 9 in. square, on which the velvet cushion, jewels, and setting are fixed. A hole is cut out of the table to allow the platform to descend into the safe. In order to secure the diamonds at night, a small door, 3-in square, in one of the panels of the table, is unlocked, and by turning a winch the platform gradually sinks into the safe, and a sliding iron door is drawn over the opening at the top. The cage is secured to the table by J pieces at the bottom ring dropping into corresponding holes, and these are locked by two separate detective locks; the keys of these locks are held by the crown officers; and without them access to the jewels cannot be had. The key of the small door allows the platform to be raised or lowered only, but does not give access to the jewels. The weight of the whole is 36 cwt., and it is bolted to the floor. A consideration of this piece of charcoal-in-another-form, and its assumed value, induces reflections on what constitutes *worth* in the eyes of the world."

Turning from the "Mountain of Light," and glancing at a beautiful collection of arms, comprehending shields, tulwars of incredible temper, bows, arrows, lances, daggers, staves, curious matchlocks, and formidable *zambours* or camel-swivels, the

attention is drawn to a tent, lined with rich shawl-cloth, and hung with embroidered velvets and massive brocades. To this the crowds repair. It is one of the lions of the place; for, rich as the collection is in the gross, and dazzling in the *ensemble*, there are still some objects which the acute multitude are quick to distinguish as peculiarly worthy of their inspection. The hangings and carpetings of the tent serve, by their splendour, to confirm the impressions of Oriental magnificence created by the *Koh-i-Noor*.

We are not now attempting a minute description of the Indian collection in the Great Exhibition. It is intended, in this article, simply to glance at the chief items of interest, reserving for a future number a more minute detail of the princely contributions, for which England is indebted to the East-India Company. We pass, therefore, without respect to order, to the charming collection of Dacca muslins, arranged in glass cases, in one of the inner compartments. So exquisitely soft and beautiful are these fabrics, that upon their first display on the 21st ultimo, they excited the special wonder and admiration of Her Majesty and Prince Albert. There is one plain gown-piece in the centre of the collection, ten yards in length and one yard and ten inches in breadth, of so delicate a texture that it may be passed through the smallest ring. The Queen, with her intuitive perception of the graceful, expressed her surprise that, with such opportunities of suitable personal decoration, English ladies should persevere in disfiguring themselves with the stiff material which now goes to the construction of dresses. Consorting with the plain, are specimens of figured and embroidered muslin, the embroidery consisting of gold thread and the beetle's emerald wing ingeniously and fancifully intertwined.

Re-crossing the western nave, and passing to the left of the tent aforesaid, we come upon innumerable models, in clay, and wood, and ivory, and marble, of every imaginable subject. The chief of these is a happy imitation of the Encampment of a Collector of revenue, out in the districts, receiving appeals against the assessment. It has been transmitted by Mr. Mansfield, of the Bombay civil service. The encampment is in a sort of grove of mango, tamarind, and peepul trees, bounded on one side by a pagoda and choultry, before which runs a stream of water; on the opposite side by a field of India corn; and on the third by a hedge of cacti. The collector's tent is surrounded by petitioners, whose importunity the brijobassies have some difficulty in restraining. Grouped about the grove are travellers, servants, guards of sepundies, peons, musicians, snake-charmers, dhobies, beggars, fakirs,—camels, elephants, horses, baggage-carts,—in short, every variety of a moving Indian scene. The figures are well executed, and placed in characteristic attitudes, and if a little more care had been taken in the packing, the animated scene would have been perfect. Near this exceedingly interesting model is one of a Cutcherry—the figures 9 inches in height. The *huzoor* is not very remarkable for the elegance of his black coat, nor the omlah for the purity of their white garments,—but the bench, the dock, the railings, the positions of the prisoner and the witnesses, with clasped hands, the former apparently exclaiming "*Hum kya kurrega?*" and the other as vehemently vociferating "*Hum nay junta, khodavund,*"—the court burkundazes and the other and superior officers are all capitally executed.

The Cutcherry is in the vicinity of a rude model of a Churruck Pooja, which affords the visitor a peculiarly fine opportunity of observing how the hooks are passed through the fleshy parts of the backs of the sunnyassees. Away from this, near the western entrance to the Indian department, is a model of a silk farm, the silk itself being the *bona fide* produce of the cocoons plucked in India. This piece of work is a melancholy illustration of the wretchedly careless packing of the natives. All the clay figures are delapidated, and lie about the compound of the factory in piteous attitudes, with amputated legs and arms;

but the machinery is perfect, and sufficiently elucidatory of the system of silk spinning in the Mofussil.

After lingering for some time among minor models and such works of art as marble sofas (which, by the way, the Queen has accepted for the garden decorations of Osborne), ivory chairs, presented by the Rajah of Vizianagram, carved ebony book-cases, a royal bedstead, from Baboo Debnarain Sing, of Benares, punkalis, kuss kuss baskets and boxes, silks, brocades, toys, bangles and decorations of all sorts, we pass to the productions of the Indian Archipelago. Here are numerous vessels, of every form of hull, and every variety of mast and sail. The lateens of canvas and of matting peculiar to the prahus contrast with the square sails of the dhony, the buggalah, and the pansway; then there are junks and dhows, pattamars and feluccas,—in fact, a complete dry dock of Indian craft. The mineralogy of Borneo next invites attention,—but, oh, sacrilege!—the little box which did contain the gold dust of Sarawak, and which was to act as the stimulating sample to all enterprising Englishmen disposed to take a trip to the diggings, is empty! Great was the consternation of Dr. Royle and his assistants when, upon opening the collection, it was found that advantage had been taken by the packers of the information contained in the inventory, and the little box rifled of its contents. It is to be hoped that Rajah Brooke, whose arrival we lately noticed, will be enabled to supply the deficiency from his own private stores, and give us some idea of the value of the dust. Who knows but that there may be another California in the great island of the Eastern Archipelago?

Last, but not least, in importance and interest, are the products of the animal and vegetable world of India. Here we have most ample illustrations of the truth of Dr. Royle's remark, in his Report to Messrs. Cole and Fuller, that India is "capable of producing within its own limits almost all the useful products of every other quarter of the globe." On one side are chests of tea equalling in fragrance and flavour the popular produce of China: they contain the plant grown on the hills near Seharunpore—a plant which, with the proper application of European capital, may be cultivated to an almost unlimited extent. Mr. Fortune has, we observe, recently left China for Calcutta with so large a quantity and great a variety of plants selected in the green-tea districts for transportation to India, that "its cultivation in the north-western provinces will be a matter of mere manual labour," and tea become in a few years a regular article of export from India. Thus we may become independent of the Celestials, whose tyranny and caprice have of late years rendered trade with them precarious. In another compartment of the vegetable collection is a quantity of tallow, the produce of a tree in the forests of Canara, illimitable in its quantity and valuable in its quality. The Russian visitors to the Exhibition stared at this proof of the possibility of England's doing without them. Still more was their wonder raised and vexation stimulated when they beheld quantities of isinglass from the *Polynemus plebens*—a fish of the Ganges—purified by Dr. McClelland. In short, the collection, in every department of the animal, vegetable, and mineral world, is so rich and varied, that, to render it even a small measure of common justice, we must postpone, until our next, a more precise account of the principal objects particularly worthy of the attention of visitors, and exemplificatory of the immense value of our glorious Eastern empire.

Some curious relics of a former age—small copper images and coins—have been discovered in the cuttings of the Bombay railway, near Sion, where an old burying-place is traversed. They are intended to be presented to the Asiatic Society.

The travelling on the great roads in Van Diemen's Land is excellent; stage coaches, as good as those of England, go from Launceston to Hobart, 120 miles, both day and night, and the inns are remarkably good.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A case decided by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, on the 27th May, is, in its circumstances, stranger than fiction. A Mr. Charles Hutchins, son of a gentleman in Sussex, and educated at Oxford, enlisted in the service of the East-India Company, and went to India in 1818. He procured his discharge in about a year, became head-master of a grammar school in Calcutta, and in 1820 married Miss Ann White, daughter of Mr. John White, a shipbuilder at Chittagong. Of this marriage four children were the issue, the plaintiff, Mr. R. H. C. Hutchins, and two other sons and a daughter, the latter of whom died before the age of 21. In 1827, Mr. Charles Hutchins removed with his family from Calcutta to Chittagong, and resided with his father-in-law, Mr. White. From this place he went to Vizagapatam, and died of cholera about August, 1828, his wife having just previously died. The four children remained with their grandfather, Mr. White, and were taken by him, together with his own young children, the issue of a second marriage (two girls and one boy), to Calcutta, whither he removed. Under the will of a maternal great uncle, Mr. Charles Hutchins, if he survived his mother, would have been entitled to a sum of money, produced by the sale of landed property, and a share of personal estate; but he having died in her lifetime, such of his children who should attain 21 were, under the same will, entitled to the money in equal shares. The brothers of Mr. Charles Hutchins were, the Rev. J. Hutchins, the Rev. G. Hutchins, Mr. T. Hutchins, since deceased; and he had two sisters, Miss Sophia Hutchins, since deceased, and Miss Lucy Hutchins, all of whom survived their mother, and two other brothers who died in her lifetime. The estate was sold, and produced, with the personal estate of the testator, a sum, to one-sixth of which (2,184*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*) Mr. Charles Hutchins's children who should live to attain the age of 21 became entitled on the death of their grandmother. To the fund which represented this money, the plaintiff, in June, 1844, on the death of the last of his brothers and sister under age, became absolutely entitled, and in this suit the same was transferred into court, having been handed over by the trustee of the will to the two uncles. After the death of Mr. Charles Hutchins, Mr. White, in December, 1831, at the desire of the Rev. J. Hutchins, sent the four children to England, who were received by their uncles and aunts. It appears that the eldest son, Charles, had been called "Johnny" while in India, in compliment to his grandfather, or from the word "Jan" being used by his native nurse as a term of endearment; and that the master of the school at Calcutta gave him a book before his embarkation to England with the name "John Hutchins" written in it; and that Mr. White's son by his second marriage was named John, but his death was proved. It also appears that the mother of Mrs. Charles Hutchins, the first wife of Mr. White, was a native of Chittagong, and of extremely dark complexion. Mr. Charles Hutchins had described his eldest child as of light complexion, and Mr. White had in his letters described the whole of the four children as of fair complexion and light hair. For a short time after the arrival of the family, the children were treated as the issue of Mr. Charles Hutchins; but from a statement made by the eldest boy, that "his sister was killed by a lion;" a statement by the girl, that her name was White, and that George and another of the boys were her brothers, and the colour of the children denoting "Chee-chee" extraction, the uncles and aunts came to the conclusion that the children sent to England were not their nephews and nieces, but were the children, or that all but the plaintiff were the children, of Mr. White. The three children, however, of Mr. White, were two girls and a boy, and not two boys and a girl; and the fact of Mrs. Charles Hutchins being the daughter of a native of Chittagong would account for the tinge of complexion in her children. Acting under the impression of a substitution of other children in the place of those of Charles Hutchins, the Rev. J. Hutchins addressed a letter to Mr. White, dated November, 1832, in which he said,—

"The ways of Providence are inscrutable, and in an extraordinary manner have confirmed the suspicions which, from the appearance of the children, we entertained, of the most iniquitous fraud which you have practised against our generosity and paternal affection. I advise you seriously and earnestly to apply to the throne of grace, that God will in his mercy be pleased to soften your heart, that you may feel how devoid of natural affection has been your conduct towards your deceased daughter, Mrs. Hutchins, and her children, and that he may give you such a penitent heart as the Father and special Guardian of orphans can accept for the heinousness of such an atrocious sin."

After this, two of the sons, who had resided with the Rev. G. Hutchins, at Compton, in Berkshire, and the daughter, who (with the plaintiff) lived with the Rev. J. Hutchins, at Rottingdean, were sent back to Calcutta, the plaintiff being kept in England,

and for many years believed by his friends in India to be recognized by his uncles and aunts as the real son of their brother Charles. The plaintiff was placed at school under the fictitious name of Warner, and subsequently received from the two clergymen sums of 6*s.* a week and 8*s.* a week until the commencement of the litigation, when it totally ceased, and he became an inmate of the workhouse at Brighton, and is a cripple, from alleged neglect in childhood. In 1832 and 1833, a Mr. Canham, a cousin of Mr. Charles Hutchins, made endeavours to prove to the uncles the groundlessness of their suspicions. In 1842, the Rev. Mr. Morton, at their instigation, made inquiries at Calcutta, and in a letter, dated in December in that year, told them that no proof was wanting of the truth of their parentage, giving a full detail of all the evidence on which that opinion was grounded, and concluding, "I really and honestly think the matter is free from reasonable doubt." Every exertion was made before this to convince the uncles, and in 1832 a commission was appointed by the Governor-General of India and the Bishop of Calcutta to examine the matter and to report on the evidence; and the commissioners, in their report, stated that they were decidedly of opinion that no fraud had been practised, and that the children were the real children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchins. They stated that no reliance could be placed on the statements made by the children, and that the story about the lion arose from a foolish practice of Indian servants frightening children by threats about the carved lions placed at Mr. White's gates at Calcutta; and they stated their opinion, that as to the identity of the children, the uncles had been labouring under some unaccountable delusion. In this report, the three children of Mr. White were described as being very dark, with black hair and eyes, while the three children of Mr. Charles Hutchins, who were examined by the commissioners, were declared to be of fair complexion and light hair. All means having failed of convincing the uncles that the plaintiff was the true son of Charles Hutchins; and being in entire ignorance of the evidence given in favour of his birth both in 1833 and 1842, and being reduced to the state of a pauper chargeable to the parish of Brighton, the suit was instituted by him against the Rev. J. Hutchins and the Rev. G. Hutchins, the uncles, and who were, by a deed dated in 1830, the trustees of the fund before mentioned for the benefit of Charles Hutchins's children who should attain 21 (the plaintiff being the only child who did attain that age), and against two other persons, praying a decree for the full sum and for interest from 1830, and that the first-named two defendants might pay all the costs of the suit. The defence made by the Rev. J. and the Rev. G. Hutchins was, that soon after the arrival of the children, the family had suspicions; but in August, 1832, Miss Sophia Hutchins was told by the girl that "Martha Hutchins was killed by a wild beast in India;" and upon being asked how she could be Martha Hutchins if Martha Hutchins was killed, she threw her arms round Miss Sophia's neck, and said, "I am Ann White; the dark boy (Charles) is my brother, John White; the little boy is my brother, but the white boy (the plaintiff) is not my brother;" and added, "Pray, do not send me back." That on the plaintiff being asked questions, he said that Charles was John White, and the girl was Ann White. That on Charles being questioned, he said he was John White. That all the brothers and sisters of Charles Hutchins being satisfied that three of the children were supposititious, they determined on sending them back to India; but believing at that time that the plaintiff was a true child of their brother, they retained him. That Miss Sophia Hutchins, in December, 1832, examined the plaintiff in his catechism, and on being asked his name, for a time he refused to answer, but afterwards said the name he went by was not his real name, and refused to say more. That a few days after he admitted his name to be "Warner." That the plaintiff, until 1836, was called by that name, but in that year, being asked his name by one Mr. Homes, he said his name was Hutchins, and subsequently gave as a reason for so doing that, if he had not, he "was afraid he should be sent back to India." They denied that the weekly payments were made on account of any income due to the plaintiff, but as loans to him, and to save him from going to the parish; and they said that, ever since the end of 1832, they considered and treated him as a stranger in blood. The question was referred to the Master, whether the plaintiff and his brothers and sister were the children of Charles Hutchins deceased, and the Master found in the affirmative. The counsel for the two reverend gentlemen stated that they pursued the course they had in the firm persuasion and unhesitating belief that the children sent to England were not the children of their brother, and that such persuasion and belief had not been in any degree removed by the evidence that had been adduced. The Vice-Chancellor said: "I have seldom met with a case more deserving of deep disapprobation and reprehension on the part of the defendants; one of them by

breaking his trust, and placing the fund with which he was intrusted in the hands of those whose interest it was to dispute the ownership of the person really entitled; the others, clergymen, who have been unsuccessful in suggesting, I think, without any ground which could for a single moment deserve to be represented as solid, that they were ignorant of the status and condition of their brother's family. The title of the plaintiff is now established by the Master's report, which report has not been disputed. The whole case is so painful, that I really do not like to trust myself with dilating upon it. It is sufficient to say that a breach of trust of the grossest description has been established against all the parties, and I must deal with it accordingly. With respect to the trustee of the will, who placed the fund in the hands of the other trustees, the Messrs. Hutchins, I think the Court will treat him with great indulgence in not ordering him to pay costs, and in simply refusing him costs of any kind. With regard to the other defendants, their conduct has been without any pretext that can be urged by a reasonable being. They must pay the whole costs of the suit, from the beginning of it to the present time. They will have allowance for all they have paid for maintenance of the plaintiff, his brothers, and his sister. The account will be taken with rests, and, as the plaintiff elects to take the fund as money, the interest will be—as is justified by many such cases already decided—5 per cent. The cash in Court will be immediately paid to the plaintiff, and all the stock, excepting, for the present, 1,500*l.* of the stock."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 26.

THE PUNJAB BOOTY.—*Lord Ellenborough* moved an address to the Crown for the production of papers relating to the disposal of the booty acquired in the Punjab, and explanatory of the right of the Crown to dispose of such booty. Though on a former occasion he had been met by a declaration that six months' batta would be granted to the troops engaged in lieu of the booty—a declaration at which he had too hastily expressed his satisfaction—he had thought it right to bring the subject before the House again, because he thought that justice had not been done to the troops.

Lord Broughton regretted that the noble lord should have brought forward this question again, especially as, having on a former occasion declared that the troops for whom he pleaded would have no cause to complain if they got six months' batta, he now seemed to think that full justice had not been done them though they had received that amount of extra pay. He read the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, which stated that the arrangement of which *Lord Ellenborough* complained could not be legally impugned.

After some observations from the *Duke of Wellington*, to the effect that any assumption of authority by the Governor-General in India must necessarily be confirmed by the Government at home,

The *Lord Chancellor* gave into some explanations as to the legality of the arrangement entered into between the Crown and the Maharajah of Lahore; and it was settled that a part of the motion should be agreed to, so far as the papers asked for could be given, and the rest of the motion be negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 27 AND 29.

CEYLON.—*Mr. H. Baillie* moved the following resolutions:—
"That this House, having taken into its consideration the evidence adduced before the select committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of Ceylon, is of opinion that the punishments inflicted during the late disturbances in that island were excessive and uncalled for: that this House is of opinion that the execution of eighteen persons, and the imprisonment, transportation, and corporal punishment of 140 other persons on this occasion, are at variance with the merciful administration of the British penal laws, and not calculated to secure the future affection and fidelity of Her Majesty's colonial subjects: that this House is of opinion that these severities are the more sincerely to be deprecated as they were exercised after the suppression of the disturbances, during which none of Her Majesty's troops or public servants were killed, and only one soldier slightly wounded: that this House is of opinion that the conduct of the late Governor of Ceylon, in keeping in force martial law for two months after his chief legal adviser had recommended its discontinuance, and during which period the civil courts were sitting without danger or interruption, and also his refusal to allow a short delay in the execution of a priest, at the request of the Queen's Advocate, who wished further investigation into the case, was in the highest degree arbitrary and oppressive: that

this House is therefore of opinion that the conduct of *Earl Grey*, in signifying Her Majesty's approbation of the conduct of *Lord Torrington* during and subsequent to the disturbances, was precipitate and injudicious, tending to establish precedents of rigour and severity in the government of Her Majesty's foreign possessions, and injurious to the character of this country for justice and humanity." He observed that this was no longer a question in which the interests of the colony were alone concerned; it involved the interests of all our colonies, the honour and character of the country, and the conduct of a committee of that House; and these were the grounds upon which he had felt it to be his duty, as chairman of the Ceylon Committee, to bring the question before the House. He should avoid, he said, matters of opinion, including the origin of the outbreak, and the expediency of declaring martial law; but he should call upon the House to decide whether the manner in which martial law had been carried into effect could be justified, especially after the disturbances had ceased, and when the country was in a state of tranquillity. He described the mode in which the courts at *Matele* were constituted and their proceedings were conducted, laying great stress upon the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice of Ceylon, *Sir A. Oliphant*. That the country was tranquil when the courts martial sat was proved by a proclamation of the Governor himself. He adduced evidence of acts committed, he said, by the Governor of Ceylon under the supposed omnipotent power conferred upon him by martial law,—proclamations ordering the confiscation of lands and property, and carried into effect in the most oppressive manner, particularly in the cases of *Dulawe Dewi Nileme* and *Golahella*. He stated the case of the Buddhist priest, whose execution *Lord Torrington* had refused to stay at the request of the chief law officer of the colony, who had suggested that there was reason to believe he was innocent. Lastly, *Mr. Baillie* referred to the despatches of *Earl Grey*, conveying a general approbation of the conduct of *Lord Torrington* in relation to the disturbances, which he considered injurious to the character of this country.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy, avowing that he spoke as the advocate of *Lord Torrington*, defended his conduct. He entered with forensic minuteness into the history of the insurrection, its formidable character, the necessity of martial law, and the salutary effects of that measure, which led to the prompt capture of the Pretender, without which tranquillity could not have been restored. He defended the proceedings of the courts-martial at *Matele*—with which, however, *Lord Torrington* had no connexion—and contrasted the number sentenced by those tribunals with that of the rebels convicted capitally by the Supreme Court, who were spared by the clemency of *Lord Torrington*. In the matter of the priest shot at *Kandy*, upon which a charge of worse than judicial murder had been founded, *Mr. Murphy* gave a very full exposition of facts, which he insisted established the guilt of the prisoner and the regularity and fairness of the trial; and he denied that the Governor was bound to stay the execution upon the idle testimony of a proctor. The conduct of *Sir A. Oliphant* was inconsistent with the culpability of *Lord Torrington*, who, as the whole evidence proved, had exercised a wise discretion, and would, had he acted otherwise in the peculiar emergency, have been guilty of a dereliction of duty. As to the confiscations, except the two cases of *Nileme* and *Golahella*, there had been no instance of actual confiscation of property. *Mr. Murphy* then diverged into a collateral history, in which *Mr. Elliott*, the editor of the *Colombo Observer*, *Mr. John Selby*, the brother of the Queen's Advocate, and the notorious *Tickery Banda*, where the chief agents, which, he alleged, was connected with a cabal against the governor. If *Lord Torrington*, after acting to the best of his ability and with the soundest motives, leaving the island in a state of prosperity, was to be visited with censure, the house would establish a fearful precedent.

Mr. Ker Seymour supported the motion, and

Earl Grosvenor defended *Lord Torrington*.

Mr. Roebuck felt it to be his duty, after going through the evidence, to vote against the motion. Ceylon was termed a colony, but it was not so; it was an outlying possession, densely peopled with various races differing from us in language and religion, which had been gained by the sword and was maintained by force. Different tests were to be applied to such a possession and to a colony. He should test a government like that of Ceylon, not by rules applicable to constitutional governments, but by the result; and the question, therefore, was, whether security had been obtained there at the least expense of pain and suffering to the community. Although the obligations of the King of *Kandy*, who maintained the priesthood, had devolved upon us, our policy had weakened their power, and destroyed that of the chiefs and head men, and all these classes had been exasperated against us. *Mr. Roebuck*

then described the difficulties which beset Lord Torrington when he assumed the government of the island, which he represented as a hotbed of insubordination, discontent, and intrigue, and he then examined the grounds upon which Mr. Baillie rested his resolutions. The evidence negatived the allegation that martial law had been unnecessarily proclaimed; the tribunals which had administered it were efficient and safe, and their proceedings deserved no censure, nor was there any evidence that while martial law continued the punishments were unnecessarily cruel. A priest had been shot, it was true, in his sacerdotal robe; this robe was a vest of yellow calico, and had it been removed he would have been left naked. But, if a priest engaged in rebellion and was convicted, he should be executed as a priest, by way of example. Then, did Lord Torrington continue martial law too long? There was no proof of this; in short, there was nothing in the three blue books, except afterthoughts, which impugned the conduct of that noble lord.

Mr. Hume declined to regard Ceylon, with Mr. Roebuck, as a possession to be ruled without constitutional government, and differed from his theory, that if the island was kept quiet, this result was sufficient. When Ceylon was conquered, we pledged ourselves to govern it according to certain rules, and the question was, whether Lord Torrington had violated those rules, and disregarded the dictates of humanity as well as the interests of the colony. He contended that there had been no rebellion; disturbances there had been, but they were caused by taxes imposed by Lord Torrington, as shown by Sir E. Tennent, who admitted that the people when they assembled were unarmed, and that "no disaffection existed in the country." The taxes enforced upon the priests were peculiarly unjust in conjunction with the injudicious policy adopted by Lord Torrington towards that body, by direction of Earl Grey. The proclamation of martial law, which was not warranted by any evidence of its necessity, was, he contended, an abuse of power; and he expressed his astonishment that Earl Grey should have approved the executions—murders, as he called them—confiscations, and outrages which had taken place under martial law.

Sir J. Hogg asked what was the practical use of the motion? Lord Torrington was no longer governor of Ceylon, and if the censure was aimed at the Colonial Secretary, it should have been confined to him. The first allegations,—that the taxes had produced the insurrection, that the disturbance was of a trivial character, and that there had been no need of martial law,—had been negatived by adverse witnesses. The necessity of proclaiming martial law had been fully established; the charges commenced with the continuance of martial law, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Selby, whose opinion was opposed to that of experienced officers. The insurrection was fostered by the priests and headmen, and, as to the police putting it down, the whole police of Ceylon was intrusted to headmen. The regularity, the publicity, the fairness of the courts-martial were attested by Sir H. Maddock and other witnesses. The one court-martial put prominently forward in the resolutions, Sir James said, he was content to make the standard by which to measure the others. With respect to the cases of Nileme and Golahella, they were liberated owing to distrust of the evidence against them; some of their property was, however, seized and sold, and he did not justify these irregularities. If Earl Grey had withheld his approbation from Lord Torrington in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, he would have exhibited an example injurious to the interests of this country, and dangerous to the peace of her colonies.

Sir F. Thesiger was not afraid to avow that he had come to an opposite conclusion, taking a view of the question as narrowed in the resolutions. The use of this motion was that of recording the opinion of the House upon the conduct of the Secretary of State, in approving, instead of censuring, the measures of a colonial governor. Sir Frederick adduced portions of the evidence to show that the outbreak was really caused by the imposition of taxes, and the apprehension of others among the mass of the people, that the "rebels," as they were termed by some witnesses, were a tumultuary rabble, and that their bond of union was soon broken. Martial law was justified only by necessity; it should be continued no longer than the necessity, and should be carried out with as much justice and equity as the case allowed. With this view, it was the duty of Lord Torrington to give definite instructions as to the constitution and proceedings of those terrible tribunals, the courts-martial. No such instructions had been issued, and he undertook to satisfy the House that there was no pretence for continuing martial law after the dispersion of the rabble at Matelle and Kornegalle; yet it had been prolonged from August until October, on the plea that the Pretender was at large, which was no justification; whereas, martial law was continued for three weeks after the capture of the Pretender. The real object of Lord Torrington

was not to recall the proclamation of martial law until an act of indemnity passed, although the country was in a state of perfect tranquillity. The constitution of the courts-martial, composed of young officers, the irregularity of their proceedings, the defective and suspicious character of the evidence, were commented upon by Sir Frederick, who contended that there was nothing to call for this summary process, since the civil court at Kandy, presided over by Sir A. Oliphant, was sitting at the time when these military courts were pursuing their bloody course. If these resolutions were rejected, and the House should virtually express its approbation of these measures, the acts of the Secretary of State would become the acts of the nation, and the result would inflict a fatal blow upon its character for honour and humanity.

Mr. Hawes observed that the two questions were, first, what was the state of the island at the eruption of the rebellion; secondly, supposing it to have justified the proclamation of martial law, was that law carried into effect with unnecessary severity? He reminded the House that 1848 was a remarkable year in Europe, the events in which produced a sensible influence throughout our colonial empire. Independent of this, the same causes were at work in the island which had produced the rebellion of 1842, and it had been distinctly stated by Chief Justice Oliphant from the bench, prior to the proclamation, that there was a rebellion; that it had been hatched by the priests, and that it had nothing to do with taxes. The authorities generally, civil and military, concurred in the necessity of proclaiming martial law; courts-martial necessarily followed; the only question then was as to the proceedings under martial law in the disturbed districts. No complaints of unnecessary severity had been heard in the island at the time; the Legislative Council, before the cessation of martial law, addressed the Governor, approving its proclamation, and no complaints were lodged before the magistrates, which would have insured redress. Though confiscations were authorized by a proclamation, none took place. In the circumstances in which Lord Torrington was placed he was fully justified in the use he made of the formidable power given to him by the proclamation of martial law.

Mr. Gladstone observed, it was most important for the House to understand that they were to discuss the conduct of Her Majesty's Government—the approbation conveyed to Lord Torrington in October, 1848, repeatedly reaffirmed after a flood of light had been shed upon all the circumstances of his conduct, which had now been fully adopted by the Government. The question was not of a mere error of policy; it ascended to the very highest matter, the main question being whether there had been a judicious and wise, or an unwise and wanton exercise of the awful prerogative of determining when the span of human existence should be brought to a close. If the outbreak in Ceylon in 1848 was really a rebellion, it was one of the shortest ever known; it lasted only two days; beyond that time there had been no assembly of armed men. The two heads under which Mr. Hawes had divided the question might be reduced to one; there was no question as to the propriety of proclaiming martial law; the question was, what was done after its proclamation? In considering this point the origin of the outbreak must be kept in view, and, looking to the provocations which the Cingalese had received, there was much to palliate the rebellion, and to entitle the people to tenderness and mercy. What was there to justify the prolongation of martial law from the 16th of August to the 10th of October? He was not aware of a single testimony to justify it; and on this head a grave censure should rest upon the Government. But there was a far graver matter, the military executions. When the Government affirmed the proceedings of Lord Torrington they assumed his responsibility, and the question was, whether that House would put itself in the place of the Government with reference to the execution of eighteen men, carried into effect after the suppression of the rebellion without the loss of a life. He held this to be an unjustifiable effusion of human blood, the majority of these men having been, not priests or headmen, but common people, the tools of others. These were the grounds upon which he considered it to be the duty of the House to affirm the resolutions.

The *Attorney-General* charged Mr. Gladstone with shifting the ground upon which the motion had been originally based. All was now abandoned except the prolongation of martial law, and the severity of the punishments. This was a question, he observed, demanding the closest examination of a vast bulk of evidence, which few members had, perhaps, mastered, and upon which even the committee had not reported. There were reasons for the continuation of martial law, which Lord Torrington had intended to terminate as soon as the Pretender was taken, whose capture could only have been accomplished by the continuance of martial law. Mr. Baillie had alleged in his resolutions that eighteen persons had been executed, and 140 others

punished, not capitally. What would the House think when he proved that the whole number of persons convicted and punished in relation to the rebellion was only sixty-four? Past instances of conspiracy and revolt, engendered by a dislike of foreign dominion, had shown that energetic measures were the true remedy with a hostile and discontented population—for the taxes were a mere pretext—with disaffected headmen and priests, and with the experience of the past, it was the duty of the Governor to mete out punishment with regard to all these circumstances. If, instead of proclaiming and prolonging martial law, Lord Torrington had pursued a different course, and the result had been unfortunate, where would have been the limit of reproach?

Lord J. Russell took a rapid view of the general administration of Lord Torrington, who had in a few weeks suppressed a rebellion and eradicated its seeds; he had left in prosperity a colony which he had found embarrassed, and the people tranquil who had been on the verge of a rebellion; and observed that Mr. Baillie should have taken the whole result into consideration, and not have fastened upon one or two points which he thought open to objection. The Government had not expressed any disapprobation of Lord Torrington's conduct in dealing with the rebellion; and, in his opinion, confidence ought to be placed in the governor of a colony, and the Government ought not, as a Government, to throw censures upon measures of which he was more likely to judge rightly.

Mr. Disraeli asked why, with the sentiments he now expressed, the noble lord yielded to clamour and granted the committee so easily? He adverted to the strange doctrines which had been enunciated during this discussion; that Ceylon was not a colony; that it was gained and must be held by force; that the conduct of absent governors must not be called in question. The Ministers had withdrawn and sacrificed a governor who, according to the Premier, had fulfilled the highest duties in the most complete manner. The proceedings under martial law, Mr. Disraeli maintained, were dangerous to the tenure of the colony, and observed that he looked to the responsibility of the Colonial Minister, with which he fixed him, not because he had approved these measures in the first instance, but because he had repeated and confirmed that approbation at a recent period.

The motion was negatived by 282 against 202.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MORISON, K. C. B. and M. P., who died on the 15th May, was an artillery officer in the service of the East-India Company, on the Madras establishment. He was the son of Mr. James Morison, of Greenfield, Clackmannanshire, N. B. He went to India as a cadet in 1800, became captain in 1807, and in 1809 filled the office of secretary to the Military Board at Madras. He had already been designated by Mr. Petrie, acting governor of that presidency, as the most competent person to form a commissariat establishment, then new to India; and in 1810 he was selected for that important undertaking by Sir George Barlow. His intimate acquaintance with the constitution and working of every branch of the public service, as well as with the military and general resources of the country, enabled him to introduce a system so efficient and economical in the supply of provisions, of equipage, and of carriage, in camp, in barrack, and in hospital, as to stand the test of experience, not only in peace, but in warfare on the most extensive scale, and under the most trying circumstances. In addition to these laborious duties, he undertook the superintendence of the geographical and statistical survey of the Madras territory in the years 1811 and 1812, when Colonel Colin Mackenzie, the Surveyor-General, had proceeded as chief engineer in the expedition against the island of Java, in which he acquitted himself greatly to the public advantage. He was in the field, as Commissary-General, throughout the military operations of the Mahratta war in 1817 and 1818, and was present at the battle of Mahidpore. In 1823 he became major, and in 1825 he was transferred by Sir Thomas Munro to the diplomatic department, as resident at the court of Travancore. He was subsequently deputed by Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General, in conjunction with Mr. J. M. Macleod, to administer the government of Mysore. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1827, and brevet colonel in 1831. On the change in the constitution of the Indian Government, which took place in 1834, he was the first military officer selected for a seat in the Supreme Council of India. He filled that high position for five years, embracing the remainder of Lord William Bentinck's administration, that of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and the first part of the administration of Lord Auckland; and enjoyed the entire confidence of these three eminent men. During Lord Auckland's absence from the seat of government, the offices of President of the Council of India and Deputy Governor of Bengal devolved upon him. He

returned to England in 1840, after forty years of active service in the East, and soon after attained the rank of major-general. Impaired health now restricted the exertions to which his habits and the activity of his mind would otherwise have prompted him. For above nine years, however, he represented his native country in parliament, and gave a steady support to the Liberal party. He found amusement in the study of physical science; and took a lively interest in certain improvements in gunnery and small arms of his own invention. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Asiatic Society. For his military services he had, in 1821, been made a Companion of the Bath, and on the extension of that order the dignity of a Civil Knight Commander was conferred upon him. Sir William Morison's disposition was remarkably benevolent and sociable; his heart warm and kind.

SIR R. ARMSTRONG.—At a Court of Directors held at the East-India House on the 20th May, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the Madras establishment, was appointed Second Member of Council at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

INDIAN ZOOLOGY.—The *New York Tribune* says:—"The bark *Regatta* has arrived here from India, freighted with nine living elephants, a zebu or Burmese bull, sixteen enormous serpents, including a brace of boa-constrictors, of 24 and 16 feet in length, besides a wilderness of monkeys, the fretted porcupine, and other live 'varmints.' One of the most curious features of this Noah's ark collection is a calf elephant, about nine months old, and weaned from its dam on the passage from Ceylon, being but 3 feet high, and as docile and playful as a kitten. Another is one of the native chiefs of Ceylon, who accompanies the show in charge of the elephants. This enterprise is the greatest, probably, since the days of the flood. The elephants were hunted and caught in their native jungles by Messrs. June and Nutter, accompanied by 160 of the natives. Their capture was effected by driving 250 of them into a kraal or rude pen, constructed in the jungle, out of which they succeeded in securing thirteen, two having died on the passage, and another being stolen from the drove. The *Regatta* made her passage home, 13,000 miles, stopping at the Cape of Good Hope and the island of St. Helena in 112 days. The elephant hunters were three months and four days in the jungles before they effected their object."

RAILWAYS IN BENGAL.—A report upon this subject, by Mr. W. P. Andrew, addressed to the late Sir A. Galloway, has appeared in the *Artizan* for the present month. The appearance of the report at this moment is singularly well-timed, when accounts reach us from India that the views it advocates are those which have been adopted both by Mr. Turnbull, the East India Railway engineer, and Major Pell Kennedy, the consulting engineer to the Indian Government. Soon after the appointment of the latter gentleman, when alluding to Indian railways, we predicted that he would approve of the moderate and practical views so long advanced by Mr. Andrew. Mr. Andrew's plan is stated in the following paragraph of his report:—"The upper terminus of the proposed railway at Rajmahal would necessarily become the steam port of Calcutta, and the grand depot of all the valuable commodities constituting the inland trade; while the lower terminus at Howrah, meeting continuously in the same focal area, with wet docks, and communicating with Calcutta by means of a steam-ferry or suspension bridge, would economize and expedite in an extraordinary degree the transactions of the external commerce of India. By connecting in this manner the two great channels of commerce, the Hooghly and Ganges, 528 miles of a circuitous route, large portions of which are extremely dangerous and intricate, through the labyrinth of the Soonderbunds, would be saved for eight months in the year, and the "rapid and ever-tortuous Bhagerruttee," always dangerous to commerce, and annually occasioning numerous wrecks, attended with the total loss of large amounts of property, would be avoided for the remaining four months. The railway train would, with certainty, perform in ten or twelve hours what now takes the steam-vessel, on the average, as many days, and what is only precariously accomplished by the heavily-laden country-boat in a month."

LIEUT. COL. STONEHAM, whose death was recently recorded, took an active part in many important movements of Indian warfare. He entered the service as a cadet of 1798, attained the rank of ensign 1799, of a lieutenant in 1800, of captain in 1812, on staff, and his majority in 1821. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of 69th N.I. in May, 1825. In 1828, he was appointed to the command of the 53rd N.I. He was employed in the campaign and took part at the storming of Sarsnee, at Bukkhar, and Cutchawarrar in 1802 and 1803, and at the latter he received a graze on the body by a jungle-bull. At the battle with the Mahrattas at Shakoabad, in Sept. 1803, he was wounded

very severely in the knee. He was three years adjutant to the Cawnpore and Goruckpore provincial battalion, till the latter was disbanded in 1807, and received the particular thanks of General Sir George Hewett, the commander-in-chief, for killing and dispersing a number of dacoits at Dinapore, in April, 1809, when in command of a detachment from Moradabad, it being a treasure charge. He was at the siege and storm of Callagir, and served in the Rewah campaign under the command of Generals Sir G. Martindell and Sir J. W. Adams; and for his general service and judicious conduct was, in 1814, appointed by his patron, the Marquis of Hastings, superintendent of the Pindarry chiefs, Kurrem Khan, and others, after the battle with Maharajah Scindeah. At the same time the duties of superintendent of the north-western frontier from Goruckpore to the Nepaul territories were intrusted to him. While superintendent of the Tharoos, he allowed the newly-conquered inhabitants a settlement to enable them to cultivate their lands peaceably, and was assured a fixed salary by the British Government after the celebrated Nepaul war in 1816.

A PORTRAIT OF R. THOM, ESQ., H.M.'s consul at Ningpo, and a distinguished Chinese scholar, has just been issued. It has been drawn on stone from a painting by Mosses, and bears evidence of a strong likeness. This celebrated individual was born at Glasgow, in 1807, and died at Ningpo, in 1847.

COMMISSION TO THE CAPE.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Hogge and Charles Mostyn Owen, Esqrs., to be assistants to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart., K.O.C.B., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, as her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories in Southern Africa, adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of that colony.—*London Gaz.*, May 30.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Wellesley* and *Charlotte* have been engaged for the freight of stores to Calcutta; the *Lord George Bentinck* and *Camperdown* for conveyance of troops to Bombay; and the *Schah Jehan* for freight of stores to the same presidency.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 19.—*Candahar*, Goss, South Australia; *Neptune*, Henderson, Bombay; *Russell Glover* (American), Smith, Bengal; *Elvira*, Graham; *Mary Imrie*, Biset; *Enchantress*, Ledger; *Mary Ellen*, Porter, and *Brilliant*, Craig, Mauritius; *John Oldham*, Canney, Manila.—**20.**—*Middleton*, Stone, Van Diemen's Land; *Tasmania*, Tucker, New South Wales; *Christina*, Craig, Singapore; *Countess of Durham*, Buchanan, Bengal; *Imperial*, Alexander, South Australia; *Dispatch*, David, Ceylon; *William Penn*, McLeod, Bombay; *Fatima*, Ray, Bengal; *Eliza*, Daniel, Bombay; *West*, Jones, Batavia.—**21.** *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, Williams, Launceston; *Kestrel*, Innes, Tutucoria; *Cornelius*, Clark, Portland Bay; *Spectator*, Robertson, Bengal; *Elizabeth*, Carlyle, Bengal; *Severn*, Duncan, Ceylon; *Berkshire*, Whyte, Manila; *Conquering Hero*, Cockburn, Mauritius; *Caledonia*, Gavin, Akyab.—**22.** *Henry Pratt* (American), Maling, Bengal; *Waterloo*, Neatby, New South Wales; *May Queen*, Sayers, Portland Bay; *Lysander*, Sulham, Port Phillip; *Hydaspes*, Stewart, South Australia; *Isabella Leith*, Robertson, Cape of Good Hope; *Mary Harrington*, Morris, Maulmain; *Reliance*, Finlayson, and *Alvarado*, Healy, Mauritius.—**23.** *Princess Helene*, Carruthers, Ceylon.—**28.** *Chieftain*, Scott, Port Phillip; *Ann Lockerby*, McAlister, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—**MAY 19.** *Lord Stanley*, Hall (from Shields), Adeu; *Eleanor*, Starks (from Shields), Adelaide.—**19.** *Holyrood*, Scott (from Sunderland), Aden; *Cesar*, Hooglandt, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Thomas Blyth*, Davidson, Mauritius.—**20.** *Alexandrina*, Falconer, Algoa Bay; *Marquis of Bute*, Hutton, New South Wales.—**22.** *Emma Colvin*, Leyland, Hong Kong; *Trafalgar*, Richardson, Bombay.—**23.** *Cornhill*, Austen, Hobart Town; *Ann Miln*, Thoms, Port Phillip.—**28.** *Allandale*, Brodie, Cape; *Constantine*, Burrows, Calcutta; *W. and M. Brown*, Bainton, Ceylon; *Lord Ashley*, Butler, Bombay.—**29.** *Eliza Caroline*, Rowlands, Sydney; *Duntless*, Donovan, Ceylon.—**30.** *Lascar*, Errington (from Hull) Calcutta; *Lady Nugent*, Parsons, New Zealand; *Eliza Thornton*, Maxwell, Batavia.—**31.** *Prince of Wales*, Rich, Launceston.

From PORTSMOUTH.—**MAY 21.** *True Briton*, Roe, Madras and Bengal.

From PLYMOUTH.—**MAY 15.** *Propontis* (screw steamer) Glover, Cape.—**17.** *Tanjore*, Pearse, Cape and Calcutta.—**20.** *Beulah*, Linton, Hobart Town.—**25.** *Ballangeich*, Tod, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—**28.** *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst, Adelaide.—**30.** *Thetis*, Dadds, Adelaide.

From COWES.—**MAY 26.** *Scindian*, Cammell, St. Helena, Mauritius, and Ceylon.

From FALMOUTH.—**MAY 26.** *Marathon*, Wilson (from Shields), Aden.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FEARON, Mrs. Paul J. d. at Frogmal Lodge, Hampstead, May 28.
MACKENZIE, the lady of J. T. d. at Phesdo-house, Kincardineshire, May 27.
MACKINTOSH, the wife of J. S. M. D. s. at 8, Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, May 28.
MAUDE, the wife of the Rev. C. W. s. at Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, May 28.
MILLETT, the wife of Charles, d. at Malden Erleigh, Berks, May 23.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER, Henry, commander R.N. to Louisa K. d. of the late Y. Burges, of the Bengal civil service, at St. Marylebone Church, May 22.
DANIELL, Edward T. to Anne E. d. of the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram, at All Souls' Church, Marylebone, May 27.
DUKE, John H. to Marie M. d. of Philip H. Muntz, at Smethwick, Staffordshire, May 21.
GEOGHEGAN, Maj. late of the Madras army, to Barbara, d. of P. M. Lynch, at Galway, May 20.

DEATHS.

BADDELEY, Ann, wife of Capt. C. H. Madras army, at the Hall, Great Wigston, near Leicester, May 21.
CROXTON, Maj. Thomas, late of the Bengal Artillery, at 32, Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park, aged 60, May 28.
DE LISLE, Frederick, in York-place, Portman-square, aged 79, May 30.
EDEN, General, at Ham, Surrey, aged 83, May 24.
FENTON, Annie L. L. d. of the late Capt. A. F. Hon. E. I. C.'s service, at Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire, May 3.
HOGG, Mary, widow of the late Rev. James, at Cranford, Northamptonshire, aged 68, May 24.
MEE, Anne, widow of the late Joseph, of Allsop's-terrace, at Hammersmith, aged 76, May 28.
MORGAN, Eusebius H. s. of the late Rev. Allen, on his passage home from Ceylon, aged 22, March 14.
POWIS, Mids. William Henry, by accidentally falling overboard from the *Coromandel*, at Maulmain, aged 17, March 22.
READER, Charles M. B. McCarthy, s. of C. W. Madras C.S. at 14, Sussex-square, Brighton, May 25.
ROBERTSON, Capt. G. 9th Madras N.I. asst. com. gen. at sea, on board the *Bucephalus*, Feb. 15.
TRAVERS, Mary, wife of George F. formerly of the Madras C.S. in Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, May 28.
TWINING, William B. of the Strand, at Holme Cottage, Upper Tooting, aged 30, May 25.
URQUHART, Walter A. of Leyton, Essex, aged 85, May 27.
WEBB, Adeline, wife of Capt. S. commander of the E.I.C.'s steamer *Marlborough*, at Torquay, aged 25, May 15.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 20th and 28th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—The Hon. John E. Erskine.
Mr. Benjamin Taylor.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Stewart Crawford.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. William Nagle, B.A.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Edward W. S. Scott, artillery.
Major John Graham, engineers.
Lieut. James T. Donovan, engineers.
Capt. Walter Birch, 7th N.I.
Lieut. George Swiney, 7th N.I.
Colonel Richard Benson, 11th N.I.
Capt. John W. Carnegie, 15th N.I.
Lieutenant Edward T. Dundas, 19th N.I.
Lieut. James W. Smith, 22nd N.I.
Capt. George W. Williams, 29th N.I.
Capt. Thomas S. Horsburgh, 32nd N.I.
Lieut. North Burton, 32nd N.I.
Ensign James D. Ogston, 34th N.I.
Lieut. Alexander G. Bax, 50th N.I.
Lieut. col. Hope Dick, 54th N.I.
Capt. William M. Cafe, 56th N.I.

Major William Hoggan, invalids.
Capt. Henry J. W. Carter, invalids.
Surgeon J. Campbell Brown.

Madras Estab.—Col. Patrick Montgomerie, Artillery.
Lieut. col. William Cotton, 10th N.I.
Ens. Louis H. Pulley, 9th N.I.
Lieut. Henry Lock, 24th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. William Kendall, Engineers.
Lieut. col. Charles H. Delamain, 3rd Cavalry.
Ens. Charles F. F. Chamberlain, 26th N.I.
Surg. Martin T. Kays, M.D.
Assist. surg. Robert Dent.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Richard W. Noaks, Midshipman, Indian Navy.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Longden, Pilot Service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Thomas J. P. Harris.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. Henry J. Stannus, 5th cav.
Lieut. George C. Lambert, 1st Europ. reg.
Lieut. Henry J. Guise, 28th N.I.
Lieut. Peter H. P. Gill, 37th N.I.
Lieut. Francis J. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles F. F. Halsted, 11th N.I.
Lieut. Alfred de Kantzow, 22nd N.I.
Capt. Thomas L. Place, 44th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Joseph McKenna, artillery.
Maj. David Carstairs, 6th N.I.
Capt. Frederick Mayor, do.
Ens. William Widdicombe.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. George Enos G. Way, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Assist. surg. Geo. D. Gordon, M.D., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Samuel B. Hellard, Indian Navy, 3 do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Samuel W. Fenning, artillery.
Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. John H. Cramer, 2nd Europ. reg.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. William Hipkin Moorhead, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Home

The obstacles which superstition offers to social improvement are forcibly shown by the objection raised on the part of the Parsee community of Bombay, the most liberal of the native classes of India, to the use of water transmitted through iron pipes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 18th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut up Thursday, the 5th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 15th July; and,

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 7th July, 1851, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th May, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 11th June next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CAST STEEL FILES, RASPS, and RUBBERS;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 11th day of June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th May, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 11th of June, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 1,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Alexandria, in Egypt, viz—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,	} Screened.
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,	
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,	
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,	
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,	
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,	
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,	
LAMBTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,	
JONASSOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,	

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 11th day of June aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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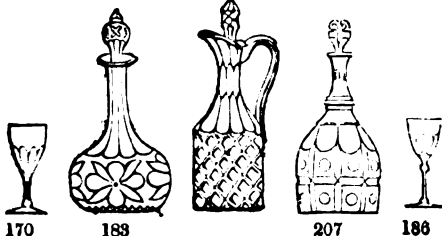


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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with the mails, left Calcutta May 3rd, Saugor 4th, Madras 10th, Point de Galle 13th, Aden 25th, and arrived at Suez June 1st.

The *Achar*, with a mail, left Bombay May 14th, and arrived at Aden on the 22nd.

The *Pekin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong April 24th, Singapore May 3rd, and Penang 5th, and arrived at Point de Galle May 12th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, arriving on the 3rd inst. They reached Malta on the 8th (per *Indus*), and Marseilles on the 12th (per *Medusa*).

The *Indus*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 20th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 3	Bombay	May 14
Madras	— 10	Ceylon	— 10
China ... ..	... April 24.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have again a very barren mail. The approach of the hot season, when activity is torture, and all European functionaries who have power to visit the cool regions abandon the torrid plains of India, is commonly heralded by a state of repose in the public departments, the transactions in which supply materials for journalism.

The Governor-General had reached Simla, and held his first levee on the 1st of May. It is described as a brilliant gathering, and a large number of the residents and visitors of Simla were formally presented. It is said that he purposes to pass the season at his old quarters in Kunawar. The marquess, it appears, met with a slight accident on his journey. On returning from an inspection of the fort at Kangra, while riding down hill on a ghoot, he came in contact with a loaded camel, on turning a corner rather suddenly. The ghoot shied, and fell with his rider down a khud, most fortunately neither steep nor deep, and with the exception of a small cut and a bruise over one eye, his lordship escaped unhurt. Sir H. Lawrence was on his way to meet the marquess, intending to proceed to Chumba. Mr. Thomason, governor of the North-west Provinces, and Mr. J. Lawrence, of the Lahore Board of Administration, had likewise sought the hills.

The Commander-in-Chief had reached Simla before the Governor-General, and it is reported in the Mofussil journals that he intends to make that station his head-quarters during his term of service. Sir William has purchased the property known as the Barnes Estate. It is stated, however, that, during the next cold weather, he will visit the north-western frontier, and provide for its settlement and security.

The state of this frontier appears to demand attention. The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—

"There has been no intermission of the robberies and murders committed by the tribes bordering on our westernmost provinces, from the Yonzoozfaie country in the north, to Rojhan in the south. The Momands, the Khaiberees, the Afreedees, the Kutuks (within our frontier, whose possessions extend to the Indus), the Wuzzerers, the tribes of the Sooleman range, and the Beloochees (to use a generic designation) have been so long accustomed to look upon the plains adjoining their hills as their own peculiar hunting-grounds, from which periodically to obtain by force what nature has denied them in their mountain fastnesses, that they cannot and will not now desist from the pursuit of their accustomed avocations. The payment of black mail, in some parts of the immense line open to their depredation, instead of having a beneficial and civilizing influence, is an encouragement of those who receive it to further acts of aggression in the hope of receiving more, and to those who do not in the belief that the douceur will be extended to them. They naturally assume that we prefer paying to fighting them, and presume accordingly.

"The frontier has been of late much strengthened. The troops that have been raised for special service in the Punjab, and beyond if necessary, and which were scattered over the face of the country, have been concentrated in the Derajat, and in the hill country to the north, near Kohat, and placed beyond the probability of an attack so long as the tribes act independently; for all the attempts made in Kohat, in the Kutuk country, in the Hushtangur Doab, and further south, in the shape of movements, on a larger scale, have been met by the new levies, and by the Guides, with a determination that must prove to the hill-men that their want of discipline will always expose them to defeat in encounters similar to those that have recently occurred."

The latest letters from Kohat say that murders are more frequent, and that the pass continued closed.

The accounts from Hyderabad tell the same unvarying tale of disorders in the Nizam's capital and provinces. His Highness still refused to appoint a minister. The resident had demanded that the Nizam should order the fort of Dharoor to be dismantled, and make some better provision for the administration of criminal justice. The first request had been granted, and troops had been sent out to raze the fort. The correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions a most atrocious case of oppression in the Nizam's territory. A body of Arabs had a pecuniary claim against the Rajah of Wunpurty, and being unable to seize him, seized upon all the children in the village. Three of them, being still unweaned, died for want of nourishment, and the resident has presented a strong remonstrance to the Nizam on the subject.

A letter from Lucknow states that the King of Oude was continuing his mad pranks, with his purrees and giants, and blocked up thoroughfares, to the great inconvenience of everybody.

The Nawab of Jhujhur, near Delhi, having broken through the custom of Indian nobles, of leaving all business to their ministers and dependants, and creditably endeavoured to manage his immense estates himself, the parties thus thrown out of power have raised a clamour of oppression and tyranny; complaints are made by the Jhujhur ryots of ill-usage, and already have many arrived at the gates of the Governor-General's agent with their complaints.

News from the northward had been received at Madras that some three or four thousand men from the hills were up in arms, and that Mr. Crozier, in charge of the Vizianagrum zemindary, had started for the scene of outbreak with a detachment of sepoy, accompanied by the young Rajah of Vizianagrum, with his followers.

The *Bombay Telegraph* reports that the Shahzada (heir apparent) of Candahar was at Kurrachee, hoping to obtain assistance from the Government of India in asserting his claims. "He was deprived of his possessions in Candahar by a revolt of the chiefs, and now offers to place the country at the disposal of the British, on condition of being reinstated."

The great topic in all the journals is the escape (we can hardly term it acquittal) of Jotee Persaud, the further prosecution of whom, it is understood, has been abandoned by the Government. This course is dictated by wisdom: the witnesses discredited on one charge would scarcely be believed on another. The statement that Jotee Persaud had intimated his intention of relinquishing the suit against Government has been contradicted by the *Mofussilite*, which adds that the Lala, so far from evincing any such desire, has "manifested his anxiety to make the Government pay interest on those sums that ought to have been adjusted years ago." The *Lahore Chronicle* further states that Mr.

Lang, the counsel of Jotee Persaud, had started for Calcutta, to carry on the suit in the Supreme Court: "the probabilities of that suit being successful are now greatly increased, as all the documents which the military board refused to acknowledge, on the ground that they were forgeries, are now authoritatively pronounced genuine vouchers, which will make a great difference in favour of the plaintiff."

The state of the weather becomes at this season of the year one of the most interesting topics of discussion at the presidencies. The atmospheric perturbation all over India seems to have commenced on the 17th April. A violent hailstorm had visited Meerut on the 28th March, the hailstones being the size of pigeons' eggs. On the 17th April, Delhi, Meerut, and the districts around, were visited by a furious storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail; on the same day a heavy shower of rain, accompanied by hail, occurred at Hyderabad, in Scinde, and a heavy shower fell at Simla. The intense heat which had prevailed since the end of March seems to have terminated when the storms began; dense showers poured down all over Lower Bengal about the 23rd, and so continued for a week; the spring sowings having gone on rapidly and cheerily. On this occasion a violent hailstorm visited Calcutta: no great damage, however, was occasioned by it. Hail fell at Secunderabad on the 11th April and 2nd May, and on the 22nd April a hailstorm of terrific violence occurred at Rungpore, near Calcutta, the hailstones being as large as ducks' eggs. Nearly all the fruit in the districts, hundreds of houses, and a great number of trees, were destroyed by it. On the 5th and 6th May, showers and squalls prevailed all over Western India,—the barometer at Bombay having sunk so low as to lead to the inference that there must have been a hurricane then prevailing within 800 or 1,000 miles.

We regret to observe that several officers in the Bengal army have been remanded to their regiments, forfeiting their staff-appointments, owing to want of competent acquaintance with Hindustani.

The embankments for the Bengal Railway, so far as its course has been determined, are proceeding so rapidly that it is believed the road will be ready for work in a twelve-month.

The wheel-tax inquiry commissioners, at Bombay, have finished their task, as far as taking evidence is concerned. The disclosures made by the principal witnesses, though humiliating and painful to a degree, are not considered to have affected their characters for integrity.

The chief subject that engaged attention at that presidency is the examination of the persons who are discovered to have committed the robbery at the Oriental Bank some months ago. The robber turns out to be a Parsee, who was employed as one of the cash-keepers of the bank, and who also had charge of the ledger, in which latter capacity he is under more than a suspicion of having lent himself to very serious frauds on the bank by means of forged cheques. The mode in which the bank-notes were discovered is ingenious, and reflects great credit on an individual recently brought under public notice by Sir Charles Napier, who complained, at the Byculla Club dinner, that his moonshee, Ali Akbar, had been shamefully neglected by the Government, though his services had been invaluable to him whilst in Scinde.

From Rangoon we hear that the Burmese authorities con-

tinues their system of extortion with increased rapacity. An insurrection in the north-east of Ava is said to cause an urgent want of money, and to furnish a reason for these oppressive proceedings; but they are regarded as proof of a hostile feeling on the part of the court.

The China papers report the continuance of the rebellion in the two Kwang provinces, which, it appears, has seriously affected foreign trade. The *Friend of China* has reason to believe that the progress of the insurgents has been so great that the whole of the available resources of Southern China must be speedily brought into action. It adds: "The successes of the insurgents are now freely talked of amongst the Chinese in Hong-Kong, and some are in expectation of shortly seeing a new coinage, bearing the usurped designation, *Tien-tuk*, in place of that of the proper dynasty."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

R.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. J. C. C. Macdonald, 87th, at Monghyr, aged 24, April 28.

BOMBAY.—Ens. A. G. Tawse, 25th N.I., at Neemuch, May 5.

BENGAL.

THE CASE OF JOTEE PERSAUD.

As to the result of the trial, whether it would have been of a different complexion if all the material evidence which was excluded had been admitted, it is not for us to say. The acquittal of the accused must be taken as a fact; and in one point of view, we consider it a most important and gratifying fact. In the memorial presented to Government against the so-called Black Acts, one of the greatest objects which was raised against them had reference to the construction of the Company's Courts. It was stated, that some of the judges of the Courts of the East-India Company, "possess, no doubt, high honour and integrity, and a much nearer approach to judicial fitness than others, but none possess a shadow of judicial independence, because every one is a servant of the East-India Company, and removable at pleasure, a power which is not suffered to be dormant, and because all are compelled to act under a system by which the orders and circulars of Government, and of the superior Courts, have the force of law, even in matters affecting life and death." If ever there was a case in which these alleged defects of the country courts were likely to be fully developed, and the charges brought against them to be unequivocally substantiated, it was in the present instance. The prosecution was instituted by Government, the Court was a Company's Court, the judge was a servant of Government; the prosecutor was a servant of Government; the jury were in Government employ. It was repeatedly and confidently predicted, that the defendant had not the remotest chance of escape, because the constitution of the Court ensured his condemnation; yet he has been at once acquitted. Every assertion which has been made regarding the want of judicial independence in the judges of the country courts, because every one is a servant of the East-India Company, and removable at pleasure, and because this power of removal is not suffered to lie dormant, is at once refuted by a reference to this trial. The charge of habitual and inevitable subserviency to the Government, on the part of the judges in its service, is triumphantly disposed of. In one of the most important suits in which the Government has been engaged for many years, the Government has been defeated in its own courts by a judge and a jury who are its own servants. Whether the decision was just or unjust, we will not inquire; this fact at least is established beyond all further question, that the judges are not affected by the fear of removal, and that they have the solid substance, however they may want the shadow, of judicial independence.—*Friend of India*.

The speech of Jotee Persaud's counsel is very generally condemned here for its flippant, jesting, unbecoming style, unworthy altogether of the gravity of the subject and occasion. It was also grossly insulting to both judge and jury, and such as no barrister would have been allowed to proceed with by any judge in any of her Majesty's courts. It should also be observed, that the

frantic passions of victory in which Jotee Persaud's friends have indulged, since his acquittal, are somewhat more exuberant than the pretended cause warrants. The Scotch verdict of "not proven" would have suited the case better than that of "not guilty," and would doubtless have been the one delivered had the forms of the court allowed of it. Notwithstanding all the time expended upon it, the case for the prosecution seems to have been very badly got up, and as a natural consequence quickly broke down without any assistance from the opposite side. This quite contented the defendant and his legal adviser, who, delighted to find matters taking this unexpected turn, made no attempt to set his client's innocence above suspicion, by proving "the actual existence of the herds of paper bullocks which Jotee Persaud was accused of creating." In fact, as has been well remarked, Mr. Lang chiefly relied upon "the merit" of his client, in not being a bigger rascal than the prosecutor would make him out to be.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 24th reached Calcutta on the 2nd May.

THE FIRST STEAMER of the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the direct line from Calcutta to Hong-Kong, was to start from the Hooghly on the 11th May. The *Erin*, which will be the first steamer despatched on the new line, is of 900 tons measurement, with engines of 300-horse power.

ÉMEUTE.—The *Citizen* says there has been an émeute among the natives who perform the offices necessary for the burning of the native dead of Calcutta, at the great ghauts allotted for that purpose. They have demanded an extortionate price for their services, and resisted by force the burners who attempted to invade their illegal monopoly.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—The following circular, addressed to officers commanding divisions, was issued from the adjutant-general's office, Simla, on the 8th April, 1851:—"Sir, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request you will have the goodness to call upon officers commanding native regiments and battalions within your command—artillery, cavalry, and infantry, regular and irregular—to furnish, at their earliest convenience, for ultimate transmission to Government, the following information:—1st. A statement of the age and service of the native ranks (combatants) of corps, on the 1st of January, 1846, in the annexed form. 2nd. A statement showing the average number of the native ranks (cantonments) of corps, discharged annually, at their own request, from 1836 to 1846, with their average length of service at date of discharge."

MR. HOGG.—An address has been presented, with a silver vase, to Mr. Charles Hogg by the native establishment of the Bank of Bengal, on his retirement from the office of secretary. A minute of the directors also pays a well-deserved compliment to the zeal and ability of Mr. Hogg. The numerous friends of this gentleman entertained him at a farewell dinner in the Town Hall.

CASHMERE PRESENTS.—The Governor-General has sold by auction all the presents received from Maharajah Goolab Sing. What do the natives think of this mode of using their gifts?

MAHOMMEDAN FEELING.—The *Citizen*, in an article upon the late rebellion in the Calcutta Muddressa, quotes the following passage from a Persian newspaper of Calcutta on the subject:—"We know that if the Medressa, which is to be considered as the head-quarters of the Mahommedan religion, should remain in this state of disorganization for two or three months longer, it would not be a matter of surprise if all the Mussulmans were to unite and prepare themselves for active resistance, and fighting, and if it was to occasion a general rising, which would be enough to destroy a whole world in an instant. Should this happen (and would to God that it may happen!) the battles of Cabul and Kandahar would be re-enacted, and there would be another Chilianwallah. On the one hand it is true that the subjects have not the power to fight with their masters, but on the other hand that is equally true what the poet says, Let there be a sufficient number of musquitoes and they will kill an elephant, and if many ants unite they can overcome a lion, notwithstanding his strength and prowess."

ALEXANDER CHALMERS, presidency surgeon, died on Monday evening. The service has lost in Dr. C. an able energetic officer, and the community a man of liberal sentiment and kindly feeling. Those who saw him a few weeks ago, and now learn that he has fallen a victim to disease of the liver, will be forcibly reminded of the rapid progress of disease in this climate. A remarkable strong and healthy looking man, in the prime of life, is so suddenly prostrated, that though his passage was taken by the *Precursor* on the symptoms of the malady first appearing, he had to be left behind, and ere another opportunity presents itself, he is dead.—*Englishman*, April 30.

THE NORTH-WEST BANK's affairs are again becoming a subject for comment in the north-west papers. The *Mofussilite* of May 6 contains a report of the directors of this bank, which occupies eight columns of the paper. The directors state the estimated deficit in the bank's assets to be, in round numbers, eight lacs of rupees, or 80,000L, which they thus account for:—

We divide the losses under four different heads, viz. :—

	Rs.	a. p.
1. Major Angelo's defalcations	1,40,520	5 9
2. On purchase and sale of Agra bank scrip and Oriental ditto.....	18,381	11 9
3. On the agency accounts of Calcutta, Mussoorie, and Lahore.....	3,46,660	7 7
4. Bad and doubtful accounts at Meerut	2,82,520	8 2
	Rs. 7,88,083	1 3

They recommend the shareholders to forego a "division of last years' profits!" and to consent to reduce the nominal value of their shares. The *Mofussilite*, in the teeth of such disclosures, has the hardihood to write in the following terms respecting the affairs of this bank. The exact amount of loss suffered by the bank cannot be ascertained until the report of the London auditors shall reach this country and be compared with the accounts now before the public. But from the nature of the London business, its results are not likely to affect the statements now given very materially.—*Bengal Telegraph*, May 14.

MESSRS. SLOLEY AND THORNTON were convicted in the Supreme Court for the abduction of Mr. Arrathoon from Chandernagore. Mr. Sloley was condemned to four months' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and Thornton to six months' imprisonment without any pecuniary mulct. It is also stated that the French Court at Chandernagore had condemned Sloley, *par contumace*, to six years' imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of Rs. 50,000.

RECOVERY OF CASTE.—A native journal states that the project of enabling converted Hindoos to return to their former faith, by a particular form of purification, has again been mooted among the orthodox Hindoos. These gentlemen are sorely frightened by the late conversions, and want to establish a system somewhat similar to the Mussulman *Toba*. The *Probhakur* says, he doubts not that texts may be found in the Shastra to sanction such a proceeding.

THE UNION BANK.—In our last despatch we reported the application made on the part of Messrs. Glyn & Co., the London bankers, for a *scire facias* against several wealthy shareholders of the Union bank, who had not filed memorials of their retirement according to the provisions of the Union Bank Act, nor taken advantage of the terms of the compromise which the shareholders in general availed themselves of. It will be recollected, that these gentlemen relied on the last memorial in 1846, which had been filed by the bank officers, as not containing their names. They deemed the omission of their names equivalent to an express memorial stating their retirement; and this was the view taken by the Court, and on that ground the *scire facias* against them was refused. We have now, however, to state that they seem to distrust this position. Glyn & Co. having appealed against the refusal of the *scire facias*, the question may be considered as still *sub judice*, and the shareholders alluded to have, since our last despatch, applied to the Court on behalf of themselves and others in the like predicament, for a *mandamus* to the bank directors to file a memorial of retired shareholders. The Court has not yet delivered any written judgment, nor come to any final decision, but have intimated an opinion that the *mandamus* ought to issue, provided the applicants will consent not to take advantage of the memorial as against Glyn & Co., or any other parties who may have proceedings pending. That is to say, if the Privy Council reverse the order of the Supreme Court as to the *scire facias*, and decide that Glyn & Co. are entitled to one, then the memorial shall not be set up as a defence against them.—*Englishman*, May 2.

DANGEROUS LEVITIES.—The *Englishman* has letters from Ferozepore, dated the 20th of April, which give an account of an occurrence which had just taken place there, and which must hold out a salutary warning to the young officers at that station. It appears that four of them took it into their heads to perambulate the city of Ferozepore, after mess, and insulted some females belonging to respectable residents there, or attempted to get into their houses. The inhabitants of the portion of the city they were in, rose upon, seized and bound them, and, after inflicting upon them a most severe beating, tied them two and two together, and threw them into a ditch, from whence they were not released for nearly twelve hours. Three of these officers are none the worse beyond some wholesome bruises, but the fourth still lies in a dangerous state. We refrain from giving their names, as the matter has been adjusted by the authorities.

LIEUT. SALE.—It is our painful duty to record the occurrence of a melancholy accident near Hurreepoor, on the road to Simla, on the 30th ult., Lieut. H. P. Sale, of the 13th N.I. adjutant of the Nusseeree battalion, stationed at Jutog, went down towards Kalka, for the purpose of meeting a detachment escorting treasure from that place. After encamping near the river at Hurreepoor, he strolled up the hill in the neighbourhood, with his gun, whilst the men were cooking their dinner; he had not been long absent, when, to the surprise of the Goorkhas, he fell from a tremendous height into the river close by them. The man who was with him says, that he begged of his master not to go so near the edge of the precipice; that whilst speaking to him, his foot slipped, and that, in falling, he caught at a tuft of grass, which gave way, and the unfortunate young man was precipitated down the khud. He lived about a quarter of an hour after, but quite insensible. Mr. Apothecary Law arrived very opportunely just after the accident, and rendered every assistance in his power. Mr. Law remained on the spot until life was extinct. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Sir Robert Sale, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends, by whom, as well as the men of his regiment, he was much esteemed. He was buried at Subathoo, on the evening of the 1st inst.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 7.

RECATANTION.—We learn from a Calcutta paper that five Hindoos, students of the Bhowanipore Missionary School, recently offered themselves to the Rev. Dr. Boaz for baptism. They took up their residence in the Bhowanipore Mission House from that moment; but subsequently three of them changed their minds and returned home.

CAPTAIN WATT.—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that Captain Watt, lately a director of the North-West Bank, retires from the service at once, receiving Rs. 25,000 a month.

THE PRESS IN DANGER!—The *Delhi Gazette* tells the following strange story of Lord Dalhousie:—"It appears from the communication of a friend at Peshawur, upon whose good faith towards us we place the utmost reliance, that Lord Dalhousie expressed his anger at any account of the late doings at Dera Ghazee Khan and Bunnoo having found its way into the *Delhi Gazette*. Now we have always been led to believe that the most noble marquis was a sensible and liberal minded man, and were it not that the information comes to us in the most unquestionable shape, we should not hesitate to express a doubt whether his lordship ever was guilty of giving utterance to so foolish an expression, as 'that he would put an effectual stop to that kind of thing in future;' for such, we are assured, was the remark that he made at Peshawur. Does his lordship flatter himself that he is able to carry his threat into execution? Does he think that he can gag grown-up men, who think proper to communicate with their friends? If he does think so, we beg to assure him that he is egregiously mistaken. If he entertained any doubt as to the efficacy of his threat, it was exceedingly indiscreet in him to give vent to vague words in hearing of others."

THE AGRA BANK.—It is rumoured that the directors of the Agra and United Service Bank have invited Mr. J. S. Smith to audit the books of that bank, conjointly with Messrs E. H. Longden and W. W. Crawford, who were appointed auditors by the last general meeting of proprietors. Mr. Smith was recommended to be added to the committee of auditors by Mr. C. S. Stowell, in his reply to Mr. Neilson's letter published in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 16th ultimo, and we are glad to find that the directors have so readily acceded to his request; to use a favourite expression of Mr. Stowell's, "having nothing to conceal they have nothing (apparently) to dread." We have no doubt that occasional searching examinations by competent parties, such as the books of the N. W. Bank have undergone—are more likely to establish the credit of a bank than the farcical half-yearly audits at present in vogue; commenced and completed generally within three or four hours, at an unnecessary expense to the proprietors of five gold mohurs to each auditor. The "half-yearly audit," of the Agra Bank's and its agencies' accounts at this rate, stands the bank 50 gold mohurs—which in three years, if saved, would amount to Rs. 4,800. We are of opinion that it would be much more satisfactory to the proprietors to have their books thoroughly examined triennially than to continue the present system. The expense to the proprietors would be the same, and they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had their "money's worth." We are informed, moreover, that Mr. Stowell has been requested by the directors to lay his "charges" before the committee of audit, evidently with a view to making the transactions of the bank "patent" to him, and that he may be convinced that there is neither "fraud" or "conspiracy" in the management. We hope the scrutiny about to be entered upon will satisfy Mr. Stowell and clear the directors.—*Mofussilite*, April 25.

THE CHARTER QUESTION.—The *Probhakur*, noticing the approaching expiration of the Company's Charter, exhorts his countrymen to engage, by a subscription amongst themselves, the services of an efficient and trustworthy agent, who will advocate their claims, and represent their grievances to the proper authorities at home.

NEGLECT OF SERVANTS.—A case of considerable importance to the residents in Calcutta was tried before the first judge of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta on the 1st April. Mr. Emerson brought a claim for damages against his coachman of Rs. 100, for injury caused to his carriage by wilful neglect. The coachman's defence was, that the care of the carriage belonged to the syces, and he had nothing whatever to do with it; but, as the evidence was conclusive as to his wilful neglect, and the coachman was obviously the responsible party, the judge awarded the plaintiff the full amount of the damages sued for.

THE RAILWAY.—Of the forty miles of line from Howrah to Pandooah, for which contracts have been made, the ground along thirteen miles has been already transferred to the railway officers; two-thirds of the land, therefore, still remains to be made over. But not one of the trees which have been cut down, and not one of the houses which have been demolished, on the ground already placed in the hands of the contractors, as far as we have been able to learn, has been paid for as yet. All the claims to compensation for the land, likewise, remain to be settled. We are afraid to state the number of these claims, as popularly reported, lest we should be suspected of exaggeration; but as the whole line of forty miles, for which contracts have been made, comprises nearly 9,000 bighas, if we allow three bighas for each holding, we shall have now fewer than 3,000 such claims.—*Friend of India*, April 17.

THE GOVERNMENT VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, in the district of Backergunge, have been abolished. The ostensible reason is, that the inhabitants of that district do not take a sufficient interest in their progress to justify the Government in maintaining them.

THE STEAMER "PATNA," belonging to the Ganges Steam Navigation Company, has been wrecked near Bulleah. She struck upon her anchor, and bored an immense hole in her bottom, through which the water rushed rapidly. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and it is said the goods in the stern will be saved. The value of the vessel and her cargo is reported to exceed two lakhs.

A ZEMINDAR OF HOOGHLY, a great oppressor of his ryots, so excited their hostility, that it appears they entered into a conspiracy against him, and one night literally cut him to pieces.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Intelligence has been received from Diamond Harbour by means of the electric telegraph. The direct communication was opened between that station and Calcutta on the 3rd inst., and it is found to have succeeded most completely. It is as superior in precision as in speed to the old semaphore; besides which, it possesses the advantage of being available in all weathers. The half-educated boys, who have been trained in the novel science of signalling, have sent up the names of French vessels, their commanders, the port, and the date of departure, with singular accuracy, though most of the words were in French. In the infancy of our operations, it is found more advisable to adopt the system of spelling, because, though very slow and difficult, it is far more certain than the use of numbers. We have to wait the effect which may be produced by the heavy rains of the next rainy season upon the experiment, before any confidence can be placed in its success. Should the result correspond with our wishes, the question may be considered ripe for decision, and it will then be for Government to decide whether the sum of seven lakhs and a-half of rupees shall be expended for two successive years in the establishment of a line embracing Calcutta, Agra, Bombay, Simla, and Lahore. All that appears at present to be required to give these stations news from London within the month, and to render the Supreme Government ubiquitous, is 150,000*l.*, or the amount of two days' gross revenue of this empire. Indeed, as the last intelligence from England reached Bombay in twenty-seven days, it would have reached Calcutta by means of the telegraph in the same period. There is every reason to believe that the telegraph here will prove successful. The simple composition which Dr. O'Shaughnessy has used, as a coating for the wire, appears to be little affected by damp. It has apparently triumphed over our two greatest enemies, the heat and humidity of the climate. It is formed simply by boiling one-fourth of rosin with three-fourths of fine sand. As soon as the compound is cool, it becomes as hard as a stone. It is admirably adapted for roofs. We have exposed it on a piece of wood for three days to the burning, blistering sun of April, and have buried it in water for two days together, without the slightest deterioration of its consistency.—*Friend of India*, April 7.

COAL IN THE PUNJAB.—The *Delhi Gazette* affirms, in opposition to the *Lahore Chronicle*, that coal is to be found in the Punjab, or, if not coal, a species of lignite quite as useful for steam purposes. Nearly 3,000 maunds of this substance have been obtained from a place near Kalabagh, but the "scientific committee" do not consider it worth their while to look for the mineral in that quarter. Another seam has also been found near Deyra Ghazee Khan, and a third near Kuchee, in the Salt Range.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

ABOLITION OF BRIGADE-MAJOR AT LOODIANA.

Camp, Buehala, April 3, 1851.—The services of a brigade-major being no longer required at Loodiana, the Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to direct that that appointment shall be abolished from the 15th instant.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, H. V. to be member of the ferry fund comm. of Midnapore, April 22.
DALTON, F. to be post mr. at Simla, April 18.
DEVEREUX, Hon. H. B. to offic. as govt. agent and sec. to govt. savings bank, April 25.
DRUMMOND, F. B. to be member of the ferry fund comm. of Tirhoot, April 22.
FARQUHARSON, R. N. to be coll. of Patna, April 29.
GRANT, C. qual. for the public. serv. to the N.W. provinces.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagore, rec. ch. of offic.
LOWTH, F. received ch. of the off. of civ. and sess. jud. from the offic. sudder ameen of the dist. April 8.
MARTEN, T. P. perm. to resign the serv. April 25.
MONTRESOR, F. to be mag. of Nuddeah, April 24.
MUSPRATT, J. R. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in the dist. of Backergunge, April 24.
POGOSE, N. O. to be a mem. of local com. of pub. inst. at Dacca.
RUSSELL, C. D. rec. ch. of Purneah collect. fr. E. A. Russell, April 22.
RUSSELL, R. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Champarrum, April 24.
SHAW, M. A. G. mag. of Nuddeah, to be mag. of Sarun, but to cont. to offic. as coll. of Sylhet until further orders.
SKINNER, R. M. to be coll. of Calcutta, but to cont. to offic. as civ. and sis. jud. of Jessore until further orders, April 29.
STAINFORTH, H. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Tipperah, April 7.
TORRES, H. agt. to gov. gen. at Moorsheadabad made over ch. of his off. and treasury to P. Taylor, April 25, to visit the presidency.
TOTTENHAM, C. coll. of Dacca, res. ch. of his off. from R. R. Sturt, April 21.
TUCKER, Lieut. G. to be mem. of local com. of pub. inst. at Benares.
TUCKER, W. T. del. over ch. of the Patna collectorate to R. N. Farquharson, April 17.
TUCKER, F. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in 24 Pergun, April 24.
WILLY, E. M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut, dur. abs. of Gubbins, April 17.
YOUNG, A. R. del. over ch. of off. of supt. of survey of Bhagalpore to G. Loch, April 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, J. G. to Europe.
COLVIN, B. W. 6 weeks.
GUBBINS, C. 1 year to sea on m. c. and 3 mo. prep. leave of reach. presidency.
LONGMORE, W. J. 15 days.
LUSHINGTON, H. to Oct. 31.
PAXTON, G. A. 15 days fr. April 12.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAWSON, Rev. F. A. chapl. of Jubbulpore, to be chapl. of Landour and Seharanpore, April 19.
DYNE, Rev. W. M. to be chapl. of Cawnpore, April 31.
GARSTIN, Rev. A. to be a full chapl. fr. Feb. 1851.
POYNTER, Rev. L. to be chapl. of Gwalior, April 23.
SHARPE, Rev. James, leave canc.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATLAY, Lieut. E. 3rd troop 1st brig. h. art. to continue to do duty with 5th batt. of art. April 16.
BADDELEY, Ens. C. 47th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. Pugh, April 15.
BATTYE, Ens. Q. 56th N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 1.
BEST, Lieut. H. W. 8th L.C. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. Gough.
BOULTON, Capt. C. 47th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. v. Capt. Siddons, April 14.

BURGE, Lieut. A. B. 69th N.I. to act as interp. and gr. mr. to the corps, v. Ens. Millett, on leave, April 21.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. 2nd in com. 2nd Assam L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, April 1.

CLEPHANE, 2nd Lieut. W. art. passed colloq. exam. April 21.

DAY, Maj. E. F. art. fr. 3rd to 1st brig. and to proc. to Meerat to join hd. qr. April 7.

D'O'LY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. to be adj. of 1st Sikh local inf. v. Johnston.

FORBES, Capt. W. 27th N.I. to off. as stat. staff at Benares, dur. abs. of asst. adjt. gen. April 1.

GIBBINGS, Lieut. A. 1st irr. cav. to perf. the duties of adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hickey, April 16.

GORDEN, Capt. C. invalids, to be post mr. at Loodianah, April 18.

GREEN, Lieut. 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf. to act adj. to l. wing of that regt. proc. to Assunnee.

HAMMOND, 1st Lieut. H. fr. 1st troop 1st brig. to 2nd comp. 2nd batt. April 15.

HAWKINS, Capt. A. W. fr. 2nd comp. to 9th batt. art. April 15.

JONES, Lieut. W. L. 42nd L.I. to offic. as interp. and gr. mr. 11th N.I. April 15.

LANG, Maj. J. 36th N.I. to be mem. of local com. of pub. inst. at Kishnaghat, April 24.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. M. 58th N.I. pl. at disposal of foreign dept. for employ in Punjab, April 18; to offic. as adjt. 3rd Punjab cav. dur. abs. of Fane on m. c. April 17.

MACLEOD, 1st Lieut. H. J. B. fr. 6th comp. 9th to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. April 15.

MAISEY, Lieut. F. C. 67th N.I. on special duty, having failed to pass exam. in Hindustani, pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, April 14.

MAXWELL, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fus. perm. to resign the appt. of acting aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Young, April 17.

MAXWELL, Lieut. P. 37th N.I. to act as adjt. to detach. on treasure escort to Rawul Pindee, April 1.

MAYNARD, 2nd Lieut. C. W. fr. 2nd comp. 3rd to 1st. comp. 3rd batt. April 15.

M'NEILL, 1st Lieut. D. to resume ch. of No. 3 lt. field batt. fr. Capt. Jacob.

MILL, 1st Lieut. J. fr. 3rd brig. to 4th comp. 2nd batt. April 15.

O'CONNOR, Lieut. E. N. T. R. 61st N.I. adj. 4th Nizam's cav. having failed to pass exam. in Hindustani, pl. at disp. of H. E. in C.-in-C. for regt. duty, April 14.

PAGET, Ens. W. H. 53rd N.I. adjt. of Scinde camel corps, to be adjt. 5th Punjab cav. v. Chamberlain, April 17; to offic. as 2nd in command in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Graham, on m. c.

PARISH, 1st Lieut. W. H. art. passed colloq. exam. April 21.

PASKE, Ens. W. 28th N.I. pl. at disposal of foreign dept. for employ in Punjab, April 18; to be adjt. 3rd Punjab infantry, v. Wilde.

PATCH, Maj. H. invalids is, with sanction of govr. perm. to reside and draw his pay and allowances in Benares div.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. offic. adjt. Meywar Bheel corps, to perf. duties of 2nd in com. of that corps, and also of 2nd asst. to pol. agent in Meywar, consequent upon dep. of Lieut. Annesley, on leave.

RAIKES, Capt. 2nd in com. 1st cav. Sindia's cont. to rec. ch. of No. 3 lt. field batt. fr. Capt. Eyre.

REID, Lieut. J. H. 51st N.I. to perform the station staff duties, dur. abs. of the brig. maj. on duty, April 1.

ROBBINS, Brev. maj. W. P. 15th N.I. app. offic. com. of the 17th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Capt. Liptrott.

ROBERTS, Ens. W. E. R. posted to 1st N.I.

SHARPE, Ens. C. F. posted to 72nd N.I.

SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. fr. 5th comp. 9th, to 4th comp. 3rd batt.

SMITH, Lieut. and adj. F. H. 16th irr. cav. to proc. to Rawul Pindee, and assume ch. of the left wing of the corps at station, performing the duties of 2nd in com. v. Capt. Phillpotts, on leave, April 14.

STAPLES, 1st Lieut. N. A. fr. 9th batt. to 1st co. 8th batt. Apr. 15.

STEWART, 1st Lieut. W. fr. 1st comp. 3rd, to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.

SYKES, Lieut. J. 66th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for employ in Punjab, April 18; to offic. as adj. 2nd Punjab inf. dur. abs. of Eckford, on m. c. April 17.

TERROT, Lieut. C. S. J. 29th, pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab, April 18; to offic. as 2nd in com. of 2nd Punjab inf. dur. time Capt. Vaughan may be empl. on detach. duty at Nurree.

TRONSON, Capt. R. N. 2nd Eur. Ben. fus. pl. at disposal of foreign dept. for employ in Punjab, April 18, to be pension mr. and extra assist. in Punjab, April 18; now emp. under orders of Board of Administration at Lahore, having failed to pass exam. in Hindustani, pl. at disp. of his excellency the C.-in-C. for regt. duty.

TULLOH, Lieut. R. H. D. rec. ch. of Bijayrajoghur fr. Maj. Macadam, March 27.

TURTON, Maj. J. from 1st to 3rd brig. April 7.

WALSH, Capt. T. P. assumed charge of off. of adjt. 2nd Punjab inf. April 22.

WELD, Lieut. G. 14th N.I. to be fort adjt. at Chunar, v. Mackenzie.

WESTERN, Capt. W. C. dep. com. mis. 3rd class at Hoshungabad, vested with powers of jt. mag. April 16.

WILSON, Lieut. H. M. adjt. 8th N.I. to conduct station staff at Loodianah fr. April 15, in addition to those of his regt. staff app.

WHITING, Ens. R. C. 70th N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 1.

WOOD, Ens. J. C. dep. com. 3rd class in Sangor and Nerbudah territories, vested with powers of a jt. mag. April 14.

ADMITTEE TO THE SERVICE. INFANTRY.

WATSON, T. J. (abroad.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. W. 8th L.C. fr. Feb. 1 to Jan. 1852, to Dorundah and Hazareebaugh, April 19.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. commd. 4th regt. Sikh local inf. fr. May 5 to Aug. 5, to Simla.

AULDJO, Lieut. J. R. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, Nynce Tal.

BARTON, Capt. N. D. 6th L.C. from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

BROOKE, Capt. F. C. 7th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla, on m. c.

BRUCE, 1st Lieut. R. R. 3rd brig. h. art. fr. April 12 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.

CARNEY, Lieut. col. A. C. B. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynce Tal.

COLERIDGE, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. 1 year fr. April 9, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. 41st N.I. fr. Feb. 18 to March 14, in ext. to enable him to rejoice, April 9.

DE TESSIER, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. 6 mo. fr. April 29 to Simla, Cashmere and Ladak.

DICKSON, 2nd Lieut. W. 4th comp. 4th batt. art. fr. Feb. 18 to March 25, in ext. on m. c. to enable him to rejoice his comp.

DUNDAS, Lieut. E. T. 18th N.I. 10 days in ext. fr. April 1, to remain at Calcutta until the sail of the steamer *Huddingios*.

DULOP, Capt. G. W. N. 4th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

EYRE, Capt. V. fr. April 1 to Oct. 1.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. W. R. 1st comp. 5th batt. of art. fr. April 3, instead of former date.

FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. T. doing duty with 5th batt. of art. 7 mo. fr. April 1 to Tirhoot, on m. c. April 15.

GARDEN, Ens. W. A. 39th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 20, to Simla.

GLUBB, Ens. O. M. 37th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree and Cashmere, on m. c. April 15.

GODFREY, Lieut. R. C. 31st L.I. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr. E. coast.

GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. 3rd troop 1st brig. H.A. 6 mo. in ext. fr. April 15, to rem. at Lucknow, on m. c. April 9.

HATHAM, 1st Lieut. J. G. 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, on m. c.

HYRST, Lieut. W. P. 7th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and to emb. fr. Bombay.

HYSLOP, Ens. H. F. M. 74th N.I. Feb. 1 to March 15, to Barrackpore.

KEMP, Lieut. D. 5th L.I. fr. April 15 to Nov. 30, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. April 15.

LAING, Ens. F. E. 17th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Dhurrumsalla and the hills north of Deyrah, April 19.

LATEWARD, Ens. E. W. H. 52nd N.I. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Madras, on m. c.

LIPTROTT, Capt. J. 7th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. May 5, to Mussoorie.

LUDLOW, Maj. W. A. 12th N.I. fr. April 15 to Nov. 30, to Simla and the hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

MACADAM, Brev. maj. J. 33rd N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape, &c. on m. c.

MACKELLAR, Lieut. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 6, to Madras.

MACKENZIE, Capt. Sir A. 11th N.I. to Aug. 25, to Jullundur Doab and pres. prep. to retiring.

MARRIOTT, Capt. E. 57th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Simla and the hills N. of Deyrah, April 19.

MASTER, Capt. W. (inv. estab.) leave cane.

MAYNE, Capt. J. E. 8th L.C. leave alt. to 3 mo. fr. March 29.

MAYERS, Lieut. W. F. W. 38th N.I. May 15 to Oct. 31, to Calcutta.

ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. 26th L.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Benares.

PERRY, Ridg. mas. J. 3rd L.C. 8 mo. fr. March 17, to Muttra, on m. c.

PONTET, Ens. J. 17th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Bhaugulpore.

RAIKES, Capt. R. N. leave cane. at his request.

REID, Lieut. J. 37th N.I. interp. and gr. mr. fr. April 15 to Dec. 1, to Cashmere and Simla, on m. c. April 19.

ROBERTSON, Capt. H. L. 65th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla.

SANDERS, Lieut. J. W. 41st N.I. fr. April 4 to Nov. 30, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c. April 15.

SIMPSON, Ens. G. B. C. 23rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Tirhoot.

SNOOK, Capt. J. V. 23rd N.I. 9 days in ext. fr. March 10, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m. c. April 9.

STAFFORD, Ens. B. T. 18th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Sirsa and Hansi, April 15.

SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. fr. April 23 to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at Almorah and the Hills, on m. c. April 9.

SWEET, Lieut. T. 21st N.I. May 1 to June 30, to Mysore and Neilgherries.

TULLOH, Ens. R. H. 16th N.I. fr. May 15 to Nov. 1, to Jubbulpore.

TUDOR, Lieut. col. J. C. 46th N.I. 6 mo. from April 7, to Simla.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. M. J. 1 mo. from June 1, to Simla.
 WATSON, Ens. J. T. 12th N.I. &c. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. R. F. 21st N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1 to Mussoorie.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. P. 72nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nyace
 Tal and Almorah, on m. c. April 9.
 YORKE, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. 9 mo. fr. April 1, to Murree and hills
 near Rawul Pindee, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLE, Asst. surg. G. to cont. in med. ch. of civ. station and gaol at
 Pameput, as a temp. arrangement; to proc. to Mooltan, and
 afford med. aid. to the 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Delprat,
 or until further orders, April 12.
 DICKSON, Surg. J. B. 1st batt. of art. is directed to proc. to
 Cawnpore and assume med. ch. of the 68th N.I. dur. abs. of
 Surg. Smith, or until further orders.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to receive med. ch. of the two
 companies of H. M.'s 24th regt. fr. Asst. surg. V. Webb, April 8.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. 2nd L. C. to ch. of med. depot
 at Umballah, with effect fr. March 1.
 HOLMES, Asst. surg. S. 6th L. C. to afford med. aid to the regt.
 of Ferozepore, v. Symons, dec.
 HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. passed colloq. exam. April 1.
 IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. posted to 72nd N.I. and directed to
 join, April 10.
 LACON, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 39th N.I. to afford med. aid to the
 1st comp. of Pioneers, April 3.
 MAYNE, Assist. surg. E. W. to proceed towards Rawul Pindee, in
 med. ch. of a detach. of H. M.'s recruits, and thence return to
 Wuzerabad, April 17.
 MCKINNON, Surg. M.D. 3rd brig. h. art. to afford med. aid. to the
 2nd comp. 8th batt. of art. and No. 2 light field batt. April 3.
 MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. on his joining the Sirmoor batt. to
 relieve Asst. surg. Pearson fr. med. ch. of 4th co. 8th batt. art.
 and jail and civil establishment at Almorah.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. in med. ch. of the 21st N.I. to aff. med. aid
 to the brig. staff, v. Surg. Russell; rejoined fr. detach. duty,
 to res. med. ch. of 4th com. 7th batt. of art. and No. 1 light field
 batt. March 29.
 PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. to rel. Asst. surg. Sissmore at Almorah,
 fr. ch. of 4th co. 8th batt. art. the gaol and civ. estab. and Ser-
 moor batt. April 2.
 RADDOCK, C. E. to offic. as sub. asst. surg. of Sirsa, April 23.
 SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. 5th N.I. to afford med. aid to 4th
 Punjab inf.
 SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. on leave fr. 27th to 68th N.I.
 THRING, Civil asst. surg. E. B. to afford med. aid to the detach. of
 the 38th L.I. April 17.
 TRITTON, Surg. E. med. storekeeper at Umballah, to aff. med. aid
 to the div. and brig. staff at Sirhind.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. 1st troop brig. h. art. to return to
 Anarkullee, and aff. med. aid to the 2nd troop 3rd brig. h. art.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to do duty with H.M.'s 32nd regt.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to aff. aid. to detach. of convales. to
 Landour, April 1.
 WHITTAL, R. to be civ. asst. surg. at Shahabad, April 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. 6 mo. to Simla, on m. c.
 SCOTT, Surg. R. M. 54th N.I. fr. Dec. 15, 1849, to Jan. 1850, to
 Calcutta, prep. to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Lieut. A. B. White, May 1 to Oct. 15, to
 Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah.—9th lanc. Capt. J. R. H. Rose,
 Brev. maj. Yule, Lieuts. H. A. Sarel, L. H. Scott, April 30 to Oct.
 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—14th lt. drag. Capt. J.
 Chamber, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.—15th hussars. Capt. H.
 Keown, April 13 to Oct. 12, in ext.
 INFANTRY.—8th regt. Capt. R. W. Hartley, May 15 to June 30,
 to Mount Aboo; Pay-mr. B. Hartley, May 15 to June 30, to
 Mount Aboo; Lieut. col. H. W. Hartley, to Dec. 31 in ext.—10th.
 Major W. Fenwick, May 1 to June 30, to Cashmere; Ens. H. Hen-
 derson, March 27 to June 30; Asst. surg. Macbeth, to med. ch. of
 convales. at the Murree hill depot.—24th. Lieut. col. W. G. Brown,
 May 1 to June 30, to Cashmere; Lieut. T. M. Greensill, May 1 to
 June 30, to Cashmere.—24th. Lieut. W. D. H. Baillie, May 1 to
 June 30, to Cashmere; Lieut. W. Cumming, May 1 to Oct. 15, to
 Simla and hills N. of Deyrah; Ens. S. J. J. Burns, to Aug. 20, in ext.—
 24th. Ens. R. H. Montgomery, to be lieut. fr. April 4, v. Kippen,
 dec.—61st. Ens. K. B. Stuart to do duty with 29th foot until he
 joins his own corps.—70th. Lieut. F. Chute, to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 —75th. Capt. D. C. Hill, May 2 to Aug. 31, to Kussowlie; Lieut.
 T. Mason, May 1 to July 31, to hills N. of Deyrah.—86th. Lieut.
 Meacham, May 1 to 31, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.;
 Ens. Winniett, May 1 to 31, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.;
 Capt. Rawlins, May 1 to Sept. 31, to Belgaum.—87th. Lieut. H.
 Fitzgerald, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.—98th. Ens. W. A.
 Karr, May 1 to July 31, to Sangor.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

CARLO DE BRANDY, late an indigo planter, residing at Bhubo-
 pore factory, in the zillah of Jessore, in the province of Bengal, to
 the administ. gen. Supreme Court.

ANDREW RICHARD CRAWFORD, late a lieut. in the 19th B.N.I.
 in the service of the Company. Ditto.

JOHN DUN, late a maj. gen. in the military service of the Com-
 pany, on their Bengal estab. Ditto.

JOHN JOSEPH WILLIAM TAUNTON, Esq. late of Hameerpore,
 in Bundelkund, a mem. of the civil service of the Company, on their
 Bengal estab. to John Sutherland, of Azimgurh, in the province of
 Bengal, Esq. an asst. surg. in the service of the Comp. on their
 Bengal estab. and Henry Sill, of Nowjory, Esq. a surg. in the ser-
 vice of the company, on their Bengal estab. Frith, Sandes, and
 Watts, proctors.

CAROLINE SPINKS, late of Dinapore, in the province of Behar,
 in the East Indies, widow of the late pensioner Serjeant James
 Spinks, of the same place, to the Rev. Richard Pating, M.A. and
 Mr. Thomas Harris, both of the same place. Deaman and Abbott,
 proctors.

JOHN COLLIER, late of Grimstone Hall, in the county of Devon,
 and of Plymouth, in the same county, Esq. to Henry Cowie, of
 Hastings-street, Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs.
 Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and
 agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

FRANCOIS MARIE LE BLOND, late of Calcutta, in the province
 of Bengal, a member of the firm of Messrs. Schramm and Le Blond,
 of the same place, merchants and agents, to Helen Rosaline Le Blond,
 of Calcutta. Grant and Remfrey, proctors.

WILLIAM SHARP MOULD, late of Moulmein, in the Tenasserim
 provinces, ship-builder, to John Bloomfield Richardson, of Moulmein,
 merchant. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

THOMAS BRAE, a British subject, formerly of Ruttonpore, in the
 province of Bengal, indigo planter, to the administrator-general.
 Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWN, the wife of J. s. at Lucknow, April 15.
 COOPER, the wife of E. s. at Balasore, April 27.
 DRAKE, the lady of Capt. J. M. 46th N.I. d. at Lahore, May 1.
 GRAHAM, the wife of W. R. M. d. at Calcutta, April 24.
 HARMAN, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, May 2.
 LOWE, the wife of W. E. d. at Calcutta, April 30.
 MACDONALD, the wife of Capt. J. 5th irr. cav. d. at Mooltan,
 April 18.
 OGLE, the wife of M. d. at Meerut, May 4.
 RONDEAU, the wife of J. R. s. at Calcutta, April 29.
 SALMON, the wife of Capt. G. P. art. d. still-born, April 20.
 TERRANEAU, the wife of W. H. d. still-born, at Calcutta,
 April 23.
 WALKER, the wife of R. S. d. at Calcutta, May 1.

MARRIAGES.

D'SANTOS, J. to Adelaide G. Miranda, at Balasore, April 26.
 HICKEY, Capt. C. E. 1st N.I. to Sarah E. d. of Lieut. col. Nash,
 c.b. 72nd N.I. at Bareilly, April 29.
 LEBION, G. to Sarah, d. of G. D. Elliott, at Allahabad, April 22.
 MACPHERSON, J. to Charlotte M. d. of Rev. J. M. Staples, at
 Calcutta, April 23.
 NEMPHARD, Maj. J. F. 56th N.I. to Ludovina, d. of Brig. maj.
 W. S. Monteath, 69th N.I. at Calcutta, April 30.
 ROBERTS, W. c. s. to Charlotte, d. of Maj. W. M. Stewart, 22nd
 N.I. at Benares, April 24.

DEATHS.

BARLOW, C. E. at Calcutta, April 26.
 BOEZALT, F. at Calcutta, aged 90, April 23.
 BROOKS, Marian E. at Calcutta, April 10.
 BUTCHER, C. at Akyab, aged 36, April 12.
 CHALMER, A. M.D. at Calcutta, aged 55, April 28.
 CLEEVE, Anne D. d. of T. G. at Calcutta, aged 11, April 20.
 ECKLEY, Capt. L. at Calcutta, aged 70, April 12.
 ELVY, Frances E. relict of the late Mr. at Calcutta, aged 25,
 April 22.
 KEELAN, inf. d. of L. at Bankipore, April 27.
 LLOYD, Emma, wife of W. at Calcutta, aged 20, April 18.
 MACDOUGALL, Lieut. J. C. C. H.M.'s 87th regt. at Monghyr,
 aged 24, April 28.
 McLEOD, Dorothy, wife of D. at Mynpoorie, aged 24, April 29.
 NORMAN, Frances C. J. wife of J. H. at Chandernagore, April 26.
 STREET, Rev. A. W. at Calcutta, April 29.
 TEYEN, L. E. at Agra, aged 18, April 29.
 WARD, T. C. B. at Scaldab, aged 29, April 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 24. Amulet, Howes, San Francisco; Hyderce, Eagle-
 shame, Bombay; Pearl, Gardner, Madras; Patriot, Koonghus-
 band, Moulmein.—25. Rome, Otis, San Francisco; Athania,
 Crowell, San Francisco.—26. Jane Ewing, Wylle, Glasgow;
 Lesmoynne, M'Creadie, Glasgow.—27. Erin, Powell, Southampton;

Loodianah, M'Donnell, Liverpool; *Ariel*, Burt, Hong-Kong.—28.
Currim Buz, Nacoda, Rangoon.—29. *Neriedes*, Michael, Liverpool;
Anne Mary, Hilton, Liverpool; *Debut*, Caheb, Nantes; steamer
Enterprise, Cops, Mouline.—30. *Ingleborough*, Rea, Liverpool;
Duncan, Lowthson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pearl*.—Mr. G. L. Morton and Dr. R. B. Purry.
 Per *Patriot*.—Mrs. Younghusband and 2 children.
 Per *Lismoyne*.—Mr. James Young and Mr. W. Aman.
 Per *Jane Ewing*.—Mrs. Wyllie and child.
 Per *Loodianah*.—Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Ring.
 Per *Currim Buz*.—Capt. A. Ellis.
 Per *Enterprise*.—T. B. Mactier, Esq.; A. Money, Esq.; F. B. Lightfoot, Esq.; Lieut. Michael, Mr. Staig, 2 Masters Richardson, Mr. Peters, Mr. Matthewson, Mr. Rarnds, Mr. Weisic. From ARRACAN: Lieut. Dawson and Capt. H. Barry, A.L.B.; Mr. Englebright, Mr. Cox, Mr. Friend, Mr. Slader.
 Per steamer *Oriental*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Montgomery, Callley, Warrant, Leishman, J. Mairne, N. Goddard, and Jenkinson; Mrs. Abbott, Maj. and Mrs. Edwardes and servant, Capt. Cormick and John Dewar. From MALTA.—Messrs. Thomson, Lushington, Dashwood, and Robinson.
 MAY 3. Steamer *Hindustan*, —, Suez.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 20.—*Fawn*, Rogers, China; *Grasmere*, Vale, Charleston; *Ellen Noyes*, Lewis, Boston; *Hiero*, Bucken, London; *Ardencraig*, Lowen, Boston; *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Gibraltar.—22. *Arrow*, M'Farlane, Hong Kong; *Hyderabad*, Castle, Mauritius.—23. *Serampore*, Johnson, Liverpool; *Edward Marquard*, Pike, Mauritius; *Teazer*, Barton, Bombay.—24. *Hannah Salkeld*, Cordiner, Liverpool.—29. *Frances*, Power, London.—30. *Townsend*, Whitney, Boston, City of Palaces.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hindustan*.—To MADRAS: H. Forbes, Esq. Mrs. Forbes, and 2 servants; Mr. E. C. Smyth, Mr. Gray, and 3 servants.—To GALLE: Mr. and Mrs. Parker.—To BOMBAY: Mr. Courtney.—To SUEZ: Mr. Soucas.—To ALEXANDRIA: Mr. A. Parker and Mr. Paton.—To SOUTHAMPTON: Mr. C. Hogg, Mrs. and Miss Hogg, 3 children and 2 servants; Mr. J. G. Campbell, c.s.; Mr. T. P. Martin, c.s.; Capt. Stepper, Capt. Ashoope, Maj. Willie, Dr. A. Cheyne, Mr. Kettlewell, Mr. Drabble, Capt. Smith, Mr. Patten and Brig. Frith.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 2, 1861.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 8	8 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 4	0 8
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	0 4	0 8
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	2 4	2 8
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	10 0	10 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	9 4	9 12

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1925 to 1975
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	5 per cent.	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	2 to 104 10	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0	13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 12	221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 0	220 12	
Sovereigns	10 1	10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	16 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 0	20 12	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 5s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONVERSION OF NATIVES.—On Sunday evening last the baptism of Streenavassa Charry, a Brahmin converted to Christianity, took place in the Church of St. Thomé. There was a large attendance on the occasion. Another native, who belonged to the Sudra class, was baptised at the same time. In the course of the service appointed for the baptism of adults, the question was put to Streenavassa, by the Rev. Mr. Symonds—"Do you renounce the Brahmin custom of caste?" and was answered in the affirmative, and the convert removed his Brahminical string, which Mr. Symonds laid on the baptismal font. The service for the Brahmin was conducted in English by Mr. Symonds, that for the Sudra in Tamil by the Rev. Mr. Brotherton. The desire of the Brahmin convert is to be qualified to act as a missionary amongst his countrymen.—*Athenæum*, April 15.

SINGULAR COURT MARTIAL.—The *Spectator* reports a court-martial of a rather singular character. Four pupils of the Company of Ordnance Artificers were tried for refusing to assist in whipping with a rattan a boy who had been sentenced to that punishment by the superintendent of the gun manufactory. Two of the boys were sentenced to confinement for two months, half the time to be solitary, another to three months, and a fourth to four months' imprisonment.

PUNKAHS IN CHURCHES.—The press, and we conclude the society, of this presidency are at violent odds upon the question whether punkahs should be allowed in churches. The *Eastern Guardian* denounces punkah-pulling in churches as "offensive to the Creator." The *Circulator*, with more moderation, takes the same view of the question. The *Athenæum* and the *Hindu Chronicle* treat the question as a silly one, and the former paper refers to the case of a native punkah-puller, who, by following his occupation, was converted.

"A CURIOUS INCIDENT took place at Manantoddy the other day. Six wild elephants took it into their heads to visit a thatched bungalow belonging to Mr. Kennedy, a coffee-planter, who was then absent at Calicut. Not finding the master at home to give them a warm reception, they very unceremoniously walked into what was considered to be the hall, where a few jars of jam were lying on the table. They broke the jars one by one, and after feasting on the contents, which they must have found really delicious, they went about searching the rooms for more, but finding none, returned to demolish the unfortunate bungalow, a work which we are informed they accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. This done, they thought it high time to depart, leaving Mr. Kennedy's domestics to pick up the fragments of the jars and bungalow!"—*Letter from Calicut*, April 24.

COOLIES.—The *Madras Spectator* has published several articles, intended to call the attention of the authorities to the drain on population caused by the emigration of Indian coolies to the Mauritius and other places. So much for the fears of the alarmists!

LIEUT. AND ADJUTANT JOHNSTONE, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, took his usual drive with his wife, on the 24th instant, and sat down to dinner with good spirits. His wife and one child were seated at table with him, and he had stood up to carve, when a deafening report and a cloud of smoke burst upon them. The victim of an assassin's cowardly shot leapt up in amazement, thinking that a firework had accidentally been discharged into the room; but soon staggered, turned deadly pale, and fell on his face upon the ground; a bullet had entered his back, and he lay senseless and weltering in his blood. The servants, in their terror and surprise, were at first thunderstricken. No one pursued the murderer, though one of the servants actually saw the wretch as he turned and fled. He had fired at his victim when his back was turned towards him, from an open window of the room where the party sat at dinner. The doctor arrived, but the sufferer was wounded beyond human cure. The bullet had passed through his back to the surface of the skin in the lower part of the stomach. He lingered on until four A.M. the next morning in tortures, with short intervals of comparative quiet; about that time death began to gain the mastery over life. His devoted wife often knelt by and prayed with him. The bullet extracted from the body is precisely the same as that in use for the cavalry pistol; a carbine cartridge and some wadding were found near the house of the deceased. It is to be hoped that the assassin will soon be discovered. Jaulnah, April 25.—*Athenæum*, May 6. A later paper states that private intelligence had reached the presidency to the effect that a trooper of the 3rd L.C. had been taken into custody on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the murder of Lieut. Johnstone. The suspicion is founded on the fact of the man having applied for leave of absence and been refused; on which occasion he had some angry words with the deceased.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The anniversary of the university was celebrated on the 15th April. The occasion was more numerously attended than on former years, the attractive force being the rumoured intention of the Governor to enunciate his educational views and plans. As was anticipated, Sir Henry, after the ordinary routine of business had been disposed of, addressing the president of University Board (Mr. Advocate-General Norton), reiterated the opinion he had in previous years expressed, that the Madras High School had not fulfilled the expectations entertained of it. He was fully aware that, in proficiency of attainments, the students of the Madras institution would not suffer by comparison with the *élèves* of the colleges of Bengal or Bombay; but it was in point of numbers that the latter establishments were very greatly in advance. For the languishing condition of the High School in this respect, he professed himself unable to discover any adequate reason; but, by way of infusing fresh life into it, raising it if possible to a position of equality with the sister establishments in the neighbouring presidencies, he had come to the resolution of reconstructing the Council of Education, with whom would rest the organization of such schemes as appeared adapted to render the existing educational resources more efficient, and the adoption of measures for the diffusion of education throughout the presidency by means of provincial schools. The president of this new council, he proposed, should be the Hon. D. Elliot, with whom should be joined as vice-presidents, Messrs. G. Norton and Walter Elliot, Sir T. V. Stonhouse, Mr. W. Morehead, and Sir Henry Montgomery. The names of the members were also read over, amounting to twenty, including the leading men in the various classes of society, European, East-Indian, Hindu, and Mahomedan. Sir Henry, in the course of his oration, expressed himself decidedly in favour of a very unpretending standard of education in English. It was of primary importance, he insisted, to ground native scholars well in their own vernacular tongues; superadding such instruction in European science and literature as would not interfere with the efficient accomplishment of this main object.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

CONSOLIDATED MEDICAL STAFF MONEY.

Fort St. George, April 22, 1851.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in conformity with the regulations in Bengal, that the rule* under which no assistant-surgeon is entitled to consolidated medical staff salary, or to head-money in lieu of it, for the charge of native troops, unless he has passed the required examination in Hindoostanee, is not applicable to assistant-surgeons of her Majesty's service, their charge of native troops being merely incidental and temporary.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, del. ov. ch. to Copleston, April 18.
ANDERSON, S. M. admitted to the service, arrived April 29.
ANSTRUTHER, T. A. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah Rajahmundry, del. over ch. of cont. to P. Irvine, April 24.
COPLESTON, F. sub. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, resum. ch. of court, April 18.
HARRIS, T. J. P. attained rank 2nd class April 22.
HUDSON, W. act. princ. sudar ameen of the zillah of Vizagapatam, as sd. ch. of the court fr. April 24.
MINCHIN, J. J. to be head ast. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ELLIS, G. H. to Europe on furl. on m. c. with furl. allow. Apr. 22.
ROBINSON, W. 2 mo. to East Coast and Presidency.
STORY, E. 10 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MACFARLANE, Rev. J. R. 1 mo. to Neilgherry hills, April 25.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLAGRAVE, 2nd Lieut. E. R. eng. to rank fr. June 8.
BOOTH, Lieut. J. A. 10th N.I. perm. to resign the service, fr. May 24, 1851, at his request.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. R. 28th N.I. perm. to resign appt. as qr. mr. and interp. April 22.
CORBETT, Ens. R. J. fr. d. d. 28th, to d. d. 9th N.I. to join.
DONALDSON, 2nd Lieut. L. eng. to rank fr. June 8, 1849.
DOVETON, Cornet J. H. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 25, v. Johnstone, dec.
DUFF, Ens. R. W. doing duty 12th N.I. posted to 47th N.I. v. Hastings, prom.; to continue doing duty with the 12th N.I. until further orders; to rank fr. Feb. 20.

GLOVER, Ens. F. B. G. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Feb. 16.
GODFREY, Ens. C. J. 10th N.I. passed in Hindustani, April 22.
GORDON, Lieut. F. D. 10th N.I. pl. at disp. of Supreme Government for civil employ. May 2.
GRAHAM, Ens. H. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. April 30, in succ. to Trewman, invalided.
HALPIN, Capt. G. 25th N.I. to act as station staff off. at St. Thomas's Mount.
HARE, Capt. W. J. 41st N.I. replaced at disp. of resident at Hyderabad for emp. in the Nizam's service.
HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani qual. for gen. staff, May 2.
HASTINGS, Ens. W. J. M. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 10, v. Pechell, ret.
JENKINS, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. to be adjt. April 22.
LANAUZE, Lieut. A. posted to 1st N. V. batt. April 23.
LILLY, Ens. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. exam. in Hindustani; cred. prog. with moonshee allow. April 24.
LLOYD, Lieut. W. 11th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, with moonshee allow. April 24.
MACKIE, Lieut. F. J. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, April 8.
MARDALL, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to act as dep. assist. adjt. gen. of the army, May 6.
MOLYNEAUX, Brev. capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. inf. to be capt. fr. April 30, v. Trewman, invalided.
PUCKLE, Lieut. J. 3rd L.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. May 6.
READ, Lieut. W. FitzWilliam, 3rd L.I. perm. to resign appt. of qr. mr. and interp. to that corps, in compliance with his request.
ROBERTS, Maj. H. 9th N.I. app. a member of the pres. mil. examining committee.
STUART, Ens. R. A. W. C. posted to 17th N.I. v. Williamson, prom. and directed to join; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
THURBURN, Lieut. H. 42nd N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
TREWMAN, Lieut. G. J. S. 4th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. with moonshee allow. April 24.
TREWMAN, Capt. F. R. inv. estab. posted to 2nd Nat. Vet. batt.
WALTER, Ens. R. A. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
WILLIAMSON, Ens. J. E. V. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 10, 1849, v. St. Clair, ret.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

DONALDSON, L. April 29.

INFANTRY.

BUCHANAN, C. April 29.
POWER, H. P. April 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOOTH, Lieut. J. A. 10th N.I. to Bombay, fr. 4th to 24th of May.
CRISP, Maj. J. in ext. till June 11.
CUNNINGHAM, Ens. W. 28th N.I. 7 days to Madras.
DONALDSON, Ens. J. U. 46th N.I. to Europe, on m. c..
HICKS, Lieut. H. E. art. to April 14, in ext.
JENKINS, Ens. A. 2nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 4, to Madras and eastern coast.
MEYER, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. Vizagapatam, or nearest port a vessel may be at.
MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. 1st L.C. fr. April 19 to June 30, to rem. at Bangalore, on m. c.
NEILD, Lieut. H. J. T. 2nd N.I. fr. April 24, to Cannanore, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, May 1.
NICOLLS, Lieut. R. O. T. 6th N.I. fr. May 2 to June 2, to Bombay, on m. c.
ROWLANDSON, Capt. M. J. 32nd N.I. to Europe, on furl. to embark for Calcutta.
SCUTT, Capt. R. R. 2nd N. V. brig. fr. April 25 to Oct. 24, to Madras.
SIMPSON, Ens. J. 48th N.I. 3 mo. fr. May 12.
SCOTT, Ens. C. H. 48th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DREVER, Surg. J. fr. 4th to 3rd L.C. April 22.
LINTON, Surg. C. C. fr. 1st N.I. to 1st L.C. April 29.
MACKINTOSH, Surg. A. M. D. fr. 1st L.C. to 1st N.I.
MAYER, Surg. J. E. to be prof. of botany.
MIDDLEMAS, Assist. surg. J. 17th N.I. rec. ch. of civ. med. duties of the station fr. Assist. surg. Ford, March 6.
NICHOLLS, Capt. H. J. 25th N.I. 30 days to Neilgherries.
PARKER, Vet. surg. app. to do duty with h. brig. and directed to join, April 30.
THACKER, Vet. surg. J. app. to do duty with 2nd L.C. and directed to join, April 30.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

PARKER, T. S. (vet. surg.) April 29.
THACKER, J. (vet. surg.) April 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HICHENS, Surg. J. T. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr. W. coast.

* Published at Fort St. George in G.O.G. 17th December, 1850, No. 250.

MACKINTOSH, Surg. A. M.D. to Europe, on furl. April 22.
ROBSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to Europe, on furl. April 25.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BULLER, the lady of Capt. H. G. H.M.'s 94th regt. s. at Cannanore, April 23.
DALLAS, the wife of Capt. A. R. 1st. N.I. d. at Madras, April 22.
ELLIOT, the wife of W. C.S. d. at Masulipatam, April 14.
GOBBIER, the wife of Asst. apoth. H. 11th N.I. d. at Poonamallee, May 2.
JENKINS, the wife of F. s. at Vepery, April 22.
MOBERLY, the wife of Lieut. col. H. 22nd N.I. d. at Madras, May 1.
PEET, the wife of Rev. J. d. at Quilon, April 18.
RADCLIFF, the lady of Capt. W. H.M.'s 84th regt. s. at Trichinopoly, April 28.

MARRIAGES.

GOTTING, A. to Eglantine Fuller, at Black Town, April 23.
JONES, Lieut. G. art. to Raby, d. of the late A. W. Macintyre, at Mominabad, April 28.
KLYNE, G. F. to M. J. Macpherson, at Fort St. George, May 1.
MAXWORTH, J. to Adelaide M. Dance, at Vepery, April 23.
OSWALD, H. R. M.D. to Sarah G. d. of the late Lieut. col. W. P. Cunningham, at Madras, May 1.

DEATHS.

HUGHES, Mary, the wife of Maj. G. 13th N.I. at Cuddapah, April 24.
STEVENS, inf. s. of Lieut. C. B. 23rd L.I. at Saugor, April 27.
UNDERWOOD, Camilla J. d. of W. E. at Conoor, aged 7, April 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 25. *Sophia*, Clabou, Pondicherry; *Cleopatra*, Stewart, Newcastle.—26. *James Hall*, Harris, Calcutta.—27. *Earl of Durham*, Grayson, Calcutta; *Palm*, Norie, London; *William Fisher*, Jones, Liverpool.—28. *Cressie*, Bell, New Zealand and Colombo; *Defiance*, Sergeant, Arracan.—29. *Steamer Oriental*, Lovell, Suez; *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, Coringa; *Staines Castle*, Andrew, Adelaide and Pointe de Galle; *Diadem*, Cazer, Cape of Good Hope; *Randolph*, Dale, Bimlipatam; *Sarah Swan*, Swan, London; *Triton*, Allain, Africa.—May 7. *Fox*, Lambert, Trincomalle; *West Indian*, Howlett, Adelaide; *Mary Ann*, Darley, Swan River.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sophia*.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 3 children.
Per *Palm*.—Matthew King and Thos. King.
Per *Wm. Fisher*.—Thomas Booth.
Per *steamer Oriental*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Astley, Messrs. Vans Agnew, Conaldson, Thacker, and Buchanan; Mrs. H. Power, and Mr. H. Power, Mesdames Montgomery, Cattley, and Warrant; Maj. and Mrs. Edwards and servant, Mrs. Abbott, Messrs. Leishman, J. Nairne, N. Goddard, and Jenkinson; Capt. Cormick, J. Dewar, Mr. Parker, Messrs. Thomason, Lushington, Dashwood, and Robinson; Capt. Dicey, Capt. F. Wolley, Mr. H. Penegaux.
Per *Duke of Cornwall*.—C. Smith, surg. R.N. and Lieut. Atkinson.
Per *Diadem*.—Mr. D. Mackenzie, Capt. H. C. Gazelet, Mrs. Cayser, and William Highmore.
Per *Randolph*.—Capt. Haly, 41st regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. Meyer, 11th regt. N.I.; Ens. Carnegie, 39th regt. N.I.; Mr. Hallan.
Per *West Indian*.—Mrs. Howbett and child.
Per *Mary Ann*.—Mr. and Mrs. Helmich.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 24. *Roman Emperor*, Champion, Mauritius.—28. *Ostrich*, Stephenson, Maulmein.—29. *Hamido*, Cooke, Colombo; *Melaine*, Bird, Coringa; *steamer Oriental*, Lovell, Calcutta.—30. *Defiance*, Sergeant, Penang; *Zaida*, Beraud, Bordeaux.—MAY 1. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Cuddalore; *Diadem*, Cayser, Akyab; 2. *Earl of Durham*, Grayson, Maulmein.—3. *Triton*, Allain, Co-souda.—4. *Steamer Hindostan*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Ostrich*.—Mrs. Strickland and servant; Miss Honnor.
Per *steamer Oriental*.—Mrs. Sheriff, — Sheriff, and servant; Lieut. W. O. Swanston, Miss E. E. Bell.
Per *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mrs. Wolf and 2 infants, Miss Van Someran, 3 servants of Mrs. Wolf and Miss Van Someran; Rev. Mr. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Mogeridge, child, and servant; Conductor Almond, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Short, child, and servant.
Per *steamer Hindostan*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. H. Trower, Capt. S. M. Gildea, Lieuts. H. J. Wale, W. H. Newenham, D. H. Howell, and R. C. Godfrey; Asst. surg. W. Hilbers.—From MADRAS TO BOMBAY.—Wm. Collem, Esq., and Mr. C. H. Ross.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 9, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	4½ to 5 per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	5½ to 6½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	8 to 9 per cent. dis.
1835-36	7 to 8 do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt }	14 to 15 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	7½ to 8½ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	23 to 25 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 8 per cent. per.
On existing cash credit accounts on do. 8 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 6 per cent.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 9 "
Ditto above 30 days 10 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-3 to 10-4 6 ca.
Bank of England Notes None.
Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, none.
Mauritius Government Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.
Sell, 2½ do. do.
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.
Sell, 1½ do. do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 2s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

ROBBERY OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

The robbers who plundered this bank three month since have been discovered. On the evening of Saturday, the 8th February, the head native cash-keeper stated that he counted the money, amounting to about 12,000*l.*, of which 9,500*l.* were notes of the Bombay Bank. They were locked up in the safe in the strong room as usual, the keys being taken charge of by the European assistant treasurer, who saw that the boxes were all in the strong room, but had no responsibility for their contents. On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, when the bank was opened, the notes were found wanting; the other cash was safe, the locks were all found fast and right, and the keys in their proper places, with no appearance of either having been tampered with. The numbers of the notes were immediately advertised—the notes themselves were desired to be stopped, when a panic arose, a run on the bank was threatened, and an intimation was issued that all notes would be cashed as usual—the Oriental Bank running the risk of the loss. Suspicion attached to the native *employés*: the head cash-keeper was dismissed, and Dorabjee Hormusjee, a Parsee also, in whom the utmost confidence was placed, appointed for a time to act in his stead. For two months and more no clue to the robbery could be discovered. At last, the *employés* of the police got on the track: it was reported to them that Dorabjee had some bank-notes he wished to dispose of—an interview with him was contrived, when he said that a party with whom he was acquainted was possessed of a considerable amount of notes, of which he wished to get quit. After some further arrangements, it was agreed that the parties who had assumed the character of money-dealers should bring cash with them to Dorabjee's house, and arrangements would be concluded; this was accordingly done, when the notes were found in his possession. He was at once secured, and is now in custody—the great bulk of the missing cash has been recovered, and the whole circumstances of the robbery are likely very speedily to become known. Dorabjee is a young man of good family, and until of late he has borne the highest character, no suspicion ever for a moment attaching to him. For some months he has been living extravagantly, and entering into

house-building speculations much beyond any money he could fairly have come by—the results are now manifest; his guilt has been established, and that of others will soon be revealed. As men of business the Parsees have generally borne the highest character amongst us,—the present mishap is altogether unaccountable.—*Bombay Times*, May 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 7th reached Bombay on the 4th April.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.—A Surat correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph* gives us a sketch of a lecture on female education, delivered in the vernacular, by a young Brahmin of that city. The most interesting statement in the lecture was that a class of Brahmins in Surat, called "Nagar Brahmins," had always been accustomed to instruct their wives and daughters in reading, writing, and singing, and that the females of the caste were remarkable for the regularity and decorum of their lives.

GAOL ATTRACTIONS.—The grand jury of Bombay have suggested a new cause for the late increase of crime in the capital of this presidency. They declare that both the gaol and the house of correction are more attractive than dreadful to the prisoners confined therein, and that numbers of criminals have been known to commit offences solely with the view of being again incarcerated. The solitary imprisonment and hard labour, which usually accompany the sentence of imprisonment, are said to be mere moonshine, as natives do not care about solitary confinement; it affords the means of indulging the *dolce far niente* propensity, which is one of the strongest elements of the native character; there exist no means of making them work, if disinclined. The gaols are the most popular almshouses in Bengal. Even the common slang terms express this idea; the prisoners calling the gaol "Mother" and "House of Fortune."

THE WHEEL TAX FRAUD COMMISSION has closed its labours: the only results likely to arise from these will be the dismissal of a few native employees, the disclosure of the loss of 3,000*l.* to the public by the frauds of parties unknown, and the exposure of an amount of laxity in business-matters on the part of various public servants of distinction almost incredible. On their part there is no evidence of fraud or ill intention of any sort, but a sad exhibition of lack of discretion.—*Bombay Times*, May 14.

MR. MACKAY.—A letter from Guzerat of the 8th inst. mentions, we regret to state, the alarming illness of Mr. Mackay, the cotton commissioner.—*Bombay Telegraph*, May 14.

LIABILITY OF OWNERS OF SHIPS.—A case was tried before the Supreme Court, on the 3rd April, which appears to have excited considerable interest among the mercantile community of this presidency. Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., merchants, received five bails of canvass from Liverpool by the *Robina*, and, on inspection, found that the goods had been greatly damaged by "chafing" in the voyage. As the bales when shipped were in good condition, the damage must have occurred during the voyage, and as the vessel had met with no bad weather, or other casualty, it must have been produced by careless stowage, they therefore claimed damages from the commander of the *Robina*. The Chief Justice decided for the plaintiffs on the ground of bad stowage.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BATTA TO OFFICERS, &c. OF THE STEAMER NIMROD.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, May 5, 1851.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy has to intimate for general information, that the Most Noble the Governor-General has been pleased to grant one month's batta, of their respective ranks, to the officers and crew of the steamer *Nimrod*, and also to the officers and men composing the party sent from Bombay to her assistance, as a mark of approval of their exertions in saving that vessel.

S. J. LUSHINGTON, Commodore.

Com.-in-Chief of the I.N.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, J. F. acting 2nd asst. coll. of Tanna, pl. in perm. ch. of the districts of Kullian, Tullajee, Nasrapore, and Moorbaar.
BELL, Hon. A. to be chief judge of the Sudder Dewanee, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, May 7.
DARKEN, M. register of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to offic. temp. as a jud. of that court, cont. to superint. duties of register's off. May 7.
DAVIES, J. M. to be coll. of Surat.
DOWN, E. P. to be acting 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.
FAWCETT, E. to be revenue commis. in the S. div.
FORBES, A. K. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
GIBBS, J. to be asst. jud. and ses. jud. of Ahmedabad, and acting asst. jud. and ses. jud. of Surat, May 2.
KEER, C. B. S. acting coll. of Poona, to proc. on duty into the districts of his collectorate, fr. April 11.

MALET, H. P. coll. of Tanna, assum. ch. of off. April 28, to proc. on duty into the districts of his collectorate, May 1.
NEAVE, E. D. to be an assist. under the commis. of Sattara, whilst prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta language.
PENDERGAST, C. G. to be coll. and mag. of Broach, May 6.
RAVENSCROFT, A. W. del. over ch. of the gen. post office to his deputy, May 3.
SPOONER, R. coll. of Ahmadduggur, to rem. on duty in the districts of his collectorate till close of present season.
TURQUAND, W. del. over ch. of Poona Daftar to Capt. Gordon, Feb. 20.
WARDEN, J. puisne jud. of Sudder Adawlut, to be jud. commis. for the Deccan and Candeish.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. J. T. 26th N.I. to off. as exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur, May 8.
BATHER, Ens. 13th N.I. perm. to resign fr. May 10.
BATTYE, Lieut. M. rec. ch. of off. of resident of Baroda fr. Lieut. col. Outram, Feb. 20.
BERTHON, Lieut. art. to act as commis. of ord. at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Woosnam, May 8.
BEYNON, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. actg. adjt. to be adjt. of Kotah cont. v. Denayss, April 17.
COTGRAVE, Cadet R. E. F. engs. directed to join head qrs. of the corps of sappers and miners at Poona, May 5.
COTGREVE, Brev. maj. T. E. to assume com. of art. in N. div.
COWPER, 2nd Lieut. A. eng. qual. as interp. in Mahratta, May 10.
DAWSON, Ens. E. S. K. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 16.
DENNIS, Lieut. J. H. B. 1st L.C. is directed to join his regt. on being relieved from his appt. with Guz. irr. horse, May 3.
DOUGLAS, Ens. the Hon. E. W. 17th N.I. passed in Hindustani.
DRUMMOND, Cadet James, att. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. and directed to join May 3.
FORREST, Lieut. 12th N.I. to act as paymr. N. div. dur. abs. of Eyre, May 10.
FULLJAMES, Capt. G. com. Guzerat irr. h. rec. ch. of that appt.
GLASSPOOLE, 2nd Lieut. W. A. 4th N.I. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 15, in succ. to Hunter, May 10.
GORDON, Capt. M. F. rec. ch. of off. of Poona Daftar, Feb. 20.
GORDON, Lieut. R. 4th N.I. to be capt. from April 15, in succ. to Hunter, May 10.
GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
GREEN, Brev. lieut. col. C.M. to perf. duty of asst. qr. mr. gen. dur. abs. of Adams, May 8.
HAWKINS, Maj. A. S. ret. to duty, April 23.
HAWKINS, Cadet C. A. do duty with the 1st N.I. at Kurrachee, and directed to join, May 5.
KINLOCH, Lieut. D. J. art. fr. 3rd batt. to h. brig. May 10; to rem. at Belgaum until relieved.
LLOYD, 2nd Lieut. F. art. passed colloq. exam. April 21.
LODWICK, Lieut. W. 12th N.I. to be attach. to exec. commiss. off. at Bombay, and do duty un- dep. commiss. gen. May 10.
MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. to rec. ch. of commiss. and bazar dep. at Sholapore, May 10.
OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. del. over ch. of off. of resident at Baroda to Lieut. Battye, Feb. 20.
PELLEY, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. to be a mem. of the com. of exam. in nat. lang. to assemble, May 10.
ROBERTSON, T. F. posted to 4th N.I. to rank fr. April 15.
SCHNEIDER, Capt. 2nd gren. to act as asst. Enam commiss. dur. emp. of Capt. Cowper on regt. duty.
WALLACE, Lieut. H. art. fr. h. brig. to 3rd batt. May 10.
WORGAN, Lieut. J. art. fr. 2nd batt. to 4th batt. to command the 6th comp. 4th batt. and No. 7 light field batt. at Kurrachee, May 10.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

COTGRAVE, R. E. F. April 23.

INFANTRY.

HAWKINS, C. A. C. April 23.
DRUMMOND, J. H. April 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Brev. maj. W. S. asst. qr. gen. Scinde div. fr. April 28, in ext. to rem. at Bombay, May 3.
ASH, Capt. J. art. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
BANNERMAN, Lieut. W. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
BATHER, Ens. H. F. 13th N.I. fr. April 25 to May 25, to Bombay.
BEDFORD, Capt. J. N.V. batt. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
BURNES, 2nd Lieut. J. G. H. 1st Eur. regt. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
DUNCAN, Capt. W. G. 24th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe.
EDGERLEY, Capt. R. J. 29th N.I. leave cane.

GODDARD, 2nd Lieut. J. art. 1 mo. fr. May 19 in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
 GRANT, Lieut. E. 2nd Belooch batt. of art. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
 GRANT, Lieut. E. 3rd N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 HOGG, Capt. G. R. 1st Eur. regt. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
 HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 LEESON, Capt. W. F. June 5 to Sept. 30, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
 LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J. fr. April 27 to Nov. 1, to rem. at Bombay.
 LODWICK, Capt. H. 10th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. 8th N.I. leave canc. at his request.
 MIDDMAY, Ens. A. G. St. John, 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
 MORRIS, Capt. W. J. 1 mo.
 MULLALLY, Lieut. R. 12th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
 OWEN, Ens. E. 2nd gren. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c.
 PEEVOR, Lieut. E. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. fr. July 2, 1849.
 PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
 REITT, Capt. A. 16th N.I. fr. July 5 to Oct. 1, in ext. to Belgaum, May 3.
 THACKER, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. fr. May 15 to 31, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
 THOMAS, Capt. A. line adjt. at Saltara, 2 mo. fr. May 20, to Bombay.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. W. E. 21st N.I. May 25 to Sept. 30, to Bombay.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 16th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Staff surg. to perf. duty of Asst. surg. Seaward, Guzerat irr. h. May 8.
 BAIN, Asst. surg. J. M.D. is attach. to the 1st Eur. reg. until fur. orders, and directed to join, May 3.
 MAITLAND, Civ. surg. to ass. med. ch. of the detach. of the 4th N.I. at Rutnagherry, fr. March 25.
 PITCAIRN, Surg. W. M.D. 8th N.I. to med. ch. of N.V. batt. v. Gray, May 7.
 ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 BAIN, J. M.D. April 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PEEL, Asst. surg. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
 SINCLAIR, Surg. gen. J. A. 1 mo. in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CATTLEY, Mids. fr. the *Moozuffur* to the *Elphinston*.
 CAREY, Volant. H. C. arr. April 26.
 DRAPER, Lieut. fr. the *Achar* to com. the *Berenice*, May 3.
 GARDNER, Com. to the *Achar*.
 PEEVOR, Lieut. of the *Euphrates*, perm. to reside on shore to July 2.
 SANDERSON, Act. mast. to com. the *Indus*, May 6.
 STEVENS, Lieut. J. L. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdaha*, May 10.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAPTISTE, the wife of L. s. at Girgaum, May 8.
 BOULTON, Mrs. F. S. d. at Bombay, May 5.
 D'ABREO, the wife of C. J. d. at Bombay, May 7.
 DE ROZARIO, the wife of P. s. at Kaibadave, May 8.
 JEUNE, the wife of W. d. at Bombay, May 12.
 LECKIE, the lady of Captain J. D. 22nd N.I. d. at Belgaum, Ap. 3.
 RICHARDSON, the lady of C. W. d. at Bombay, April 7.

MARRIAGES.

FRITH, W. to Elizabeth, relict of the late H. H. Ager, at Bombay, May 7.
 MUNGAVIN, Lieut. J. inv. estab. to Margaret, d. of the late A. Ross, at Bombay, May 3.

DEATHS.

ANNUNCIATION, Anna I. d. of J. J. at Bombay, aged 4, May 9.
 BAPTISTE, Clara M. wife of L. at Girgaum, May 13.
 CAMPBELL, inf. d. of Command. C. D. I.N. at Tardeo, May 7.
 COTES, Elizabeth G. wife of H. at Neemuch, aged 29, May 1.
 HOUGHLAND, J. at Bombay, aged 45, May 2.
 LAFRENAIS, inf. d. of J. L. at Girgaum, May 7.
 McEVROY, inf. d. of M. A. at Bombay, May 9.
 PRESCOTT, Emily, wife of Capt. H. W. Nat. Vet. batt. at Dapoolie, aged 30, May 9.
 ROYCE, J. A. at Colaba, April 13.
 SHERREN, inf. s. of Mr. at Belgaum, May 8.
 TAWSE, Ens. A. G. 25th N.I. at Neemuch, May 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 3. *James White*, Turner, Hull; *Royalist*, Kerr, Glasgow; steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Colombo; *Triad*, Winter, Liverpool;

steamer *Pasha*, Macqueen, England.—4. *Bilton*, Hood, Swansea; steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Suez; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—5. *General Chasse*, Rebling, Muscat.—6. *Futtay Salam*, Morrison, Calcutta.—7. *Memnon*, Gordon, Calcutta; *Lord Sydmouth*, Dow, Glasgow; *Grace McVea*, Donnell, Clyde; steamer *Surat*, Dwyer, Kurraheec.—8. *David Clark*, Swan, London.—*Faise Alum*, Eames, Siam.—9. *Flora McDonald*, Smith, Liverpool; steamer *Medusa*, King, Hurnee.—11. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; *Martin Luther*, J. Hutton, from China; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—13. *Charlotte*, Thomas, Hong Kong and Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Jones and 3 children, C. P. Stewart, Esq.; Dr. Goodall, Lieut. Haiger, 8th B.N.I.; W. J. Morris, Esq.; Rev. —Taylor, Rev. A. L. Fernandes, Lieuts. S. Scott, B.E.L.I., Laughton, Debrough, 6th M.N.I.; C. Minchin, 6th M.N.I.; Mr. Orocullus, Mrs. Dwyer and 4 children.
 Per *Pasha*.—Mrs. Macqueen.
 Per *James White*.—Mr. Denton.
 Per *Phlox*.—Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and 4 children, J. Leckie, Esq. C.S.; Mr. Curtis.
 Per *General Chasse*.—Mrs. Anderson.
 Per *Futtay Salam*.—Mrs. Morrison and 2 children.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. McLeod, child, and servant; Mr. Holland, Mr. Arthur, Bombay C.S.; Rev. Robert Nesbit, Mr. Wardley, Mahomed Hassan Shirajee, lady, child, and 4 servants, from Aden; Merwanjee Sorabjee and servant, from Aden; Rem. Ildefonso, Duarte, Leonardo, and Juvenal; Mr. Foster.
 Per *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—N. B. Leech, Esq.; and N. C. Travers, Esq.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Col. Phillips, Capt. Parr, Capt. Anderson, Dr. Grierson, Lieut. Jameson, Mr. McLeod, and Mrs. Col's.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 2. *Sibella*, Coleman, London; *Courier*, Miller, Liverpool; *Mary Anne*, Norman, Calcutta.—5. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; *Swilhamby*, Jennings, Canton; *Arab*, Simpson, Liverpool.—6. *Adam Lodge*, Johnson, Liverpool; *Sir Bevois*, Linton, Canton.—7. *Panama*, Thomas, China.—8. Steamer *Medusa*, King, Hurnee.—10. *Queen Mab*, Lamb, Liverpool; *Anger*, Purves, Liverpool.—11. *Equestrian*, Robertson, Canton; *Kirkman*, Finlay, Glasgow.—12. *Alberta*, Benson, Liverpool; *Tadmor*, Bowie, Glasgow.—13. *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, Liverpool; *Albion*, Graham, Liverpool; *Charlotte*, M'Vane, Liverpool; Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—14. Steamer *Achar*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Juniata*.—D. C. McCulloch, Esq.
 Per *Sibella*.—Capt. Spring, Lieut. and Mrs. Nunn, and Dr. Thomas.
 Per *Mary Anne*.—Mrs. Norman.
 Per *Bombay*.—Lieut. Coast and Mr. Drummond.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Lieut. Jardine, Rev. Mr. Schreiber, Lieut. Hawkins.
 Per steamer *Achar*.—The Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt, Capt. J. D. Leckie, Capt. W. G. Duncan, 24th regt. N.I.; G. Inverarity, Esq. C.S.; A. C. Travers, Esq. C.S.; D. Grunberg, Esq.; Lieut. E. Grant, Lieut. F. E. Hunter, Maj. B. T. Phillips, 7th Beugal Cav.; Mrs. Johnstone and two children, with servant; Capt. Henry Lodwick, 10th regt. N.I.; Mrs. Hus, Mr. Hus, and a gentleman.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 14, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 116 to 117
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 107 to 107½ p.100Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 107 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 102 to 102½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 96½ to 97 p.100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 92 to 92½ p.100Co's.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	20 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	1,000 each	500	19 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each	500 do.	14 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do.	97 p. ct.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000 do.	22 to 23 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	12,500 each	12,500 do.	14,700
Colaba Press Com.	7,000 each	7,000 do.	13,700
Colaba Land Com.	10,000 each	10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each	500 do.	55 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each	27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £	9½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	219 to 220
German Crowns, "	210 to 211
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 103¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	15½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½ for 97 tch.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.
6 months' sight, per 100	2s. 0½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	98
..... 30 days' sight	98½
..... at sight	99
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls.	Rs. 215 to 216

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 31., and Liverpool, 21. 17s. 6d. to 31. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 12.

CEYLON.

Our worst apprehensions as to the weather have been realized; the gale at Colombo has been attended with the loss of six lives, and the wreck of four vessels, one of them, the *Colombo*, of 610 tons, after she had cleared fully laden for London. In connection with this melancholy event, considerable blame seems to attach to the master-attendant. The *Colombo* was beached so close to the shore, that it seemed utterly incredible that any lives could possibly be lost under the circumstances; and in proportion was the astonishment and indignation of the public when they learned that six of the people whom they had seen sitting calmly on the wreck in the early morning, had, in the course of a few hours, perished in getting ashore.

Floods and boisterous weather have prevailed over the chief portion of the coffee districts. Several bungalows have been blown down, and some stores damaged. In many places, also, the coffee bushes have been stripped and injured, and it is to be feared that considerable loss of property will be the result. In the neighbourhood of Colombo, the inundation has produced much damage, and a good deal of distress amongst the native population.

Capt. Watson's court-martial is at an end; the decision is not known.—*Colombo Observer*, May 10.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GORDON, the wife of T. d. at Jaffna, April 16.
STEPHENS, the wife of J. s. at Colombo, May 3.
TYNDALL, the lady of J. s. still-born, at Colombo, April 28.

DEATHS.

FRECKLETON, G. H. at Kandy, aged 26, May 4.
WALBEOFF, F. H. at Trincomalee, April 23.

CHINA.

THE "PEKIN," WITH THE LONDON MAIL OF February 24th, reached Hong-kong April 14th; and the *Malta*, with the London Mail of March 24th, reached Penang May 4th.

The disarrangement of trade in southern China, consequent upon continued turbulence in the Kwang-si and Kwang-tung provinces, is now become of such magnitude, that the period appears to have arrived when it is necessary for the representatives of foreign powers, resident in this country, to enter upon some correspondence with the imperial government upon the subject. It would appear that the imperial commissioner Li and his aid the Governor Chau-tien-sieh, have been either unable to concentrate their forces, or obliged to retire before their antagonists. A late report runs, that the district towns of Ho and Kai-kieu, both situated on the river Ho, the former in the province of Kwang-si, the latter adjoining it in the north-western part of Kwang-tung, have been attacked and pillaged, and that every officer, civil or military, has been put to indiscriminate carnage; the wealthy inhabitants having been held to ransom. This report appears to a great extent to be well founded.

Governor Yeh has returned from Ying-teli to Canton; and it is now certain that his diplomacy has been insufficient to check the rebels. His return appears to have been the signal for numerous bands of discontented spirits to take their departure for the field of action, and what effect it may have upon the mass has yet to be seen. For ought we know to the contrary, the residents in Canton are slumbering on the surface of a volcano. The taking of Kwe-lin-fu still requires confirmation.

It is nearly a month since information was sent to us from the north that the young emperor had remitted all dues and deficits, as an act of grace, to signalize his accession to the throne: a similar remission was made in 1840, on the occasion of Taoukwang attaining his sixtieth year. It will have been the remission of these dues and deficits that gave rise to the report of an abolition of the imperial salt monopoly; it being pretty certain that there is a greater accumulation of arrears on this gabel than on any other. The revenue derived from salt is raised, on the

sea-coast, principally in the shape of a land-tax; the sum paid for permission to manufacture it being somewhat after the rate of a quarter of a dollar per acre per annum.

By the present mail, Don Sinibaldo de Mas, Spanish envoy, takes his departure for Europe; and we are informed that her most Catholic majesty has determined on refraining from further attempt to negotiate with the imperial court, and from keeping a legation in China. We presume, however, that it is not her majesty's intention to leave the trade with this country without a superintendent of some kind, although it is rumoured that no definite arrangement has yet been determined on.

The *Peking Gazette* contains the following:—"Luh-keen-ying, governor of the Kieu nan and Keang se provinces, in a memorial to the throne, dated the 10th of February, says,—All sects of false religion burn incense, fast, and live upon vegetable diet to gather money. Amongst such the Roman Catholics are notorious, worshipping the cross, and caring alike neither for heaven nor for ancestors: under the cloak of religion they transgress the law. To put the people in good paths, it is requisite to demolish bad religions, and put forward good ones. The classics should be taught to every one, even to the peasants, and then no error would find entrance."—*Friend of China*, April 24.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

WILSON, Mrs. Capt. d. on board *Andalusia*, April 30.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON, Rev. J. to Lumina G. M. d. of J. P. V. M. Wakker, at Hong Kong, April 3.

DEATH.

GRANDPRE, Maria V. widow of the late Major J. A. at Victoria, April 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 4.—*Cambrian*, Foreman, Singapore; *Oneca*, Drew, Manila; *Vizen*, Bradshaw, East Coast; *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta.—11. *Condor*, Kirshrig, Singapore; *Arenis*, Remington, Bombay.—14. *Pekin*, Baker, Bombay.—16. *Island Queen*, McFarlane, Amoy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj.-gen. and Miss Jervois, Messrs. Sinclair, Graham, Vacher, and Sanders. From MALTA.—Capt. Price and McLean, Messrs. Kennedy, H. S. Parker, Dempster, Chapman, and Chapman, jr. From POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Holworthy, and Lieut. Jervois. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Spottiswood.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 1. *Merlin*, Welch, New York.—4. *Gentoo*, Devens, California.—11. *White Squall*, Lockwood, Bombay.—12. *Chebar*, Grayson, London; *Moralston*, Calcutta; *Orpheus*, Neill, Halifax.—14. *Matilda*, Kenny, Straits.—15. *Quito*, Goulding, Singapore.—17. *Good Success*, Hunt, Bombay.—24. Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Chebar*.—Mrs. Morris and Mr. Hance.
Per steamer *Pekin*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. M. C. Morrison, Lieut. F. A. Irever, Lieut. col. Eyre, R.A.; Mr. R. Rangel, Master Rangel, and Mrs. Connor. For MALTA.—Mr. R. B. Forbes, and Col. Smith, U.S. art. For SUEZ.—Sir De Mas and servant, Messrs. D. W. C. Oliphant, and G. T. Oliphant. For BOMBAY.—Pestonjee Dadabhoj, Dadabhoj Hosumjee, and native servant. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. J. Jardine, 4 soldiers, 1 woman, and 2 Chinese. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. C. Sauer and Y. J. Murrow, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

China, April 24, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On England, first-class Bills, 4s. 8d.; on India Company's Accepted, 224.

Sycee 4 per cent. prem.; Gold Leaf, 22 dol. to 75 dol.; Carolus dols. par.; Mexican 3½ per cent. discount.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 11. 10s. to 21. 5s.; to the United States, 8 dol.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence from the Cape is to the 2nd May. The Governor was still at King William's Town on the 23rd of April, waiting for reinforcements. The *Singapore*, with troops, had reached the Cape on the 24th, and they were despatched by a steamer to head-quarters. Patrols had been sent out, in different directions, to harass the Caffres and destroy their resources, it being their time of harvest.

Major-General Somerset set out from Fort Hare with a strong patrol to the Kat River; but later accounts represent that the troops had been halted in the basin of the river, Gen. Somerset having been directed by the Commander-in-Chief not to move forward, most probably owing to the attempt made by Krelli to induce Pato to withdraw from the British cause.

The enemy, Hottentots and Caffres, were in great force in the mountain fastnesses of the Kat Berg, Eland's Berg, and the Chamie, thus presenting a most difficult front to the colonial troops, at the same time having the whole extent of the Amatola to retire upon in the event of having their position forced in the first instance. A Burgher force of 400 men had assembled at Shilo.

Report had reached Graham's Town to the effect that a convoy of waggons sent thence to Fort Hare with supplies was attacked when near Birt's deserted mission station, a few miles east of the Kat River, by a large body of Hottentots and Caffres, the officer in charge, Capt. W. Ayliff, being thrown off his guard by a party of rebel Hottentots riding up in the uniform of the Cape Mounted Rifles. Capt. Ayliff had his horse shot, and the Fingo escort, supposing him killed, retired, but were speedily rallied; they recaptured the oxen which had been driven off by the assailants, and succeeded ultimately in reaching Fort Hare with the whole of their charge.

A patrol into Seyolo's country, under Major Wilmot, appears to have been ably and gallantly executed. Seyolo's country was completely traversed, and it was fully ascertained that the great body of his men and all their cattle are in the Amatola, where, it is said, Sandilli has with him a force of 5,000 men, well equipped, and prepared to dispute the ground with the British troops. From the report of Major Wilmot, it appears that, in the three days' movements, in a very difficult country, the enemy were completely baffled, and between thirty and forty of them killed in the several skirmishes. The Fingoes are said to have behaved remarkably well—the chief of the fighting falling to the share of Lieut. Griffith, with about 200 men, one-fourth of whom were Fingoes. The second night the patrol bivouacked on a very lovely spot on the banks of the Kieskamma, some twenty or thirty shots being fired on the pickets during the night, but without damage. Among the killed was Umlanjeni's man, who boasted that he bore a charmed life, and that no bullet could have effect upon him. "Having effected the object of my patrol," the Major says, "I returned to head-quarters, having traversed the whole of Seyolo's country, and driven him out of it; and also having destroyed many kraals and large quantities of Caffre corn and 'mealies,' which were found collected."

Fort Brown was attacked on the 10th April by a combined force of Caffres and Hottentots, who carried off the whole of the stock at the post.

Col. Mackinnon left King William's Town on the 15th April, with 3,000 men, on a patrol in Stock's and Seyolo's country, returning on the 19th. They had a sharp conflict with the enemy upon the 16th, when 150 Caffres were killed, and a greater number wounded; villages and cornfields were devastated, and the Caffres driven in every direction. On the following day, a supply of cattle was thrown into Fort Cox, and the troops had orders to return through the Amatolas, to induce the enemy to descend from their fastnesses, and assail them at many favourable passes; but not the slightest opposition was offered. Every wounded man was brought off, as well as the killed. Among the latter was Adj. Fletcher, 73rd reg., who accompanied a detachment of Armstrong's Horse, under Lieut. Robertson, C.M.R., who pursued the enemy most gallantly, though rashly, and had some of his men cut off, and Lieut. Morris, of Armstrong's Horse, severely wounded.

Some serious disclosures had been made at King William's Town, which show that the conspiracy among the Hottentots is much deeper and more wide-spread than many were led to believe. It is said that the Cape Corps has supplied Sandilli with large quantities of ammunition, and that on examination of the carbines of the disbanded men, all, with one or two exceptions, were found loaded with blank cartridge. This may account for the little execution done by these men, and may afford us a clue to the loss of Adjutant Gordon and the gallant men of the 91st, at an early period of the war. An official notice, relative to this conspiracy, states that two Hottentot women had arrived from Sandilli's, where the deserters of the Cape Mounted Rifles are, for the purpose of tampering with this corps and the Albany levy, by Sandilli's desire. They were immediately arrested; one of the women turned Queen's evidence, which led to important disclosures and to the arrest of a Caffre mule waggoner, called Jack, who, after some intimidation, also turned Queen's evidence, acknowledging that he has been in constant communication with Sandilli. Upon this the Cape Corps was immediately paraded, and several leading characters called out and made prisoners.

A good deal of excitement prevailed at King William's Town, in consequence of intelligence from Krelli's country, leading to the full belief that the Ama-Galeka chief, Krelli, is deeply implicated in the war. It is affirmed that there were with Krelli about 200 Hottentot rebels, many of them being deserters from the Cape

Mounted Rifles, and that these miscreants have burnt down the trading station of Messrs. Crouch, on the Commama, not far from Krelli's kraal, and plundered it of all the property. It is supposed that the chief, with about half his tribe, is now openly engaged in hostilities. Krelli had also sent messages to Umhala and Pato to attack the English. This information induced the Governor to countermand a large patrol, which was just on the eve of starting to scour a portion of the enemy's country. Later advices, however, give the satisfactory assurance of the unshaken fidelity of Pato and his tribe. Pato, as well as Umhala, is considered by Caffre custom as belonging to that division of the Caffre nation of which Krelli is the paramount chief—the Gaika tribes being the other great division of the Caffre family.

In rejecting the warlike proposal made to him, Pato seems to have acted, not merely with great decision, but with consummate prudence. On being informed of the arrival of Krelli's messengers at his kraal, he proceeded there—declining, however, to communicate with them until he had assembled his people, when he requested the messengers to state their message, which was to the effect that he called upon Pato and Umhala to join him in aiding Sandilli to drive the white men into the sea. This message having been proclaimed in the hearing of the assembled throng, Pato desired the messengers to retire while his people consulted upon the subject. This having been done, they were recalled, when Pato desired his chief councillor to declare to them the decision to which the tribe had arrived; that they were unanimous in their refusal to obey the order of the Ama-Galeka chief—charging him, at the same time, with breach of faith in having sent a dun ox to Smith in token of amity, and then, in defiance of this solemn pledge, provoking hostilities—that they had declared themselves in favour of the English, and with the English would stand or fall. Umhala seems to have acted very differently from Pato. He received the message of Krelli with great complacency, and at once afforded assurance that his behest should be complied with.

The Governor has been induced to restore their arms to 118 of the disbanded Cape Mounted Rifles, their good conduct having been guaranteed by old and stanch non-commissioned officers; and, as it is said, everything promising that they will be faithful to the British cause.

The latest advices leave no doubt that Krelli had openly joined the belligerent party; he had been personally engaged in conflict. By reports from all quarters, however, the Caffres were becoming heartily tired of the war. They would not be allowed to rest in the low countries, and being driven to the Amatola mountains, they would experience much suffering from the cold and continued harassing. Information had been received through one of Krelli's great councillors that the Gaikas cannot hold out much longer; that thirty of their great men had fallen, and that they could not count the inferior victims. They were in perpetual alarm, driving their cattle higher and thicker, to the great injury of the milch cattle and calves. Pato remained steady and was in high spirits, occasioned, it is said, by the punishment inflicted on Stock, Seyolo, &c.

Intelligence had been received at Graham's Town that Krelli had endeavoured to oppose the Burghers and other forces at the Imvani, and had been completely routed with considerable loss, having narrowly escaped with his own life. He had retired to the "great place," and had called on the Fingoes in his country to join him, but without effect. Another account of the Commando against Krelli and his allies states, that the Boers, &c., moved against the Temboes (Tambookies) in the upper part of the Bolota, where Krelli, with a large force, met them; that a brisk encounter ensued, when the colonial forces retrograded to the Imvani neck before the vastly superior numbers brought against them (stated to be more than four to one); that they made a stand, and opened a tremendous fire on the pursuing Ama-Galekas, who soon retreated in the utmost confusion, the allied forces of Burghers and British charging them and carrying all before them—even in their ardour getting completely within the Caffre ranks; that the Temboes stood their ground much better, and continued to fight until the victorious troops returned from the pursuit of the Ama-Galekas and fell on their rear, when they were dispersed, and fled in all directions. Eighteen petty chiefs had been killed.

On the north-eastern frontier, there was a successful engagement with the Chief Morosi. No casualty occurred on our side, and the enemy left 200 dead on the field. From the Tambookie country an account had also been received of a victory gained by Capt. Tylden, Royal Engineers, in which the enemy, 4,000 strong, was put to flight, leaving 300 dead on the field.

BIRTH.

Ross, the wife of Col. R. 1st N.I. d. Mar. 11.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Captain G. Siddons, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, has increased our knowledge of the creed of the Sikhs, by a translation of the *Vichitra Natak*, or "Beautiful Epitome," a fragment of the *Gurmukh* entitled the "Book of the Tenth Pontiff," i.e. Guru Govind, the last of the Sikh Padshahs, whose names and acts are fully detailed in the *History of the Punjab*, vol. i. c. 4. Subjoined is a portion of the 1st chapter of the *Vichitra Natak*, as published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* :—

"THERE IS ONE GOD.

"O good and holy One! by Thy favour I commence this beautiful Epitome of the verbal declarations of the ten padshahs. "To Thy power I am obedient with my whole heart, and shall complete this work if thou deignest Thine assistance.

"THE PRAISE OF TIME."

"Thou dwellest in Heaven and upon earth,
Thou destroyest armies of wickedness,
In war thou art ever victorious,

Ever Superior.

Thy power is not only great, but perfect,
Thy refuge is incomparable,
Thy brilliancy is illimitable,

Equal to the Sun's.

Thou comfortest all who are virtuous,
Thou correctest every evil precept,
Thou puttest to flight all iniquity :

My hope is in thee.

Noble Creator of the world, all hail!
Who mercifully protectest the good,
Who bestowest all favours upon me,

To thy second, all hail!

Even one brightness

Ungenerated,

God above all gods,

King above all kings

Incorporeal,

And everlasting.

Formless and spotless,

Parent of each age.

Exterminator! I bow to thee.

"Without body, unchangeable, eternal, boundless, never aged, peculiar, never infantile, never youthful, neither rich nor poor, invisible, unmarked, without colour, passionless, illimitable, without countenance, nameless, houseless, playing with fierce brilliancy, never hostile, without counterfeit, more devout than all Jogis, essentially pure. Invincible, fearless, desired by all, never-fated, undisguised, without commencement, yet infinite, perfect, bearing no enmity, primeval, friendly, filled with abundance, glorious, tranquil, without affection, without deceit, impartial, chaste, amiable, and omnipresent. Vast, pure, invincible, ancient, before all that has been and that will be, who knoweth neither sorrow nor anger, always new, unborn, aiding, well acquainted with all things. Thou knowest of the past, the present, and the future; obedience to thee, oh unchangeable One, never infirm. Obedience to thee, thou God of gods, thou King of kings, who desirest power from no one, thou eternal One, greater than all the potentates of the earth! Indescribable, inexhaustible, friendly, sanctified amongst saints, desiring nothing, the chief of every enjoyment.

"Sometimes thou art as the principles of truth, of passion, or of ignorance. Sometimes thou appearest as a man, sometimes as a woman; sometimes thou art as an angel, at others, as a devil; it often pleaseth thee to assume various forms. Sometimes thou blossomest as a lovely flower, or thou art a bee and goest thy way buzzing; sometimes thou speedest on the swift wings of the wind. How can I tell of thee who art indescribable?

"Sometimes as an echo thou reverberatest pleasantly; now as a huntsman thou killest with arrows. Sometimes thou art a stag, which approaches the snare; sometimes thou art more beautiful than the god of love. No one can tell what form it may please thee to assume, nor where thou residest, nor what disguise thou wilt choose to go about in; none can call thee by thy name. Alas! how can I tell of thee, who art indescribable? Thou, who hast no father, nor mother, nor brethren, nor sons, nor grandsons. Thou, who wast never nursed; without family, kindred, or friends, without a house, without an army, without followers. Powerful over all kings, Lord of all lords.

"MIGHTY TIME!

"In thy left hand is a bow, in thy right a sword exceedingly bright in appearance; thy teeth are firm set, and innumerable; thy devour thousands. Thy kettledrum is for ever sounding; a

white canopy is above thy head; thou art ever merry, and thy diadem glistens brightly; thy voice is tremendous, and thy horn resounds like the howlings of the damned amidst the flames at the judgment day.

"Time's bell sounds louder than Heaven's thunder,

The sea, so mighty, hears it and is still;

His necklace ringing, his anklets jingling;

Though loudly sounding, create no alarm,

How bright his chaplet! Siva sees it abashed,

Its colours resplendent, perfectly chaste,

And his gold earrings charm all who behold.

"Time created all classes of things. Mammillary, oviparous, viviparous, mineral, and vegetable. He is the Maker of the world and of every portion of the four quarters; he made the earth and the ocean. He composed the Védas, the Korán, and the Puránas. He formed the day and the night, the sun and the moon, angels and devils, and warriors; with his iron pen, He marks each man's fate on his forehead. The most powerful succumb to Time!

"He has produced many, and exterminated many, and reproduced, but to destroy again. Who knows the extent of his kindness, which thousands have experienced and daily are experiencing?

"Time has fashioned many like Krishna; he has created and destroyed several like Ráma; Mohammads likewise in abundance, who, when their days were numbered, died. How many wise men have passed away! but Time, who conquers all and everything, remains unvanquished still. Rámas, Krishnas, Vishnus, all have vanished from the face of the earth, but Time remaineth yet!

"The dwellers in heaven, the inhabitants of the moon, have, in their turn, been destroyed by time. Every sage and every philosopher must submit to his devouring jaws. From the days of Mádhátá even until now, every prince has been and is subject to Time.

"He pardons those who worship him, but condemns the wicked.

"His shining scimitar instils terror,

His anklets resounding are heard afar,

His locks are lovely, and he hath four arms;

Even death crouches beneath his weapons;

He hath a flaming tongue, and dreadful teeth;

His shankh,* so noisy, fills the world with dread;

Dark is his visage, yet withal is full

Of beauty, as his attributes are chaste.

"The canopy above Time is white and lustrous, and the sun is humbled in comparison with his splendour. He hath large red eyes, whose pupils are like the luminary of day, they gaze upon myriads.

"His countenance is so beautiful, that the proud daughters of the gods cannot compare with it. Sometimes he seemeth a warrior, who taketh his bow in his hand, or as a king, who soundeth his loud kettledrum. When armed, the bravest heroes fly from before him. He handleth his sword like a powerful warrior. He is mighty in battle, and to be feared, nevertheless he is an ocean of mercy,—always kind, always consistent. Kings tremble when they hear thee, the world is thy garment, those who believe in thee will be forgiven. Thou resemblest a black cloud, whose loveliness is perfect; nevertheless thou hast four arms, and when thou holdest the club, the mace, the shankh, and the discus, thou art terrible.

"Countenance unequalled,

Excelling the God of Love;

Loveliness unrivalled,

Coveted by all mankind;

Forehead like the full moon

Which humbles even Shéa,†

With his snake-like necklace.

Time reproveth the sinful.

Arm'd with a scimitar,

He scourgeth evil doers.

He hath a massive club,

And bendeth the pliant bow.

He soundeth his loud shankh,

And his bell'd girdle ringeth.

Oh Lord! I bow to thee,

Accept my humility.

Thou hast various forms,

And the great gods are alarmed.

Thou art above all gods,

The Prince of benevolence.

Thou art the First, and Last,

With attributes infinite;

* Conch used by Hindu gods as a war-horn.

† Shéa (Siva) is represented in Hindu mythology as wearing a snake round his neck.

* The Supreme Being is personified by Kali, or Time.

Sin sees thy flaming sword
And trembling tries to escape.
Time holds the sword and bow;
All foes he putteth to flight.
His person is so bright
That I am fascinated;
His anklets sound loudly
And create a strange noise.
He is bright as lightning;
My love for him is sincere.

The sound from thy anklets is pure, very pure;
Thy face flashes like lightning, like lightning;
Thy voice is of the loudest, the loudest,
Like the cub in the forest—the forest.
Thou art the past, present, future,
And only solace in this iron age.
Thou art present everywhere
With thy bland and delighted countenance.
In thy head are two savage teeth
Which frighten away all thy enemies.
When angry thou seizest a sword,—
Devout and brave men shout forth, Victory!
Thy armlets and thy anklets sound,
And mountains tremble at thy heavy tread.
Thy girdle and thy gong are loud:
Spirits and mortals all marvel at thee.
Thy wheel revolves throughout all space,
And none can check, or hasten on, its course.
Thy mandates who can disobey
Amongst the dwellers of the earth, the sea:—

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, June 17, 1851.

SMOLLETT, in the Proem to one of his novels, introduces an author encouraging a bookseller to publish a libel he had written, by assuring him that, if he should be prosecuted for it and flogged at a cart's tail, his fortune would be made. He might have added, as a further encouragement, that, if the prosecution failed, his prospects would have been brighter still.

The break-down of the prosecution in the case of the great Indian commissariat contractor, Lala Jotee Persaud, must have exalted that personage far above his most sanguine hopes; it has insured to him all his vast gains; it has spread the hue of honesty over all his deeds; it has exhibited him in the light of a victim of unjust and vindictive persecution, and diffused his fame over the Western as well as the Eastern world.

Upon the supposition of the Lala's entire innocence, there is, however, but a very narrow basis upon which to build a charge of tyranny and oppression against the Indian Government. Commissariat contractors, their gomashas and agents, are not educated in a system of ethics so strict and pure as to furnish strong presumptions, *à priori*, of innate abhorrence of fraud on their part; and when Indian journalists allege that "any man's character and property" might be placed in jeopardy by such a proceeding, we would suggest that every man is not a commissariat contractor, nor are all contractors likely to be exposed to such a violent degree of suspicion as Lala Jotee Persaud. "The commissariat of India," observes an "Indian Magistrate" in the *Times*, "is popularly believed to be the least efficient

and most lax department of the public service; it is the only department in which the natives are still the chief agents, and in which matters are still conducted on the ancient native system; there is consequently immense opportunity for fraud and overcharge, and the public in India do not scruple to allege many things to the disadvantage of the department and of individuals." During the active operations of war, it is next to impossible, as experience in the Peninsula of Europe amply showed, to check the various charges; but when hostilities in the Punjab ceased, representations were made to the Indian Government, by informers,—themselves parties to and participants in the transactions,—that the most extensive and audacious frauds had been perpetrated, and that a great portion of the enormous expenditure incurred by the Government in the commissariat department had gone into the pockets of the Lala and his agents.

Jotee Persaud, a mahajun of much ability and shrewdness, as well as of prodigious wealth, admits in his memorial to the President of the Council of India, that, as contractor for the supply of grain, stores, &c., in the Cabul, the Sutlej, and the Punjab campaigns, he had made "large profits on his transactions with the Government," insisting, nevertheless, that those profits were perfectly legitimate. It is due to the Lala to say that Lord Gough, offering "no opinion on his financial arrangements," has borne testimony to the efficient manner in which the troops were supplied by Jotee Persaud during the Gwalior, Sutlej, and Punjab campaigns.

The disclosures commenced as early as February, 1849; the informers' petitions being addressed at first to the local commissariat officer, then to the higher commissariat authorities. Jotee Persaud states, and we believe with truth, that one of these informers was a convicted felon, who, before accusing him, had attempted to extort money from him as the price of his silence. Truth, however, does sometimes ooze out from tainted sources. It appears that, at first, the Military Board hesitated and was divided in opinion as to the expediency of entertaining charges that appeared to spring from a mercenary motive; and ultimately the Board decided that the matter should be submitted to the Government, with a candid statement of the difference of opinion existing amongst its members. The President of the Council of India in Council (Sir John Littler) called for the original petitions, and, after duly considering the subject, instructed the Government of the North-West Provinces to cause "a thorough and minute investigation" of the matter by the proper civil authority at Agra. Accordingly, one part of the case was subjected to "the most searching inquiry" by Mr. C. B. Denison, first as officiating magistrate, and afterwards as officiating joint magistrate under Mr. M. R. Gubbins, the officiating magistrate, who reported that he had examined the whole proceedings, and one of two of the principal witnesses, "especially Muheysh Doss, of Delhi," and that he was "fully satisfied that the existence of most extensive frauds had been established." Meanwhile, other charges had been investigated by Mr. R. K. Dick, magistrate of Bijnore, and Mr. E. Wyly, joint magistrate of Bareilly, both of whom reported that they had discovered proofs of frauds to a great extent. These several reports were dated in June and July, 1850.

Now it would have been a very extraordinary, not to say culpable, forbearance on the part of the authorities,—provoking a suspicion, which would probably have been

expressed, that European agents, whom it might not be convenient to implicate, were involved in these charges,—had no proceeding been taken upon such reports, declaring that proof existed of “most extensive frauds,” of “frauds to a great extent;” and the only course of proceeding was to put the accused parties, Jotee Persaud and his principal agents, upon their trial. This course was accordingly directed by the Government of the North-West Provinces on the 23rd July, 1850, the order having been subsequently reported to and approved by the Governor-General.

It is said, and this is a main ground upon which the prosecution is impeached, that the proceeding was commenced in consequence of a suit instituted by Jotee Persaud against the Government in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, to recover fifty-seven lacs of rupees, which he alleged were due to him on a balance of accounts; that it was, in short, a dishonourable expedient to escape from the fulfilment of a just obligation. A reference to dates will settle this point at once. Although the Government authorities might, without any imputation upon their motives, have directed proceedings against Jotee Persaud after the institution of his suit in the Supreme Court, the fact is, that this suit was not commenced until upwards of two months after the proceedings were directed to be taken against the party in the Mofussil Courts, and whilst he was actually held in personal recognizances to appear and answer the charges. These facts are admitted in the Lala's own memorial,* wherein he states that, being much inconvenienced by his detention at Agra for two months, he applied for and obtained permission to leave the station upon entering into personal recognizances in Rs. 20,000, to re-appear at Agra when called upon; “that, having been thus released from Agra, he was advised to bring an action in her Majesty's Supreme Court for the amount of his claims against the Government, where any question of fraud would be speedily brought to an issue, and he relieved from the suspense and vexation with which he was threatened in the Mofussil Court; and that, in pursuance of such advice, he repaired to Calcutta, and on the 3rd of October, his attorneys served the attorney of the East-India Company with a notice of proceedings for the recovery of the balance due to him, amounting to Rs. 57,79,239, with interest.” The fact, therefore, seems to be that the civil suit in the Supreme Court was suggested by the astuteness of the Lala's legal advisers, as an expedient to deter the Government from proceeding against him criminally in the Mofussil Court, and this is the fair inference from the terms employed in his memorial. The impression of Jotee Persaud, and apparently that of his advisers, was, that this suit would cause the suspension of the criminal proceeding, and under this impression he forfeited his recognizances, and was not undecieved until the warrant of the Mofussil judge was backed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The charges, based upon the information in the possession of the prosecutors, imputed to Jotee Persaud the perpetration of enormous frauds, supported by perjury, with the subornation of which he was accused. The difficulties encountered by the Government in grappling with this case are described by Mr. Wyly as almost unexampled even in India, “where justice never strikes down the wealthy culprit until all the weapons of intrigue, perjury, intimidation, and corruption have been fairly worn out in his defence.”

The Lala, he said, commanded influence, as the head of wealthy firms at Agra, Meerut, and other places; the whole body of the native agents of the commissariat, most of whom were his dependents, were banded together on his side, and their machinations had been of a peculiarly daring character, the names of English officers having been made improper use of, and threats having been held out against gentlemen in the civil and military services. Having no other direct evidence of the frauds than that of the native agents, men notorious for lubricity of morals, and exposed to all this influence and to all these machinations, no wonder that the first charge should have broken down: it is worthy of remark that the Government are accused, in the Indian journals, of folly in putting the Lala upon trial at all, however strong the moral conviction of his guilt, when they had only native evidence upon which to rely. Muheysh Doss, before referred to, who had sworn to certain facts in support of the claims of Jotee Persaud, afterwards confessed he had sworn falsely, and had been suborned to do so by the Lala; and he deposed upon oath to “the truth,” directly contradicting his first deposition. The credit of this man was, upon this ground, impeached, and his last testimony was not believed. Another native witness, who had in like manner deposed in favour of Jotee Persaud, and subsequently contradicted that deposition, went further, for, upon the trial, he repudiated his second deposition and reverted to his first.

It is plain that, with witnesses of this character, justice has no chance. To maintain, however, that in such circumstances, no attempt should be made to enforce the law, is to offer impunity to crime. All that the executive authority can do is to subject the party accused to the scrutiny of an impartial tribunal, and if he should escape conviction through the treachery and falsehood of the witnesses, the executive authority has nothing wherewith to inculcate itself,—it has done its duty.

Very sinister prognostications have been uttered respecting the effects which this abortive prosecution will exert upon our authority in India. We believe its effects will be simply these:—to convince the native population of the impartiality of our administration of justice, and to teach native rogues how great are the chances of impunity.

Major Lang, in his last report, says that the proportion of female children to males in all the tribes in Kattiawar is now so nearly equal, and the progressive increase of the female population so regular, that there would appear to be ground for believing that the practice of infanticide must have become almost extinct in the province. “Let us no longer be accused of infanticide,” said one of the chiefs; “it has perished, never to revive; not another life shall be taken.” Cutch, in which the Jadejahs are numerous and isolated, is follow the example of Kattiawar.

The mayor of Tsing-ho, by name Seaou-ling-yu, in a disquisition upon the maritime trade with Canton, proves the absolute dependence of Europeans upon the Flowery Empire thus:—“The foreigners from the west are naturally fond of milk and cream; indulgence in these luxuries induces costiveness, when there is nothing but our rhubarb and tea that will clear their system and restore their spirits: if once deprived of these articles, they are immediately laid up.”

There is scarcely a country from the Oxus to the sea that has not its representative in the course of the year in Kurrachee. A new market-place is about to be constructed there for the general resort of traders.

* See Mail, No. 166, p. 60.

INDIA AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

It is impossible to contemplate the stores of wealth comprehended in the Indian department of the Great Exhibition without being struck with surprise that the East-India Company should so long have neglected to make the world privy to their wonderful possessions. While individual enterprise contrived a few years ago to spread before the eyes of the British public a rich and handsome collection of the produce of Chinese industry, instructing and entertaining thousands who had hitherto believed the contents of the Celestial Empire to be a sealed book to outside barbarians, the museum of the Company in Leadenhall Street continued to present a meagre assemblage of rude and clumsy works. No one who had passed any portion of his life in India could, upon his return, pay a visit to the gloomy rooms up two pair back of the *locale* of the Home Government without being ashamed of the array. Excepting the comical automaton tiger, who was accustomed to devour a prostrate European to soft music, for the special delectation of that singular compound of grandeur and ferocity, of civilization and brutality, Tippoo Saib, there was—there *is*—nothing in the East-India House Museum which a visitor would care to remember. The venerable curators and cicerones seemed ashamed of their enforced idleness; they had little to classify, less to show, and nothing to say. Their offices, for which so wide a field of activity was open, had degenerated into mere sinecures; and although the works treating of India, and the commercial operations of the two countries, gave them some assurance of the existence of boundless stores, their belief was, on the other hand, shaken by the habitual absence of any accessions to their dreary stock. Equally barren were the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society,—a few slabs, “an alligator stuffed,” and a beggarly account of empty boxes, was “all the store” that they could offer to an inquiring community. In fact, the public began to be ashamed of the miserable specimens of Indian produce with which their curiosity was mocked.

On a changé tout cela! India has sent forth contributions with profuse generosity; she has opened her *cornucopia*, and vindicated to the world her reputation for ilimitable wealth; and it is most gratifying to know that, when the Crystal Palace shall have fulfilled its “mission,” and the riches which it contains are scattered over the universe, all that India has sent, with the exception of the perishable goods, will be conveyed to the Leadenhall Street Museum, to inform and delight the thousands who may not have the means or opportunity of beholding them in Hyde Park.

We promised, in our last, to enter more minutely into a detail of the articles exhibited in the compartments of the Great Exhibition appropriated to India than we were enabled to do upon a cursory survey of the display. We feel the obligation to fulfil our promise the more imperative upon us, because, in the first place, there is nothing like a complete catalogue of the Indian stores extant; and, in the second, there is no one in the compartments to explain to strangers the uses of nine-tenths of what they may see. Dr. Royle, and his intelligent and active assistant, Mr. Downing, have enough to do to classify and arrange the continual additions to the stock, without becoming chaperons to the crowds of inquisitive visitors. A catalogue of the articles transmitted from Bengal has been printed at Calcutta and sent home; but the offerings of Madras and Bombay are nowhere named; and of the whole collection, catalogued or otherwise, we have nothing in the shape of description. It is expected, we suppose, that, as George Robins used to say, the vegetable tallow shall “speak for itself,” and the volatile oils “attest their own utility.”

The Koh-i-Noor continues the chief object of attraction. Its pecuniary value is now pronounced, upon the rule which governs the lapidary's purchase and sale of diamonds, to be 610,000*l.*—a nice little sum to be divided amongst the Punjab heroes, if

Lord Ellenborough can succeed in procuring the transfer of the Mountain of Light to their prize-coffers. Pains have been taken, since we last wrote, to improve the means of seeing the diamond. The pedestal has not been raised, but a barricade has been constructed around the cage at a distance of four or five feet, which prevents people from concealing the view by nearly rubbing their noses, as was their wont, against the bars.

Second only in attraction to the Koh-i-Noor is a tent in one of the northern compartments, manufactured by the Thugs (we believe) at the Jubbulpore Penitentiary. It is not so much the material of the tent as the articles that it contains which draw the multitude to its portals during the whole of every day, and who are only restrained from effecting an entrance by stout barricades at either door. Within may be seen crimson, green, and blue velvet carpets (*tuktposh*), embroidered in gold; caps of costly gold cloth, i. e. the crown as worn by the King of Oude, and the turban or *mundul* sported by his prime minister. We cannot condemn them as tasteless pieces of head gear so long as Englishmen wear chimney-pots, but they are by no means as well calculated to set off the human face as the ordinary head-dress of a Bengal baboo. Near them is a teapoy supporting some exquisitely carved chessmen, some elaborately constructed boxes of ivory and silver, and about the floor are hookahs, carpets, and shawls, of considerable value and undeniable beauty. Outside of the tent, upon the western flank, runs a table, or counter, on which are disposed some capital clay figures (in good preservation) of native artisans, domestic servants, and others. These have been labelled, and it excites the special wonder of the shilling visitors that their countrymen in India should be waited upon by so many respectable-looking individuals as the Khansumalgees and Khetmutghars, who figure in muslins and gay *puggrees*. The figures are highly creditable to the skill of the Kishnaghur artist. On the eastern side of the tent are numerous marble and wooden models, which do not serve to elevate native art in popular estimation; and opposite these is a long counter, spread with numerous pieces of silk of various colours, fabricated at Cossimbazaar. They are much admired for their texture and their hue; and we may drop a hint to gentlemen abroad, that a few articles of this description will not form unacceptable presents to female friends at home, in the absence of Delhi scarfs and Cashmere shawls, of which, by-the-way, the Exhibition contains a great many goodly specimens. The scarfs and shawls are in glass cases, very tastefully disposed, and in the society of countless beautiful dress-pieces from the looms of Rajpootanah, Jeypore, Gowhatti, and Nagpore; *sarees* and *doputtahs* from Benares, and shawls from Rohilkund. The Cashmere shawls have been contributed by Mr. George Cheape, Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. Emerson, of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company. It would swell the list to an unconscionable length were we to enumerate all the persons who have helped to represent India in the Crystal Palace, but we cannot omit to notice that the Rajah of Dholepore, in Rajpootanah, has been most liberal in his contributions of shawls, dress-pieces, kincobs, gold and silver rosewater-bottles and spice-boxes, diamond and emerald necklaces, stocks, bangles, rings, and garlands. The jewellery and gold and silver work are disposed in glass cases, *vis-à-vis*, in the western avenue, and attract innumerable devotees. Worthy companions of the “barbaric pearl and gold” are the light and elegant flagree silver ornaments, manufactured by the silversmiths of Cuttack, and worn only by European *mem-sahibs*; the agate betel-boxes; the ear-rings of the Burmese; the coins from Nepal; the gold and silver lace from Lucknow; the ornaments of native ladies, made by the sonars of Calcutta; the nuths, or nose-rings; the bejoo-bals, nongrees, and other armlets of Delhi, and the silver boxes from the Rajah of Ulwah, Rajpootanah, and the Tenasserim provinces. Nor has it been without due regard to its value as a curious piece of workmanship, that in one of the glass cases is

placed a figure, 12 inches high, of a native of rank of Trichinopoly, formed of pith called the Netty shrub (*Eschynomene Aspera*, Linn.), a white coloured, corky-looking substance. For this, and many other articles of interest, the Exhibition is indebted to Mr. T. E. J. Boileau, of the Madras Civil Service, who appears to have entered most warmly into the objects of the Commission, and to have collected, at his own expense, and clearly described, not less than sixty specimens of produce and manufactures. Among these may be mentioned certain slabs and blocks of the fossilated minute shell-stone from Volatour, several petrifications, numerous saligramuns (stones highly venerated by the Hindoos), crystals, muslins, woollens, cord and twine from the fibres of the aloe, cutlery, models, musical instruments, and curiosities. Mr. Boileau's MS. notes are highly intelligent and interesting, especially those which relate to the history of musical instruments formed out of the scooped gourd.

Turning from the gay and brilliant objects, and walking to the southern extremity of the Indian collection, we find ourselves in what, after all, must be, to the philosopher, the statesman, and the merchant, the most attractive portion of the Oriental wealth of the British Crown. Along the counter is ranged an unsurpassable variety of oils,—medicinal, volatile, drying, fat, and solid,—from the fertile states of Rajpootana, from Benares, Patna, Meerut, Berhboom, Calcutta, and Singapore; in short, from Upper India to the Malayan peninsula! Also, a series of gums, resins, spices, condiments, sugars, starch, distilled spirits, dyes, and colours. From many of these a large accession to the Indian pharmacopœia has been obtained. We believe that it was during the government of Lord Auckland, and soon after the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, that the professor of chemistry, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, was called upon to ascertain which of the botanical and other products of India might be made subservient to curative purposes, and the result was an invaluable report, and the immediate introduction into the *maternæ medicæ* abroad of many of the simples and drugs whose virtues until then were imperfectly known to the faculty. The extensive learning and research of the scientific men of Europe will doubtlessly be applied to the ascertainment of the suitability of much more of the produce of the vegetable and mineral world of India to medicinal purposes, in this and other kingdoms, than has hitherto been found to be of practical utility. And now that greater facilities exist for the transport of commodities overland, and the art of hermetically sealing volatile substances to prevent wastage by evaporation is becoming better understood, there can be little question of the extensive importation of useful additions to the pharmacopœia by all the principal European apothecaries and chemists. Of the oils, gums, and medicinal substances available for inspection in the Exhibition, there are not fewer than one hundred and sixty-three specimens, very many of which were not even known by name until now.

The timbers and fancy woods of the East Indies are very copiously represented in the space allotted to the vegetable kingdom. We count no fewer than 433 specimens, admirably classified. Still we miss the products of the vast forests to the west of India and the peninsula, and the forests of the north. There is not one contribution from Coorg or Canara; not an article from the coast of Malabar. Neither are there any of the woods of the Turaye, nor of the Himalayan chain. Everything seems to come from the Benares division, Rohilcund, Serampore, Chittagong, Assam, the Tenasserim provinces, Amherst, and Tavoy. Are we to infer that all the timber of India is comprehended in those districts, and that the produce of the rest of the country is a mere repetition of the offspring of the south-eastern provinces? Certainly no great exertion appears to have been taken to accumulate fresh specimens of timber from any source. All the contributions from Amherst and Tavoy were sent to the Hon. Company's Botanic Garden, Calcutta, so far back as 1835,

by Mr. Blundell, the commissioner at Moulmein, who seems to have taken much pains to describe the objects to which such quality of wood is applied.

Great and successful endeavours have been made to illustrate the domestic life, agricultural pursuits, and method of manufacture common to the Hindoos. We cannot recall a single farming implement, plough, harrow, hoe, dibble, threshing, rake, mattock, reaping-hook, &c., of which a model is not here given with little clay figures of ryots working with them in the fields. All the varieties of corn-mill—all the methods of drawing water and irrigating land—all the descriptions of cart for the transport of produce—are faithfully represented. Among the models of manufactures, are a very complete indigo factory, in which the whole process of indigo making, from the placing the plant in the vat to its separation into cakes, is clearly shown; a primitive sugar-mill, cotton-gins of modern structure, spinning-jennies of the rudest kind, hand-loom, distilling apparatus, and tools employed in every kind of handicraft. It is instructive to observe how close a resemblance the simplest native implements of husbandry and manufacture bear to those which were in common use in England even as late as fifty years ago. It would seem that the obligation we were once under to the inventive genius of the East has scarcely been suitably acknowledged in the introduction of the advantages of British machinery. Excepting the cotton-jin, none of the improvements, which in this country expedite manufacture, reduce manual exertion, and multiply production, appear to have been adopted in India.

We shall not attempt to enumerate the fibrous substances which occupy the centre of the inner compartments to the south of the India branch. They are numerous and remarkable. We have seen Lancashire manufacturers contemplate them with much interest, and we have been assured by some of the most eminent Manchester men, that, in the raw produce of India now exposed to view, they have discovered material adapted to the loom, of the very existence of which they had previously no cognizance whatever. And further, the dyes exhibited in a contiguous department contain promise of rich and novel colour of the greatest value to manufacturers, who are constantly in search of novelty.

The success which attended the Diorama of the Overland Mail suggested several dioramas, which comprehended scenes in India, and illustrations of Indian life. To one of these, we believe, it was intended to attach a sort of museum of Indian curiosities. Alas, for the hopes of speculation! The Great Exhibition has anticipated every project of the kind, for there is nothing which private enterprise can produce that is not to be found within the walls of the Crystal Palace—nothing short of scenery which is not here displayed. In our last we enumerated several of the principal illustrations of European and native life to be found in the northern compartments. A little industry has enabled us to discern many more. Would you see the court of a native judge, guarded by sepoy, the sadder ameen himself, all cloth of gold and mofussil integrity?—It is to be found near the collector's encampment. Would you know how toddy-wallahs climb the palmyra? how ekkas and raths are formed and propelled? what bridges we have in India? what temples, palaces, houses, and huts? what palanquins, tonjons, boats, &c. &c.?—You will learn all here; and we will excuse you if you give a preference to the usages and structures of Europe. If there be one thing which is imperfectly illustrated, it is the religion of the Hindoos. There are, indeed, some clever representations of the remarkable pagodas in Southern India, and a cluster of tiny *dû penates* among the household oddities of the Hindoos. But why could not the Bombay Government have got up a model of the curious cave-temples of Elephanta and Karlee, and despatched a few marble representatives of the principal idols? A figure of Ganesha, another of Durga, in the character of Kali,—a specimen or two of the Vishnu,

Parvati, and the Trimurti,—would have served to give the English visitor of the Exhibition a fair idea of the monstrous perversions of the Oriental heathen, and supplied material for reflection upon the varied influences of religious feeling on the sculptor. While the Greek, in his enthusiasm, exhausted his skill in imparting to the heroes and heroines of his mythology the ultraism of human beauty—while the Roman Catholic, labouring in the convent studio, invested his Madonnas and Saviours with the expression of divine attribute—the Hindoo statuary set form, proportion, and perspective at defiance, and lent alike to the face of destroyer and tutelary deity a leaden impassiveness, strangely at issue with the occupation of the god. Devotion guided the chisel and the pencil in Pagan Greece and Papistical Italy; the Hindoo, uninfluenced by religious fervour, carved from a given pattern,—the produce of uncultivated Brahminical taste,—and thought only of the wages of toil.

We have run through four columns of a second notice, and still we find many articles which have not yet been even named. Our readers must, therefore, suffer us to defer the conclusion of our sketch of the contributions of India until our next issue.

BANQUET TO SIR RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

On the 7th of June, the Directors of the East-India Company gave a great farewell banquet to Sir Richard Armstrong, commander-in-chief at Madras, at the London Tavern. Mr. Shepherd, the Chairman, presided, having on his right hand Sir Richard Armstrong, the guest of the evening. There were also present Lord Hardinge, Earl Granville, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Hon. J. E. Elliot, M.P., Lieut.-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir W. M'Bean, K.C.B., Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.; Baron C. Dupin, Chevalier de Burg, and Herr Von Visbahren, foreign commissioners to the Great Exhibition; Major-General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B., Sir Claude Wade, C.B.; Peer Ibrahim Khan Bahadoor, native agent at the Court of Bhawalpore, &c.

The usual loyal and constitutional toasts having been disposed of,

The *Chairman* said: I beg to propose to you the health of our gallant and distinguished guest. In appointing Lieut.-General Sir R. Armstrong to the high and honourable office of Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces at Madras, and a member of the Council of that Presidency, the Court of Directors have the satisfaction of knowing that the gallant general is well entitled to their confidence, on the ground of his varied and distinguished services in her Majesty's army. He commenced his military career at a very early age, having served in the 24th regiment in Canada, and afterwards with the 5th at Gibraltar, until the peace of Amiens (from 1796 to 1801), and after a few years' interval, he succeeded in getting a company in the 97th, forming a portion of the expedition to Portugal. This brought him under the immediate command of the great captain of the age, under whose auspices he shined in the glories of the battles of Oporto and Busaco. Major Armstrong received a medal for his services on the latter occasion. Having been specially selected to take command of a Portuguese regiment under Marshal Beresford, he commanded the picquets of General Packe's brigade, and received on several occasions the unqualified thanks of Sir Denis for his gallant conduct, particularly at the battle of Redinha. He was subsequently employed by Lord Beresford to form a battalion of *Caçadores*. This he accomplished most successfully, and led his new battalion—the 10th—to Badajoz, where he covered the assault and capture of that fortress. In the campaign of 1813, he was again in the field, commanding his battalion, and was present at the great battle of Vittoria, for which he received a gold clasp. Subsequently, at the battle of the Pyrenees, Major Armstrong was severely wounded, and for his gallant conduct on that occasion he received a gold clasp, and a brevet-lieutenant-colonelcy. He was afterwards present at the battle of Toulouse. On his return to Portugal, after the peace, he obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and by a vote of the Cortes received the military order of the Tower and Sword. Shortly after this, on his return to England, Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong was appointed to the 2nd battalion of the Royal Regiment; and this brings him to a period of his service in which the East-India Company were more directly interested. He commanded his regiment during the Burmese war, carried several stockades, and ad-

vanced with the army to the capital of the enemy, where peace was concluded. On his return to Madras he was placed in command of Bangalore, and of the southern division of the army, during which time he received more than once the thanks of the Governor in Council. After his promotion to major-general, he was selected by Lord Hill for the staff in Canada, where he proceeded in 1842, and remained in command of Upper Canada until 1848, and during that time frequently received the thanks of the commander of the forces in that colony, and from his Grace the Commander-in-chief. Sir Richard is, therefore, fully able to appreciate the many excellent qualities of our native troops, and we are persuaded that we may depend upon his utmost exertions to encourage and draw forth their eminent qualities, and that he will know how to gain and retain their regard and attachment to himself as their chief, and to inculcate on others that important duty. Sir Richard is also from experience well aware of the importance and great advantage, in India above all other places, of cordial and harmonious co-operation with the civil authorities, not only as it affects the efficient administration of public affairs, but as an example to all those officers and servants holding subordinate stations in the various departments of the public service; a duty, I may add, not only quite compatible with the utmost zeal for the interests and honour of the army under his command, but most conducive to the effectual accomplishment of those important objects.

Sir Richard Armstrong returned thanks. If he might be permitted to speak of himself, he would say that he had always endeavoured faithfully to perform his duties for a period of fifty years—that he had done so with zeal and promptitude. He began life as the son of an officer, having joined his regiment at the age of fourteen. He had adverted to his services the more particularly, because it was often alleged that no person not of aristocratic extraction, or who could not command the means of a large outlay of money, could possibly rise in the army. In contradiction to that he could say that he had never purchased a commission in the army. It had been his good fortune, when it was found necessary to augment our forces in the Peninsula, to be placed under the command of that eminent soldier, Marshal Beresford, who by his talents, assiduity, and perseverance, raised the Portuguese army, which had been almost totally ruined, from misrule and want of care, into an army that was not unworthy to stand side by side with the glorious British army. Since that period he had been in India, and a large body of the Indian army had been placed under his immediate command. He had found them gallant in the field, obedient in quarters, always worthy of the confidence of their British officers; and he now went to take the command of that army in the full assurance that he would find them in every respect well calculated to meet an enemy in the field, or to maintain the peace of the country. It would be his study, on all occasions, to uphold the honour and to consult the welfare of that army, and to promote their efficiency by every means in his power. In fact, nothing should be wanting to secure the good opinion and the good will of the troops entrusted to his charge.

The *Chairman* then gave "The Army and Navy;" "The Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition" (responded to by Lord Granville and Herr Von Visbahren), and "Lord Hardinge."

Lord Hardinge was extremely obliged for the honour done him by the greatest company in the world. He was gratified to be present on this occasion when they were assembled to do honour to his gallant friend, whom he would not attempt to eulogize; but this he would say, that he had known his gallant friend for upwards of forty years, and that during the Peninsular war he was remarkable for his energy and judgment, his coolness, and discipline.

The *Chairman* then proposed "The health of the Marquess of Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India," who was actively engaged in forming new works and developing the resources of the country, and he was happy to say that there was the utmost cordiality between his Excellency and the Court of Directors in all the measures he adopted.

The *Chairman* then gave "The health of the Civil Servants of the Company," and "The Military Service." Their hearts must be cold indeed, he said, if they did not cherish the warmest affection for that gallant army to whom they were indebted for the tranquillity and security of their power. It ought to be remembered that a considerable number of the Court of Directors themselves had been in the Indian military service, and they must, therefore, be insane if they cherished anything else than the most friendly feeling towards that army. Should they, therefore, hear or read, perchance, opinions stated contrary to the feelings he now expressed—should they hear it stated that the Court of Directors cherished ungracious or ungenerous feelings towards the army,—he begged them to believe that these

opinions must originate either in prejudice or in a misunderstanding of the feelings of the Court of Directors towards the Indian army.

The *Chairman* then proposed the health of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the other distinguished visitors.

Mr. Gladstone, in returning thanks, said: "We do not forget that we are the guests of a body charged with the social, political, and, in great part, the moral interests of one-ninth of the inhabitants of the globe; that for many years your army has been the rival, the worthy rival, of the gallant army of England in their services in the field, and that the military glory of England would never suffer by comparison with that of any nation on the earth, even if it were tested only by the achievements of our Indian heroes. We do not forget your civil service—that it is the pleasure and advantage of the advisers of the Crown to draw, in circumstances of difficulty, upon the aid of those men who have been rarely equalled, certainly unsurpassed. It is no small praise to the training which these men receive from the East-India Company that it qualifies them, not only for the immediate purposes of your service, but for the higher and more important purposes of the State. You send forth the high-spirited youth of England to undertake offices where their authority must necessarily be despotic, but, in my opinion, it is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon the discipline established by the East-India Company—the most unequivocal proof of the effect it communicates to the mind is, that the Government of the Queen has come to you, on more than one occasion, to draw from your service the fittest and most competent men, not to exercise despotic power over other races, but to rule over the freemen of English blood—such as the colonists of North America, placed under the authority of Lord Metcalfe. I cannot but rejoice in this opportunity of alluding to that distinguished man, for the fame of the East-India Company would be well sustained if it had bred no other person than Lord Metcalfe. This country abounds with men who are ready to devote their energies to its service; who are martyrs even in the labours of political life; who, whether in youth or advanced age, are ready to give up the endearments of home for motives of un-mixed patriotism. It has been my good fortune to know many of these men; but I never knew a man who came nearer than Lord Metcalfe to the character of a civil hero—a man whose genuine English principles in political life had been matured, not impaired, by his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of India; whose private munificence was equally splendid with his public talents; who, under the keen pressure of an excruciating disease, devoted his matchless energies to the prosecution and to the solution of political problems the most difficult that ever offered themselves to a statesman. I hope this company will excuse me if I have been led beyond measure to dwell upon the character of Lord Metcalfe; but, in my opinion, there is no better way of encouraging public virtues than by showing, at a meeting of an enlightened company like this, how public virtue in England is appreciated and rewarded. And there is no better way of showing what is the spirit of the East-India Company, and of what the East-India Company is capable of performing for the benefit of England, than by referring to what her careful discipline and active service have done, whether in respect to the glories which your army has achieved for us, whether in respect to the enormous additions to our regal power by the great tributaries which your empire affords, or whether in respect—and that is the highest praise of all—to adding to her character and fame by maturing for her service virtues and abilities so consummate as those of the great Indian statesmen to whom I have referred. I own I have sought for words with which to render a just tribute to the services which the East-India Company has performed for this country. I conclude by saying, May God speed the East-India Company to discharge its high functions, and grant that the rule which has fallen into its hands by the decrees of Providence over vast masses of men may be a rule, not sustained by the sword, but governing in the spirit of justice and wisdom, and justified in the face of the world by the happiness of the vast population placed under its charge!"

Earl Granville proposed the health of the *Chairman*.

The *Chairman* replied to the toast. He was delighted to state that they had with them on that occasion the native agent of a faithful ally of the East-India Company, who had taken a long journey to see this country. He begged to propose "Peer Ibrahim Khan Bahadour, native agent to his Highness the Rajah of Bhawalpore."

Syud Abdoolah (interpreter) returned thanks.

The company then broke up.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

On the 2nd of June, the Select Committee of the House of Commons decided, by a majority of 11 to 5, in favour of the route *via* the Cape of Good Hope, as the most eligible for postal communication with Australia.

The report of the Committee, containing the reasons on which they recommend the Cape route for the mail service to Australia, has since been made public. The points kept in view were speed and certainty of postal communication, accommodation and rates of fare for passengers, facility and cheapness in the transmission of merchandize, and independence, as far as possible, from political objections consequent on routes through foreign countries. Three plans are described by the Committee, for each of which tenders have been made. The first is the Panama line, *via* Tahiti and New Zealand, to Sydney; the second is the Cape line to Port Phillip and Sydney, with branch steamers to Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand; the third is the Overland Indian line from Point de Galle to Sydney, *via* Swan River. A summary of the several plans gives the subjoined results:—

Route.	Company.	Vessel. Size, Horse-power, and Speed.	Cost.	Course of Post.	Proposed Fares.
Panama ..	Pacific.	Screw. 1,000 tons, 300 horses, 9 knots.	£50,000	133 days, allowing 8.	£105 and £60.
Cape	General Screw.	Screw. 1,400 or 1,700 tons, 250 or 300 horses, 8½ knots.	£39,000	135 days, allowing 3.	£75, £32. 10s., and £12.
India ..	Eastern Steam.	Paddle. 1,200 tons, 400 horses, 10½ knots.	About £60,000	109 days, allowing 3.	Not stated.
	Peninsular and Oriental.	10½ kno's.	Ditto.	112 days, allowing 5.	Not stated.

The present course by post by sailing-vessels is 257 days, without allowing any interval, and by the Indian Overland route this might be reduced to 109 days, with an allowance of three days. The Committee, however, do not regard rapidity of postal communication as paramount, but the balance of advantages. Against the Indian route, the inconvenience of three transshipments, the charge to passengers (which would render it unavailable in ordinary cases), its inapplicability for goods, and the fact of its traversing the heart of Europe and Egypt, and thus being greatly dependent upon our relations with foreign powers, were considered to present insuperable objections. With regard to the line by Panama, a tranquil and secure passage is admitted to be rendered certain; but the inconvenience of crossing the Isthmus (although to be lessened by the projected railway), and the fact of that transit being through a foreign state, seem to have deterred the Committee from recommending it. The Cape route, therefore, has been decided upon as the only one presenting a direct communication without any change of vessel, and as being entirely independent of other countries, while at the same time it is the cheapest for passengers, and peculiarly adapted also for merchandize. The Committee consider it possible that in this line there may be an uncertainty at first of six or seven days in the homeward mails, but feel satisfied, from the evidence of navigators, that when the experiment of well-found screw steamers shall have been sufficiently tried, there will be little doubt of their maintaining their engagements.

The Committee, looking at "the prospect of remuneration which it holds out to its promoters, and likewise at the great changes rapidly taking place in the requirements and commercial communications of those distant parts of the world," recommend that whatever arrangements may be entered into should be for as short a period as possible.

It is stated that the General Screw Steam Ship Company have offered to undertake the extended service, and to commence it early in 1852.

The *Times*, in its remarks upon this conclusion of the Committee, very truly says:—"The question is considerably affected by the conformation of Australia itself, for such is the magnitude of this insular continent that the distances between its own ports are little short of the whole breadth of the Atlantic between Liverpool and New York. Swan River is the haven on the west coast, and Sydney on the east, and from Swan River to Sydney is 2,318 miles, while from the latter port to New Zealand

is 1,138 more. Accordingly, as Sydney is reputed the capital of our southern empire, the Panama route exhibits the obvious advantage of leading directly to this settlement, and taking New Zealand on its way; whereas the other routes, after nominally touching the Australian continent, are still at some ten or twelve days' distance from the particular terminus of the voyage. In point of fact, if 'Australia' is to be represented by Sydney, the Panama route is only some 1,000 miles longer than the short cut by Suez. So rudimentary, however, is Australian greatness, that the metropolitan dignity is conceived to be yet open to competition, and the local legislatures are earnestly exerting themselves to get this or that port selected as the final rendezvous of the steamers, in order to a due development of grandeur and precedence."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 2.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.—*Lord Wharfedale*, in moving for papers relating to public works and internal improvements in India, made some remarks upon the rarity of information relating to this subject, and contrasted the large outlay made by the ancient dynasties of India upon canals, and works of drainage and irrigation, with the small sums expended by the East-India Company upon canals, roads, and other internal improvements. He found, he said, that, from the close of the great Burmese war down to 1838, there existed in the Indian exchequer a considerable surplus; from that time to this, however, there had been a succession of military events, by which the Company had necessarily been driven into great expenditure, and in 1848-49 the surplus had been converted into a deficiency. This state of matters was, no doubt, inimical to the construction of public works; but, nevertheless, he could not help thinking that much more ought to have been done, and that the cessation of public works had in itself proved injurious to the Indian revenue.

Lord Broughton said, although he was not prepared to deny that, on the whole, more attention might have been paid by the Indian Government to the construction of public works, during the course of many years, especially from 1837 to 1846, the East-India Company had been engaged in most expensive wars, and therefore it was impossible for them with the same earnestness to carry into effect any great works. But even during those nine years of war the Government of India had done very great things in that direction, for he found a considerable sum annually expended on public works. The noble lord then gave the details of various works undertaken in India, comprising the great trigonometrical survey, as well as canals in India, the Punjab, and Scinde; and, in conclusion, observed that it signified little what had been done in times past, if they had the assurance that more would be done in future; and he concurred entirely in the hope expressed by his noble friend, that no more wars would occur to interfere with those measures that were necessary for the improvement of India, and the development of her resources.

The Earl of Ellenborough expressed doubts and apprehensions respecting the Ganges Canal. He was satisfied that, in all cases where the formation of the country was such as to render it possible to have tanks, it was cheaper and more convenient to have irrigation by these than by canals. Of late years, great improvements had been made in the roads of India, but such improvements went on slowly; the persons who superintended their construction were engineer officers, who were liable to have their attention occasionally taken off that employment. He had at one time gone carefully over the accounts, but he did not see his way to a surplus, though the state of matters was very much better than when he arrived in India. With respect to railways, he would much rather that the Government of India should, if it approved of their formation, dispense altogether with the aid of speculators, and take the matter into its own hands. After referring to the subject of the encouragement of Indian cotton, he observed that he had examined the subject on the spot; he had considered it deeply; and he had sent home the result of his inquiries. Let the noble lord (Broughton) read the answer, and he could not wonder that he (Lord Ellenborough) felt disgust that the efforts of a public servant should have been not only met by captious objections, but by a sneer against him for those very efforts.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Lowry, who has lately erected a flour-mill at Mazagon, Bombay, though he undertakes to supply flour and rulong, of all its different sorts, not only much cheaper, but much better, than any which can be made by "two women grinding at a mill," cannot obtain the custom of the Parsee bakers.

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination was held on Friday, the 13th inst., at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, in the presence of the Chairman (John Shepherd, Esq.), the Deputy-Chairman (Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.), and the following visitors, viz.—*Generals* Sir R. Armstrong, C.B., Com.-in-Chief at Madras; Lacy, R.A.; D. Macleod, Bengal Engrs.; Tickell, do.; Scovell, K.C.B.; R.M. Coll., and Taylor, C.B., do. *Colonels* H. D. Jones, R.E.; Hay; Bonner; Craigie, C.B.; H.M.S.; Wetherall, H.M.S.; Wyld, C.B.; Lewis, C.B.; Harding, C.B.; R.E.; D. G. Scott; P. Montgomery; J. Bell; D. Cunningham; Dunsterville; Spiller; Bagnold; Leslie, C.B.; Brereton; Greene; Tait, C.B.; Barnard, Onseley, Finnis, White, Davidson, Cotton, Campbell, and Le Mesurier. *Majors* Malcolm; Walpole; Bingham, R.A.; D. Leith, Bom. Fus., and Herbert. *Captains* McKerie, R.E.; Fanshawe, R.E.; Tucker; Manderson; Lempriere, R.N.; Sim, R.E.; Savage, R.A.; Wilmot, R.A.; Wrench, Bengal Cav.; Newbury; Baird Smith, Engrs., and Farrer, Trinity-House. *Lieuts.* and *Ensigns* Grindlay, Bengal Cav.; Shepherd, do.; Benson; Olphants, Bengal Art.; Pasley, R.E.; Clements, Bombay Inf.; Craster, Engrs., and Brownlow, do. *Rev. Messrs.* Hodgson, Coles, and Stapylton, Messrs. Peer Ibrahim Khan, Syed Abdoolah, Narrien (F.R.S.), Melvill, Romer, Easton, Christie, Darby, Eade, Greene, and G. G. Campbell.

The class brought forward for public examination consisted of thirty-eight Cadets, six of whom were selected for the Engineers, viz.—

Henry Goodwyn
William Raffles Tucker
Robert Preston Malcolm

Alexander Urquhart Hamilton
Finch
John Heron Maxwell Stewart
James Vertue

Fifteen for the Artillery, viz.—

James Alex. Haldane Eckford
George Rennie Manderson
Henry Moubay Cadell
John McKenzie Fraser
Charles Vaughan Arbuckle
Charles Edward Lewes
David James Welsh
Eardley William Childers

Ross Dunlop Gowan
Robert Pope
Charles Johnson
William Herbert Malden
Hubert Le Coeq
Arthur Reginald Hoskins
Thomas Ignatius Maria Hog

And the remainder for the Infantry, viz.—

Henry Alexander Cockburn
Charles Marjoribanks Morrison
Willoughby Chas. Stanley Clarke
Robert Russell Woodhouse
John Egremont Lee
Cecil David James Dodd
Justinian Armitage Nutt
William Siddons Young
James Cornwall Miller

Robert Henry Cunliffe
William Pemberton Fisher
Hugh Watson
Wm. Campbell Deans Campbell
William Minto Gibbon
James R. Gordon
Frederick William Dobree
Richard Smith Gray

Distribution of Prizes :—

First Class.

Henry Goodwyn	1st Mathematics, 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, The Pollock Medal, 1st General Good Conduct.—
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In presenting which prize, the *Chairman* said: "Mr. Goodwyn, I have great pleasure in presenting this medal to you, struck by the inhabitants of Calcutta, in the year 1848, in commemoration of the distinguished services of *Lieut. gen.* Sir George Pollock. I congratulate you, Sir, most cordially on the honour you have now gained. It is awarded on the combined grounds of eminent proficiency in studies, and also of exemplary conduct. I am persuaded, Sir, that in your case it will be the forerunner of an honourable and useful career of service."

In presenting the 1st General Good Conduct prize (an artillery sword, with steel scabbard), the *Chairman* said: "Again, Mr. Goodwyn, I have to present to you this sword, awarded by the Court of Directors on the special ground of most exemplary conduct during the whole period of your sojourn at Addiscombe. Sir, you may well be proud of this distinction, and I trust and believe you will long wear it with credit to yourself and honour to your country."

Wm. R. Tucker	2nd Fortification, 2nd Hindustani, 2nd General Good Conduct.
J. H. M. Stewart	Latin.
R. P. Malcolm	2nd Mathematics.

James A. Eckford.....	1st Hindustani.
A. W. H. Finch	Military Drawing.
James Vertue.....	Civil Drawing.
John M'K. Fraser	Chemistry.
	French.
Second Class.	
	Mathematics,
James P. Basevi	Military Surveying.
	Latin,
	Hindustani,
	3rd General Good Conduct.
Æneas Perkins	Civil Drawing.
W. W. Goodfellow	Military Drawing.
J. H. M. Martin	Fortification.
A. Tollemache	French.
Third Class.	
Welby W. Boddam	4th General Good Conduct.

The proceedings of the day commenced with the *Mathematical* examination, in which the cadets evinced, by the aptitude and clearness of their demonstrations, a knowledge of their subjects, according to their respective courses, fully adequate to the services for which they were recommended.

Fortification Department.—After dinner, the Chairman proceeded to the Coldstream, across which the cadets threw a barrel bridge, and after passing over a field-piece limbered up, marched across two deep. Various light bridges were likewise exhibited, suited to field operations, which had been previously constructed. A charge of 20 lbs. of gunpowder was then lowered to the bottom of the water, and exploded by voltaic battery, throwing up a column of water to a considerable height with good effect.

The Chairman then proceeded to the sand modelling hall, in which had been constructed a variety of interesting models. The one which attracted the greatest notice was the model of the landward defences of Aden, on a scale of twelve feet to an inch, consisting of the line of works across the isthmus, with the occupation of the rock on its left flank, projected by Lieut. col. C. H. Grant, Bombay Engineers, and Lieut. col. Jacob, Bombay Artillery, who formed the special committee appointed by the Bombay Government for fortifying this important possession. The model was explained by Cadets Cadell, Vertue, M. Fraser, and Robert Pope, who pointed out the peculiarity of this position, and the way in which the difficulties that opposed building on so sandy a spot were overcome, by first laying a foundation of concrete, on which one large inverted arch was turned to form the bottom of the ditch, whose piers constituted the escarp and counterscarp of the work. The second model, a front of Bousnard's system, on a scale of six feet to an inch, was explained by Cadet J. Maxwell Stewart. The third model was a front of Coehorn's first system, on the same scale, explained by Cadet Finch. The fourth model was a front of Carnot's system, explained by Cadet Tucker, on the same scale. The fifth was a model of a front of Vauban's third system, explained by Cadet Arbuckle, likewise on the scale of six feet to an inch. The whole of these interesting models were much admired.

After the proceedings in the sand modelling hall, the Chairman adjourned to the examination hall, where the rest of the 4th term cadets underwent a *visà voce* examination in fortification by Major-gen. Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., the public examiner. The plans in this department were, as usual, very satisfactory, particularly those projected on that peculiar principle so long introduced at Addiscombe.

Military Drawings,—executed by the Gentlemen Cadets of the

First Class.

Mr. Alexander Finch 1st prize.	
Mr. William Tucker	
Mr. Henry Goodwyn	
Mr. Robert Malcolm	
Mr. Henry Cadell	
Mr. G. Manderson	
Mr. Charles Lewes	Hill-fort of Wassota.
Mr. Robert Pope	Ditto Singurb.
Mr. Hugh Watson	Ditto Shoonair.
Mr. William Malden	Ditto Poorundbur and Wujurgurb.

Second Class.

Mr. Wm. Goodfellow, 2nd prize	
Mr. William Edgcome	
Mr. James Martin	
Mr. Eliot Brownlow	
Mr. James Basevi	
Mr. Edward Hawkins	

Drawings from models of parts of the Island of St. Helena.

And several very promising subjects of a minor degree in the three junior classes.

Civil Drawings.—First Class.—Mr. Finch (1st prize), Had-dow Hall, Derbyshire; Mr. Goodwyn, Belvoir Castle; Mr. Tucker, various landscapes; Mr. Malcolm, Belvoir Castle; Mr. Manderson, mountain scene in the Pyrenees; Mr. Vertue, various; Mr. Cadell, ditto; Mr. Arbuckle, ditto; Mr. Lewes, ditto; Mr. Malden, Moll of Cantyre; Mr. Cockburn, ditto; Mr. Pope, shipping; Mr. Johnson, Falls of Kilmoreak; Mr. Morrison, hunting scene (his own composition); Mr. Lee, various; Mr. Campbell, his father's house; Mr. Watson, various; Mr. Eckford, ditto; Mr. Gibbons, figures.

Second Class.—Mr. Perkins (2nd prize), mountain scene; Mr. Edgcome, heads in chalk; Mr. F. Roberts, Hermitage Castle; Mr. Goodfellow, various; Mr. Martin, shipping; Mr. Trotter, various; Mr. Brownlow, ditto; Mr. Hawkins, figures in chalk; Mr. Dempster, various; Mr. Thomson, ditto; Mr. Basevi, ditto; Mr. Shepperd, ditto; Mr. Tollemache, ditto; Mr. Fisher, ditto. Among the above were several masterly productions, and many of a promising nature.

After the report had been read by Mr. T. R. Clarke, of the cadet department, East-India House, the Chairman addressed the cadets in the following terms:—

He said, the reports which had been read and the proceedings of that day, notwithstanding that he was bound to notice two unfortunate exceptions, on the whole were such as to enable him to address them in the language of approval and congratulation. During this term there appeared to have been a degree of steadiness, application, and general good conduct, highly creditable to the institution, and which reflected on many of them both honour and distinction. He need not tell them that these results were most gratifying to the Court of Directors, and (he would be allowed to say) especially to their Chairman. They were all aware of the great importance which the Court of Directors attached to the acquirements of their officers in the Indian army. At the present time there was perhaps more progress made in these acquirements and scientific studies than at any former period of our history, and they must be anxious that the qualifications of their officers should keep pace with, if they did not excel, those of any other army in the world. With this view the Court of Directors had placed over them professors and teachers whose talents in their several departments were of the highest order; and on a late occasion, when a vacancy occurred in the office of lieutenant-governor, they selected one of the most eminent officers, whose distinguished services and eminent qualifications were alone the grounds of his appointment. (Hear.) He (the Chairman) was happy to have that opportunity of expressing their kind acknowledgments to that gallant officer for his assiduous attention and indefatigable exertions during the past term; and he was satisfied that the expectations of the Court of Directors in making the appointment would be fully realized. (Cheers.) Their acknowledgments were also justly due to the gallant Major-General Sir Charles Pasley, for the careful, able, and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duty of public examiner; and he would also express their most sincere thanks to all the professors and officers of the establishment—to the former, for their continued success in their arduous duty of teaching; and to the latter, for their zeal in forwarding the best interests of the institution. And while on that subject, he might be allowed also to express their acknowledgments to the many distinguished officers who had attended that day to give their countenance to the proceedings and their encouragement to the future career of those who had successfully passed their examination; and more especially were their thanks due to Sir Richard Armstrong, who had expressed to him how much he was gratified on that occasion, and had declared his belief that if anything could raise the just estimation in which our Indian army was held, it was the creditable manner in which the gentlemen cadets had acquitted themselves that day (Hear, hear.) Most of them would remember that at the close of the last term, when he (the Chairman) addressed them, he dwelt at considerable length on the many advantages which the highly-educated officer in India possessed over the officer of inferior qualifications. He pointed out the necessity imposed on the Court of Directors of only employing such officers as they could confidently entrust with honourable and responsible duties, and he endeavoured to show that no service offered more inducement to industry and exertion than the service of the East-India Company. It had now fallen to his lot, by the favour of his colleagues, to address them for the third time, and he could only repeat the advice which he had previously given to them; but if he could find language to express his sentiments more emphatically, he should gladly avail himself of it, because every additional

year's experience he had of the Company's affairs only tended more to convince him that the true path to honour and distinction in their service, whether in its military or its civil branches, must be commenced at an early period of life. If sound principles, both moral and religious, and a good education were not the foundation of the student's career, the great chances were that it must end in failure and disappointment. He entreated his young friends, then, to be advised, and to continue to prosecute their studies with increased vigour; and he particularly addressed himself to those who had not yet been so successful as many of them had been. They might depend upon it, it required but determination on the part of each individual to obtain at least a respectable position in his class. They were aware that measures had been adopted for insuring now that every cadet sent out with a commission in their army should undergo an examination previous to joining the service. That rule had also been adopted in her Majesty's army; thus showing that all the authorities were agreed upon the great importance and value of education in our army. He felt convinced that it would tend to raise the general acquirements of their officers and to promote the advantage of the public service. It must be obvious to any one that, let an officer be as brave as a lion, if he knew not the art or science of war, if he knew not, for instance, how to conduct his operations against such a fort as they had just heard described, and how to prevent his forces from being exposed to the fire of the enemy, all his personal valour, however brilliant, would be of little avail. Now was their time for qualifying themselves for the service of the army, and they should remember that, if they neglected the present opportunity, it could never be recalled. On their arrival in India, although they might discover their mistake, they would not be able to repair it. They would have to attend to the regimental duties, and devote their time to acquiring the native languages; and for instruction in the higher branches of the service they would not then have leisure. Therefore he besought them to embrace all their present opportunities of improvement. Those of them who had completed their studies, and who would speedily be enrolled as officers in the gallant army of India, he would have bear in mind the high reputation which that army had maintained. Let them remember that each of them, in their respective stations, must either add to or diminish that reputation; for the conduct of each officer not only exerted an influence in determining the general character of his own particular corps, but also exercised its effect upon the character of the army generally. He would also recommend them, on leaving this country, to maintain a regular and constant communication with their relatives at home. The frequent communication now carried on between India and this country was a source of great comfort to absent friends; and, if regularly availed of, it enabled parents and guardians to exercise a wholesome influence in maturing the character of the young officer. He trusted that it was unnecessary to warn them against the vice of intemperance, the most direful and ruinous vice of any that could be indulged in in India. Indeed, excess of any kind must prove seriously detrimental to all their best interests; for they must be aware that no prudent person could confide in an officer who was a slave to any vice, or even to any amusement. Let them cherish, therefore, an anxious desire to find pleasure in the performance of their public duties. They might, perhaps, at first not find this very easy; but a little diligence and perseverance at the outset would enable them to overcome all their difficulties, and at last they would take a delight in the exercise of their profession. They would find the Indian native soldier possessed of many rare and excellent qualities, devotedly attached to the European officer who treated him with kindness and consideration, and ever ready to sacrifice his own comfort and even his life for theirs. Let them make it their study, then, to gain his confidence and esteem, and be most careful not to give him offence, and especially by offering the slightest disrespect to his religion. Let them remember that the native soldiers of India were acute judges of character, and formed their estimate of men according as they set them a good or a bad example. Let them endeavour, then, on their arrival in India, to make themselves masters of the language of the troops over whom they would be placed in command. Let them communicate frequently with them (of course not forgetting the proper respect due to themselves), but more particularly and especially let them cultivate friendly intercourse with the soldiers of their own country. Let them study the character and temper of every man, and show him that they knew and were aware of his good character or his imperfections, and soon he would feel that not only was his commanding officer his friend, but the result would be mutually beneficial to themselves, to the soldier, and to the public service. He now begged to caution them against a very serious evil, and which would require self-command and self-restraint to avoid it. He alluded to the habits of extravagance which were

sometimes indulged in by young men in India. Now, nothing could be more detrimental to their prospects and to their interests than pecuniary embarrassments. A man having once got into a very small original debt, his liability increased in India with such a rapidity, that the ordinary emoluments of an officer would be insufficient for extricating him. The consequence was, that once in difficulties always in difficulties; their energies became paralyzed, and the result frequently was, first, loss of character, then loss of fortune, and not unfrequently, he regretted to say, loss of commission. He besought them, therefore, to commence a steady and determined career of prudent and economical management of the funds at their disposal; and they might believe him, no notion was more absurd than that a man's character was to be estimated in proportion to his expenditure of money. He could assure them, that in their case the fact was directly the reverse of that. A young officer in India was respected in proportion to his prudence in regulating his expenses so as to keep himself free, unfettered, and independent. (Cheers.) He trusted it was unnecessary for him to repeat his admonition with reference to the vice of play or gambling. He hoped they all viewed it as he did—as a vice the most demoralizing that could ever infect society. He now solemnly gave them all warning that no man guilty of that crime (as he might call it) would ever receive favour or sympathy either from the Government of India or from the Court of Directors, who were anxious that the most rigid measures should be adopted to root out and eradicate this vice in every portion of India, and every quarter of their service either at home or abroad. (Cheers.) Finally, his dear young friends would allow him to recommend them to remember their Creator in the days of their youth. This was a duty on which all others depended. If they habitually neglected it, their own hearts would soon fail to convey to them the true principles which guide the actions of honest and upright men. He earnestly entreated them, therefore, to be punctual and regular in the discharge of their religious duty—to cherish always a humble dependence on God's mercy, and God's guidance; in difficulty and in doubt to have recourse to Him who never fails to hear when prayers were offered up with meekness and sincerity. With this parting advice, and beseeching them to remember that not only in adversity, but in prosperity, their duty was binding upon them, he bade them all an affectionate farewell. (Cheers.)

The business of the examination concluded with the cadets being put through their sword and bayonet exercise, and their musket and field-artillery practice, in the grounds of the institution, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators, who appeared highly gratified with the precision displayed in the whole of the evolutions.

After the close of the proceedings, the Directors entertained a large party of their friends to a cold collation.

The Report of the Committee of the Chinese Hospital at Shanghai, for 1850, gives the following account of Chinese suicides, the methods and motives:—"The modes of suicide chiefly followed by the Chinese are hanging, drowning, and taking opium; and, among the rich people, swallowing gold. Opium is very frequently taken for this purpose. The usual plan is to take one, two, or three drachms of the drug, cleared from all the grosser impurities, and made ready for the pipe; this is mixed with wine, and then swallowed. Women generally hang themselves, but sometimes throw themselves into wells, head foremost. It is not exactly known how swallowing gold causes death, for various accounts are given of it. It is said that gold leaf is rolled up into a ball, which is swallowed, and some water drunk after it, which speedily causes death. Another mode is to thrust the loose gold leaf into the mouth, which causes suffocation. The causes for the commission of the act were various. One man took opium because he had squandered his money in gambling, and was ashamed to meet his partner in business; another, because his brother had defrauded him of a sum of money, and to be revenged he took opium, so that his brother would be considered as his murderer. The Chinese frequently commit suicide in order to throw the blame of their death at another's door. A case occurred of a woman attempting to poison herself, because her husband had reproved her for some misconduct, and she wished to annoy him. Another woman had pawned a person's clothes, and the owner wanted them when she had not money enough to redeem them. Another woman had been beaten by her husband. Another was not allowed the liberty she wished for, and took this plan of obtaining her freedom, and causing her death at the same time. By much the larger proportion of these attempts originated in very trivial causes."

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.—At a Court of Directors held at the East-India House on the 7th June, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Armstrong was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the troops at the Presidency of Madras.

PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.—Lord Broughton had an audience of the Queen on the 11th inst., at Buckingham Palace, to present some presents from the Newab Nazim, of Bengal, to her Majesty. The articles consisted of an elephant's state trappings of velvet and gold, the howdah framed of ivory inlaid with gold, with coverings of gold and silver embroidery; a state palkee, or palanquin, also of ivory inlaid with gold; the covering of similar rich materials to the howdah; a throne, or state resting-couch, of crimson velvet and gold, with a canopy richly embroidered with the precious metals, and supported by silver columns; a pair of gold moorchals, or emblems of rank, and a palkee or palanquin for evening conveyance. The articles have since been transferred to the Crystal Palace.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—The Parliamentary Committee on Steam Communication with India, China, and Australia, decided, on June 2d, by a majority of 11 to 5, in favour of the route to Australia by the Cape, as being the most desirable for the transport of the mails.

H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Esq.—We regret to announce the lamented death of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., on Saturday last, at his house in Upper Portland-place. This sad event has occasioned a vacancy in the direction of the East-India Company,—which it is believed, will be filled up by the election of John H. Astell, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

- ALDRICH**, Major E. R. Eng. to Lucy, d. of the late W. Parker, at St. James's church, June 14.
CATTLEY, J. G. to Hannah S. d. of the late Lieut. col. M. Williams, E.I.C.S. at Paddington, June 14.
CHILD, Lieut. S. Indian Navy, to Catharine E. d. of F. Child, at Kensington, June 21.
COOKSON, Capt. G. R. 4th Bengal N.I. to Laura, d. of James Whichey, at Petersfield, June 4.
COTTELL, Lieut. J. W. 26th Bombay N.I. to Elizabeth A. d. of the Rev. E. W. Canfield, at South Wrexhall, Wilts, June 10.
FLETCHER, Capt. J. V. R.N. to Sophia, d. of the late Walter A. Venour, Bengal med. serv. at Teddington, June 3.
HANDS, W. 36th Madras N.I. to Maria L. d. of the late Rev. R. Neville, at Dublin, June 5.
HARRISON, Edward T. D. to Emily A. B. Deedes, Hon. E.I.C.'s civ. serv. at St. James's, Paddington, June 2.
HYDE, George R. to Maria, d. of Maj. gen. Thomas Wilson, Hon. E.I.C.'s serv. at the British embassy, Paris, June 3.
PERCIVAL, W. H. to Sarah B. d. of John Bailey, M.D. at Southsea, June 5.
PURVIS, C. A. Madras Artillery, to Jane L. d. of Captain Purvis, at Reading, June 10.
RAMMELL, G. to Ann L. d. of J. Collard, at Hoath Church, Kent, June 12.
WODENHOUSE, Rev. C. asst. chaplain at Bombay, to Marianne L. d. of Charles, late Lord Bishop of Oxford, at Oxford, June 3.

DEATHS.

- ANDREWS**, W. R. B.C.S. at sea, on board *Earl Balcarras*.
BAKER, Lieut. Col. W. T. late of Madras army, at 24, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 65, June 6.
PHILLIPS, T. at Brunswick-square, aged 91, June 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 4.—*Nile*, Livesay, Port Phillip.—5. *Vernon*, Voss, Madras; *Blenheim*, Methven, Bengal; *Vixen*, Bell, Port Phillip; *Lord William Bentinck*, Allen, New Zealand; *Naiad*, Spence, Mauritius; *Birman*, Guthrie, Singapore; *Alfred*, Henning, Bengal.—6. *Agincourt*, Hyac, Bengal; *Potentate*, Phillips, Van Diemen's Land; *H.M.S. Herald*, Kellett, China; *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Bengal; *Akbar*, Worth, Batavia; *Petchlee*, Overend, Bengal; *Duke of Wellington*, Hargreaves, Bengal; *Carnatic*, Nelson, Mauritius; *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, Bombay.—7. *Catherine* (American), Edmonds, Bengal; *Viscount Sandon*, Marsh, Shanghai; *Abberdon*, James, Port Phillip; *Agostina*, Smith, Launceston; *Albatross*, Greaves, Sharks Bay, Western Australia; *Ocean Potter*, Banks, Bengal; *Sir George Pollock*, Withers, Shanghai; *Colonist*, Porrit, Van Diemen's Land; *Slandering*, Woodcock, South Australia.—9. *Tralsgar*, Robertson, Bengal; *Aden*, Byron, Van Diemen's Land; *Maid of Auckland*, Stephens, South Australia; *Sir Henry Hardinge*, McDonald, Singapore; *Jane Gaudie*, Stabb, Mauritius; *Hempskye*, Barlow; *Macedonia* (American), Snow, and *Charles Cooper* (American), Cutts, Bengal; *Elizabeth*, Rees, Shanghai;

Thomas King, Robbins, Ceylon; *Brunette*, Cousens, Cuddalore; *Amazon*, Laws, Saldanha Bay; *Flying Dutchman*, Cooper, Hong Kong; *Margaret Connall*, Edwards, Madras; *Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, Bombay; *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, and *Ollerstie* (Amn.), Black, Bengal; *Sappho*, Hildreth, Manila; *Panope*, Ward, Mauritius; *Columbia*, Ramsay, Maulmain; *Orestes*, Foreman, Ceylon; *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius.—10. *Lena*, Plain, Madras; *Caroline*, Petherbridge, Penang.—11. *Sir Robert Peel* (screw steamer), Boxer, Cape; *Ernest*, Paulet, Ceylon (to Havre); *Parland*, Smith, and *North Esk*, M'Cleary, Mauritius; *Eliza Bell*, Loney, Mauritius; *Confucius*, Scott, Shanghai; *Olinda*, Taylor, Ceylon; *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Madras.—12. *Devonshire*, Conitt, Madras; *Intrepid*, Mercer, Algoa Bay; *Charley Castle*, M'Lean, Ceylon; *Lively*, Bamorough, Shanghai (est. Helovet); *Dorisana*, Robertson, Bengal.—13. *Rose Standish* (American), Pearson, Hong Kong; *Venita*, Martin, Saldanha Bay; *Cleopatra*, Stewart, Cape of Good Hope.—14. *Blackwall*, Thorne, New South Wales; *Emerald*, Brown, Cape; *Indian*, Bombay.—16. *Admiral*, Freyer, Port Phillip; *Dido*, Evans, Swan River; *Nemesis*, White, Bengal; *Chandernagore* (French), Bengal, Falmouth (to Havre); *Bland*, Hosken, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, June 21.—Mrs. Ravenscroft, Mr. E. de Machado, Mr. Hogg and Miss Hogg, Mr. J. G. Campbell, Capt. Smith, Mr. J. P. Martin, Mr. Patten, Capt. Stephens, Col. Frith, Mr. Athorpy, Lt. H. Trowe, Dr. A. Cheyne, Capt. S. M. Gilden, Mr. Kettlewell, Dr. Drubble, Lt. Newenham, Lt. Scurvell, Mr. P. C. Godfrey, Asst.-surg. Hilliers, Lt. G. W. Drought, Ens. J. Donaldson, Mr. Jardine, Miss Greenwood, Mrs. Greenwood, Master Greenwood, Mr. Mitfords and two children, Anne Butler, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. Thorp, Lt. Gresthead, Lt. Durnford, Lt. Ward, Lt. Rutherford, Lt. Bagnall, Mr. R. B. Forbes, Col. Smith, Lt. Col. Eyre, Mr. Jardines, Mr. M. C. Morrison, Mr. T. R. Trevor, Mr. Rangel, Mrs. Connor, Mons. and Madame Embraclet, Capt. Duncan, Capt. Sodwick, Capt. Hugh Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Johnstone and infant, Capt. Ophorpes, Mrs. H. Pelly, Mr. Patons, Capt. Brown.

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE DOWNS.—MAY 23. *Sea Queen*, Shearer, Shanghai.—**JUNE 8.** *Sea Gull*, Stewart (from Leith), Adelaide.—9. *Alipore*, Freeman, Calcutta; *Dahlia*, Hodgson, Ceylon; *Derwent*, Harmsworth, Hobart Town; *Duke of Argyll*, Lansdowne, Calcutta; *Unity*, Salter, Algoa Bay; *Victory*, Fowler, Cape; *British Sovereign*, Harris, Port Phillip.—4. *George Melcafe*, Norris (from Shields), Aden.—10. *Gatehead Park*, Cunningham (from Shields), Cape; *Melbourne*, Picken, Port Phillip.—11. *Gladiator* (from Newcastle), Cape; *J. C. J. Van Speyk*, Noltee (from Shields), Hong-Kong; *Thomasine*, Holmes (from Hartlepool), Penang; *Gipsy*, Robinson (from Shields), Calcutta.—12. *Paragon*, Bennett, Mauritius.—14. *Brilliant*, Murray, Geelong; *Phanician*, Sproat, Sydney; *Statesman*, Godfrey, Port Phillip; *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, New Zealand; *Schah Jehan*, Johns, Bombay; *Fortuna*, Ritchie, Algoa Bay.
FROM PLYMOUTH.—JUNE 10. *Reliance*, Fell, Adelaide.
FROM SHIELDS.—MAY 30. *Commerce Compagnie*, Batyn, Aden.—JUNE 1. *Shakspeare* and *Northumberland*, Calcutta.
FROM PORTSMOUTH.—JUNE 11. *Nile*, Nisbet, Madras and Bengal; *Japan*, Amoye, Mauritius.
FROM HULL.—JUNE 9. *Thetis*, Rodemaker, Singapore.
FROM THE CLYDE.—MAY 17. *Favorite*, McBride, Swan River; *Emperor*, Adamson, Maulmain.—27. *Breadalbane*, Logan, Calcutta.—APRIL 19. *Thomas Mitchell*, Grange, Calcutta.—21. *Ontario*, Watson, Bombay.—JUNE 2. *Bucephalus*, Ferguson, Calcutta; *Brahmin*, McEachern, Bombay.—5. *Niagara*, Shewan, Batavia.—9. *Tomatin*, Wilsyn, Mauritius.
FROM LIVERPOOL.—MAY 17. *Penelope*, Scadden, Singapore.—18. *Henry Winch*, Jenkins, Maulmain.—21. *John Bull*, Clare, Bombay.—22. *Glendaragh*, Hammell, Calcutta; *Nith*, Pollock, Bombay.—24. *Sunda*, Perchard, Shanghai; *Guisachan*, Jeffery, Calcutta; *Hebrides*, Ferguson, Calcutta; *Eliza Morrison*, McCulloch, Bombay.—27. *Asia*, Fowler, Calcutta; *Rothsay*, Lock, Ceylon; *Countess of Loudon*, Cornforth, Bombay.—28. *Laidmans*, Forbes, Calcutta; *Windermerc*, M'Dowell, Bombay.—29. *Mary Ann Follott*, Jean, Calcutta.—30. *Zeland*, Brown, Port Phillip and Adelaide; *Jeremiah Garnett*, Duly, Shanghai; *Victory*, Chenoweth, Calcutta.—31. *Velore*, Campbell, Calcutta; *Jenny Jones*, Proddow, Calcutta.—JUNE 2. *James Turcan*, Blair, Bombay (and put back).—5. *Witch*, Waters, Africa and Maulmain.—6. *Agnes*, Brown, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—7. *Mona*, Morris, Cape; *Camertonian*, Spear, Calcutta.—10. *Undine*, Kayser, Calcutta; *John o' Gaunt*, McDonald, Bombay; *Brothers*, Flore, Cape.

In India, the average time of labour is about eight hours a day amongst those of the population that work the hardest; about a third part of their whole time is wasted in holidays; at an average, five hours a day are spent in exertion, which is fully double of what household or stable servants bestow in actual labour: and at this half-time sort of work,—the hardest of which would scarcely be looked on as half work in Europe,—enough is secured, not only to meet all the necessities, but the luxuries of life.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 4th and 11th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas K. Lloyd.

Mr. G. Bright.

Madras Estab.—Mr. T. E. J. Boileau.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Colin Cookworthy, artillery.

Lieut. F. De Vic Carey, do.

Capt. William L. L. Scott, 1st cav.

Lieut. J. J. Farrington, 2nd Europ. reg.

Capt. D. Wilkie, 4th N.I.

Capt. F. J. Wroughton, 8th N.I.

Capt. T. G. St. George, 17th N.I.

Maj. C. Herbert, 18th N.I.

Lieut. E. Close, 32nd N.I.

Capt. J. Hood, 49th N.I.

Ens. R. E. Oakes, 52nd N.I.

Maj. W. F. Beatson, 54th N.I.

Capt. F. W. Hardwicke, retired.

Surg. C. B. Handyside, do.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Perrey Cust, 7th cav.

Lieut. col. B. R. Hitchens, C.B., 2nd Europ. reg.

Maj. J. H. B. Congdon, 2nd N.I.

Ens. W. P. Palmer, 4th N.I.

Lieut. W. P. Hurst, 7th N.I.

Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell, 7th N.I.

Capt. Edward St. Aubyn, 10th N.I.

Lieut. R. Hughes, 18th N.I.

Col. John Bell, 22nd N.I.

Maj. G. Logan, 41st N.I.

Lieut. W. R. Browne, 49th N.I.

Super. surg. J. Robson.

Surg. H. G. Graham.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Gore B. Munbee, engineers.

Capt. E. M. McGregor, 2nd cav.

Lieut. R. W. D'Arcy, 1st N.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. W. Winchester, M.A.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Samuel Garling, Prince of Wales' Island.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. John Finnis, 18th N.I.

Ens. M. Hunter, 18th N.I.

Brev. capt. E. W. Hicks, 67th N.I.

Brev. capt. Y. Lamb, invalids.

Madras Estab.—Ens. James M. Grant, 15th N.I.

Lieut. T. C. Georges, 30th N.I.

Ens. W. R. Lodge, 35th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. William Browne, 12th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edward F. T. Fergusson, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. M. Floyd, 6 months.

Mr. R. N. Cust, 3 do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. T. Thompson, 1st cav., 6 months.

Lieut. G. Ward, 8th cav., 3 do.

Assist. surg. N. Collyer, 6 do.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. B. Bowen, 48th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. John Bower, invalids.CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 23rd MAY, 1851.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Surgeon Charles Alexander Gordon, M.D., from the 57th Foot, to be surgeon, v. Mockler, who exchanges. Dated 23rd May, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 30th MAY, 1851.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Captain William Elford Adams, from the 87th Foot, to be captain, v. Hammer, who exchanges. Dated 26th March, 1851.

87th Foot.—Captain William Hammer, from the 18th Foot, to be captain, v. Adams, who exchanges. Dated 26th March, 1851.

Second-Lieut. George Ley Woolferstan Dodsley Flammstead to be first lieut. by purch. v. Baldwin, who retires. Dated 30th May, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 6th JUNE, 1851.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Ens. Robert Hamilton Montgomerie to be lieut. without purch. v. Kippen, deceased. Dated 4th April, 1851.

Ens. Alfred Nicholson Cripps, from 18th Foot, to be ens. v. Montgomerie. Dated 6th June, 1851.

53rd Foot.—Capt. Robert Hunt, from the 57th Foot, to be capt. v. Steward, who exchanges. Dated 6th June, 1851.

98th Foot.—Capt. Edward John Ellerman, from the 19th Foot, to be capt. v. Shadwell, who exchanges. Dated 6th June, 1851.

Lieut. James Dutton Smyth to be capt. without purch. v. Grantham, deceased. Dated 6th June, 1851.

Ens. Montague Browne to be lieut. v. Smyth. Dated 6th June, 1851.

Serg.-major Charles Mills to be ens. v. Browne. Dated 6th June, 1851.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Hardy to be lieut. by purch. v. Cassan, who retires. Dated 6th June, 1851.

John Penton, gent. to be ens. by purch. v. Hardy. Dated 6th June, 1851.

94th Foot.—Lieut. John Warden McFarlane, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be lieut. v. McCrea, appointed paymaster of the 43rd Foot. Dated 6th June, 1851.

Bombay, 10th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Robert Charles Holmes to be capt. by purch. v. Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., who retires. Dated 6th June, 1851.

Cornet John Rawlinson Cuthbert to be lieut. by purch. v. Holmes. Dated 6th June, 1851.

64th Foot.—Ens. Frederick J. Hutchison to be lieut. by purch. v. Moultrie, who retires. Dated 6th June, 1851.

Ens. William Leonard Barnard Straton, from 69th Foot, to be ens. v. Hutchison. Dated 6th June, 1851.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Kent*, for CALCUTTA, from GRAVESSEND, June 14.—237 Company's troops; Capt. G. M. Prendergast, 44th Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. F. F. Halsted, 14th M. N.I.; Lieut. A. P. Symons, Beng. asst.; Dr. W. H. Jephson, asst. surg. 9th Lancers.

An official report of the statistics of New South Wales, including Port Phillip, from 1840 to 1849, has just reached this country, and furnishes a remarkable view of the progress of that colony. The population appears in the ten years nearly to have doubled, the total in 1840 having been 129,463, while in 1849 it was 246,299, of which number 101,470 were females. The population of South Australia, on the 1st January, 1851, numbered 63,000. This census is of the more importance, as the new constitution for the colony was to take effect when the population reached 50,000.

The *Bombay Times* supplies us with the following strange account of certain ceremonies performed on the last day of Passion Week at Bandora and Mahim:—"At Bandora, as we believe at other of the Roman Catholic chapels, the last supper was represented by a set of wooden puppets, representing our Saviour and his Apostles—at Mahim young lads were employed; the supper was mostly of fruit, and the awful scene represented, as well as the use of such beggarly elements permitted. Is it wonderful that the Hindoos look on Popery, so practised, as just a variety of idolatry a little different from their own? The Mahomedans detest and despise it altogether—not as Christianity, but as idol-worship."

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 18th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th April, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 5th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 18th July; and,

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 7th July, 1851, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th June, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Proprietor of East-India Stock has given notice, that at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, he will submit the following motions, viz.—

"That a fixed per-centage on the revenue of each collectorate in Guzerat be annually expended for the improvements and extensions of the public ways throughout that province."

"That a list be prepared, with as little delay as possible, and laid before the Court of Proprietors, of those native states with which treaties have been entered into by the British Government, the chiefs of which are thereby deprived of any of the rights or privileges of adoption without the consent of the paramount power."

That another Proprietor has given notice that he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"Referring to the refusal of the Marquis of Tweeddale, while holding the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, to furnish to the attorney and relations respectively of the prisoners of the 6th regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, copies of the record of the trial held on them by general court-martial.—Moved, That the Court of Directors be requested to take such measures as may be necessary to instruct the Local Governments of India to insert in the Articles of War for the native army a clause conveying the same privilege to the native army, of demanding copies of the record of the trial, as is now enjoyed by the European soldier under the Articles of War framed by the British Legislature."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 11th June, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 18th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 900, and must embark between the 9th and 19th July next, and the Court will not permit more than 400 to embark in one vessel.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 11th June, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 18th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 90 tons of Dead Weight.

116 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 11th June, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 18th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board Ships of 400 tons register and upwards.

The number of Marine Boys to be conveyed is 20, and they will be ready to embark between the 15th and 31st July.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, accommodation of and medical attendance on the Boys for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

IT affords me the highest gratification to be enabled to inform you, that all the other Candidates for a seat in your Direction abstain from coming forward on the present vacancy.

Whilst this circumstance relieves me from the necessity of urging my friends to attend at their personal inconvenience, it will still be most satisfactory to me to be honoured with the presence of such of the Proprietors as may feel themselves at liberty to attend at the ballot to honour me with their votes.

Once more thanking you for the uniform kindness that I have experienced at your hands, and looking forward with perfect confidence to the realization of my wishes,

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN HARVEY ASTELL.

6, Vigo Street, Regent Street,
June 16, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

IBEG to acquaint you that it is not my purpose to contest the seat which has become vacant by the lamented death of your respected Director, Mr. TUCKER.

I am led to this conclusion by the information carefully collected during the canvass which I am zealously pursuing, and, as I am happy to assure you, with a progress the most satisfactory.

Immediately after the close of the coming election, I shall again have the pleasure of addressing you; meanwhile, with many thanks for the encouragement which I have received,

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful, humble servant,

FREDERIC MILLET.

Woodhill, Ripley, Surrey,
June 16, 1851.

Just published, SECOND EDITION,

THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER

AND ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED TO MAY 7, 1851:

Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

Of the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

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Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, China; one of the principal Interpreters to the Forces during the late hostilities with the Chinese; Assistant to the Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Nanking; Drawer-up of the Commercial Tariff, &c. Author of "Translations of /Esop's Fables into Chinese," "The Chinese Vocabulary," "The Chinese Speaker," "Wang Keou Lwan," &c.

Drawn on Stone by Mr. B. CALLOW, from the Portrait, by A. MOSSES painted in 1833. Each copy coloured by the artist.

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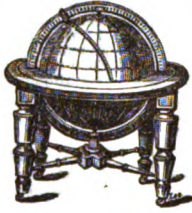
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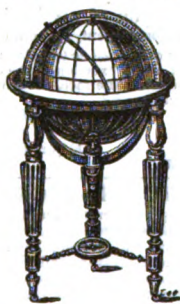
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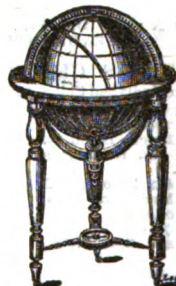


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A single Globe may be had in either mode of mounting at 10s. 6d. above the half-price of the pair of 36-inch, 3s. the 18-inch, 2s. the 12-inch, and 1s. 6d. the 9-inch.

Malby's Globes on Pedestals.

	The pair.
	Mahogany, Rosewood.
12-inch	£2 5 0 £2 15 0
9-inch	1 12 6 1 17 6
6-inch	0 18 0 1 1 0
5-inch	0 15 0 0 18 0
3-inch	0 8 0 0 9 0
2-inch	0 6 0 0 6 6

Quadrants of Altitude.

36-inch	£1 1 0
18-inch	0 5 6
12-inch	0 3 6
9-inch	0 3 0
6-inch	0 2 6

Neat Brass Compass Boxes.

2-inch diameter	3s. 0d.
3-inch	4 0



Malby's Globes in neat Mahogany Boxes.

3-inch	8s. 0d. the pair
2-inch	6 0
1½-inch terrestrial	2 9 each.
1-inch terrestrial	1 6

Moleskin Covers, of elegant Patterns, for Globes.

36-inch	£4 4 0 the pair
18-inch	1 10 0
18-inch, full length	1 5 0
12-inch	0 11 0
12-inch, full length	0 15 0

Malby's Improved Planispheres.

Compiled from the Celestial Globes of the Society, which at one sitting can be made to exhibit the state of the heavens at any minute of any day of the year, on card-board varnished, 18-inch, price 10s.; 9-inch, on card-board varnished, 3s. 6d.

EXTENSION OF STEAM-COMMUNICATION

WITH
INDIA, CHINA, &c.

On or about the 20th August next, and of every alternate month thereafter, until further notice, one of the

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's
First-Class Steam-Ships

WILL BE DESPATCHED, AS AN EXTRA SHIP, FROM

CALCUTTA FOR SUEZ,

CALLING AT MADRAS, CEYLON, AND ADEN.

In combination with these extra Steam-ships from CALCUTTA, the Company will despatch from BOMBAY, about the 1st September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class Steam-ship for ADEN, to meet there the Ship from CALCUTTA.

At ADEN, the Passengers, Parcels, and Goods from BOMBAY, will be transferred to the Calcutta Ship, and be conveyed to SUEZ.

At ALEXANDRIA, one of the Company's Steam-ships will receive the Passengers, Parcels, and Goods, and convey them to SOUTHAMPTON, calling at MALTA and GIBRALTAR.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

In combination with the above arrangements, one of the Company's large first-class Steam-ships will be despatched from SOUTHAMPTON on or about the 1st September, and of every alternate month thereafter, for ALEXANDRIA, touching at GIBRALTAR and MALTA, for the conveyance of Passengers, Parcels, and Goods to those places, and also, via EGYPT, to ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and CHINA. But Passengers, Parcels, and Goods for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will be conveyed from SOUTHAMPTON in the Mail Steamers leaving that Port on the 20th of the month, and the corresponding Vessels from SUEZ to ADEN, at which latter Port a Steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to BOMBAY.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of Passage-money and Freight, apply at their Offices, 122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, and at SOUTHAMPTON.

C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS TO INDIA and the COLONIES.—

Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and others appointed to India, Officers joining their Regiments, and all those who have or who are expecting Appointments to India, China, or to any other of the Colonies, may obtain Detailed Lists of the necessary Outfit for every appointment, full particulars of the Overland Route to India, Rates of Passage-Money, Allowance of Baggage, &c., on application to Messrs. THRESHOLD and GLENNY, East India and General Outfitters, 152, Strand, London. The only house in the kingdom where THRESHOLD'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOAT can be procured.

EAST-INDIA UNITED SERVICE AGENCY,

55, CHARING CROSS, and 25, SPRING GARDENS.

MAJOR R. D. WHITE (twenty-nine years in the Bengal Army) will be happy to receive gentlemen connected with India and the Colonies, or attend to their written communications.

Passages secured by Sea or overland; Houses or Apartments engaged; Regimental Messes; Wines and Stores; Outfits, &c., supplied; and every description of Agency business transacted.

No charge for subscription to the Agency or Rooms, but every information furnished.

INDIA.—Gentlemen expecting Appointments in the East-India Company's Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, or Medical Service, are respectfully informed that, on application to Messrs. CHRISTIAN, they will be furnished with carefully prepared ESTIMATES, showing the whole cost of outfit and passage via the Cape or Egypt, without the necessity of employing an agent, which will be found desirable to those who study economy.
11, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square.

THE BEST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

UNEQUALLED FOR GENUINE FLAVOUR,

In 1 lb. Bottles, 3s. 6d.; ½ lb., 2s. 3d.; and ¼ lb., 1s. 6d.; or 7 lbs. for 21s.

INDIAN CURRY SAUCE, of superior quality.—This novel and piquant Sauce, now introduced to the English public for the first time, is peculiarly adapted for Steaks, Chops, Game, Fish, Cold Meats, Hash, &c. The addition of a little of this Sauce, in cases where a curry cannot be procured, will prove to connoisseurs a valuable accompaniment.

DELHI CHUTNEE, TAPONIAN SAUCE, and all other Condiments, from Calcutta direct.

PAYNE and Co.'s ROYAL POLYTECHNIC TEA and FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENT, 324, 326, and 328, REGENT STREET.

TRUE MADRAS CURRY PASTE, and MULLIGATAUNEY PASTE and CHATTNYS.—Messrs. BARRIE and Co., Vepery, Madras, to enable their old correspondents returning from India to continue the use of these celebrated Condiments, have made arrangements to forward regular supplies of the above, packed in glass jars for family use, at 1s. 9d. and upwards, which may be had of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty, 21, Soho Square; FORTNUM, MASON, and Co., Piccadilly; and of the principal Sauce Vendors throughout the kingdom. Each bottle is labelled, and BARRIE and Co., Madras, stamped on the glass.

1851.

THE following SUPERIOR SHIPS, belonging to Messrs. T. & W. SMITH, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and built by them expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will leave Gravesend punctually at the undermentioned dates, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth.

Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Last Shipping-day in the East-India Docks three days previously.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destinations.	To sail.
Plantagenet	850	Geo. Edw. Bird ..	Madras direct	Sailed.
Duke of Argyll	800	C. R. Lansdown ..	Calcutta direct	Do.
Ellenborough	1100	G. P. Lambert ..	Madras & Calcutta ..	Do.
Bucephalus	1150	William Bell	Ditto	June 25
Hotspur (new ship) ..	1300	Joseph Toynbee ..	Calcutta direct	July 16
Tudor	1150	M. J. Lay	Cape and Calcutta ..	Aug. 2
Marlborough	1400	J. S. Webb	Calcutta direct	— 14
Blenheim	1500	M. C. Close	Ditto	— 28
Gloriana	1100	H. Toynbee	Madras direct	Sept. 8

Apply to Captain WILLIAM FULCHER, or Mr. SOUTHERN, at T. and W. SMITH'S, 3, Royal Exchange Buildings.

1851.

THE following SPLENDID SHIPS, belonging to Messrs. WIGRAM, of Blackwall, built and fitted expressly for the India Trade, will leave GRAVESEND at the appointed dates, calling at Portsmouth for Passengers.

Last Shipping-day in the East-India Docks three days previously.

Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	850	T. W. Pixley ..	Madras & Calcutta ..	Sailed.
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	Calcutta direct	Do.
True Briton	800	R. Roe	Madras & Calcutta ..	Do.
Maidstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta ..	July 3
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen	Calcutta direct	— 20
Devonshire	900	C. C. Consett ..	Cape & Madras	Aug. 10
Queen	1350	D. McLeod	Calcutta direct	Sept. 1
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Ditto	Oct. 10
Cornwall (new ship) ..	700	W. Dawson	As may be required	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, with Messrs. M. and H. L. WIGRAM, 156, Leadenhall Street.

Last Shipping-Day 28th July.

To sail from Gravesend 1st August, and to embark Passengers at Portsmouth.

FOR BOMBAY direct, the fine first-class Bombay teak-built ship EARL BALCARNAS, 1,488 tons register, HENRY MORRIS, Commander. Lying in the East-India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will have an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. H. MORRIS, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 156, Leadenhall Street.

FOR PASSAGES to INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and the CAPE.—The experience of upwards of 20 years enables Messrs. Grindlay and Co. to afford the best information, advice, and assistance to parties about to proceed to the above places, either via the Cape, Southampton, or the Continent.

GRINDLAY AND CO.,

63, Cornhill; 124, Bishopsgate Street; and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

OVERLAND PARCELS and **PACKAGES** at very reduced rates to INDIA, Ceylon, and China, 17th of every month. Periodicals from 1s., and parcels from 6s., upwards; also goods and parcels by steam and sailing vessels to all parts of the globe with economy, punctuality, and despatch. Passages engaged, baggage shipped, insurances effected, and fullest information given. Circulars of the routes via Southampton, Marseilles, and Trieste, gratis.—GEO. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn and Co.), Oriental and General Agents, 156, Leadenhall Street, and Universal Office, Regent Circus.

THE HAND-BEDSTEAD FOR CADETS, weight 17 lbs.

BESMERES and **SONS**, CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and ready-made Linen Warehousemen, invite overland travellers to India to inspect this PORTABLE BEDSTEAD, price 12s. 6d., invented and made only by them. Although so light, it is strong, compact, of full size, and may be used without a mattress: it passes readily into a bag 6 inches in diameter, 24 long. Bedstead, bedding, blankets, sheets, quilt, &c., packed in one of their Waterproof Regulation Overland Trunks, weigh under 50 lbs. Overland Trunks, One Guinea each. Lists of Outfit for Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, estimates and information of every expense of the passage and journey, forwarded by post. Lists of Linen, priced, may also be had.—Outfitting Warehouses, Nos. 61 to 64, Houndsditch, London.

PORT WINES.

THE PORTUGUESE AGENCY, established in this country for the purpose of introducing into the English market WINES of distinguished vintage and high character, at legitimate prices, offer for sale three distinct classes of Port Wine, at 30s., 36s., and 42s. per dozen, in cases of three dozen each; also Madeira, at 48s. and 54s. per dozen.

109, Leadenhall Street.

IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE.

THE GREAT NUMBER OF NEW MEDICINES which have within the last few years been offered to the Public, would have prevented the Proprietor from submitting to their notice this valuable Extract, had not the fullest and most decided evidence of its superiority convinced him that, as far as he could, it was strictly a duty on his part to make it generally known. It is purely Vegetable, being extracted from CAMOMILE FLOWERS; hence, in all cases where the stomach does not rightly perform its office, it is at once the most harmless, pleasant, and efficacious assistant possible.

With the weak, the sickly, and the sedentary, the preventive art of Medicine must be an object worthy of particular attention. The

effect of a few doses will fully prove its efficacy; for whether the constitution is naturally bad, whether it has been seriously injured by severe attacks of illness, or by some inferior dilapidating cause, or whether it has been impaired by time or by neglect, the general effect is similar, and, consequently, the repairing and propping up of the system can only be accomplished by invigorating and bringing into proper action the digestive organs, thus preventing the general breaking up of the constitution. The Proprietor, from experience, confidently recommends an occasional dose of this valuable Medicine, being assured of the most happy result, and that the period of life may be extended many years by the use of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

The most certain Preserver of Health;

A MILD, YET SPEEDY, SAFE, AND EFFECTUAL AID IN CASES OF INDIGESTION, AND ALL STOMACH COMPLAINTS,

AND, AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE, A PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD & A SWEETENER OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter, for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right, we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations; amongst the most prominent are a want of, or an inordinate, appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heart-burn, or sickness: in some cases of depraved digestion there is a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated period of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, great languidness, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear under great apprehension of some imaginary danger, will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves: yet the mind is exhilarated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearance of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are, violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, night-mare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as in a hundred cases of indigestion there will probably be something peculiar to each; but, be they what they may, they are all occasioned by the food becoming a burthen rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems,—nothing can more speedily or with more certainty effect so desirable an object than NORTON'S EXTRACT OF CAMOMILE FLOWERS. The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach; and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy cholice, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to their use has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers, and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of camomile flowers; and, when one or even two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is, that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water, which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy, the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water, merely for the purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine, must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking, this has been the case with camomile flowers,—a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and, when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health.

These PILLS are wholly CAMOMILE, prepared by a peculiar process, accidentally discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers is concentrated in four moderate-sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation, and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at any age, and under any circumstance, without danger or inconvenience; a person exposed

to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but, on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with, and strict observance of, the medicinal properties of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, it is only doing them justice to say, that they are really the most valuable of all TONIC MEDICINES. By the word tonic is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or, in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body which so quickly follows the use of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, their certain and speedy effects in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame is most convincing, that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

As NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice should be given respecting diet; though after all that has been written upon the subject, after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet, as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomeness, and are governed by the opinions of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and of course that must best instruct us what food to take, and what to avoid: we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid, foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated, no harm need be dreaded by their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, eat and drink, always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite that the first process should be well performed; this consists in masticating or chewing the solid food, so as to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetables, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals, and never to eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure, and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself, only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach; that it does not possess the power which it ought to do; that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable to the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly. Let the dish be ever so delicious, ever so enticing a variety offered, the bottle ever so enchanting, never forget that temperance tends to preserve health, and that health is the soul of enjoyment. But should an impropriety be at any time committed, by which the stomach becomes overloaded or disordered, render it immediate aid by taking a dose of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, which will so promptly assist in carrying off the burden thus imposed upon it, that all will soon be right again.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked, their qualities are neither impaired by time nor injured by any change of climate whatever. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 13d. and 2s. 6d. each, with full directions. The large bottle contains the quantity of three small ones, or Pills equal to fourteen ounces of Camomile Flowers.

**** Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.**

LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, of 13, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX (Brothers) & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, all in the County of Middlesex.—June 17, 1851.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. IX.—No. 176.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1851.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Moozaffer*, with the mails, left Bombay May 26th, and arrived at Aden June 6th; the *Acbar* left on the same evening for Suez, and arrived June 15th. The mails were forwarded on to Alexandria, which port they left on the 18th (per *Merlin*), and reached Malta June 22nd, whence they were conveyed to Marseilles (per *Medina*), arriving on the 25th inst.

The *Hindostan*, with the London mail of May 24th left Suez June 7th, for Madras and Bengal.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 30.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal May 17 | Madras May 18
Bombay... .. May 26.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

FROM barrenness, the quality of the last mail, the present has subsided into absolute dearth. At all the presidencies, the interval of twelve days that had elapsed since the departure of the preceding despatch to Europe had furnished no incident of political, commercial, or social importance which supplied any materials for comment in the usual summaries of intelligence. Even the excitement caused by the affair of Jotee Persaud, we are told, had entirely ceased, and the persecuted contractor was no longer the topic of fulminations against the Government in leading articles and bitter letters. The *Lahore Chronicle* states, that further proceedings were threatened by the civil authorities, and that the Lala was about to betake himself to Calcutta, there to reside for the rest of his days under the ægis of the Supreme Court. A letter from Agra, however, asserts that he had come to Simla, to obtain an interview with the Governor-General!

His lordship, it appears, reached that station on the 9th May. The incident which occurred on his journey, and which we noticed in our last summary, appears to have been of a more serious character than we apprehended: the marquess narrowly escaped destruction. He was riding down from Kangra to Dhurmsala, and when turning a somewhat sharp angle of the road, he met a laden camel, at which the horse shied, and bounded so close to the edge that the marquess thought it prudent to dismount; he had no sooner done so, than the horse lost his footing, and went down the precipice about 100 feet. The Calcutta papers state, that his lordship, accompanied by the marchioness, would proceed to Cheenec (without the British boundaries) about the 1st of June, to pass the extreme hot season: this was the retreat of the Governor-General during the last season.

A letter from Simla reports that the Governor-General's express, with news from London, up to the 7th of April, arrived on the 11th May, the quickest passage on record,—from London to Simla in thirty-four days! The Bombay express brought news to Calcutta in less than thirty-five days from England.

A private letter from Kohat says, fever prevailed dreadfully among the European troops there, and that within a few months more than twenty Europeans had fallen victims to the epidemic. It adds: "The hospital is at present quite full, and the doctor in charge is using his utmost exertions for his patients. The 4th Punjab Irregular Cavalry has commenced its march. The weather in the morning is pleasant and tolerably cool, but during the middle of the

day it becomes excessively hot, so that we can scarcely stir out."

Sickness prevailed, likewise, at Lahore, to an unusual degree for the season of the year. "The influenza, from which many persons are suffering," says the *Lahore Chronicle* of May 19, "is attributed to the alternation of temperature from the almost cold of the nights to the great heat of the day. In H.M.'s 96th foot there were, at the commencement of the present week, no fewer than 160 patients in hospital."

The Nizam's territory continues in a highly disturbed state. His Highness has been surrounded in his palace by mutinous troops demanding arrears of pay. They were at last dispersed by the troops of a native nobleman. His debt to the Company, by the last account rendered, is seventy-six lacs, and the cash payments for the last month not having yet come in, that debt is now increased to seventy-seven lacs.

The *Delhi Gazette* understands that Kerowlie is whispered about, in military circles at Agra, as likely to become the scene of some decisive operations ere long, and that guns had been recently despatched from Agra to Kerowlie.

"The state of affairs is, as we are informed, this:—The revenues of the state are only about four lacs, and are collected for the Rajah by us,—all the expenses of the *tahseel* being of course made good to us. From time to time jagheers and allowances have been assigned to different members of the Rajah's family; and these have at length become so burdensome that the Rajah positively cannot make both ends meet, and is as hard up as his brother potentate, Otho of Greece. There is no remedy for this but resumption; it is easier, however, as well as better, to give than to receive, and in consequence this proves a matter of some difficulty.

"A great deal has been effected though, last cold weather, in the way of compromise and arrangement; but one thakoor, we understand, who has got a good strong gurbhe of his own, declines coming to terms, or assisting the state emergencies by any self-sacrifice. This gentleman, it is said, will have to be done something at, when it gets a little cooler; and unless, when he finds we are in earnest, he knocks under, additional troops will be required to co-operate with the Kotah contingent, in dispossessing him. There has been an *émeute* this year too, in Kerowlie, between Hindoo and Mussulman; so altogether the statelet has had a troubled time of it lately."

The opium clipper *Ariel* was burnt in the Bay of Bengal on the 13th May, being the fourth vessel belonging to Calcutta that has been within these two months destroyed by fire. There is reason to believe it is the work of incendiaries.

There is still talk of sending troops from India to the Cape, and it is said that three steamers have been got ready at Bombay to convey them to their destination. H.M.'s 8th and 86th regiments have been named as likely to proceed from Bombay, and there was a rumour that a native corps from each presidency was to go; but this is unlikely. H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, now in Fort William, was some time ago ordered to be in readiness for foreign service; but this order has since been withdrawn. The *Madras Spectator* reports that H.M.'s 51st regiment had received orders to proceed to the Cape.

Cholera had been somewhat prevalent at Bombay: it broke out on board the H.C. steamer *Ajdaha*, when nearly all the cases proved fatal, one midshipman and seven seamen having been cut off. It vanished, almost as suddenly as it appeared, the moment the ship was sent to sea for change of air. She afterwards returned to harbour, all on board being healthy.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Capt. Wm. J. James, 64th, at Hyderabad, aged 42, May 8.

BOMBAY.—Maj. Charles Shirt, 20th N.I. on board the ship *Earl of Hardwicke*, on his passage home, aged 47, April 4; Capt. W. Topham, 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad, May 18.

BENGAL.

THE SALT TAX.

During the year 1850, the revenue derived from the article of salt in the Bengal Provinces exhibits little difference from that of the preceding year; the receipts were Rs. 1,35,28,000, and the expense of manufacturing it Rs. 32,73,000, leaving a net profit on the salt manufactured by Government of Rs. 1,02,55,000, or about one million sterling. Since the year 1846-47, the manufacture of salt in Bengal has been materially reduced, and with it the revenue derived from this source. The following statement will exhibit the difference:—

	Outlay.	Return.	Profit.
1846-47	41,58,000	1,64,40,000	1,22,82,000 Ra.
1849-50	32,73,000	1,35,28,000	1,02,55,000 "

But this has been in some measure compensated by the increase of imports, more especially from England, and the consequent increase of the import duties. The excise duty on salt manufactured for Government in Bengal is fixed at two rupees eight annas the maund; and this sum, added to the expense of manufacturing it, constitutes the price at which it is sold to the community. In order to afford a fair competition to the merchant, and to place his imported salt on terms of equality with the Government salt, a corresponding amount of customs duty is imposed on salt imported into Calcutta, from whatever port, and under whatever flag. Under this arrangement, foreign salt,—that is, salt imported by sea,—has to compete only with the actual cost of salt manufactured in the country. The following table will show the quantity of salt imported from all countries, and also from England, in the last six years and a half:—

	Imported from all Countries.	From England.
1844-45 ...	9,70,595 Maunds.	791 Maunds.
1845-46 ...	15,81,986 "	5,02,616 "
1846-47 ...	14,66,744 "	3,52,835 "
1847-48 ...	16,15,084 "	7,52,998 "
1848-49 ...	16,26,706 "	4,59,803 "
1849-50 ...	21,26,848 "	6,24,673 "
Six months of 1850-51 ...	14,55,007 "	6,72,092 "

It will thus be seen that the importation of English salt in the first six months of 1850-51,—that is, from May to October, 1850,—exceeded the imports of the entire preceding year.

This increase of imports has not only supplied the market with a superior article at a cheaper rate, but it has silenced the clamours of those who were interested in the salt-works in England. They had been led to suppose that it was the monopoly of the manufacture of domestic salt, retained by Government in its own hands, which extinguished their prospect of obtaining a market for their salt in India, and were thus led to place themselves in direct hostility to the East-India Company, and to prepare for a vigorous campaign against the monopoly at the close of the present Charter. They have now discovered their mistake. They have found that whatever obstacle existed to the freedom and extension of their salt imports, really lay in their inability to land their own salt in Calcutta as cheap as it could be manufactured in this country. They have now succeeded in sending salt which is able to compete in price with the indigenous salt; and, in proportion as the import of salt from England has increased, the outcry against the monopoly has died out. The question of an excise duty on manufactured salt, and of customs duty on that which is imported,—both being equal,—is now felt to be a financial, and not a commercial, question. The retention of the monopoly of manufacture in the hands of Government, moreover, is rather beneficial than the reverse to the interests of the importers. The salt thus made is chargeable with all the expensive machinery which the State maintains, and which serves to enhance the cost of the article with which they have to compete. If the manufacture of salt on behalf of the State was abolished, and every man was at liberty to manufacture whatever quantity he chose for sale, throughout a line of sea-coast extending many hundred miles along the Bay of Bengal, the indigenous salt would be sold at a price far lower than that at which it would be profitable to introduce salt from England. At the same time, it is proper to mention that the natives will not use Liverpool salt, if they know it to be such; nor will they eat any white, clean-looking salt, lest it should be from Liverpool. Strange to say, salt has to undergo a certain process of adulteration, by mixture with mud and black solar evaporation salt, before it becomes fit for the Bengal market.—*Calcutta Review*.

**REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1851.**

Examination of the Students of the College in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held January 2, 1851.

PERSIAN.

Currie, date of admission into College, 6th Dec. 1850, passed and recommended for a medal of merit for proficiency.

Palmer, date of adm. 5th Feb. 1850; passed in Hindee, 1st Aug. 1850.

Robertson, date of adm. 5th Feb. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 1st June, 1850, and in Hindee, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying his third language.

Pollock, date of adm. 6th April, 1850; not passed in any language.

Saunders, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850; absent, sick. Not passed in any language.

Campbell, date of adm. 15th Oct. 1849; absent. Passed in Oordoo, 1st June, 1850, and in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1850. Studying his third language.

Cockerell, date of adm. 6th April, 1850; passed in Oordoo, 1st May, 1850, and in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service; passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 1st Nov. 1850, and in Oordoo, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Grant, date of adm. 7th March, 1850; absent. Studying at Simla. Not passed in any language.

Crawford, date of adm. 6th Dec. 1850; initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Currie, date of adm. 6th Dec. 1850, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo. Also included in general classification in Persian.

Thompson, date of adm. 28th Dec. 1850, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Jenkins, date of adm. 2nd Jan. 1851; initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, Oordoo, and Arabic.

OORDOO.

Lawford, date of adm. 23rd Oct. 1850; not passed in any language.

Brodhurst, date of adm. 22nd Oct. 1850; ditto.

Coulthurst, date of adm. 23rd Oct. 1850; ditto.

Levien, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850; ditto.

Colvin, J. H. B. date of adm. 1st July, 1850; passed in Persian, 2nd Sept. 1850, and in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Studying for honours.

HINDEE.

Forbes, date of adm. 6th April, 1850; not passed in any language.

Wigram, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850; ditto.

Freeling, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850; ditto.

Chapman, date of adm. 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850, for degrees of honour in Persian and Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850, for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1850, passed for the service in Bengallee, 1st Nov. 1850, and passed for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Egerton, date of adm. 11th Jan. 1850, passed for high proficiency. Passed in Oordoo, 1st April, 1850, in Bengallee, 2nd Sept. 1850, in Persian, 1st Nov. 1850, and in Hindee, 2nd Dec. 1850. Qualified for public service.

Shaw, date of adm. 20th Aug. 1846, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Lewis, date of adm. 1st Oct. 1850, passed—has to pass in a second language.

Henderson, date of adm. 27th June, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Aug. 1850.

Molony, date of adm. 12th Jan. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

McDonell, date of adm. 11th Jan. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Colvin, W. B. date of adm. 1st July, 1850; passed in Persian 1st Oct. 1850.

Chapman, date of adm. 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee, 1st April, 1850. Qualified for the public service; received two medals of merit, one in Persian, and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo, 1st May, 1850, for degrees of honour in Persian and Oordoo, 2nd Sept. 1850, for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1850; passed for the service in Bengallee, 1st Nov. 1850, and passed for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

1st Nov. 1850, and passed for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Colvin, J. H. B. date of adm. into college, 1st July, 1850, passed for high proficiency; passed in Persian 2nd Sept. 1850, and in Bengallee, 1st October, 1850. Qualified for public service; received two medals of merit, one in Persian, and one for general diligence and proficiency. Studying for honours.

Morris, date of adm. 8th Dec. 1849, passed for the service; passed in Persian 1st Feb. 1850, and in Hindee, 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service; received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st May, 1850, in Oordoo, 1st June, 1850, for degrees of honour in Oordoo, 2nd Sept. 1850, and in Persian, 1st Nov. 1850. Studying for honours.

Jackson, date of adm. 8th Dec. 1849, arrived late; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Elliot, date of adm. 8th Dec. 1849, absent; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Power, date of adm. 14th March, 1849, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, 1st July, 1850.

Floyd, date of adm. 5th Oct. 1847, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, 1st Feb. 1848.

Richardes, date of adm. 10th Jan. 1848, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

Examination of the Students in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held 1st Feb. 1851.

PERSIAN.

Palmer, date of adm. 5th Feb. 1850, passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Hindee, 1st Aug. 1850.

Robertson, date of adm. 5th Feb. 1850, passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo, 1st June, 1850, and in Hindee, 2nd Dec. 1850.

Pollock, date of adm. 6th April, 1850, not passed in any language.

Jenkins, date of adm. 2nd Jan. 1851, ditto.

Campbell, date of adm. 15th Oct. 1849, passed in Oordoo, 1st June, 1850, and in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1850. Studying his third language.

Cockerell, date of adm. 6th April, 1850, passed for high proficiency. Passed in Oordoo, 1st May, 1850, and in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 1st Nov. 1850, and in Oordoo, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Grant, date of adm. 7th March, 1850, absent. Studying at Simla. Not passed in any language.

OORDOO.

Lawford, date of adm. 23rd Oct. 1850, passed. Has to pass in a second language.

Brodhurst, date of adm. 22nd Oct. 1850, passed. Has to pass in a second language.

Lewis, date of adm. 1st Oct. 1850, passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Bengallee, 2nd Jan. 1851.

Levien, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850, not passed in any language.

Coulthurst, date of adm. 23rd Oct. 1850, ditto.

Crawford, date of adm. 6th Dec. 1850, ditto.

Thompson, date of adm. 28th Dec. 1850, ditto.

Colvin, J. H. B., date of adm. 1st July, 1850; passed for high proficiency. Passed in Persian, 2nd Sept. 1850, and in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 2nd Jan. 1851. Studying for honours.

HINDEE.

Forbes, date of adm. 6th April, 1850; not passed in any language.

Wigram, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850, ditto.

Freeling, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850, ditto.

Saunders, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850, ditto.

Chapman, date of adm. 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee, 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service; received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850; for degrees of honour in Persian and Oordoo, 2nd Sept. 1850; for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1850; passed for the service in Bengallee 1st Nov. 1850; and passed for high proficiency in Sanskrit 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Shaw, date of adm. 20th Aug. 1846, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Molony, date of adm. 12th Jan. 1850; passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Henderson, date of adm. 27th June, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Aug. 1850.

McDonell, date of adm. 11th Jan. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Colvin, B. W., date of adm. 1st July, 1850; passed in Persian 1st Oct. 1850.

Currie, date of adm. 6th Dec. 1850; passed in Persian, 2nd Jan. 1851; received a medal of merit for proficiency in Persian.

Elliot, date of adm. 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Oordoo, 1st Oct. 1850.

Power, date of adm. 14th March, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Chapman, date of adm. 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850; for degrees of honour in Persian and Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850; for high proficiency in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850. Passed for the service in Bengallee, 1st Nov. 1850; and passed for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Morris, date of adm. 8th Dec. 1849; passed for high proficiency. Passed in Persian 1st Feb. 1850, and in Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Hindee 1st May, 1850; in Oordoo 1st June, 1850; for degrees of honour in Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850; in Persian 1st Nov. 1850. Passed for service in Bengallee 2nd Jan. 1851.

Jackson, date of adm. 8th Dec. 1850, arrived too late; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Floyd, date of adm. 5th Oct. 1847, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1848.

Richardes, date of adm. 10th Jan. 1848, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

Examination of the Students of the College in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, Bengallee, and Sanskrit, held on the 1st March, 1851.

PERSIAN.

Campbell, date of adm. 15th Oct. 1849; passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850, and in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850.

Pollock, date of adm. 6th April, 1850; passed. Has to pass in a second language.

Jenkins, date of adm. 2nd Jan. 1851. Not passed in any language.

Grant, date of adm. 7th March, 1850. Studying in North-western provinces. Not passed in any language.

OORDOO.

Thompson, date of adm. 28th Dec. 1850; passed. Has to pass in a second language.

Coulthurst, date of adm. 23rd Oct. 1850; not passed in any language.

Levien, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850; ditto.

Crawford, date of adm. 6th Dec. 1850; ditto.

HINDEE.

Wigram, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850; passed. Has to pass in a second language.

Forbes, date of adm. 6th April, 1850; passed ditto.

Freeling, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850; passed ditto.

Saunders, date of adm. 1st Nov. 1850; not passed in any language.

Chapman, date of adm. 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo, 1st May, 1850; for degrees of honour in Persian and Oordoo, 2nd Sept. 1850; for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1850. Passed for the service in Bengallee, 1st Nov. 1850; and passed for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Shaw, date of adm. 20th Aug. 1846, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Henderson, date of adm. 27th June, 1849; passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo 1st Aug. 1850.

McDonell, date of adm. 11th Jan. 1850; passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo, 1st July, 1850.

Colvin, B. W., date of adm. 1st July, 1850; passed. Qualified for public service, having passed in Persian, 1st Oct. 1850.

Currie, date of adm. 6th Dec. 1850; passed in Persian, 2nd Jan. 1851. Received a medal of merit for proficiency in Persian.

Jackson, date of adm. 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Oordoo, 1st Oct. 1850.

Power, date of adm. 14th March, 1849; passed in Oordoo, 1st July, 1850.

Lawford, date of adm. 23rd Oct. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 1st Feb. 1851.

Brodhurst, date of adm. 22nd Oct. 1850; passed in Oordoo, 1st Feb. 1851.

Elliot, date of adm. 8th Dec. 1849, absent; passed in Oordoo, 1st Oct. 1850.

Chapman, date of adm. 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo, 1st May, 1850, for degrees of honour in Persian and Oordoo, 2nd Sept. 1850; for high proficiency in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1850. Passed for service in Bengallee, 1st Nov. 1850; and passed for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Cockerell, date of adm. 6th April, 1850; passed in Oordoo, 1st May, 1850, and in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 1st Nov. 1850; in Oordoo, 2nd Dec. 1850, and in Persian, 1st Feb. 1851. Studying for honours.

Floyd, date of adm. 5th Oct. 1847, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo, 1st Feb. 1848.

Richardes, date of adm. 10th Jan. 1848, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

SANSKRIT.

Colvin, J. H. B. date of adm. 1st July, 1850; passed in Persian, 2nd Sept. 1850, and in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Received 2 medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee, 2nd Jan. 1851, and in Oordoo, 1st Feb. 1851. Studying for honours.

G. T. MARSHALL,
Sec. to the College of Fort William.
College of Fort William, 23rd April, 1851.

THE NORTH-WESTERN BANK.

The directors of the North-Western Bank have published a long and elaborate statement of the affairs of that unlucky concern, embracing the report of Messrs. Smith and Parry, the special auditors. The losses lately suffered are set down at Rs. 7,88,083. Of this Rs. 1,40,520 is attributed to Major Angelo, as "defalcations;" Rs. 18,381 was lost on dealings in Agra and Oriental Bank scrip; the agencies at Calcutta, Mussoorie, and Lahore have sunk Rs. 3,46,660; and Rs. 2,82,520 is involved in bad and doubtful accounts at Meerut. The plan recommended for wiping off this loss is to reduce the value of the shares in name, as has already been done in reality, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 400 each. The losses of the Calcutta agency were chiefly on the bills of insolvent firms, the auditors being of opinion that not more than Rs. 4,000 will be forthcoming to meet very nearly three lacs due. Mr. Joseph Smith, however, who has in this and other items given a more favourable estimate than that of Messrs. Libery and Campbell, looks for as much as Rs. 14,000 from the "bills suspense account." The loan account of the same agency is described by the Calcutta auditors as in a very so-so condition,—securities vague, improper, or insufficient; money advanced on "produce in course of shipment," on "cases of goods," on packages which could not be counted, and on such articles as "wines, brandy, gin, haberdashery, soap, stationery, preserve, provisions, assorted woollens, tweeds, and such like shop stuffs." The report is in one respect a very satisfactory one,—it discloses the worst, and thus enables the shareholders to judge correctly of their position, and to secure the best means of escaping from it.

One small fact, briefly alluded to in the report, is worthy of special notice. Directors and shareholders seem to concur in opinion that a change of air should be tried. The commercial atmosphere of Calcutta, purified by the devastating storms of 1847-8, is believed likely to agree with their poor patient better than the cloudy skies of the Mofussil. Times are changed since all within the Ditch was deemed redolent of roguery and corruption—all beyond it pure as the breezes of Paradise. "The majority of votes as yet received from the Indian proprietors shows a decided preference to Calcutta being the Bank's future headquarters, and in that view the Directors must fully concur."—*Hurkaru, May 14.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM TO CHINA.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Erin* started hence for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong on the morning of the 10th May, thus opening the direct line of steam communication betwixt this port and China. She carried a full cargo of valuable goods, including 1,070 chests of opium. The steamer *Pacha*, coming round from Bombay, where she went for orders, is expected here in time to continue the communication next month.—*Hurkaru, May 15.*

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.—Major Payne, late of the Bengal army, has addressed a letter to his former comrades, in which he tells them that he does not intend to canvass again for the appointment of Home Agent to the Military Fund, and gives a little advice in favour of entrusting the business to a house of agency. There is hardly a doubt that Major Henderson will be elected, and no better choice could be made.—*Delhi Gaz.* The following is an extract of the proceedings of a meeting of directors of the fund, February 22, 1851:—"That, as a mark of the high esteem of the directors, and of their appreciation of his services to the fund, and of his very long and beneficial connection with its interests as director and secretary, Major Henderson be requested to favour the directors by joining them as an honorary member of their body."

REFUND OF BATTÀ.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions, as a widely circulated rumour, that the officers of the Punjab moveable brigade are to be called upon to refund the batta they have received for the campaign. The men, however, will be allowed to retain their share. The reason assigned for the order is, that the moveable brigade, though always in readiness, was never actually employed during the second Punjab war.

NATIVE LIBRARY.—A native paper informs us, that the native deputy magistrate of Beerbhoom, Baboo Gopal Lall Mittra, with the assistance of the judge, has succeeded in establishing a public vernacular library. It is intended to raise a subscription to erect a house for the accommodation of the books, and a nucleus for the library, in the shape of vernacular works, is already forthcoming. The reading-room is supported by native subscribers, of whom there are 64 paying 4 annas each per mensem. They take in all the best Bengalee papers, and are able to provide themselves with a fair supply of Bengalee books. The room is said to be always well attended.

RETURNED COOLIES.—The *Hurkaru* notices that the *Lucknow*, just arrived from Demerara, has brought back a considerable number of Indian emigrants from Guiana. They are reported to have improved alike in property, appearance, and intellect, and to have been as well cared for as they are in the Mauritius. We know of nothing which has so great a tendency to improve the Bengal coolie as emigration. They come back, bolder, more independent, and even physically stronger, and there is no class so dreaded by the zemindars as these returned emigrants.—*Friend of India*, May 8.

TORTURE.—A letter from Rajeshye mentions a case of horrible torture that was perpetrated at that place, on the person of one Kistodhur Sha, a servant of Mr. Jennings. His face was held over a pot of heated chillies till the blood spouted from his mouth and nose, to extort a confession regarding a dacoity that had recently occurred. The act was committed under the direct authority of the Deputy Magistrate's darogahs.—*Englishman*.

APPOINTMENTS OF CIVIL SERVANTS TO CERTAIN OFFICES.—The Governor-General has strongly objected to the election of Mr. Grey to the Secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal. He says in his minute, that he will not cancel an appointment which the Bengal Government has approved, but that, had he been upon the spot, he would not have consented to the office being held by a Civil servant. In the same minute, his lordship mentions two other Calcutta appointments, which he thinks ought not to be held by members of the Civil service. These are the Postmaster-Generalship and Chief-Magistrateship.—*Ibid*.

CHURCH AT LAHORE.—The arrangements for converting the great tomb of Anarkullee into a place of Christian worship are all but complete, and the inhabitants of that portion of Lahore may consider themselves fortunate in having such comfortable church accommodation, after recent flittings from pillar to post.—*Lahore Chron.* May 7.

CONNECTION WITH TEMPLES.—The legislative council has issued a draft Act, which, when made law, will have the effect of severing the last links of the Company's connection with the idol worship of India. It cancels the Act which placed the temple of Juggernath under the care of the rajah of Khoordah, and of course the allowance granted to the custodian will be withheld. It was announced some time ago, that the authorities in Leadenhall-street had sent out instructions to stop the rajah's stipend, should it appear on investigation that the Government was not pledged to continue it. The Act prohibits the taking of any tax or fee from pilgrims.—*Hurkaru*, May 15.

PUBLIC WORKS BY NATIVES.—A long list of works of public utility constructed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal by private individuals during 1849-50, which appears in the *Hurkaru*, contains the names of 107 gentlemen, only two of whom are Europeans. These native gentlemen have built seventy-four wells, seventeen tanks, two caravanserais, four bridges, one public school, three temples of Siva, and other religious edifices! The English school was built at Moorshedabad by several English gentlemen and Ranees Soornamoyie.

A DACOITY was perpetrated at a village near Gurulgocha, within the jurisdiction of the Howrah Police, on the 2nd May. The thieves, before plundering the house of Hurrochunder Chatterjee, pinioned all the household, put them to great torture, and then deliberately helped themselves to money and jewels. The screams of the pinioned and plundered people reached the ears of an honest but cowardly body of their countrymen, to the number of 200, who remained mute spectators of the outrage.

NEWSPAPER IN ASAM.—It appears from the *Citizen*, that the missionaries located in this part of the country have established a paper in the native character, containing illustrations. "It would," says the journal, "do honour in every respect to the native press of the metropolis; but, got up as it is at the very outskirts of civilization, the conductors deserve peculiar credit for their success."

MR. FORTUNE has arrived at Saharunpore, with a small body of Chinamen, and an ample supply of the tea-plant. Both men and plants are said to be in excellent order, and the experiment of an extensive growth of tea on the Himalayas is of domestic interest to us all, as well as of higher importance to those who make a study of the resources of India.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 10.

PROFESSOR STAKER, who died at Bishop's College, after a short illness, of liver complaint, could not have been above six or seven-and-thirty years of age. But for the opposition of Bishop Wilson, there is little doubt he would have been appointed principal of the college on the last vacancy. It was believed that Mr. Street's religious views savoured of Puseyism, and this was the obstacle to his promotion. He was an accomplished scholar, and one of the most earnest and conscientious of ministers; not eloquent, but full of action; ever alive to the solemn obligations of his sacred office, and sacrificing himself to the great mission to which he had been called.—*Ibid*.

CHANGES IN FIRMS.—The commencement of the commercial year has brought its usual budget of changes in the constitution of the mercantile firms of Calcutta. The firm of Leach, Kettlewell and Co. has been dissolved, and Mr. Robert Diggles is authorized to liquidate the outstanding claims on the house. Mr. J. P. Thomas has been admitted a partner in the house of Thomas, Marten and Co., and Mr. John Watson in that of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. Two gentlemen, Greeks we believe, Messrs. Ralli and Mavrojani, have established themselves as merchants and agents, and Mr. Charles Jones Richards has made way for Mr. James Scott Elliott, in the house of Messrs. Gisborne and Co.

CONVICTION OF A BULLOCK.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes a curious story of an affair at Mirzapore, which might have had a most serious termination. A bullock was accused by a local police officer, of having killed a man, and the magistrate ordered it to be arrested and brought into his own presence. He then condemned the bullock to death, and sent for his rifle to execute the sentence. Some Hindoos, however, prevailed on the Sessions Judge to interfere, and the sentence was respite.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL reached Simla on the evening of the 9th May, three days earlier than was expected. The result of his lordship's extensive journeyings in the Punjab, during the past six months and a half, will perhaps be slow, but not the less sure, in ultimately developing themselves in the shape of canals, roads, sanitary institutions, the opening of the communication with Bombay, &c., during the next four or five years; and though considerable expense had probably been incurred, in the trip to and from Peshawur, we entertain no doubt that it will ultimately be found to have been money well laid out in every respect. The people have, during the past and previous cold season, had practical proofs that there is a considerable difference between the march of a Sikh monarch and the progress of a Governor-General; they have become acquainted with the machinery of our government; they know that, if justice is denied them by the local authorities, it may be sought at the fountain head; they have found that, instead of marching, like the chief of the Khalsa government, at the head of devastating armies, destroying the land wherever he put his foot, the British ruler has been followed by engineers, ready to suggest modes of adding to the convenience of the people, to their comfort, and to their health, and prepared to carry them out as soon as sanctioned. The consideration of these questions might be greatly enlarged upon, and we may take an early opportunity of doing so.—*Lahore Chron.*

ON DUTY.—The *Englishman* hears that it is intended to relieve Lieut.-col. Sage from his duties as superintending-engineer of the S. E. Provinces, and that Capt. Fraser will act as superintending engineer, and Capt. Sharpe will officiate as garrison engineer and civil architect. Major Edwards, c.b. has returned from furlough to Calcutta, and will succeed Mr. Vansittart as deputy commissioner of Jullundur.

GENERAL JUNG BAHADUR has issued orders to destroy all the dogs in the city of Kutmandoo. In two days no less than 1,100 were killed. The general shows that he appreciates English society; he is a constant visitor at the Residency, although he is compelled to make his visits private. His trip to England has made a great alteration upon him.—*Delhi Gaz.*

VESSELS BURNED.—On the 13th May the clipper *Ariel* was burnt off the mouths of the Hooghly; cargo to the value of about 100,000*l.* has been destroyed—no lives were lost. The *Buckinghamshire*, *Kurramany*, and *Ardaser*, have all been burnt in these seas within the past two months—all save the last, which is doubtful, by incendiaries, at a loss of probably little short of a quarter of a million sterling. The native seamen are paid in advance, and the object seems to be to relieve themselves from labour by the destruction of the vessel. The Calcutta lascar begin to attain the bad eminence, as incendiaries, which those of Bombay have hitherto mainly enjoyed.

A BRAHMIN, who murdered his uncle in the act of sacrificing a kid on the night of the last Kali Pooja, has been condemned by the Nizamut Adawlut to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

OUDE.—We have received the following letter from Lucknow.—“The minister has in some way displeased the king, but his temporary disgrace is no proof of his coming downfall; it is probably only a whim of his master. Uily Nucky forced one of the moonshees to send in his resignation, but the king refused to accept it. The minister has tact, but he wants energy and firmness; his disposition is obliging and affable, his influence in the harem, and the complicated state of the revenue affairs of Oude, secure his position. The king has among other things been shutting up all the dogs of Lucknow.—*Englishman.*”

BABOO PRUSSONATH ROY, a wealthy native, has agreed to give 50,000 rupees towards the construction of a public road between Bauleah and Degapoteah *viâ* Nagpore.

CAPT. CLOSE.—The Calcutta papers mentioned a short time ago that a court of inquiry was sitting at Gwalior to investigate certain charges brought against Capt. Close, of the 65th N.I. We now learn from Gwalior that the inquiry has been going on for six weeks, and the Court is still sitting. It appears that a jemadar of the 2nd contingent cavalry, commanded by Capt. Close, was tried about ten months ago for insubordinate conduct towards a rissaldar, his superior officer, when on command at Boorhanpoor, and dismissed the service. This jemadar had accompanied Sir R. Shakespear through Khiva to Russia, and from thence to England; he looking upon Sir R. Shakespear as his patron, laid his complaints of ill-treatment and injustice before him. Sir R. Shakespear took the part of his follower, and handed the matter up to the Governor-General, making strong representations in the right quarter. A court of inquiry was in consequence ordered, and is now sitting. The Court is a closed one, and has been instructed to give an opinion on the charges. This much, however, has oozed out, that Sir R. Shakespear has charged Capt. Close with falsehood, and withholding evidence at the court-martial on the jemadar, that might have saved the man's commission.—*Delhi Gaz. May 17.*

DISTURBANCE ON THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.—Since the disturbances consequent upon the attempt to abolish the Meriah sacrifices, we have heard little as to the half-savage tribes on our southern frontier. A letter from Cuttack gives the following account of a recent petty rebellion:—“The rebel Kumalooc-themi Pykarow, who was at the head of the late severe disturbances in the tributary mehal of Nyaghur, about sixty miles from Cuttack, has surrendered himself up to the authorities, but at the same time he has left his two sons, with the greater number of the rebels, in the hills, who are on the *qui vive* to break out again, and doubtless commit worse ravages than hitherto, in the event of nothing being done to harm their father. Four companies of the 30th M.N.I., and a company of the Khoordah Paiks, were in the disturbed country, stationed at different places to quiet it, but with little success, until about the beginning of March, at which time upwards of 200 villages had been burnt. The commissioner was on the spot until this time, when Mr. Ainslie, his assistant, arrived and took charge, and the commissioner returned to Cuttack. From this time things seem to take a much more satisfactory turn, and on the 20th March, Mr. Ainslie thought it advisable to concentrate the troops at Illamuttee, near the residence of the rajah, and, a few days after, sent all the companies of the 30th M.N.I. back to Cuttack, though he had not succeeded in catching the ringleaders of the rebellion. However, about the 31st of March, Pykarow gave himself up to a havidar of the Khoordah Paiks, and proceeded with him to Pooree, where the commissioner is at present. The rajah has been deposed, and his estate made over to Government, as there is no doubt the whole of the row has been caused by his tyranny towards his subjects, and bad ma-

nagement in every way. Upwards of 1,000,—some say 2,000,—have accompanied Pykarow to make known their grievances, which, by all accounts, are not imaginary ones. Capt. Findley, of the 30th M.N.I., had a very narrow escape; he was riding through the jungles, looking after the rebels in advance of his men, when a most villanous-looking wretch, armed with a sword and axe, rushed out, and was in the act of making a cut at the captain, when he luckily caught sight of him, and slipped off the opposite side of his horse, and thus avoided the blow. Capt. Findley then drew his sword, and had a regular running fight with him for some little time, when the rebel dropped his axe, which Capt. Findley picked up, and threw at him, just as he approached a small nullah, and was going to bolt; this seemed to cause him to stumble; in the mean time, the sepoys arrived and secured him. He is now, with some few others who were caught some time ago, in the Cuttack jail.—*Englishman, May 5.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. to office as abkarry comm. of Dacca div.
BAKER, E. made over ch. of com. of Kookee levy at Cachar to Lieut. Turnbull.
BLACKALL, A. to ch. of treasury at Peshawar, v. Thomm, on leave.
CARDEW, F. to be opium agent of Benares.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshahy, res. ch. of the current duties of his off. from the principal sudder ameen of the district.
CRANK, F. superint. of Baugundee salt chokies, resum. ch. of off.
DAVIDSON, C. T. to be civ. and sess. judge of Dacca.
DEVEREUX, Hon. H. P. to be govt. agent and sec. to govt. savings bank from May 5, v. Campbell, proc. to England.
FAGAN, C. W. to off. as mag. and coll. of Ghaazepore, April 26.
FOWLE, F. C. to office as mag. of Behar, dur. abs. of the Hon. E. Drummond, May 6.
GREATHED, H. H. to exercise the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Bijnoor, April 21.
HAMPTON, R. to office as civ. and sess. judge of Jessore, dur. abs. of Skinner, May 16.
JACKSON, L. S. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade in Monghyr, May 6.
LAWFORD, H. B. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, May 15.
LEE, H. J. to be auditor of the accounts of administrator-general in Bengal for the official year 1851-52, May 9.
LOWTH, F. off. civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of duties, April 30.
MACKILLOP, J. R. to office as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur, dur. abs. of J. R. Hutchinson.
MACTIER, T. S. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore.
MAPLES, W. to be auditor of the accounts of administrator-general in Bengal for the official year 1851-52, May 9.
MUSPRATT, J. R. to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, dur. abs. of Jackson, May 7.
NEWCOMEN, H. to be member of the Ferry Fund Committee of Baraset, May 12.
POWELL, J. to be post mr. of Seharunpore, May 10.
PRATT, H. to be a mem. of the loc. com. of pub. instr. at Bhaugulpore, May 1.
RADCLIFFE, E. F. assumed ch. of the dep. salt agency and the superintendency of the salt chokies of Bulloah fr. Dr. J. Baker.
REID, H. M. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, del. over ch. of office, May 1; to office as supt. of the 24-Pergunnah survey, and is also vested with the full powers of a coll. in the districts of Hooghly, Midnapore, East Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore, April 30; to be supt. of Bhaugulpore survey.
RICHARDSON, R. J. del. over ch. of Shahabad collectorate to G. Latour; to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Shahabad; to office as mag. of Sarun dur. abs. of M. A. G. Shawe.
SAMUELLS, E. A. to be coll. of Chittagong.
SKIPWITH, F. to be civ. and sess. judge of Sylhet and supt. of police in Cachar, May 6.
SPANKIE, J. S. to office as mag. of Dacca, dur. abs. of Abercrombie, May 16.
STURT, R. R. to office as coll. of Mymensing, dur. abs. of H. B. Beresford, May 7.
SWETENHAM, H. to be civ. and sess. judge of Jessore.
TRENCH, P. C. to office as civ. and sess. judge of Seharunpore.
TREVOR, E. T. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.
WATSON, J. to be a mem. of the loc. com. of pub. instr. at Bhaugulpore, May 1.
WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to the princ. sudder ameen of the district, March 21.
YOUNG, A. R. to be under sec. to the gov. of India in the home and financial dep. May 1; to office as under sec. also in the foreign dep. at the pres. May 1.
YOUNG, W. G. to office as supt. of the Bhaugulpore survey, and is also vested with the full powers of a coll. in the districts of Purneah, Bhaugulpore, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Malda, Monghyr, Beerbhoom, and Moorshedabad, April 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTEN, J. H. 10 days in ext.
 BERESFORD, H. B. 4 mo.
 BRUCE, J. G. leave canc.
 COOPER, F. H. to Oct. 1, to hills north of Deyrah.
 FOWLE, F. C. 1 mo. on m. c. in ext.
 GLOVER, F. A. 1 mo.
 HUTCHINSON, J. R. from date of making over ch. of his duties to Dec. 15.
 MARTEN, T. P. 2 weeks in ext.
 MELVILLE, A. L. 6 mo. in ext. on m. c.
 MONEY, A. 15 days in ext. on m. c.
 PATERSON, W. S. leave canc.
 PAXTON, G. A. leave canc. fr. April 23.
 SUTHERLAND, J. M. 1 mo.
 THOMAS, R. W. 9 mo. to Simla.
 TORRENS, H. 4 mo. on m. c.
 TUCKER, F. leave canc. fr. April 29.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 14, v. Reade, retired.
 ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. art. perm. to res. app. of acting adj. of 5th batt.
 BAGOT, Lieut. A. 2nd in comm. Nussereee batt. to off. as a.-d.-c. on Gov.-Gen. pers. staff, May 7.
 BANKS, Capt. J. S. to offic. as dep. sec. to the gov. of India in the military dep. and as sec. at the pres.
 BARSTOW, Maj. J. A. to be lieut. col. fr. March 17, in suc. to Cock, dec.
 BOGLE, Lieut. col. A. posted to 57th N.I. April 29.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. princ. asst. to the com. of Assam at Kamroop, made over ch. of his jud. and rev. offices and the treasury of the coll. to Capt. E. A. Rowlatt, March 15.
 D'OYLY, 1st Lieut. E. A. C. 2nd troop 3rd brig. h. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. to that brig. and art. div. dur. abs. of Bruce, on m. c.
 EDWARDES, Brev. maj. H. B. C.B. 1st Eur. fus. returned to duty.
 ELLIS, Capt. R. R. W. pol. agent in Bundelcund, res. ch. of duties.
 FAGAN, Lieut. W. T. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FITZSIMONS, Capt. H. 29th N.I. to be maj. fr. March 15, in suc. to Wyatt, dec.
 FRASER, Brev. maj. James, C.B. 2nd L.C. perm. to retire on the pension of a maj.
 FRITH, 1st Lieut. J. S. adjt. 9th batt. of art. to offic. also as qr. mr. to that batt. and to the regt. of art. v. Capt. Staples, on furl.
 FULLERTON, Ens. J. 16th N.I. passed the colloq. exam. April 25.
 GARDINER, Lieut. P. F. 29th N.I. to be adjt. v. Faddy, on furl. to Europe.
 GARSTIN, Lieut. col. comdt. E. engs. to be col. fr. March 7.
 GLUBB, Ens. O. M. 37th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 17, in suc. to Cock, dec.
 GODBY, Ens. R. F. 35th L.I. passed colloq. exam. April 19.
 GORDON, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 5, in suc. to Wyllie, retired.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. col. J. to be col. fr. March 17, in suc. to Cock, dec.
 HAWKINS, Lieut. col. F. S. C.B. to be brev. col. fr. March 17.
 INNES, Maj. gen. J. (in Europe), fr. 24th to 9th N.I. April 29.
 JAMES, 2nd Lieut. M. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. to 5th batt.
 JOHNSON, Ens. A. B. 5th N.I. to be lieut. v. Crigan, retired, to rank fr. Feb. 26, v. Brodie, pro.
 KEMP, Lieut. D. 5th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 15, v. Maitland, pro.
 KITTOE, Capt. M. 6th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 5, in suc. to Wyllie, ret.
 LAYARD, Lieut. F. P. 19th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. May 2.
 LILLIE, Ens. G. A. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 30, v. Tate, dec.
 LINDSAY, Ens. J. H. 19th N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 19.
 MACDONALD, Ens. H. 19th N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 19.
 MARSHALL, Lieut. col. W. H. to be col. fr. March 15, in suc. to Maj. gen. E. Wyatt, dec.
 M'ANDREW, Ens. J. F. to be lieut. fr. April 10, v. Capt. Stephen, ret.
 NARES, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. fr. the 3rd comp. 1st batt. of art. to the 3rd troop 1st brig. h. art.
 OGILVIE, Ens. S. W. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 5, in suc. to Wyllie, retired.
 OSBORN, Lieut. D. H. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 POLLOCK, Ens. H. T. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 1, v. Lieut. Coombs, trans. to inv. estab.
 PUGH, Lieut. J. R. 47th N.I. to d. d. with the depot at Landour during the present season.
 RAMSAY, Col. M. posted to 24th N.I. April 29.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. princ. asst. to the commr. of Assam at Durrung, res. ch. of his judicial and rev. offices, and the treas. of the coll. fr. C. A. Bruce, March 19.
 RICE, Capt. J. G. A. 6th N.I. to act as 2nd asst. sec. mil. dep.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. F. 49th N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Reade, ret. to rank fr. Jan. 24, v. Cooper, prom.
 RIGBY, Capt. H. exec. eng. Cuttack div. to rem. at pres. on duty to April 2.
 SANCTUARY, Lieut. P. J. 5th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 10, v. Crigan, ret.
 SAVERS, Ens. J. L. 37th N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 19.
 SEPPINGS, Lieut. E. J. 2nd L.C. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. Toone, prom.
 SHERER, Ens. J. F. 49th N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Reade, retired, to rank fr. Jan. 24, v. Cooper, prom.
 SIMPSON, Maj. D. to be lieut. col. fr. March 15, in suc. to Wyatt, deceased.
 SMITH, Capt. E. F. 2nd in command 1st Assam L.I. batt. to offic. in the dep. of pub. works in Upper Assam fr. Oct. 2, 1850, dur. abs. of Capt. Reid.
 SMYLY, Ens. J. B. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 15, in suc. to Wyatt, dec.
 SPARKS, Capt. F. P. to off. as princ. asst. to commiss. of Arracan at Aeng, dur. abs. of Faithful, May 2.
 SPOTTISWOODE, Brev. maj. A. C. 37th N.I. to be maj. fr. March 17, in suc. to Cock, dec.
 STEPHENSON, Ens. F. J. 44th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. C. H. Keighly, appointed.
 STEWART, 1st Lieut. W. 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. to be acting adjt. of 5th batt. v. Atlay.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Assam L.I. May 16.
 TOONE, Capt. J. H. L. M. to continue to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to the corps, April 24.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to be comdt. of Kookee levy at Cachar, fr. April 28.
 TURNBULL, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. passed colloq. exam. April 19.
 TYTLER, Lieut. J. Mac L. B. F. 37th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 17, in suc. to Cock, dec.
 VALLINGS, Ens. J. 19th N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 19.
 VINCENT, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 14, v. Plumer, dec.
 WALKER, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. to be an asst. under director of Ganges canal, in suc. to Harward, placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 WATSON, Lieut. H. A. 49th N.I. to rank fr. June 10, v. Hood, pro.
 WHISH, Lieut. M. B. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 15, in suc. to Wyatt, dec.
 WILSON, Lieut. col. R. W. C.B. to be brev. col. fr. March 17.
 WYLLIE, Maj. R. 6th N.I. perm. to ret. on the pens. of his rank.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

MONTGOMERIE, T. G. May 3.
 WARRAND, W. E. May 3.

INFANTRY.

CATTLEY, H. C. May 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGGS, Dep. asst. commy. J. fr. March 25 to Sept. 25, to Landour.
 BISHOP, Capt. G. W. 71st N.I. 2 years to New South Wales, on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Brev. maj. R. fr. May 5 to Nov. 5, to hills n. of Deyrah.
 CHAUNCEY, Lieut. R. 71st N.I. to May 31, to Bombay, on m. c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 CHRISTIE, Brev. lieut. col. J. 9th irr. cav. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla.
 COOMBS, Lieut. M. N. inv. est. to Europe, on furl.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. princ. asst. to the commr. of Assam at Kamroop, 1 mo.
 DASHWOOD, Ens. A. J. 48th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. prin. asst. to commiss. of Arracan, at Aeng, 1 mo.
 FERGUSSON, Brev. maj. J. A. D. dep. asst. gen. Subind div. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and the Hills N. of Deyrah.
 FORBES, Lieut. H. adj. 1st Punjab cav. to Oct. 8, to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah and north-west provinces.
 GALLOWAY, Cornet G. A. fr. April 7 to Aug. 7, to Howrah.
 GORDON, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. fr. April 30 to Nov. 30, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 GRANT, Lieut. col. C. C.B. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 HAWTHORNE, Capt. R. J. 7th L. C. fr. May 15 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie.
 IMPRY, Lieut. A. engs. to May 24, in ext.
 LINDSAY, Ens. J. H. 19th N.I. fr. June 15 to Sept. 15, to Mussoorie.
 LYALL, Cornet W. T. 6th L.C. fr. April 15 to Nov. 15, to Nyae Tal, on m. c.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. G. B. 16th N.I. fr. April 3 to Dec. 1, to Darjeeling, on m. c.
 MARTIN, Lieut. F. M. 52nd N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and adjacent hills, on m. c.
 PEARSON, Capt. H. E. 18th N.I. fr. May 15 to Sept. 15, to Mussoorie.
 QUIN, Lieut. R. O. 2nd L.C. fr. May 8, to June 2, to Simla.

SCOTT, Capt. J. C. 20th N.I. 2 years to Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, on m. c.
 SISSMORE, Capt. T. H. art. fr. April 13 to Oct. 13, to Mussoorie.
 VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. 2 mo.
 WALLER, Brev. maj. R. H. art. fr. July 25 to Oct. 25, to Murree, in the Huzarah dist. April 28.
 WATT, Capt. E. 6th L.C. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and Simla, on m. c.
 WILKINSON, Col. C. D. c.B. 7th N.I. 1 yr. fr. April 15 to the hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to proc. and place himself under order of superint. surg. Cawnpore circle, April 29.
 BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. to proc. to Cawnpore and aff. med. aid to 68th N.I. April 29.
 BOWLING, Asst. surg. H. H. to be surg. v. Wise, retired; to rank fr. April 28, v. Chalmers, dec.
 CAMPLIN, Asst. surg. J. M. to proc. and place himself under orders of superint. surg. Cawnpore circle, April 29.
 CARDEW, Surg. G. S. to rank fr. May 3, v. Fuller, retired.
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. on his arrival at Lahore, to d. d. with foot art. at that station, April 28.
 CHEEK, Civ. asst. surg. A. to offic. as med. store-keeper at Cawnpore, April 24; to affd. med. aid to 68th N.I. until arrival of Asst. surg. Bousfield, April 29.
 COLE, Asst. surg. G. to med. ch. of regt. of Ferozepore, v. Symons, deceased.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. 47th, to aff. med. aid to 48th N.I. April 29.
 DAVIES, Surg. E. V. M.D. posted to the 31st N.I.; to rank fr. March 5, v. Pearson, dec.
 DUNBAR, Surg. J. A. M.D. posted to the 36th N.I.; to rank fr. March 31, v. Macrae, retired.
 FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. R. W. to be surg. fr. April 28 v. Surg. Chalmers, dec.; to rank fr. March 31 v. Handyside, retired.
 GATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. B. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 33rd N.I. at Ghazepore.
 GUISE, Surg. R. C. to rank fr. Feb. 11, v. Wise, retired.
 HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. to offic. as asst. apothecary to detach. of men fr. art. and H. M.'s 80th regt. proc. to Darjeeling.
 IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to join and do duty with H.M.'s lancers.
 KEARNEY, Asst. surg. J. to be in med. ch. of civ. stat. of Kyoub Phyou in Arracan, May 2.
 MAYNE, Asst. surg. F. W. passed colloq. exam. April 19; to proceed to Jhelum, and aff. med. aid to 37th N.I. April 28.
 MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. attached to 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to temp. med. ch. of the regt. of Ferozepore, April 28.
 MORRISON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. to med. ch. of 12th N.I. v. Cole, April 29.
 OWEN, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. to join and d. d. with 1st Eur. fus.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 1 lt. field batt.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. 7th L.C. to d. d. H.M.'s 61st regt.
 WHITTALL, Asst. surg. R. civ. asst. surg. of Shahabad ass. ch. of med. duties, May 1; to be post mr. of Shahabad, May 2.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. F. H. M.D. passed colloq. exam. April 19.
 WILKIE, Surg. J. M.D. 61st N.I. to affd. med. aid to 35th L.I. dur. abs. at Cawnpore of Surg. Bousfield, April 29.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. J. 28th N.I. to affd. med. aid to 2nd com. of Sappers, April 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLIFFORD, Asst. surg. F. M. 10th Irr. Cav. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal.
 CRAIGIE, Surg. G. art. fr. May 1 to Nov. 15, to Subathoo, on m. c.
 DRAPER, Asst. surg. H. 1 mo.
 PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. 10th L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 1 to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. 65th N.I. fr. March 1, 1851, to Jan. 1, 1852, to Mussoorie and Calcutta, on m. c.
 WETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. 1 mo. on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Capt. Sir E. F. G. Campbell, bart. 60th Rifles, to be a.d.c. on gov. gen.'s personal staff; Staff surg. W. Carson, M.D. to be surg. on personal staff of C. in C.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drags. Capt. H. Wood, to Oct. 1, to Landour.—9th Lancers. Capt. Drysdale, to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. W. D. U. Blyth, May 1 to Oct. 5, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—15th Hussars. Cornet T. Donovan, to be lieut. fr. April 29, v. Pakenham.

INFANTRY.—8th. Capt. J. Johnston, to Oct. 31, in ext.—22nd. Lieut. G. P. E. Morrison, May 6 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere; Lieut. W. Couch, May 6 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere; Lieut. J. C. H. Parks, May 6 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere.—29th. Lieut. J. M. Lyle, to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal; Lieut. Tonnochy, May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.—32nd. Lieut. S. H. Lawrence, May 5 to Oct. 15, to Kangra.—53rd. Lieut. E. D. Fenton, April 16 to Oct. 15, to Simla, Mussoorie, and hills N. of Deyrah; Asst. surg. J. S. Grant, M.D. to ch. of detach. of conv. to

Rawul Pindie; Lieut. H. Buck, April 21 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. H. A. Robertson, April 21 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere; Lieut. J. W. Corfield, April 21 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.—60th. Asst. surg. W. J. Macfarlane, to aff. med. aid to conv. at Subathoo.—61st. Lieut. T. Gabbett, April 17 to Oct. 15, to the Murree hills, on m.c.; 70th. Paymr. M'Kenzie, May 10 to Nov. 9, to Simla on m. c.; Lieut. J. M'Kenzie, May 10 to Nov. 1, to Simla; Capt. S. Jackson, April 4 to July 31, to rem. at Calcutta.—75th. Major E. Hickey, May 2 to Aug. 14, to Simla; Lieut. A. S. Craig, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla, on m.c.; Capt. J. H. Cox, May 1 to July 31, to Mussoorie; Ens. C. R. Rivers, to June 20, to hills N. of Deyrah.—80th. Lieut. col. R. B. Wood, c.B. to Aug. 31.—84th. Lieut. S. Hughes, May 9 to Nov. 30, in ext.—96th. Lieut. F. W. Fellows, May 15 to Sept. 30, to Simla.—98th. Capt. F. H. Crawford, March 27 to July 31.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE, the wife of W. s. at Seepore, May 14.
 BATEMAN, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, May 5.
 BAYLEY, the lady of H. V. s. at Calcutta, May 4.
 BLUNT, Mrs. H. d. at Agra, April 24.
 BROWN, Mrs. J. W. s. at Calcutta, April 30.
 CAVANAGH, the wife of H. d. at Cawnpore, April 20.
 CHURCH, the wife of J. d. at Calcutta, May 4.
 COCK, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, May 5.
 COOPER, the wife of E. s. at Balasore, April 27.
 DE VERINNE, Mrs. J. M. s. at Calcutta, May 9.
 DEWAAL, the wife of Capt. P. H. K. 34th N.I. d. at Meerut, May 7.
 DIGNY, the wife of Capt. J. of the *Nerbuddah*, s. at Calcutta, May 4.
 DUNCAN, the wife of W. d. at Calcutta, May 11.
 DURAND, Mrs. P. s. at Jessore, May 8.
 GEORGE, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, May 13.
 HELLINGBERY, the wife of R. H. s. at Calcutta, May 2.
 HICKS, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, May 3.
 LOWE, Mrs. W. C. d. at Calcutta, April 30.
 LUCAS, Mrs. H. C. J. s. at Calcutta, May 13.
 MANSE, the wife of L. M. s. at Delhi, May 11.
 MONCRIEFF, the lady of Lieut. A. P. S. 44th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, May 6.
 OGLE, the wife of M. d. at Roorki, May 4.
 PEREIRA, Mrs. M. M. F. d. at Calcutta, May 12.
 ROBINSON, Mrs. S. H. d. at Calcutta, May 9.
 SHIRREFF, the wife of Capt. F. 65th N.I. d. at Gwalior, April 30.
 SHALLOW, Mrs. G. s. at Calcutta, May 3.
 SLATER, the wife of Rev. S. s. at Calcutta, May 14.
 VARDON, the lady of S. M. s. at Berhampore, May 4.
 WARD, the wife of J. R. c.S. d. at Calcutta, May 10.
 WARREN, the lady of Lieut. col. G. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Fort William, May 12.

MARRIAGES.

BABINGTON, L. to Juliet L. d. of the late J. Woodforde, M. D. at Sumbhulpore, April 29.
 CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. 37th N.I. to Elize O. d. of M. R. Runtz, at Meerut, May 7.
 JOHNSON, C. H. to Eleanor Brandt, at Purnea, April 28.
 JOHNSON, W. S. to M. J. H. Oman, at Barrackpore, April 29.
 LEFEUVRE, L. F. to Seraphine Philippe, at Dacca, April 28.
 PAUL, J. to Elizabeth A. Bowers, at Calcutta, May 10.
 PHILLIPS, A. to Delphine Dudrenee, at Calcutta, May 5.
 REID, H. to Jane, d. of the late J. Strathman, at Calcutta, May 5.
 RICH, J. to Mary A. G. d. of the late G. H. Huttman, at Meerut, May 1.
 SEYMOUR, S. F. to Sarah J. Eaton, at Calcutta, May 9.
 SHILSTONE, Capt. W. N. to Louisa Rodyk, at Howrah, April 24.
 YERBURY, J. B. to Harriet M. Godfrey, at Banda, May 3.

DEATHS.

BROWN, inf. s. of J. W. at Calcutta, April 30.
 BROWN, Isabella S. wife of J. W. at Calcutta, aged 26, May 11.
 COOKE, R. at Calcutta, aged 29, May 2.
 DAVIDSON, Hannah, wife of J. at Dacca, April 23.
 FENWICK, H. at Calcutta, aged 34, May 7.
 GASPER, C. S. at Calcutta, aged 18, May 3.
 LEWIN, inf. d. of Mr. at Calcutta, May 7.
 LOWTHRON, J. at Calcutta, aged 48, May 19.
 SHELVERTON, Charlotte M. d. of C. at Calcutta, aged 18, May 9.
 TAYLOR, Amelia, widow of the late W. at Calcutta, May 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 3.—*Amalthea*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Harvest Home*, Webb, Liverpool; *Geelong*, Bon, Shark's Bay; *Element*, Bensby, California; *Lucknow*, Fauste, Cape.—4. *Sazony*, Hill, Boston.—5. *Amazon*, Evans, San Francisco; *Morgiana*, M'Leoch, Liverpool.—7. *Catherine Apear*, Fowler, Mauritius.—8. *Sir Henry Pottinger*, Conway, Liverpool; *Robina Mitchell*, Evetts, Glasgow; *Jane Pirie*, Adams, London; *Faithful*, Matheson, London; *Providence*, Popham, Adelaide; *Ottawa*, Urquhart, London and Mauritius; *Thane*, Taylor, Rangoon; *Melio*, Lemolin, Havre and Mauritius; *Meridian*,

Hobkirk, Pondicherry.—9. *Livingstone*, Jones, Liverpool.—10. *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Swan River.—11. *Weraff*, Smoult, Penang; *Cressida*, Tee, Liverpool; *Warwick*, Head, Liverpool.—12. *Shamrock*, Poyatz, North Shields and Cape of Good Hope.—13. *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Bombay; *Alfred*, Viale, Bourbon.—16. *Paragon*, March, Madras; *Suez*, Gay, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Element*.—Mr. C. C. Barnes.
Per *Lucknow*.—Mr. T. Lloyd and Dr. Van Anzorg.
Per *Sazony*.—Mr. B. M. Stillman.
Per *Providence*.—Mr. C. F. Maingay; Mr. R. Adams; Mr. D. Macfarlane and Miss Macfarlane.
Per *Catherine Aparc*.—M. C. Ommanney, Esq.; Dr. Carson, staff surgeon, H.M.S. and J. S. Robson, Esq.
Per *Faithful*.—Mr. and Mrs. Mercer.
Per *Meloe*.—G. Grollier, Esq.
Per *Weraff*.—Capt. Lovell; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Chapman.
Ship *Ardaseer* destroyed by fire on the 10th April, off Pulo Pruton, entrance of the Malacca Straits.
Per *Juliana*.—Messrs. Cox and Pereira, medical subordinates.
Per *Paragon*.—Mast. Hawkings; Mr. H. Gower.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 2. *Charlotte*, Affleck, London; *Medusa*, Curcullo, China; *Fattie Rozack*, Andrew, China.—10. *Amazon*, Croudance, London; *Nestor*, Kyle, London; *Wuzer*, Sutherland, Liverpool; *Clymene*, Boyd, London; *Patriot Queen*, Youngusband, Moulmein; *Pontiar*, Treadwell, Boston; *Soldan*, Plumb, Boston.—11. *Steamer Enterprize*, Cops, Moulmein.—12. *Lawsons*, Ewart, Trieste; *Ariel*, Bunt, Hong-Kong; *Gallant*, Connew, Hong-Kong; *Ayrshire*, Miller, Singapore; *Caroline Read*, Read, London.—14. *Ascendant*, Spencer, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Erin*.—Mr. D. Foggo, Mr. Manook Thorose, Mr. H. Mountain, Mr. A. L. Melville, and Mr. Alfonse Cezard. For SINGAPORE.—Maj. M'Adam and servant. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. David Jardine, Mr. J. T. White, Hursidjee Rustomjee Hamajee and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 17, 1851.

Government Securities.

		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 0 to 7 8	
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	par to 4 as. prem.	
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do. do.	
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	2 12 .. 3 6	
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	10 8 .. 11 4	
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	10 0 .. 10 2	

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2100 to 2150
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. .. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 2	to 104 10	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	.. 16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 12	.. 221 4	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 0	.. 220 12	
Sovereigns	10 2	.. 10 3	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 13	.. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¼d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MONSOON.—On the 5th May a furious hurricane visited Madras, and swept across the Peninsula of India;—about eleven inches of rain fell on the Coromandel coast within twenty-four hours, and nearly a similar amount in the Ceded districts. The appearance of the tempest became manifest on the 28th, and from this date the weather continued threatening and squally:

betwixt the 2nd and 5th 18½ inches of rain fell, so as to relieve the suffering from drought that had for some time prevailed. One brig was driven on shore at the outset of the gale, and dashed to pieces almost immediately, as she struck; nine brigs or native craft, of smaller size, were soon afterwards wrecked, twelve were missing,—eleven men were drowned, while heavy losses, the extent of which cannot as yet be ascertained, occurred all along the coast to the north and south. The mischief occasioned by the torrents on shore seems to have been very great indeed: foundations were undermined, tanks burst, and roads cut up. At Bellary, in the Ceded districts, in the interior, the weather had been threatening from the beginning of the month; early on the 5th the rain set in,—the gale commenced late at night, and blew till noon next day. The destruction of houses and of cattle seems to have been very great indeed—no human lives were lost.

LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—The murder of Lieut. Johnstone, of the 3rd Madras Cavalry, had not been discovered. The officers of his regiment had advertised in the Indian papers a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin. The following additional particulars of the deed are given in a letter from Jaulnah:—"Lieut. Johnstone was at dinner shortly after seven o'clock. The entrance of the perpetrator of the foul deed into the room was so sudden, that Mrs. Johnstone, who was sitting at table, did not see him; his flight having been also as sudden. The villain had placed the muzzle of the pistol so close to the person of his victim, that the jacket was burnt by the flame that had issued from it. The ball entered the back of the unfortunate sufferer, and passed into his intestines. No servant appears to have been in the room at the time, which is extraordinary; and the murderer must have been well acquainted with the locality, and with the habits of the inmates. Soon after the occurrence, the officer commanding the cavalry paraded his men; the pistol on one of them was found dirty, and on him some suspicion rests. It appears that it is customary at this station, for a certain number of pistols to be discharged by the cavalry every evening in their lines, and it has yet to be ascertained if the man whose pistol was found foul, was one of those who had been detailed for this duty. Of course, every inquiry will be instituted, and of the strictest kind. The poor young fellow, when questioned if he had any suspicion as to who might have had any imaginable grounds of enmity against him, said that he supposed the person might be some unfortunate man that he might have had occasion to punish."

It appeared, on an examination of the body, that the ball had taken an upward direction, instead of penetrating the intestines, as was originally thought; from which circumstance it is very reasonably inferred that the assassin had crawled into the room on his knees.

The latest accounts mention an evident disinclination—on the part of the men of his corps, we imagine—to give information to the Court of Inquiry.

MR. FORSYTH.—From Calicut we learn that a most cold-blooded attempt was made a few days ago to poison Mr. Forsyth, the civil and sessions judge of Tellicherry, and the officer commanding that station, who was dining with him. It seems that the officer was invited to dine with Mr. F., but hardly did they partake of the soup, when both the gentlemen were attacked with severe retching, and were otherwise so unwell that, had it not been for the timely arrival of the surgeon, the consequences might have been fatal. Two bearers of Mr. Forsyth suffered from the same symptoms, and a dog died; hence it is presumed that some poisonous drug must have been introduced into the soup previously to its being brought to table. Suspicion rests on two or three individuals.—*Bangalore Herald*, May 13.

SHIPBUILDING AT MAULMAIN.—From a private letter from Maulmain we learn that the ship-building business is at present in great activity there, and that Maulmain is becoming an extensive building port. There were at the date of the letter (April 20th), twelve large vessels on the stocks, while there were orders for about as many more. Some of the vessels in course of being built, and which promised to be very fine, belong to Danbar, shipowner in London, and are intended for the passenger line to Calcutta.—*Athenæum*, May 13.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLLETT, C. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SCOTT, S. 1 mo. to coast.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. R. to be brev. col. fr. March 17.

BALMER, Lieut. Robt. 28th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. May 9.

BUCHANAN, Ens. C. to d. d. 31st L.I. to join under orders fr. adjt. gen. May 9.
 BULLOCK, Lieut. col. S. to be brev. col. fr. March 15.
 BURN, Ens. R. C. 5th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog.; to have moonshce allow.
 BUTTERWORTH, Lieut. col. W. to be brev. col. fr. March 17.
 DOWBIGGIN, Lieut. W. H. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GRÆME, 2nd Lieut. P. St. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GRIFFIN, Lieut. J. G. B. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; qual. as interp.
 GROVE, Ens. W. G. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HILL, Ens. E. 3rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, to rec. moonshce allowance.
 LAURIE, Lieut. col. J. to be brev. col. fr. March 15.
 LUARD, Lieut. col. J. K. C.B. to be brev. col. fr. March 17.
 MCNEILL, Lieut. col. M. to be brev. col. fr. March 15.
 MONEY, Lieut. G. W. 3rd L.C. to be adjt. May 9.
 POWER, Ens. H. P. to d. d. 9th N.I. to join May 9.
 SCOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. eng. passed exam. in Tamil, May 14.
 STOKES, Lieut. col. J. D. to be brev. col. fr. March 17.
 WESTERN, Capt. W. C. dep. comm. 3rd class at Hoshungabad, vested with powers of jt. mag.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. J. E. to be brev. col. fr. March 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEADLE, Capt. D. R. H. 12th N.I. to W. coast and sea, on m. c. until April 1.
 BEAN, Capt. J. H. 15th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras, prep. to appl. for perm. to retire.
 CAMBRIDGE, Lieut. H. P. 8th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. J. P. 7th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 CLAY, Ens. A. D. 2nd L.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c.
 DEURY, Lieut. A. 1 mo. fr. May 15, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
 FAIRLIE, Lieut. J. R. 6th L.C. 3 mo. fr. May 15, to Jaulnah.
 FERGUSSON, Cornet W. F. B. G. 4th L.C. May 5 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.; former leave canc.
 FULLER, Ens. W. H. L. 4th N.I. May 20 to July 5, to Bellary.
 HALY, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. 2 years to sea, the Cape, and N. S. Wales, on m. c.
 HAY, Ens. L. 39th N.I. April 28 to Nov. 1, on m. c. to Neilgherries.
 JERDON, Asst. F. T. C. fr. May 1 to June 10, to Bangalore.
 JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 20.
 MACINTYRE, Lieut. J. McR. art. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta and Bengal.
 NEILD, Lieut. H. J. T. 2nd N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and emb. fr. Bombay.
 PRIOR, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. in ext. to July 15, to Bangalore.
 RAYNSFORD, Ens. F. M. 18th N.I. May 3 to July 31, to Gopaulpoor, S.E. coast, on m. c.
 SAUNDERS, Lieut. E. A. 7th N.I. 3 mo. from May 31, to Bombay.
 SEWELL, Maj. gen. W. H. C.B. 3 mo. from June 1, to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, May 9.
 STEWARD, Lieut. F. T. 1st L.C. 3 mo. from June 1, to Madras, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 TIREMAN, Lieut. G. J. S. 4th N.I. to Aug. 20, in ext. to Madras.
 WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 5, to Madras.
 WALKER, Ens. G. A. 4th N.I. June 1 to Aug. 31, to Madras.
 WHISTLER, Capt. T. K. fr. May 1 to June 30, to Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLACKLOCK, Asst. surg. A. to act as perm. asst. to surg. of gen. hosp. and prof. of surgery, &c. dur. abs. of Shaw, on duty.
 DREVER, Surg. J. fr. 3rd L.C. to 32nd N.I. May 12.
 JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. W. M.D. to be med. officer on the Neilgherries, visiting the detached stations of Coonoor and Kotagherry, v. Asst. surg. Robson, May 9.
 LYELL, Surg. S. T. fr. 13th N.I. to 3rd L.C.
 MIDDLEMAS, Asst. surg. J. 17th N.I. rec. ch. of civ. med. duties of station of Hoshungabad fr. Asst. surg. Ford.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. d. d. 1st Mad. fus. to 24th N.I. to join, May 12.
 MORROGH, Asst. surg. G. M.D. to be surg. fr. March 24, v. Bright, deceased.
 OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. fr. d. d. 2nd batt. art. to 13th N.I. to join on expiration of leave, May 12.
 SHAW, Surg. J. to act as supt. of Eye Infirmary, and to be prof. of midwifery and diseases of the eye, dur. abs. of Thompson; but also to cont. to hold his present appointments till relieved, May 13.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. H. to be med. officer on the Neilgherries, v. Asst. surg. Horak, May 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Vet. surg. T. gov. body-guard, to July 15, in ext.
 DREVER, Surg. J. to Europe on m. c. and emb. fr. Bombay.
 THOMPSON, Surg. Wm. B. supt. of the Eye Infirmary, 2 yrs. to the Cape and New South Wales, on m. c. May 9.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAYNES, the wife of C. R. C.S. s. at Madras, May 7.
 CHAPMAN, the wife of Rev. J. s. at Madras, May 2.

CRICHTON, the wife of Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. s. at Kamptee, April 28.
 DALE, the wife of Lieut. J. D. 40th N.I. d. at Jaulnah, May 13.
 FONSORTH, the wife of Apoth. G. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, May 8.
 MILLER, Mrs. L. d. at Egmore, April 26.
 VARDON, the lady of Capt. F. 25th N.I. s. at Kurnool, May 14.

MARRIAGES.

DAILY, T. C. to Ann E. d. of J. Colecroft, at Black Town, May 14.
 GUICHARD, C. to Florentine C. relict of the late Lieut. E. V. Harding, 29th N.I. at Madras, May 10.
 HAWS, W. to Eliza A. d. of P. Rodrigues, at Madras, May 12.
 O'BRIEN, —, to Anne J. d. of T. R. Ardagh, at Madras, April 29.

DEATHS.

FOX, R. at Trichinopoly, aged 77, May 10.
 WILKINS, inf. d. of B. at St. Thomé, May 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 10. *Regina*, Quilton, Bombay; *Hannah*, Smith, Penang; *Atalanta*, Towle, Pondicherry; *Mary Harrison*, Macintosh, Sannepore; *Diana*, Fletcher, Sydney.—11. *Mary Ricketts*, Parizet, Baros.
 13. *Sarah*, Skey, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Atalanta*.—Miss Learmonth, Miss Cotton, and 2 servants.
 Per *Diana*.—Mr. H. Wharton.
 Per *Sarah*.—Lieut. Wilson, Dr. and Master Curtres.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 10. *Bisson*, Gignoux, Coringa; *Fox*, Lambert, Penang.—13. *Slains Castle*, Andrew, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEOLOGICAL DATA.—We take the following, in reference to the great Deccan Lake, from a note of a valued correspondent: we perfectly concur in the soundness of his views. We greatly marvel that the evidence of lakes of comparatively recent date should have escaped the notice of observers so keen, penetrating, and exact as Sykes, Newbold, and Malcolmson, who have all written to such admirable purpose on the geology of the Deccan: "I send you one of each of three kinds of shells taken out of the compound of the house alluded to by Col. Grant at Aurungabad: they are shells which exist in the present rivers of the Deccan, and are in comparatively very recent alluvium, the uppermost of all the fluviatile strata which have for ages been spread layer upon layer over the fossil eleppers of the Godavery to a depth (in the Godavery) of forty feet under the strata of these shells. They are taken out of a tract of low ground near the river Kaum, in the cantonment of Aurungabad, which must formerly have been covered by the river, consequent perhaps on a bund, or from the river having (some hundred years ago) been higher than at present. Stupendous lakes no doubt existed in the Deccan in former ages, both before and after the upheavement of the trap rocks: some of the fossil shells of Ellichpoor and Gwalior would appear to have been buried under molten rocks, and their matrix converted into cherts, the shells being silicified. Then again the black alluvium on the top of trap rocks (whenver a flat plateau exists) shows that more recent locustrine waters must have overtopped them, subsequent to their upheavement."—*Bombay Times*.

THE WHEEL TAX COMMISSIONERS have given in their report; there is said to be no sufficient ground for criminal action against any of the suspected parties, but one of the culprits will, it is said, be allowed to turn Queen's evidence, and strange disclosures may then be looked for. None of the Europeans are said to be suspected of dishonesty, but the extreme negligence in some things exhibited by them, and derangement of their own pecuniary affairs, are said to be represented as greatly tending to impair the efficiency of the police establishment. It is not imagined that any step beyond the administration of some salutary counsel will be adopted by Government. Financial entanglement is too common a thing amongst us to be noticed, however widely it may tend to spread amongst the natives the belief of pervading corruption.—*Bombay Times*, May 26.

THE ORIENTAL BANK ROBBERY.—The examinations of the prisoners in this matter were proceeding. Dorabjee, the principal ledger keeper of the bank, has been found guilty of some forgeries, full particulars of which have not as yet become known. One of these is a check for 2,000*l.* drawn by him in the name of Nicol and Co., and desired by him to be cashed, which it was accordingly for his own benefit. The total amount of the frauds will, it is understood, be fully covered by the securities of those who committed them, so that the bank will lose nothing.

LOSS OF THE "FALKLAND" STEAMER.—Intelligence has been received of the foundering of the *Falkland* steamer, on the 6th instant. She broke her back just behind the paddle-boxes, and sunk immediately. The *Falkland* left Bombay on the 1st of May, in charge of the *Berenice* steamer. Though of extremely shallow draft of water, she was so beautifully bound together, that no danger was apprehended. For the first three days she behaved beautifully, when the swell became heavy, and she began to work so dreadfully that all on board expected she would part in two. The swell of the Madras hurricane was now coming up, and the vessel, when within fifty miles of the Indus, broke across, and sunk in deep water almost instantaneously. The sight from on board the *Berenice* was one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed. So suddenly did she disappear, that not an atom of kit could be saved by any one—the crew had barely time to escape; the only life lost was that of the quartermaster. Captain Fenner, of the *Berenice*, had his kit on board the *Falkland*, which of course perished with the vessel. We mentioned how heavily the *Falkland* worked in her trial trip, but had no apprehension of any danger from her despatch: although the winds were southerly, and the sky somewhat troubled, it was not till the 3rd that the signs of the approach of the Madras hurricane began to make their appearance, too late to afford warning. The *Falkland* must have cost between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*, as no expense had been spared upon her: her engines were beautiful specimens of mechanism, with all the latest improvements.—*Bombay Times*, May 17.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.—A series of most destructive hurricanes have just occurred to the south of us, in the beginning of May; the first near Ceylon, in which no fewer than fifteen vessels and eighteen human lives have been lost. On the 25th April the first symptoms of the setting in of the S.W. monsoon made their appearance, a violent thunderstorm, a severe fall of rain, and heavy gale of wind, having then occurred. The ships *Colombo* and *Aboukir* were prevented by it from sailing, though ready to put to sea. For five days the storm continued to rage, and on the 1st May the country brigs *Alerine* and *Sidatorre Carolina* broke from their moorings, ran ashore, and soon became total wrecks: the brig *Zoe* soon afterwards followed, and the *Colombo*, after dragging her anchors for some distance, took the ground, beached over, and was speedily dashed to pieces, with the loss of seven of her crew. These are all the particulars that have yet reached us—our dates extending only to the 8th, at which date the gale seems to have moderated: we shall yet, we fear, have many accounts of disaster to relate not yet known to us.—*Bombay Times*, May 26.

CAPT. S. V. W. HART, who died on the 11th inst., at the Neilgherry Hills, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, was distinguished as a man of general ability and accomplishments, especially as an oriental scholar. In 1839, while at Kurrachee with his regiment, he made a journey to the celebrated mud volcanoes of Hinglaj, near Sonmear, and gave the first and by far the fullest account ever published of this most interesting region. When in Scinde he collected a large amount of information in reference to the manners, customs, manufactures, and natural productions of the country, but little of which unfortunately has ever appeared in print. He was still more conspicuously and honourably distinguished for his moral than his intellectual excellences: with heart and hand open as day to melting charity, no appeal from suffering was ever made to him in vain. He was one of the earliest supporters of the School of Industry, now flourishing amongst us, and one of the most eager advocates for the permanent establishment of a museum for general public resort; and with this view he used his utmost endeavours in promoting an exhibition in the Town Hall eighteen months since, when the railway model and electric telegraph of the Guicowar furnished him with a nucleus. He expected by this means to make the world aware of the sort of thing intended, and hoped that at the outset the Town Hall might be allowed to become a place of permanent exhibition for pictures and statues, at all events till the more enlarged establishment was brought into existence. He was one of the most active and efficient members of the Deccan Vernacular Society, and, indeed, in the cause of general popular enlightenment of every description. He was in 1849 appointed a member of the Education Board, on the retirement of Dr. McLennan to Europe, and here, as in every other quarter, devoted himself with the utmost zeal to the task entrusted to him. He was so modest and retiring in all these things that it was at all times most difficult to get him to assume the position, or accept the commendations, to which he was entitled—literally doing good by stealth, and blushing to find it fame.—*Bombay Times*, May 24.

ALLEGED OPPRESSION.—Mr. Frere has been appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Settance Joetabhaie, widow of a

banker at Baroda, who enjoyed the protection of the British Government, and left a heritage of nearly a million sterling to two sons. The Settance having complained of the mismanagement of her affairs by her man of business, Baba Nafday, was at once robbed by the wretch of her child, on the plea of its being spurious, and she herself placed under constraint, and stated to have been an adulteress, but never a mother. Having got possession of the baby, he managed to delude his own government and the British resident at the Court into the belief that the Settance was what he termed her. Colonel Outram, on his return from Egypt, a twelvemonth since, determined to institute a searching scrutiny into the matter. He first discovered the enormous corruption that had been resorted to, then convicted Baba Nafday of fraud—established the theft, and afterwards the genuineness of the child, and finally cleared the character of the widow of every imputation that had been brought against her. Ultimately he instituted a minute search into the records of the residency, through means of which such fearful disclosures are said to have been made that the only mode of clearing the British character of the suspicion now attaching to it will be the publication of the whole of the papers, which will, we trust, be called for before the vacation of Parliament. The widow, meanwhile, is permitted a pittance of 100*l.* a year, out of an income of 10,000*l.* at least, and her claims to the right of a Hindoo widow to adopt an heir have not hitherto been complied with.—*Bombay Times*, May 26.

DHERA ISMAEL KHAN, 8th May:—"Brigadier Hodgson is expected here daily, and it is reported that he will make Dhera Ismael Khan his head-quarters. The appearance of the country around the town is singularly wild and uninviting: so little rain falls that the stiff alluvial soil cannot sustain a blade of grass, and no vegetation is met with except a few straggling bushes, and a succulent plant called *llana* by the natives; nothing else here seems capable of bidding defiance to drought. Cultivation is carried on along the banks of the Indus by irrigation from wells, the water being raised by the Persian wheel,—wheat and gram abundant and cheap. Lient Paget was a few days ago severely kicked in the groin by a horse at Esakhyle, when in charge of a treasure party: he will be brought down immediately in Capt. FitzGerald's steamer. The nature of the accident has not yet been correctly ascertained, the native doctor not having furnished any report of the circumstance. The fort on the N.W. side of the town is named Aklgurh, and is being put in thorough repair under the direction of Capt. FitzGerald. The fort has a broad ditch and four bastions, on each of which is mounted a long 18-pounder, *en barbette*. The marauding tribes in the hills in the mean time are quiet. The Shoranees occupy the neighbourhood of the Tukht-i-Suliman, which is situated due west from this: its place is incorrectly set down on the maps."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GUNNERY OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, May 10, 1851.—The subjoined rules regarding the appointment of gunnery officers, having been approved by the Honourable the Court of Directors, in supercession of those laid down in Separate General Order, No. 16, of 1848, paras. 124 to 127, are published for general information.

The allowance to officers holding first class certificates is fixed at rupees (40) forty per mensem, and to officers holding second class certificates at rupees (20) twenty per mensem.

The above allowances are to be drawn by all officers of the rank of midshipman, mate, or lieutenant, who may obtain the requisite certificates of qualification, in addition to the personal pay of their rank, and without reference to their holding the appointment of gunnery officer on board any of the ships or vessels.

The above order is to have effect from the first of March last.

FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

Bombay Castle, May 10, 1851.—The following disposition list is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this day, 10; admitted, Mr. A. C. Travers.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, J. R. to proc. to Kurrachee to prosecute studies in Hindustani, May 17.

BERTIE, W. to be sub-asst. to the Inam commissioner, May 14.

DAVIES, J. M. del. over ch. of Broach collectorate to acting 1st asst. May 13; ass. ch. of duties as coll. of Surat, May 14.

DAVIES, C. J. to be acting 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, May 13.

HARDY, R. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, May 13.

HUTCHINSON, F. rec. ch. of affs. of coll. of land revenue and stationery at the presidency, fr. C. G. Prendergast, May 13.
 KARR, G. B. S. to be acting sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Nassick.
 LARKEN, M. acting puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, ass. ch. of off. May 8.
 LAUGHNAN, T. C. ass. ch. of duties as acting coll. and mag. of Sholapore, May 3.
 LAW, J. T. ass. ch. of Dharwar collectorate, May 1.
 LOCKETT, H. B. 2nd asst. coll. of Belgaum, placed in perm. ch. of dist. of Chickodee, Pursgurb, and G. kak, May 19.
 PRENDERGAST, C. G. del. over ch. of off. coll. of land revenue and stationery at the pres. to F. Hutchinson, May 13.
 ROGERS, A. to proc. to the Decan on sp. duty in revenue dept.
 WARDEN, A. B. acting sen. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of the Konkan, for detached station of Rutnagherry, resd. ch. of the Adawlut at that station, April 10, fr. A. K. Corfield.
 WATKINS, E. C. to be principal sadder ameen at Ahmedabad.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIES, C. J. to May 13, in ext.
 ROSE, J. N. leave cancelled.
 WARDEN, A. B. leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COTES, Rev. H. D. asst. chaplain at Baroda, 1 mo. to Powanghur.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AYTOUN, Lieut. A. art. to join the 3rd co. 1st batt. at Belgaum.
 BROWN, Lieut. h. art. to act as adjt. of art. in Scinde, May 21.
 COMPTON, Capt. D'O. T. 29th N.I. to be supt. of Gackwar contingent, and asst. to pol. agent in Mahee Kanta, v. Leckie, res.
 COWPER, Lieut. A. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 FARRELL, Lieut. col. comdt. F. T. to be col. fr. March 15.
 FORD, Lieut. F. C. 14th N.I. to be adjt. 2nd Belooch batt. May 23.
 HARDING, Lieut. G. W. adjt. allowed to change appt. with Lieut. S. C. Law, qr. mr. and int. to 2nd gren. N.I. May 21.
 KINLOCH, Lieut. D. J. h. brig. to join the head qr. of the h. brig. on being relieved by Lieut. Ayton, May 17.
 LAW, Lieut. S. C. qr. mr. and int. is allow. to exch. appts. with Lieut. G. W. Harding, adjt. to 2nd gren. N.I. May 21.
 LE GEY, Cornet P. H. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 LESTER, Lieut. col. F. P. to be brev. col. fr. March 15.
 POTTINGER, Ens. L. H. to d. d. 1st gren. N.I. at Kurrachee, to join May 14.
 STEWART, Capt. dep. coll. of Kurrachee, to be acting coll. of Shikarpoor, May 21.
 SWANSON, 2nd Lieut. F. art. to proceed and join No. 8 light field batt. at Hyderabad, May 13.
 WALLACE, Capt. R. pol. agent in the Mahee Kanta, rec. ch. of office of supt. of Gackwar contingent in that province, fr. Capt. Leckie.
 WATSON, Ens. 28th N.I. to act as adjt. to 2nd Belooch batt.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

INFANTRY.

PROBYN, H. P.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALLINGALL, Capt. W. 24th N.I. fr. May 20 to June 15, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c. May 21.
 BEDFORD, Capt. J. nat. vet. batt. fr. May 16 to June 20, in ext. to Bombay, on m. c. May 2.
 CAVAYE, Brig. W. 1 mo.
 GREEN, Ens. E. A. 11th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to rem. at Sufter Sing, on m. c. May 20.
 HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. acting asst. supt. of bazars, Poona, fr. May 11 to 31, to Bombay, May 16.
 LESTER, Lieut. col. F. P. commt. of art. fr. May 15 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills.
 MCGREGOR, Capt. J. 21st N.I. 3 mo. fr. May 1, to Mount Aboon, on m. c. May 17.
 PHILLIPSON, Ens. F. R. B. 27th N.I. fr. May 12 to May 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 PRESCOTT, Capt. H. W. nat. vet. batt. fr. May 12 to Oct. 31, to Bhowndy and pres. May 21.
 RAMSAY, Capt. John, asst. commg. gen. northern div. of the army, fr. May 21 to Nov. 20, to Bombay and the Decan, May 16.
 ROLLAND, Capt. H. 27th N.I. fr. May 13 to 31, in ext. within the Poona div. May 21.
 SCOTT, Lieut. 2nd asst. supt. of roads, 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
 SKIPPER, Capt. E. 7th N.I. fr. May 2 to 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
 STANLEY, Ens. A. G. attached to 13th N.I. fr. May 18 to July 8, to Mount Aboon.
 WEBB, Lieut. W. L. 14th N.I. fr. April 15 to May 20, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c. 1 mo. in ext.
 WILSON, Brig. G. J. 1 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIN, Asst. surg. James, M.D. to rank fr. March 20.
 BEAN, Asst. surg. J. to be civil surg. at Broach, May 13.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. to temp. med. ch. of 2nd regt. of Scinde irreg. horse, to join, May 15.
 CAMERON, Asst. surg. 4th tr. h. art. to proceed to Mount Aboon, and do duty with the European details now there, May 17.
 ELLIOTT, Surg. H. R. to ch. of civ. med. duties at Shikarpoor.
 HAMILTON, Surg. marine batt. to afford med. aid to the 8th and 14th N.I. May 17.
 PITMAN, Asst. surg. 10th N.I. to afford med. aid to the 4th troop h. art. and receive ch. of the staff duties, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Cameron, May 17.
 STYLE, Asst. surg. assume ch. of duties of civ. surg. at Broach.
 TRESTRAIL, Asst. surg. 11th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the detach. of Golundauze, fr. Feb. 23.
 WINCHESTER, Surg. J. W. del. over med. ch. of Bhoo agency to Cruickshank, May 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRIERSON, Surg. D. 1st gren. N.I. fr. May 2 to 25, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
 SEAWARD, Asst. surg. G. M. in ext. to May 31.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BROOKE, Mids. un. arrest on board the *Auckland*, to be dischar. to the *Hastings* und. arrest, May 22.
 FENDALL, Mids. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore, May 22.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. perm. to reside on shore, May 20.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALL, Mrs. H. d. at Byculia, May 18.
 BENTLEY, the lady of Capt. C. T., H.M.'s 78th regt. s. at Colaba, May 19.
 HENDERSON, the wife of Lieut. J. H. 29th N.I. s. at Surat, May 16.
 LEIGHTON, the lady of D. C. c.s. s. at Ahmednuggur, May 14.
 MORRIS, Mrs. R. J. d. at Colaba.
 OLIVER, the wife of N. d. at Ootacamund, May 8.
 POETT, the lady of Vet. surg. A. J. d. at Poona, May 9.
 ROSSER, the lady of Lieut. C. P., H.M.'s 10th regt. s. at Kirkee, May 15.
 STEWART, the wife of Conduct. d. at Ellichpoor, May 12.
 TAYLOR, the lady of Capt. F. F. 3rd L.C. s. at Neemuch, April 25.

DEATHS.

BROWN, James, at Bombay, aged 76, May 16.
 D'ABREO, inf. d. of C. J. at Bombay, May 20.
 D'ABREO, Rumana, wife of C. J. at Bombay, May 21.
 DOLL, Mary, d. of A. C. at Hyderabad, aged 6, May 7.
 JAMES, Capt. William J. H.M.'s 64th, at Hyderabad, aged 42, May 8.
 MAIZE, Serjt. maj. J. at Poona, May 3.
 QAYALE, Daniel, midshipman of the steamer *Ajdaha*, at Bombay, aged 19, May 17.
 TOPHAM, Capt. W. 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad, May 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 14. *Sir James Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; *Prince Albert*, Jelliescan, China and Singapore; *Sutlej*, Corkhill, London.—15. Steamer *Curat*, Duverger, Surat.—17. Steamer *Duarka*, Banks, Kurrachee; Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong.—18. Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—19. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Boher, from sea.—21. *Ceylon Merchant*, Nacoda, Tankarin.—22. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—25. Steamer *Sesostris*, —, Suez.—26. Steamer *Moorzuffer*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Prince Albert*.—Mr. Hickford.
 Per *Sutlej*.—Mr. Corkhill.
 Per steamer *Duarka*.—Capt. and Mrs. Coutes and family, Mrs. Fenner.
 Per steamer *Pekin*.—Mr. Courtney, Mr. Colmul, and Mr. C. W. Ross.
 Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Mr. J. H.
 Per steamer *Auckland*.—Lieut. J. S. Kemball and Mr. Snobards.
 Per steamer *Phlox*.—Capt. T. Eyres.
 Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Lieut. Napier, Bombay art.; Ens. Murray, H. M.'s 92nd foot; Ens. C. J. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 8th foot; Ens. J. K. D. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 86th foot; Mr. Bolton, cadet, Bombay inf.; Mr. Ravenscroft, Bombay civ. serv.; Mr. Ross, Mr. Atkinson, Professor Harkness. Left at ADEN.—Lieuts. Finlay and Smith, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 14.—*John Bartlett*, Perkins, China.—15. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Clentorf*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Devan*, Turnbull, Mauritius; *Armide*, Langley, Liverpool; *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta.—17. Steamer *Surat*, Duverger, Kurrachee.—18. Steamer *Medusa*, Gardner, Nagotna.—19. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; *Catherine*, Moody, Liverpool; steamer *Achilles*, Evans, Hong-Kong.—20. *Thomas Thompson*, Twiss, Liverpool.—22. *Mary*, Grant, Whampoa; steamer *Seaforth*, Wads, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Phlox*.—Mr. J. C. Davis.
 Per *Armide*.—Lieut. Leet, H.M.'s 86th.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Mr. J. Arthur, Dr. Grierson, Lieut. Swanston, Capt. and Mrs. Worgan, and Maj. Jacobs.
 Per *Snake*.—Mr. Malet.
 Per *Melusa*.—The Right Hon. Viscount Falkland and suite.
 Per *Carnac*.—Mr. Curtis.
 Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Fulljames, Lieut. Smith, Mr. Chesshyre, Mr. C. Pynn, Lieut. Short, Mr. and Mrs. Russ, and Col. Outram.
 Per *Achilles*.—Maj. W. H. Wardley, and Maj. Crisp.
 Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—A lady and gentleman, and H. F. Beather, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 26, 1851.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107 to 107½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 102½ to 103 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92 to 92½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	19 to 20 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each 500	19 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each 500 do.	13½ p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do.	99 p. ct.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000 do.	24 to 25 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 12,500 each 12,500 do.	15,000
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each 7,000 do.	14,000
Colaba Land Com...	" 10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 500 each 500 do.	52 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Con.	" 50 each 27 4 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 9½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 219 to 220
German Crowns,	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 11 to 15
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½ for 97 tch.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 2d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1-16d. to 2s. 1½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	98
..... 30 days' sight	98½
..... at sight	98½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	98
..... at sight	98½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 214 to 215	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 2s. 6d., and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 15.

CHINA.

A private letter from Canton gives the following news from the interior of China:—"It is stated that the two parties, at present contending for the mastery, had a pitched battle in the adjoining province of Kwang-sai. The result was unfavourable to the imperialists, which sufficiently accounts for the difficulty in obtaining any correct information regarding the engagement. The following particulars are all that can be obtained:—Commissioner Lin arrived some time ago from Peking. The imperialists shortly after advanced to attack the rebels. The latter allowed them to come on until sufficiently near to suit their purpose. They then cooled the courage of the imperialists by drawing up a number of sluices, and so inundated them unexpectedly, and causing them to retreat. This, however, was not allowed to take place quietly or without interruption. Whilst making their escape from the sudden influx of waters, they were thrown into complete confusion by the explosion of a quantity of powder which had previously been deposited for that purpose near their expected line of retreat. Instead of following up their advantage, the rebels have seized on an island near the place of the engagement, and are there lying in supine inaction."

CEYLON.
COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN WATSON, OF THE CEYLON RIFLES.

Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charge against the prisoner, Captain Albert Watson, of the Ceylon rifle regiment, and

what he said in his defence, and the evidence adduced in support of it, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Captain Albert Watson, Ceylon rifle regiment, is not "guilty" of the first instance of the charge preferred against him; that he is "not guilty" of the second instance of the charge against him; that he is "not guilty" of the third instance of the charge preferred against him; that he is "not guilty" of the fourth instance of the charge preferred against him; and do most fully and most honourably acquit him, Captain Albert Watson, Ceylon rifle regiment, of the said charge and the four instances contained in it.

The Court is further of opinion that the signatures attached to the four proclamations before the Court are not genuine, but are mere forgeries, as asserted by him, the said Captain Albert Watson, Ceylon rifle regiment, before the said committee of the House of Commons at Westminster, on the 14th of February, 1850; and that the statements then and there made by him, the said Captain Watson, Ceylon rifle regiment, before the said committee, with regard to the said signatures, were "true" and not false.

A. BROWN, Lieutenant-colonel,
 Royal Engineers, President.
 J. A. WILSON, Royal Artillery,
 Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Colombo, May 10, 1851.

Approved and confirmed.

W. SMELT, Commanding the Forces.

Head-quarters, Colombo, May 10, 1851.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

KADERANI, the wife of John, s. at Ceylon, May 3.
 NUGERA, the wife of J. F. d. at Colombo, April 28.

MAURITIUS.

Earl Grey has forwarded his opinion on capital punishment, approving the decision that was come to on the question of private executions brought before the Council by Sir G. Anderson last year. His Excellency (Governor Higginson) presented the following minute on this subject:—

"I beg leave to apprise the Honourable the Legislative Council, that, on the question of the comparative advantages of publicity and qualified privacy in the execution of criminals, which was some short time back under their consideration, her Majesty's Secretary of State concurs in opinion with those who advocate the established practice of publicity. In making this communication, Earl Grey notices the recent frequency of the crime of murder in the colony, and observes that it is highly important that capital punishment should be made either a more certain consequence of murder, or by some means more efficacious. He adds that, if there be reason to suppose, as has been stated, that death by hanging inspires more terror in the minds of the Indians than death by beheading, he would be prepared to approve of the former method being substituted for the latter.

"I have consulted the judges of the superior court upon this subject, and they consider that the cord is preferable to the axe. In this opinion I concur; although it appears to me to be very doubtful whether the change will produce much effect in the suppression of the crime.

"I conceive that our attention ought to be directed more to the removal of the causes which lead to the commission of sanguinary crime amongst the Indian population than to the manner of their punishment: of these the chief, as I have elsewhere stated, is the disproportion of the sexes; for this the remedy is obvious; but serious difficulty is opposed to the application of it, from the deep-rooted prejudice that prevails in India against the emigration of respectable married or single women. The sedulous efforts of the Government continue to be directed to the encouragement of female immigration, and I have lately addressed the Governments of Bengal and Madras upon the subject.

"The barbarous notion also held by the Indian males, that they possess an absolute right over the lives of the female members of their households, and which has been strikingly exemplified in some recent trials, induces them to view the mere taking of life more as an act of retributive justice, which they consider themselves bound to perform, when they believe that the caste or honour of the individual herself, or of the family to which she belongs, is compromised by her conduct, than as an infraction of the law human or divine. The extreme difficulty of dealing with a doctrine so outrageous as this, is obvious; and it is no less manifest that the evil can only be overcome by means of education and the elevation of the very low moral and social standard which at present prevails amongst this ignorant and less civilized section of our community.

(Signed)

"J. M. HIGGINSON."

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The Hindu theory of caste may be viewed in three different aspects. The first is that which the *Smṛiti* or the *Vedas* present; the second is exhibited in the *Smṛiti*, the *Purāṇas*, and other *Shāstras*; the third is observed in the practice of the day. In other words, the three primary rules of the Hindu faith are equally decisive in their doctrine of caste, though they exhibit it under different phases. The *Vedas* give the simplest outlines; the *Smṛiti* and the *Purāṇas* fill up the rude touches, and present a body to the system; the practice of the age has improved on the *Shāstras* with a vengeance, and presents a monstrous picture, at which Menu himself might stare with amazement.

The most learned pandit in Bengal has need to talk with diffidence of what he may consider to be the teaching of the *Vedas* on any point, especially when negative propositions are concerned. It may be doubted whether a copy of the entire *Vedas* is procurable in any part of Hindustan; it is more than probable that such a copy does not exist in Bengal. It would scarcely be modest or safe, under such circumstances, to say that such and such doctrines are *not* contained in the *Vedas*. We wish it, therefore, to be understood, once for all, that when we speak of the *Vedas*, we mean such portions of them as have issued in portable shapes from the European or the Indian press. We do not pretend to have seen, much less read, all the *Vedas*, nor are we acquainted with occult passages lurking in their inaccessible parts.

The *Vedas* are divided into *Sanhitas* and *Brāhmanas*; the former being devotional, the latter didactic. The *Sanhitas* appear to pre-suppose a state of society in which an order of priests was held in the highest reverence. They were considered as the repositories of learning, and favourites of the superior powers. Their enemies were denounced as spiritual outlaws, whose destruction might be piously prayed for.

The *Brāhmanas*, or didactic parts, inculcate expressly the idea of a four-fold division of caste, of which the first three are separated by a broad line from the fourth. The Brahmin, the Kshetriya, and the Vaisya, are considered races of peculiar excellency. Birth, in any of these races, is held as a reward of virtue and piety. The *Sūdra*, on the contrary, is a low and ignoble race, destitute of the privilege of studying the *Vedas*.

Of the three exalted races, the *Vedas* of course look upon the Brahmins as the most dignified and honourable. A few passages there are which show that the Kshetriyas sometimes contested the palm of superiority with the Brahmins; but the Brahmin is nevertheless the hero of the *Vedas*.

The theory of caste contained in the *Smṛiti*, and other *Shāstras*, inferior to the *Vedas*, is distinguished principally by its greater development. The caste of the *Smṛiti* is to the caste of the *Vedas* as the full-grown tree is to the tender plant; but the full-grown tree often presents an appearance very different from its first germ. Without noticing the gradual development of the stems, it would be difficult to identify the stately banian with the diminutive plant. Some general features are, however, unmistakable. The system of caste upheld by the *Smṛiti* appears gigantic in comparison with that of the *Vedas*, but contains nothing which may not be traced to the original institution. The *Smṛiti* speaks more dogmatically and boldly of sacerdotal dignity, and looks down with greater haughtiness on the degradation of the *Sūdra*. When the *Vedas* were composed, Brahminical ascendancy had not reached its climax. The priests were, indeed, honoured as the guardians of literature and religion; the respect due to intellectual eminence was cheerfully tendered; they were venerated as men whose occupations were peaceful, who toiled in solitude for the improvement of literature, who chanted the *Vedas*, and offered sacrifices for the well-being of the state. The indignation of the whole community would be excited against the sacrilegious individual who would dare to injure or insult such a fraternity. All this was natural, and in some respects reasonable; but there was something in the principle of caste which was pregnant with corruption,—something so invidious in the exaltation of race above race,—that it must, sooner or later, have broken through the restraints of reason and moderation. The Brahmins did not rest contented with the dignity due to priests. They began to arrogate to themselves divine honours. Nothing less than the title of earthly gods, or equal honours with Vishnu and other celestials, would satisfy their ambition. The pretensions of Hildebrand were trifling in comparison with those of the Brahmins. He laboured to magnify the dignity of a pontiff already invested with sovereign power, and to exalt the honour of a throne already revered as the holy see. He personated a royal priest, who held the keys of heaven, but whose pretensions were owing to promotion or election, not

race. The Brahminical theory invests every offspring of Brahma's mouth with the privileges of a pope by virtue of his birth. His person and property are declared sacred, his word immutable, his wisdom unrivalled, his powers unlimited. The monopoly of learning by the Brahmins was the cause of such lofty pretensions. There were few readers or writers beyond the sacerdotal college. There was no public opinion to control the Brahmins; no fear of criticism to restrain their vagrancies; no community of independent readers to keep their imaginations at bay. They fancied what they pleased, and they wrote what they fancied.

The system of caste, as it is upheld in the present day, is very different. The Vaisyas and *Sūdras*, as pure orders, are extinct, at least in Bengal. Kshetriyas are scarce. The dignity of the twice-born is almost monopolized by Brahmins. The degradation of the *Sūdras* is shared by the Varna Sankaras, or mixed classes, whose name is legion. The Vaidyas stand at the top of the mixed classes, and lay claim to the privileges of the twice-born. The Kayasthas rank next to them, and are the leaders of the classes accounted *Sūdras*. They are otherwise called the writer class, and are, both in profession and practice, pen-men.

The political ascendancy of the Muhammadan and other foreign powers in India has, in some measure, led to the diminution of Brahminical influence. The "earthly gods" do not now meet with the unequalled reverence which they once claimed and received, except when they have succeeded in enforcing their divine pretensions by means of worldly possessions. The fire, which they are said to have emitted from their mouths at one time for the destruction of their enemies, as plentifully as a volcano, has long since been extinguished. The Kayasthas, and some other servile castes, have acquired great influence over them. In many cases they are masters and leaders, instead of being (agreeably to Menu's ordinances) obedient slaves, of the Brahmins. They still assume the title of *Dasses*, or *slaves* of the twice-born. But their yoke must be particularly easy, since their servility does not incapacitate them from presiding over religious corporations, whereof Brahmins are mere members. The president of the Dharma Sabha of Calcutta is a Kayastha and *Sūdra*, while the secretary is a Brahmin. There are some Brahmins still who exhibit the pride and affect the purity of their ancestors, and refuse to look upon *Sūdras* as others than slaves, or to perform spiritual offices for them. The number of such proud purists is very small: the majority are glad to recognize the *slaves* as their patrons and supporters.

The Brahmins no longer pass through the four stages prescribed by Menu, nor do they abstain from those employments which, however inconsistent with their vows, are sufficiently lucrative. They accept service under any one; sell their learning, though that is reckoned a heinous crime in the *Shāstras*; live by their pens, and condescend to the most un priestly avocations for the sake of gain. But, however humbled and shorn of their powers, they are still very highly respected.

The prominent features of caste, as it exists at present, are,—1, the spiritual supremacy of the Brahmins; 2, the improved positions of some of the mixed races; 3, the total prohibition of intermarriage and interchange of hospitality; and, 4, the numerous ramifications of the same castes introduced by the creation of *Kulins*.

1. The spiritual supremacy of the Brahmins remains unaltered, at least in theory. They are still venerated by the other castes. The Kshetriyas have long lost their importance; the Vaisyas are perhaps extinct; but the Brahmin continues the same in matters spiritual as he was in the age of the *Vedas*. Buddhist, Muhammadan, and British ascendancy, have contributed successively to diminish his influence; but wherever there is faith in Hinduism, respect is paid to Brahmins. The fact is another instance of the superiority of the mind over the body. The Brahmins, who represented the intellect of the country, have preserved their credit long after the diminution of Kshetriya influence, which symbolized physical power.

2. The improved position of some of the mixed races appears from the importance which is attached to the Kayasthas and the Vaidyas; the former as writers, and the latter as physicians, are undoubtedly reckoned as gentlemen. They occupy in Bengal a rank second only to Brahmins. The priests look up to them, as the Rishis of yore looked up to the Kshetriyas. The other mixed classes are less respected. Nine of them, usually called the Nobosakh, are treated with greater regard than the rest. The Brahmin will condescend to drink water from their hands, i.e. he will have no objection to employ them as water-bearers,—an honour which he will not confer on others! The remaining castes are held in utter contempt, as mechanics and artificers. The Brahmin will consider himself defiled by their very touch. They actually represent the humble *Sūdras* of Menu's age.

3. The total prohibition of intermarriage and of the interchange of hospitalities is another characteristic of caste as it now prevails. Intermarriages between the several castes were always discouraged, but never so strictly prohibited as in the present age. In fact, there is now no degradation in caste, other than that which is caused by forming a matrimonial connection, or joining in a convivial party with a person of a different caste. In former times, no Brahmin was excommunicated for marrying a Sudra; the offspring of such a union would, indeed, be lowered in rank, but the parents would not suffer. In the present age, no Brahmin dares contract such a marriage, on pain of excommunication.

4. The numerous ramifications of the same castes, introduced by the creation of Kulins, though never intended by the original law-givers, have, nevertheless, served to extend the distinction of caste to a fearful length. Not only are Brahmins, Kayasthas, &c., prohibited to intermarry or interchange hospitalities with other castes, but they are also forbidden to do so with many families of their own orders. In marriage, the question of Kulism requires to be considered before the contract can be formed.

We shall illustrate this sub-division of caste by a simple example. The Brahmins in Bengal are divided into several Srenies, such as Rauries, Barenders, Vaidiks, and Saptasatias. The Srenies, again, are sub-divided into Kulins, Srotriyas, and Vangsajias. Kulins, Srotriyas, and Vangsajias, will interchange hospitalities, but not freely intermarry. The different Srenies will neither intermarry nor interchange hospitalities.

Such is the gigantic system of Hindu caste in its several stages of development.—*Calcutta Review*.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, June 30, 1851.

NOTHING is easier, says an ethical writer, than to give advice. There is scarcely a family, or a club, or a tavern-parlour, that would not present at least one individual, who could tell how this great empire might be much better governed than it is; how its affairs, foreign and domestic, might be more skilfully managed; how its finances might be more economically administered; how its trade might be enlarged, and its people rendered infinitely happier. Government, in the opinion of many, is so facile a function, that it calls for no qualifications besides common sense and common honesty.

To this species of self-deception we owe a multitude of theories of government and schemes of administration, which practical men discover at once to be not merely impossible, but absurd. Some bear the impress of impracticability upon their very aspect; others require a little consideration, like a mock syllogism, before we can detect the fallacies that lie beneath the surface of the proposition.

We have, in our time, met with various projects for the amelioration of India,—well-intentioned in design, plausible in terms, and highly promising, which, though specious as the glistening speech of Belial, were equally hollow. In truth, closet-reformers have seldom done much service to society: they may lay down principles, but the more difficult task, of embodying those principles in practicable measures, demands the union of experience with knowledge,—a combination of

qualities which form that rare character, the wise and accomplished statesman.

We have been led into these reflections by the strange project gravely propounded by Colonel Dickinson, in the Court of Proprietors of East-India stock, a few days back, by which he proposed to improve and extend the public ways in the province of Guzerat by expending annually thereon a fixed per-centage on the revenue of each collectorate. The project experienced the singular infelicity of being pronounced impracticable by the members of the Court who supported it—even the seconder said he did not agree with it. How these gentlemen could have brought their understandings under such a severe state of discipline, that they could advocate a scheme from which they dissented, it would be worth knowing. But no matter; our business is with the proposition itself.

Why it should be necessary to set apart annually a fixed proportion of a particular part of the revenue for an object like this, is not apparent. If money is wanted for the improvement or extension of the ways in any part of the presidency of Bombay, why not take it, when required, from the aggregate revenue? If it be not wanted, why should it be reserved at all? To bind the government, under all circumstances, whether an outlay is required or not, and should any extraordinary demand happen to be made upon a fluctuating revenue for other purposes, rigidly to expend a certain per-centage of the receipts upon roads, does appear an almost puerile scheme. The object of the proposer was no doubt a benevolent one; but we should be disposed to think he had imparted his plan to no one before he announced it to the Court of Proprietors.

It is gratifying, however, to find, from the statements made by members of the Court of Directors upon the occasion, that an impulse has at length been given to road-making in the cotton districts in the West of India.

UPON a former occasion, we spoke of the Ceylon inquiry as bearing the characteristics of a drama, passing from tragedy to comedy, and from comedy to farce. The later stages of this extraordinary investigation supply further features of analogy, adding another to the former phases, and exhibiting, in the case of Captain Watson, the magical changes of a pantomime.

This officer, one of the most prominent agents in suppressing the insurrection, was charged by Mr. Baillie, the Chairman of the Ceylon Committee, in the House of Commons, in February, 1850, with having issued certain "savage" proclamations in the island. Captain Watson, being then in England, declared those documents to be forgeries. The Ceylon Committee took up the question, and their inquiries afforded reason to believe that the documents were really fabricated, and that the forger was one Tickery Banda, a native *employé* of the Government. It was, however, determined to institute an inquiry upon the spot into their authenticity, and two Commissioners, Messrs. Morehead and Rhode, of the Madras Civil Service, were appointed for that purpose by the Governor of Ceylon, and they reported, after a most searching investigation, that the documents were undoubtedly genuine. "The direct evidence given," said these gentlemen, "is, in our opinion, accurate and complete, and strongly corroborated by the probabilities of the case; unless, therefore, perjury be imputed to the nume-

rous witnesses examined,—but for the commission of which on the part of any one of them we have been unable to discover that any sufficient object existed,—we are satisfied that no other conclusion than that we have recorded could by any possibility have been arrived at.” Strong as are the terms in which this opinion is expressed, the details furnished in the report of the Commissioners appear fully to justify them.

Captain Watson was thereupon ordered to Ceylon, there to undergo a trial by court-martial, the result of which is, that he has been “most fully and most honourably” acquitted, the Court declaring their opinion “that the signatures attached to the proclamations in question are not genuine, but forgeries, as asserted by Captain Watson!”

Where these unprecedented contradictions will end, and when the mystery in which the whole affair is shrouded will be dispelled, it would pose an Œdipus to tell.

It argues favourably for the administration of our Indian territories, that whereas we have, besides sundry hunters-out of abuses in the House of Commons, a sharp-sighted ex-Governor-General in the House of Peers, ever upon the alert to discover anything wrong in the working of the machinery he once directed, the session has nearly closed, and nothing worse has been discovered than the alleged misappropriation of certain booty, and the “persecution” of Lala Jotee Persaud. Having taken nothing by his motion in the matter of the Punjab booty, the Earl of Ellenborough has deemed the case of the Indian contractor, crude as the information confessedly is, worthy of being solemnly debated in the Upper House of the British Parliament. Had he been content with simply moving for all the official papers that could be furnished upon the subject, no one would, under the circumstances, have found fault with the proceeding; but to make such a motion the occasion of promulgating a mass of details necessarily partial and imperfect, is a course which we should have thought the noble Earl would have been the first to condemn.

After reading the speech of Lord Ellenborough, although he dealt out censure in no sparing terms, we cannot discern any substantial ground for it. Assume that the Lala is perfectly innocent, he was accused; avowed parties to fraud charged him with being not merely a participator, but the chief offender. What was the Government to do? Was it not their duty, after a preliminary inquiry had disclosed the existence of “most extensive frauds,” to place Jotee Persaud upon his trial? Was it not a course due to the character of the Lala himself? He was tried, and he has been acquitted, because the jury distrusted the witnesses against him, who, if believed, would have established his guilt. Jotee Persaud is entitled, unquestionably, to the full effect of this verdict of acquittal; but is the Government of India therefore to be arraigned for affording the accused an opportunity of establishing his innocence before an impartial tribunal?

We direct attention to an important document given in another page,—the minute of Lord Dalhousie, read by Lord Broughton in his reply to the Earl. It would thence appear that, amongst other expedients, Jotee Persaud offered, upon condition of immunity to himself, to impeach the integrity of certain high departmental officers. It is hard, perhaps, to judge the conduct of a Hindu by the rules we apply to

our own countrymen; but it is impossible not to observe that there are incidents in the proceedings of the Lala, which, though not inconsistent with innocence, are generally regarded by us as indications of conscious guilt.

INDIA AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We purposely delayed the commencement of our notice of the rich contributions of India to the Crystal Palace, because we knew that the collection was not complete—and for the same reason, after the stores had been for some time opened to the public, we hesitated to come to a conclusion. It was our hope and belief that, in the present number, we should have been enabled to bring our catalogue *raisonnée* to a termination; but the wealth of Bengal and Java has continued to pour in, in such remarkable and satisfactory profusion, that to this hour the Indian compartments are not free from carpenters, curators, jurors, &c., with whom rests the business of classification. We therefore, propose to postpone the final notice of the Indian Collection until our next issue, when we shall have had the advantage of minutely inspecting the rare *cadeaux* from the Nawab, Nizam of Bengal, and the magnificent island of Java.

As we appear to have been in some degree misunderstood regarding the East-India House Museum, we gladly take this opportunity of saying that we by no means meant to have it inferred that that museum is totally barren of curiosities, but that it bears no proportion to the beautiful and varied collection which it is now evident India can produce, and might have yielded long ere this, if the East-India Company had taken a just and proper pride in their enormous empire. It is a consolation to reflect that, even at this late date, the museum stands a chance of being enriched by the remnants of the Exhibition, after the shawls, scarves, dresses, &c., shall have been disposed of.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the last *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*:—“The young emperor of China, who succeeded his father, at his death in February, 1850, having, at his accession, rejected the demands addressed to him by the mandarins for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The emperor at the same time invited four missionaries to wait upon him, who are to be lodged in his palace. Monsignor Perronneau, Bishop of China, has informed us, in a letter, dated the 5th of September, 1850, that the emperor was educated by a Christian lady, in whom the late emperor placed unbounded confidence. A similar education had been formerly given to some of the Roman emperors during the three centuries of persecution, and the Christians had thereby obtained an occasional respite, so valuable for the propagation of the faith among those naturally timid souls, who in all times and countries have been the most numerous.”

Southey, in one of his letters, observes: “The number of good stories of all kinds which are common to the Orientals and Europeans, are more likely to have been brought home by peaceable travellers, than by the crusaders. I suspect the Jew pedlars were the great go-betweens. They always went everywhere.”

At the last sitting of the Academy of Medicine, at Paris, M. Orfila's report on nicotine was read. This substance, which was discovered in 1809 by Vauquelin, is found in different kinds of tobacco, in various proportions. Smokers, by inhaling the fumes of tobacco, introduce into their system a certain quantity of this poisonous matter, which has very active power. In ten minutes M. Orfila killed many dogs, on the tongues of which he had applied five drops of this alkali; with twelve drops death ensued in two minutes.

It is remarkable that Mahomedan literature, abundant as it is in almost every other department, has never had a drama.

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, ESQ.

In our last issue we announced the decease of this distinguished ornament of the Civil Service of India,—a nursery of public men, as recently acknowledged by Mr. Gladstone, “rarely equalled, certainly unsurpassed.”

Mr. Tucker was born at Bermuda, in 1771, his father being President of the Council of that island. He appears to have proceeded to India, in what capacity we do not know, at a very early age. He stated that he was in South Behar in 1787, and resided in the district of Rajeshahye in the two following years. His appointment as writer in the Company's Civil Service bears date (according to Messrs. Dodwell and Miles's *List*) June 24th, 1791, and in December of the following year we find him Commissioner of the Court of Requests. In 1793, he was Register of the Dewanny Adawlut of Rajeshahye; in 1794, he was assistant to the register, and afterwards deputy register, of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and assistant secretary in the Judicial and Revenue department, and, in 1796, he was appointed sub-secretary. In 1799, when only twenty-eight years of age, his eminent talents recommended him to the important post of secretary in that department, and a year and a half later, we find him appointed accountant-general,—an office much less profitable, but more arduous. In 1804, he quitted the Company's employment, bearing a high testimony to the value of his services from the Governor-General (the Earl of Mornington) in Council, and joined as partner the house of Cockerell and Co. He soon, however, abandoned this mercantile connection, returned to the service, and re-occupied his post of accountant-general in 1805, his re-appointment being recorded by the then Governor-General (Sir George Barlow) in eulogistic terms. In the succeeding year, he united to his functions of accountant-general those of member of the Board of Revenue. In 1807, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for introducing the Permanent Settlement into the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. His opinion, as to the inexpediency of this measure, in the then condition of the country, though at variance with those of other Commissioners, has since been confirmed. In 1809 he became secretary to the Government in the public department.

In 1811, Mr. Tucker's state of health, after nearly twenty-five years' uninterrupted residence in India, obliged him to proceed to Europe, the Bengal Government recommending him in strong terms to the Court of Directors, who presented him with Rs. 50,000, as a mark of the estimation in which they held his talents and services. In the following year he returned to India, and was appointed secretary in the colonial and financial department,—an office which he retained until 1815, when he finally quitted India.

His leisure was now dedicated to occupations which fitted him for the distinguished part he subsequently took in the home affairs of the Company. In 1824, he published a masterly pamphlet on the Financial Situation of the Company,—refuting certain errors and misapprehensions of M. Say and other opponents of the Company, and presenting a luminous view of the Company's affairs. In 1826, he was elected a member of the Court of Directors, and continued so (with the usual rotatory exclusions) until his death. In 1834, and again in 1847, he was chosen Chairman of the Court. During these twenty-five years, Mr. Tucker took an active and a prominent share in the important transactions of that eventful period, especially in the discussions concerning the Charter, his minutes being remarkable for the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of Indian subjects, the solidity of his views, the force of his arguments, and the precision and elegance of his diction. The vigour of his faculties remained unimpaired down to a late period, in spite of the decay of his physical powers consequent upon his great age, for when he closed his laborious and highly useful career, on the 14th June, he was in his eightieth year.

The talents which Mr. Tucker displayed in public life were enhanced by the virtues of his private character. With an animation, and even fervour, of manner, which betokened a tropical temperament, he was candid, kind, and benevolent. “*Nullius in verba*” was his rule; but, though strenuous in maintaining his own opinions, he was not intolerant towards others. If we add to these qualities a strong relish for literature, nourished by an early intimacy with Sir Wm. Jones, and an elegant and cultivated taste, few will deny that the space left by Mr. Henry St. George Tucker amongst his contemporaries will not soon be adequately filled.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.

The following letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to a Norfolk clergyman, which is published in the *Bury Post*, furnishes very strong testimony to the services rendered by the Rajah of Sarawak, and to the prospects of civilization in Borneo:—

“*Semiramis* war steamer, on way from Sarawak to Singapore, Jan. 24, 1851.

“My dear friend,—I have spent four days at Sarawak. I have consecrated the church, according to the request of the diocesan, the Lord Bishop of London. I have inspected the state of the infant mission, and conferred fully with the indefatigable and zealous chaplain and missionary, the Rev. T. M'Dougal. I have conversed also with the gentry, and have read the several works published on the events which have occurred in the last few years. It is my full persuasion that there is no mission on the face of the earth to be compared with that of Borneo. It has been thrown open to Christian enterprise almost by miracle. One of the darkest recesses of heathen ignorance, cruelty, and desolation, where piracy, and murder, and conflagration, and head-hunting stalked abroad in open day, and the aboriginal inhabitants were in the sure way of being exterminated utterly, is now, so to speak, like the paradise of God. Deliverance has been proclaimed—security of person and property, equal rights, an enlightened and paternal distributive justice, the arts of life, an extending commerce, are already established at Sarawak, and spreading along the whole western coast of Borneo. The Chinese Sea is free from marauders, and all Europe and America may pursue their peaceful occupations from Singapore to Labuan, 700 miles. The Christian mission is begun, to sanctify and adorn all these secular blessings. Two things, quite unexampled, favour the design:—1st. Englishmen have become first known to the oppressed Dyaks by a single English gentleman of benevolence, talent, and singular wisdom and tact for government, who has received, as a token of gratitude from the native princes, a tract of land about 70 miles by 50, as his own territory. To the benefit of the inhabitants of it, this gentleman, who is now recognized as the Rajah of Sarawak, is devoting his time, his fortune, his zeal, his health, his body, and soul. The noble Government of our honoured and beloved Queen Victoria at home has come forward with her admirals and brave captains to assist in reducing the pirates which infested the coast to silence and tranquillity, by deeds of almost unexampled heroism. The last engagement with the pirates, about a year and a half since, when 120 war boats, with 2,000 bandits, were intercepted in the very act of plundering and setting fire to villages, sinking native vessels, and murdering their crews, has humbled and alarmed the whole tribe, and the chiefs are sending messages to Sarawak, promising to turn themselves to honest occupations. In the mean time, the population of the town has increased, in nine years, from 1,500 to 12,000 souls, and including the whole territory, to 30,000. The peace thus established, like that of the Roman empire at the incarnation of our Lord, prepares for the gospel, renders the diffusion of it practicable, and calls imperatively on the Christian Church at home to seize with eagerness the occasion to which, perhaps, nothing parallel has ever occurred. The second peculiarly favourable circumstance is, that the millions of poor Dyaks have no religion of their own,—scarcely a notion of a deity;—no Mahomedan obstinacy—no Hindu castes—no priesthood—no written books—no Koran; and are led by a strong feeling of gratitude for a deliverance from a worse than Egyptian bondage, to place unbounded confidence in the truth and disinterestedness of the Rajah, and to solicit instruction in his religion, and to follow the habits of the ‘white people.’ In truth, when I stood on the hill on which the church is erected, and viewed the subjacent town, stretched on the river's bank, and viewed the mission-house and school on the college-hill, which commands the opposite shore, I could not but break out into thanksgiving to the God of all grace for His wonderful works; and during the very solemn service of consecration, I looked with amazement at the neat wooden edifice, with its Early English arches; its nave, 70 feet by 22, and 35 high; its side aisles, and its handsome communion-plate placed on the holy table, and its Christian congregation,—forty-three, of whom eleven were Dyak and Chinese—school children seated in the aisle; and when I assisted in administering the blessed Supper to nineteen communicants, besides the clergy, my heart was almost too full to proceed. Will England, then, fail to support the work thus prosperously begun? Impossible; it is not in the manners of our Christian Britain to forget that she was herself, 1,400 years ago, in as low a state of barbarism as the Dyaks, infested with European pirates, as they with Asiatic now. No; she is well aware that what the Gospel has done for England it can do for Borneo.”

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 24.

LALA JOTEE PERSAUD.—The *Earl of Ellenborough*, in moving for copies of the charges against Jotee Persaud, entered into a long detail of the case, stating, however, no facts not already known through the medium of the Indian journals. He dwelt upon the gentlemanlike manners of the Lala, upon the services he had rendered in the Gwalior and Punjab campaigns, and blamed the Indian Government for putting him upon trial, especially since he had commenced a civil suit in the Supreme Court, where the frauds, if true, would have come out: though the noble Earl thought this proceeding ill advised on the part of the Lala. In conclusion, he condemned the severe treatment to which that individual had been subjected.

Lord Broughton defended the proceedings of the Indian Government in this matter. He was most happy, he said, to find that the charges which had been first brought against the Government of India had not been repeated by the noble Earl, but that, on the contrary, he had declared, in the most fair and handsome manner, that the charge preferred against the local Government, of having instituted criminal proceedings against Jotee Persaud in order to stop his civil suit, had no foundation whatever. That charge, however, had made a great sensation, not only in India, but also in this country. The civil suit of Jotee Persaud against the Company, it was now clear, had not been instituted until the criminal proceedings had been previously instituted against him. He would show their lordships that there was good ground for supposing that the civil suit was instituted in consequence of the criminal proceedings, and, in order to do so, he went over the facts which were necessary to justify the Government of India in instituting criminal proceedings against Jotee Persaud, in the course of which he read the following minute of Council, drawn up by Mr. Lewis, and dated the 16th of October, 1850:—"From what transpired at the Council-table on Saturday last, it was apparent, not only that an offer had been made by Lala Jotee Persaud to stay proceedings in the Supreme Court if the Government would consent to drop their prosecution against him in the Mofussil Foudarry Courts, but that a strong disposition was evinced in certain quarters to meet his views and compromise the whole affair. This suggestion we held to be altogether improper, and it was unanimously repudiated. The Government has no wish either to pay a great debt, or get rid of an unjust claim by compounding felony, and we determined, as I understood the matter, to contest the case in the Supreme Court to the utmost, and to proceed simultaneously, but as expeditiously as possible, with the adjustment of the outstanding commissariat accounts, paying, of course, or tendering payment, of what is found to be due, just as if no case in the Supreme Court had been instituted." Minutes of a similar nature were recorded by the two other members of the Council, and the whole of the proceedings were submitted to the Governor-General, who, having reviewed the whole transaction, in order to decide whether the prosecution should go on or not, recorded his opinion in a minute, dated the 4th of November, 1851, as follows:—"I fully share the indignation with which my hon. colleagues in the council have condemned the overtures which, from the minutes, appear to have been made for a compromise of the claims advanced against the Government by Lala Jotee Persaud, the commissariat contractor, on condition of its relinquishing the proceedings against that person which have been commenced in the Mofussil. I heartily approve of the determination of the council to persevere in the just and necessary measures which have been adopted, and of their resolution to reject all proposals to hush up any thing which these measures have elicited or may expose. If it be true, as has been insinuated, that the prosecution of Jotee Persaud's suit, 'would affect the character of high departmental officers,' it is the interest of the Government to aid the suit, in order that alleged misdeeds may be the sooner exposed. If these insinuations are, as I trust and believe they are, without any good foundation, then it is the duty of the Government to aid this suit, in order that the character of its officers of trust, passing uninjured through this ordeal, may be the sooner vindicated publicly before the world. If the claims of the Lala against the Government are unsound we are bound by every consideration to dispute them, whatever may be the trouble and expense to which the resistance of a false claim may expose us. If, on the other hand, the demand of Jotee Persaud is good, it will be for those who are charged with the immediate direction of this portion of public affairs to show how it has come to pass that the payment of a just debt has been so unconscionably delayed. And if, in this investigation, the departments under the Government of India should have discredit thrown, as well on their mode of adminis-

tration as on the system they administer, it will be the duty of the Government to meet it fairly, and to extract good out of the evil which may come to light, so as to amend its departmental administration, and to remedy the proved errors of a faulty system.' The accused was unanimously acquitted. What, then, did the noble Earl complain of? It was said that Sir J. Littler committed an error of judgment in ordering the prosecution at all. But what would have been said if the prosecution had not been instituted? Would it not have been attributed to complicity between Jotee Persaud and some departmental officers, whose irregular proceedings the Government was afraid of having brought to light? Magistrates who had no interest in the matter had given an opinion that the man was guilty, and that opinion was shared by those members of the council who had looked into the case. The question was, whether there was a *prima facie* case for putting the man on his trial. The Government, believing that there was, would have betrayed its duty by neglecting to institute a prosecution. Under the circumstances, the Government was obliged to prosecute; it could not help itself. Surely it was unreasonable to condemn the Government because the prosecution happened to fail. It sometimes was not easy to obtain a verdict for the Crown in this country. Jotee Persaud was entitled to the full benefit of his acquittal, but at the same time the Indian Government must be absolved from all blame for instituting the prosecution.

The formal motion was agreed to.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held June 18, at the East-India House; John Shepherd, Esq., chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

DIVIDENDS.

The *Chairman* announced that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividends would be ready for delivery on the 7th July next.

BY-LAWS.

The report of the committee of by-laws was brought up and read. It stated that the by-laws had been duly observed during the past year. The following gentlemen were re-elected members of the committee:—R. Twining, J. Hodgson, W. W. Roberts, W. G. Paxton, E. Goldsmid, T. Weeding, Esqrs.; Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.; T. Fielder, Esq.; Sir C. Hopkinson, C.B.; H. F. Sandyman, W. Fox, J. Ewing, M. Clark, W. S. Jones, and G. R. Smith, Esqrs. Daniel Weeding, Esq. was elected in place of H. S. Græme, Esq., deceased.

PUBLIC WAYS IN GUZERAT.

Colonel Dickinson then brought forward the motion of which he had given notice—

"That a fixed per-centage on the revenue of each collectorate in Guzerat be annually expended for the improvement and extension of the public ways throughout that province."

The honourable proprietor said his motion was directed to the improved condition, not of our native subjects in India generally, but of those residing in a single province—the agricultural classes of the maritime collectorates of Surat, Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad. The position, at one time, of these people was that of prosperity; it had by degrees become one of decadence from that state. Bearing testimony to the highly prosperous state of Surat in the year 1801, and to the excellence of its fabrics, supplying, as it then did, Eastern Africa and many of the West India islands with its unrivalled piece goods, it was impossible, he said, to view with indifference those events, which led, fourteen years afterwards, with such fearful rapidity, to the decadence of that once flourishing city, commencing with the opening of the trade to India, in 1813, the effect of which soon was to shut out many of the fabrics of Surat, not only from foreign, but from the Asiatic markets. After alluding to the diminution of the cotton trade, and to the effects of inundations and floods at Surat, he observed that, with regard to Broach, the adjoining province, the state of that province formed a remarkable instance of the perfection to which good government could carry a country. Broach had at one time reached a high state of prosperity under our own rule. One great cause of the diminished prosperity of the Surat and Broach collectorates is, that, though our oldest possessions under the Bombay presidency, they have been the last to receive the boon of a systematically revised assessment. To show that the condition neither of the ryots nor the landlords had been much ameliorated since 1830, he quoted from Judge Giborne's evidence, as given before the parliamentary committee of 1847. That Mr. Giborne was fully borne out in his evidence as to the disadvantages under which the agricultural classes still laboured,

is evident from the report of the Bombay committee appointed for such investigations in 1846, by which it appears, that out of the value of a candy of cotton, which may be as low as Rs. 75, the Government had been in the habit of taking Rs. 48; that is, out of a maximum price of 2½d. the pound, the Government received 1½d. The committee urgently recommended, "as among the only means by which the supersession of the cotton of India in the English and China markets could be obviated, a revision of the land assessment in the collectorates of Surat, Broach, and Candeish." Guzerat is the garden of India; as New Orleans is to America, so is Guzerat to India. It is the finest portion, and which renders the revenue of that country enormous. Half the cotton received into the English market from India comes from Guzerat. He then came to the main point of his subject, namely, the state of the roads for conveying the produce of Guzerat from the interior to Bombay, for shipment there. Not even a share of those facilities for transport which, with such an opening, have been afforded in every other collectorate, has been vouchsafed to the inhabitants of this province, for whose relief it may almost be literally said Government has not, in nearly half a century, expended a rupee. To show the condition of that main artery between Tankaria Bunder and the extremity of our most productive cotton-growing pergunna, a distance of only seventeen miles, and what are the resources upon the spot for its improvement, the honourable proprietor read extracts from papers recently published relating to the proposed Boderar railway, showing the almost impassable state for many months after the rainy season of that portion of the road from Tankaria Bunder to Jumbooseer; also from the accounts of other professional men, showing that this and other main arteries to and through the more productive cotton-growing districts on the eastern side of the Gulf, were oftentimes in the fair season in a most inefficient state, and in many places so narrow as not to admit of a return cart passing a laden one; also, that none of the piers where the cotton is shipped are in an efficient state. He could from like authentic sources take upon himself to affirm that, for want of timely repairs to the roads in the Ahmedabad collectorate, the carts could with difficulty be got through the mud; that besides making considerable *detours*, they were last year subjected to transit duties and bund fees by the Limree Raja, in addition to the other pecuniary losses attendant on such delay, &c. He assured the Court that the roads, especially in the vicinity of Dhollera, along which 91,000 bales of cotton, much of it of a superior quality, weighing 20,000 tons, besides 30,000 tons of other merchandize, passed last season, were in many places all but impassable. The distances from which the cotton produced in our districts is brought is more than 70 miles; and much of what is shipped from Dhollera comes from double that distance; but to this hour there is not a single appliance at the Bunder in the shape of a pier or crane for the shipment of the twelve crores' worth of merchandize which passed last year along this the main artery to our most productive cotton districts on the western side of the Gulf. Another great hardship entailed on those engaged in trade is, that for want of a due supply of water at Dhollera, the boatmen are oftentimes obliged to travel four miles to supply their wants. With regard to the plea that there are no materials in the locality for making roads, had he on a former occasion showed that there were ample materials. It appears from a report of an officer employed to survey the country, and who is well acquainted with the geology of that part of India, that Guzerat abounded in material for making such roads as are required, though I will not say they would be stone roads. Notwithstanding the warm recommendation of the committee of 1846, for the last twenty years, although they had derived from that country a much larger amount of revenue than from Ceylon or from Australia, there had not been anything like so large a sum expended in the formation of roads in Guzerat as in either of the two other dependencies. The great and fundamental step necessary to be taken for recruiting our resources in that province is the construction of roads. Another ground which might be urged on behalf of these people is, that we had already, to a certain extent, given to Poonah the benefit of constructing public works. In every collectorate the people have been benefited by an outlay on public works except this most devoted country. In consequence of the ryots having to contend with these evils, America is at this moment very nearly supplanting us in our trade with China. It is very possible a railway may enable America to send cotton to New Orleans, and then export it to China, and thereby deprive us of the Chinese market. A great loss of time is occasioned by the want of good roads in the collection of the assessment; and this gives rise to delay in taking the cotton to the market at Bombay. His proposition was, to grant to the people a portion of their revenue for the promotion of the welfare of the province which they cultivate. It might be

said, that such a proposition is against the abstract principle of government. But let it be remembered, that the China trade once lost, our revenue is lost. It may be said, that it is not the duty of a government to do such things; that they ought to be done by public speculation; but in India such principles will not apply. An American merchant, on a late occasion, when walking over the grounds of one of the estates at Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, where the cotton crops were growing, was quite startled at what he saw, and declared that he had never seen such cotton. He was not advocating the extension of railways, but tramways may be laid down at a very moderate expense; and he pledged himself to show that those tramways may be laid down at an expense of not more than 700*l.* or 800*l.* a mile. He left it to this Court to decide upon the expediency or otherwise of the measure he proposed. His object would be gained if the Court would join him in a recommendation to the directors to take the subject into their consideration.

Mr. Lewin seconded the motion, although he did not entirely agree with the terms of it, or think the motion entirely practicable, inasmuch as it bound the Government to an annual expenditure of a certain portion of the revenues. When we consider the uncertainty of the revenues of India, it is impossible for the Government to bind itself permanently to expend any fixed sum. The country is often devastated by floods, so that the Government may not be in a position to do what the motion pledges them to do. It would be very easy for the hon. proprietor to make a more practicable suggestion, which should insure a certain expenditure for the increase of the crops, and the improvement of the country generally. He would advise the Court of Directors to appoint to each collectorate an engineer assistant; much more could be done by such appointments than by the adoption of an abstract proposition of this nature. He never saw any reluctance on the part of the Government to give assistance when a sufficient reason was assigned for it; neither had the Court of Proprietors shown any indisposition to sanction such appointments. He therefore hoped the hon. mover would amend his motion.

The *Chairman*.—With reference to the motion itself, I think I might almost leave it with the answer which has been given to it by the seconder. Even the hon. and gallant colonel has admitted that the motion is contrary to the usual rule; but he thinks that he has been able to show a special case, on the present occasion, which will lead the court to be of opinion that what he proposes ought to be adopted. Now, without entering into a lengthened reply, I cannot allow the statement of the gallant officer, as to the neglected condition of the Province of Guzerat, to pass without declaring, that, in my opinion, that statement does not at all approach the truth. On the contrary, I hold in my hand an extract from a letter from Mr. Davie, the collector of Broach, which gives the very contrast to what has been described by the gallant colonel. This letter was written so lately as last year. The writer says that, "the means of carriage in Broach is confined entirely to carts; that 30 miles may be taken as the extreme distance to be travelled in the cotton district of Broach; and that the communications throughout are perfect and are always open, except the three months of the monsoon." I must really imagine that the extracts read by the gallant colonel were written during those three months. Why, every hon. gentleman, no doubt, who knows anything of India, knows that during the greatest portion of the season the road is a good road, and that the means of communication are such that there is no difficulty in that peculiar locality in getting cotton. But during the three months of the monsoon I suppose no roads could be constructed unless they were made above the level grounds. The hon. and gallant gentleman alluded to an American having gone over a cotton estate in India. I must say the gentleman alluded to is Mr. Haigh. Now, that gentleman has just arrived in England, and he has stated to the Directors that the internal communications from the cotton district to the coast are in a condition the very reverse of what the hon. and gallant colonel has stated. Mr. Haigh states distinctly, that the facilities for communication with the coast are admirable; and that a very little expenditure would make them excellent. My hon. and gallant friend will be glad to hear that that expenditure has been recommended to the Indian Government. One would really imagine, from the statement of the hon. and gallant colonel, that the Court of Directors and the Government of India systematically neglected the western side of India entirely. The Court will be surprised to hear that there are no less than 830 miles of road making at the present time, for the purpose of facilitating communications from the interior to the western coast. The Indian Government has always been ready to expend money for that purpose, and yet the gallant colonel has been talking for an hour and more, as if the Government were not alive to the importance of keeping

up communication by means of good roads in India. I was very sorry to hear my gallant friend make this charge of general neglect. Mr. Haigh has distinctly assured the Court, the day before yesterday, that the assessment in Guzerat was exceedingly light, and that no complaint could be justly made on that score. The assessment, no doubt, was at one period high, but it has been reduced by the system of assessing, not according to the crop grown, but according to the nature of the soil. This has afforded great relief to the people. My hon. friend himself knows that the assessment is now very low. My hon. friend has asserted that nothing has been done by the Indian Government for the last fifty years to facilitate communication in that district. Is it possible, he having himself been in that country, that he can seriously intend to impress the Court with such an opinion? I don't think it is necessary for me to detain the Court any longer. I repeat, that the Government of India are alive to the necessity of promoting public works. It was only the other day that a sum of fifty lacs of rupees was granted to the Government of India for reconstructing works in Madras and Bengal. Everything is, in fact, being done that is practicable for improving communication by means of roads, canals, and railways, in India. The Government are perfectly aware of the importance of the subject, —I therefore hope the Court will see the propriety of rejecting this motion, which goes to dictate to the Government a certain amount of expenditure for the construction of roads. It would be very injurious to countenance such a principle even for a moment.

An *Honourable Proprietor* thought, after the explanation which the chairman had given, it would be becoming on the part of the gallant colonel to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Sullivan said the chairman had the means entirely in his own hands to put his gallant friend out of court by producing the accounts of the money expended on internal communications. *Non constat*, because there had been a great expenditure, that good roads had been made in Guzerat. He would, however, suggest to his gallant friend to modify his motion, and content himself with calling the attention of the local government to the roads in Guzerat.

After a few explanatory remarks from Sir J. Hogg,

Mr. Grant said, the question with regard to the want of means of travelling during the monsoon is a very important one. The prosperity of the country may depend upon the means of communication, and if three months are allowed to interfere with that communication, that prosperity might be seriously imperilled. You admit that a section of India is not traversable during three months in every year. That is a most important circumstance, and one which requires attention. It deserves serious consideration whether you cannot make that road a road of transit during those three months. As regards the motion itself, it is impossible it can be carried. At the same time the question of fact is a very strong one, and certainly the gallant colonel in having brought the motion forward in that gentlemanly spirit which he uniformly displays ought to be sheltered from any severe remarks from the chairman. As to whether the hon. and gallant member has been indiscreet in his mode of obtaining information, that is quite another matter. I think this discussion cannot produce any harm, but on the contrary may produce great benefit. It may attract the attention of the Court to an object which might otherwise have been overlooked.

The *Chairman*.—I am not aware that my remarks were severe. The hon. and gallant mover represented that the roads in Guzerat had been neglected for the last fifty years. When such a statement is made, I feel it my duty to take notice of it. It is, I have always understood, impossible during the three months of the monsoon for any cart to pass through the road; but cotton may still be got in sufficient time to reach the coast during the other portion of the season. I beg leave to state that as much cotton as can be grown is now grown in Broach. The cultivation of cotton requires rotation crops. Only one-third of the land can be under one crop at a time, therefore it is impossible, consistently with good cultivation, that the crops can be extended in that district. It is an important subject I admit, but I object to the terms of the motion.

Sir James Hogg.—I am quite sure my hon. friend, the chairman, did not intend to use terms of severity or censure toward the hon. and gallant colonel. It has been very truly stated that during nine months in the year, that is during the dry weather, the country in every direction is perfectly passable. It is so much so, that when great droves of merchandize find their way there, they positively select a road which is not the most accessible with regard to travelling, but which will take them through the states where the dues levied by the native chiefs are the least onerous. But the whole traffic of merchandize, or almost the whole traffic, is during the dry season. During the time of the monsoon, I admit, a great many roads are impassable; and I

think they must remain so, because where the country is low it is under water during the monsoon. Every gentleman will understand the enormous expense of raising a road above the influx of the water. It becomes, therefore, a question of expense, whether it is discreet to incur that expense, or whether the money may not be better and more profitably spent. No one knows better than the hon. and gallant colonel, that even if they had railroads, nature supplied better and cheaper means of communication by the use of the native boats during the monsoon. If ever any railway should exist in that district, it would still be cheaper to send the cotton by boats to Bombay. I am aware of the praiseworthy motive of the hon. member in bringing this subject before the Court, in which we all agree, and in which we are all deeply interested. We feel that not so much has been done as it is desirable should be done. There have been vast expenses and charges connected with wars, but I do hope that a better time as regards the improved means of communication is opening upon us. Enormous expense has already been incurred, particularly in the Punjab. I hope the hon. proprietor, after the spirit in which his motion has been received, will consent to withdraw it.

Major Oliphant.—It may seem very odd that, during three months of the year when the roads are required to be made, they are not made. But during the monsoon the natives do not travel, for this reason; if they did travel with goods during the rains, they would have to leave them exposed to the wet. That is not the time the natives send their goods; this so far explains why it is that the Government have not insisted upon having that done which under other circumstances might be necessary.

Mr. Sullivan.—My hon. friend forgets that the monsoon sets in at a period when the people would only perhaps have to travel some 30 or 40 miles further before they reached Bombay, but which they cannot now do for want of roads. With regard to the motion itself, of course, as it is now worded, it is quite impracticable; and I would repeat the suggestion, that the hon. mover should be satisfied with having called the attention of the Court to the subject.

Colonel Dickinson said, before acting on the suggestion of his hon. friend, Mr. Sullivan, and those gentlemen who did not approve of the scope of his present motion, he begged to remind the hon. chairman that the evidence of Mr. Davies so triumphantly quoted in this house and in parliament in proof of the efficiency of the Guzerat roads, widely differing as the testimony of this distinguished functionary did from the professional statements of such officers as Colonel Grant of the engineers, applied only to the road in one out of the four collectorates in that province, it not so clearly appearing to which of the main arteries through our cotton districts the observations of Mr. Haigh applied.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Colonel Dickinson then gave notice of the following motion:—

"That annual statements be laid before the Court of Proprietors of the sums expended since the renewal of the present charter, for the repairs and formation of the roads, with exception of those at the Chief Civil and Military Stations, throughout Guzerat."

CASE OF MR. J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

In reply to Mr. Lewin,

The *Chairman* said, the Bill introduced into Parliament for compensating Mr. J. S. Buckingham, had been withdrawn.

TREATIES WITH NATIVE PRINCES.

Colonel Dickinson then brought forward his motion—

"That a list be prepared, with as little delay as possible, and laid before the Court of Proprietors, of those native states with which treaties have been entered into by the British Government, the chiefs of which are thereby deprived of any of the rights or privileges of adoption without the consent of the paramount power."

He made this motion in order that the public might be made aware of the consequences of the very sweeping doctrine which had been laid down by Lord Dalhousie with regard to the native princes of India. It was in evidence that the system of deposition which that doctrine sanctioned must lead to the most demoralizing consequences, and finally to the ruin of the native princes. He could not do better, in order to illustrate the case he had to lay before the Court, than to cite the case of the Nawab of Surat, with whom the Company entered into a treaty after his dethronement in 1800. If we had taken possession of his country after a protracted war, the expenses and sacrifices that war occasioned would have afforded some ground for exacting severe terms; but it was done in perfectly peaceable times, and therefore this could not be said to be an ordinary case. Twenty years ago this was considered an exceedingly harsh measure; and the family of the nabob had the sympathies of everybody. The nabob died in 1812, and there now remained his widow, his

daughters, and his son-in-law. It was the desire of the nabob that his daughters should be allied to some native princes; that was overruled, but they were married to men of great respectability. In support of the claims soured in behalf of the native princes, their families and nearer relatives, to such a boon on the part of the British Government, he read part of a letter which was put into his hands three years ago, addressed to a female friend of the accomplished writer, who had, after the refusal of the Indian Government to sanction an alliance with the imperial family at Delhi, been selected for his son-in-law by the late Nawab of Surat, wherein he states—"At present Government has been pleased to make a small advance of money to me, to be accounted for at the final settlement of my affairs—it is one lac and fifty-three thousand rupees. I call it small, because it is so in proportion to the debts I have been obliged to contract for the maintenance of the family. As soon as the money was brought to the palace, it was distributed amongst the creditors. There is, however, one comfort, that these sums being paid will both relieve them from their anxiety and me from further accumulation of their heavy interest—the interest alone at this time due to the creditors is Rs. 40,637." In order to justify these proceedings, an act of the legislature was passed, which put it out of the power of the parties to obtain redress. This was the greatest part of the grievance; for by that act of the legislature the writer was deprived of all legal redress. It was held out to this family that a settlement of their affairs should be equitably affected; but the Government were by the act exempted from the jurisdiction of the courts of justice, for no action could be brought by these parties without the consent of the Government. His only object in bringing forward this motion was, that these families might be able to know what it was that awaited them, so that they might be able to adopt measures which might bring credit on them, and preserve them from utter ruin. He wished, at all events, that timely notice should be given to these families, whether they were to be devoted to poverty, or whether their independence would be secured to them, according to the meaning of treaties.

Mr. Lewin seconded the motion, in which he entirely concurred, so far as he comprehended its object; but he did not altogether understand it. (Laughter.)

The *Chairman* felt it impossible to divine the object of the motion. It was, however, rather remarkable that the hon. and gallant colonel should have quoted a case in illustration of his object which could not by possibility apply, for Surat was a Mahomedan state, where adoption was impossible. The Nawab died without heirs, leaving daughters, one of whom married, and the property of the deceased Nawab was given to the son-in-law, with the exception of that portion of it which was necessary for keeping up the dignity of the Nawab, that title having ceased to exist. There was one thing, however, of which he must take notice, and if he spoke warmly, he did not do so in the spirit of rebuke. But the hon. gentleman had stated that an act of the legislature had been passed for the express purpose of justifying an act of aggression on the part of the Indian Government. He (the chairman) could not shut his ears to that statement. He did not believe that his hon. friend himself thought that to be the truth. It was impossible to imagine that the legislature would pass an act for the purpose of depriving a native prince of India of his legal rights. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the motion, he begged to say that there were no new treaties of the nature mentioned in it. Adoption, it was true, required the sanction of the paramount power, and that was occasionally withheld; but it was not by virtue of any treaty that such a power existed. The *Chairman*, in reference to the recent occurrences in the Punjab, said that the public were aware that the procedure of the Indian Government in the Punjab was one of necessity. The chiefs of that country having first attacked the British power, Lord Hardinge, in subduing them, displayed great moderation in maintaining Lahore as an independent state, taking the young raja under British protection. The chiefs again rebelled, and then it was found necessary to take possession of the country; but there was no one who knew the character of Lord Dalhousie but would acquit him of any intention to adopt violent or unjust measures under any circumstances whatever. He was very sorry that this subject should have been alluded to on the present occasion.

Mr. Sullivan said he did not entertain the same opinion of the motion as had been expressed by the chairman, nor did he think the public would. The motion appeared to him to have a very intelligible and sensible object. His friend, Col. Dickinson, had said the Governor-General had passed a sentence on every native prince in India, he having proclaimed that henceforward all the possessions of native princes who died without natural heirs should be confiscated to the British Government, and that principle had been recognized by the chairman. It appeared to

him (Mr. Sullivan) that the least they could do to the parties who were so deeply interested in this matter, was to apprise them of the fate now hanging over them. Up to the present moment they had been spending all their revenues, under the confident belief that treaties made would be observed, and therefore the least they could do was to tell these native princes that they had only a life-interest in their estates and possessions, and ought to begin at once to make adequate provision for their families. So long as the Governor-General was limited to the Company's territories he was a constitutional monarch, but when he went beyond that he became an autocrat, and seized the property and possessions of native princes, and nobody could call him to account. He would say again, therefore, that they were bound to make the people over whom the sentence was impending to lay by some adequate provision for their families, and more-over bound in all equity and justice to point out to them that their fate would be the same as that which overtook the rajah of Sattara. The chairman had said the Company had no treaties with these princes, but what was the fact? There were no less than 150 native princes with whom they had treaties, and his gallant friend's motion only amounted to a request that they might be warned that they had only a life-interest in their estates. In the 150 treaties with these native princes and chiefs they had guaranteed to them and their heirs in perpetuity all their estates and possessions; but the construction now sought to be placed on them was, that they were to have only a life-interest. He believed that Lord Dalhousie's government would be principally remembered for two measures,—in the first place, for the confiscation of the principality of Sattara against all right and treaty; and in the next, for the confiscation of the dominions and lives of princes with whom we had made war. Though the principle on which the Directors now proceeded was, that no native prince would be allowed to adopt children without the sanction of the paramount power, it had been determined by Lord Amherst, Lord Auckland, Lord W. Bentinck, and other Governors-General of India, that every Hindoo prince had a right to adopt a successor, whom we were bound to acknowledge.

Sir James Hogg.—It seems to me, from the tone adopted by the hon. gentleman to the chairman, that he has taken upon himself to chide the Court, and that he has been betrayed into invective as severe and generally unfounded as I ever heard in this Court or elsewhere. The cause, however, soon appeared. He has only been betrayed into that old Sattara question, which ever haunts him. It does not signify what the question is that may be brought forward. Let the question on the paper once be mooted, and up gets the hon. gentleman his imagination haunted by Sattara; and, be it relevant or irrelevant, he will inflict upon this unhappy Court that subject which for the last ten or twelve years he has been agitating. Does it not just occur to the hon. gentleman that other people may form an opinion upon the subject?—that he does not concentrate in himself all the wisdom, all the honour, or all the integrity of the world? But whenever the subject of the Government of India is mooted, Sattara rises up in the mind of the hon. gentleman, and then come the outpourings of his indignation. I really am rather glad of this, because that strong feeling upon that one subject affords some excuse for the extraordinary attack which he has made upon the whole administration of Lord Dalhousie. The hon. gentleman has said that he was sorry the Lahore question should have been introduced; but if anything could be more inappropriately introduced than the Sattara question, it certainly was that of the case of Surat. An hon. proprietor gives notice of a question which has reference to the right of adoption by Indian princes; and he says, "I will give you an instance of the grievance." And what does he do? He selects the case of a Mahomedan state, where the subject-matter of his motion cannot by any possibility arise. He selects, as an instance of the injustice which may be perpetrated, a state to which the principle of which he complains cannot be applied. Mr. Sullivan has said that the motion is not intelligible. I agree with him; but the speech of the hon. gentleman is intelligible. What is the nature of his speech? He says, "Give me a list." And he then tells you of all the horrors, all the iniquities, and acts of injustice which may be perpetrated in India upon the native princes. He says, "Do give me a list of those states which, in anticipation, are to be sacrificed, and of those which are not; do tell me who those people are who some ten, fifteen, twenty, or fifty years hence may by some infamous governor-general be sacrificed, and who they are who may not, in order that I may send those lists to India to apprise the respective parties of their several fates. Is it not quite monstrous that such a proposition should be made in a rational assembly? A proposition which anticipates and foresees who the parties are who are to be reduced by the government of India, and who not? I do not think my hon. friend Mr. Sullivan would have

sanctioned such a proposition, if he had not been betrayed into a degree of indignation on the Sattara question. With regard to the attack on the government of Lord Dalhousie, the hon. gentleman has gone the length of asserting that the conquest of the Punjab will be a black spot in the history of India. I tell him that my belief is the opinion of the world and of posterity is and will be that the transactions in the Punjab would be a glorious and bright spot in the history of India. I do not believe there was ever an occasion where less aggression was committed, or where the public have been more anxious to scrutinize the conduct of the local government. My hon. friend has said that Lord Dalhousie had taken advantage of the results of the rebellion which he himself had fomented. Now, I do say, that no man that ever ruled in India was more anxious to preserve peace in the Punjab than Lord Dalhousie, and no man ever adopted measures which were more likely to accomplish that most desirable object. The measures which he ultimately adopted were forced upon him by the exigency of the public service; measures necessary, not for British interests, but for the interests of those people committed to British rule, for the interest of that rule, and for the tranquillity and well-being of those inhabitants of India for whose welfare the British authority was responsible. That treaty was entered into by Lord Dalhousie; that treaty was conformable to the law of nations as well as to the rights of war; that treaty cannot be impugned, and I confess I heard with great regret the opinions that fell from my hon. friend, and still more the observations he made use of when urging those opinions. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sullivan said he had charged Lord Dalhousie with fomenting the rebellion in the Punjab by his agents.

Colonel Dickinson, in reply, said, in reference to a somewhat disparaging observation of the chairman: I wish it to be understood that my object in quoting the case of the descendants of the late nabob of Surat was to show by a forcible illustration the disastrous consequences which had resulted from even less ambiguous phraseology than that made use of in those treaties, upon which the chiefs of so many principalities now rely for the avoidance of like ruin and degradation to their families, in consequence of its having been recently and for the first time declared by Lord Dalhousie, "that the words heirs and successors mean only heirs natural, and *à fortiori* so, when, as in the case of the Sattara territory, the British Government had been the grantee." My object, I repeat, was to show that the late nabob of Surat, foreseeing such a contingency, exacted and obtained, the day before his signature of the treaty so compulsively entered into, an explicit admission from the late Governor Duncan of the import of the word "heirs" as made use of in the treaty, which he was then negotiating, as appears from his printed diary, wherein he observes, "I took the opportunity of this private conference to impress on Kerparam's attention how much he might benefit his own concerns by proving serviceable in the present instance to Government, in pointing out to the nabab the expediency of his cheerful acquiescence in and quickly signing the new treaty, which would, I told him, give a security for an honourable provision to his master and his family and descendants, from generation to generation, greater than they had ever yet had, since the former articles of agreement, in 1759, were evidently only of a temporary nature, whereas the Company, who never failed in a strict adherence to their engagements, would now become bound in perpetuity to the support of the nabob and his family." In the face of which it is now maintained, that the full annual payments so guaranteed to the descendants of the late nabob are no longer due in consequence of the less expenditure necessary for keeping up the dignity of such title—and as, after so solemn and simple a contract, the nabob's child and grand-child and their natural protector were for six years after his death left in a state of most painful uncertainty and comparative destitution, what, it may be asked, may be the measure of woe in store for the widows and female descendants, or collateral heirs, as the case may be, of those chiefs who are unable to produce like evidence of the import of corresponding phraseology in the existing treaties—and who, to use the words of the late Lord Auckland, "have a right to expect that the British Government look only to the terms and spirit of the treaties or engagements which we have formed with the several states of India, and bring forward no other demand than such as, in reference to those engagements, may be indisputably consistent with good faith?"

The motion was then put and negatived.

THE MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Mr. Lewin, after referring to the refusal of the Marquess of Tweeddale, while holding the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, to furnish to the attorney and relations respectively of the prisoners of the 6th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry

copies of the record of the trial held on them by general court-martial, 'moved,—“That the Court of Directors be requested to take such measures as may be necessary to instruct the local Governments of India to insert in the articles of war for the native army a clause conveying the same privilege to the native army of demanding copies of the record of trial as is now enjoyed by the European soldier, under the articles of war framed by the British Legislature.”

The motion, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

The Court then adjourned.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

Friday last, being the day appointed for closing the first Term of the year, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, Classical, and European literature.

On the arrival of the Directors and the visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then repaired to the Council-room, where they received the following highly satisfactory Report from the Rev. the Principal:—

"The Principal has great satisfaction in reporting to the Honourable the Finance and Home Committee, that, of twenty-one students constituting the Fourth Term, twenty have been found duly qualified for the finally quitting College. The remaining student lost his term during the course of the examination, on account of his resorting to unfair means to insure his success.

"Of the twenty who are about to leave College, fifteen have attained the rank of 'highly distinguished,' and three have passed with 'great credit.' Of eighty-one students who presented themselves for examination, one lost his term in the way already mentioned; another was withdrawn by his friends before the examination was completed; and a third was compelled, by serious illness, to defer the passing the Oriental part of the examination. It cannot but be highly gratifying to the Committee to know that, of the remaining seventy-eight, not one has failed to exhibit the proficiency required by the statutes for the keeping the term.

"This is an unusual circumstance, and must be attributed to the increased industry of the students, stimulated, probably, by the penalty which fell upon many at Christmas. But the industry is not to be judged only by the absence of failures. There has been remarkable competition in various departments. Of the seventy-eight students, fifty-five have taken honours, forty-one being returned as 'highly distinguished,' and fourteen as having passed with 'great credit.' And so nearly have merits, in many cases, been balanced, and so various have been the subjects on which industry has been employed, that no fewer than seventeen have obtained the rank of 'prizemen,' and several of these gain the distinction in several departments.

"The important subject of English composition still continues to receive great attention. Forty-nine essays were sent in by competitors for the prize; and a large proportion of these were more than ordinarily creditable to the intelligence and information of the writers.

"With regard more especially to the Oriental department, the Visitor remarks that the results of the examination have been more than usually satisfactory, not so much from a display of extraordinary talent and uncommon attainment, as from a very uniform exhibition of creditable acquirement and profitable application. He states that, during the fifteen years of his connection with the College, he remembers no occasion on which the students have so universally endeavoured, according to their ability, to qualify themselves for the examination. And whilst the characteristic feature of the term is application, there is also a fair proportion of more than ordinary ability. Two or three of the students at the head of the third and fourth terms have acquired great proficiency in more than one of the languages prescribed by the statutes, and have voluntarily added to their labours by acquiring a useful knowledge of others, as Bengali, Hindi, Canarese, and Marathi. A larger proportion than usual of the students in the second term have maintained the credit which they earned at their first examination, and continue to be distinguished for both ability and application. Several of these also have extended their voluntary studies to other languages than those which they are required to cultivate. The junior term presents a less favourable aspect than either of the senior. There is no want of right feeling, or of an inclination to work; but, with one or two exceptions, the abilities of the students do not seem to place distinction within their reach. It is to be hoped that a continuance in their industrious habits will eventually compensate for any disadvantages under which they may labour, either from imperfect previous preparation, or inferiority of natural talent.

"The Principal trusts that these statements will satisfy the Committee that the term has been passed in a careful and praiseworthy application to the studies of the place. And where there has been

so much of studiousness to commend, it may safely be inferred that there has not been much to find fault with in conduct. The Principal has, indeed, to regret the having found himself under the painful necessity of temporarily removing two students for offences which exceeded the reach of the ordinary punishments. He has also had to complain of some few students as not conforming themselves, with due regularity, to the observances of the place. But he can confidently state, in regard to the great majority of the students, that they have passed through the term in a highly satisfactory manner, and have so conducted themselves as to deserve and secure the approval of those to whom the discipline of the College is committed."

The chair was occupied by John Shepherd, Esq., Chairman of the Court of Directors, who, together with the following directors, formed the deputation:—Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., deputy-chairman; William Wigram, Esq.; John Cotton, Esq.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; William H. C. Plowden, Esq., M.P.; J. C. Whiteman, Esq.; Hon. W. H. L. Melville; Major-General J. Caulfield, C.B.; W. J. Eastwick, Esq.; William Dent, Esq.; William B. Bayley, Esq.; Russell Ellice, Esq.; Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.; Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.; Major J. A. Moore.

Amongst the visitors were the following:—James Wilson, Esq., M.P.; Hon. J. E. Elliot, M.P.; T. N. Waterfield, Esq.; Lord Ashburton; Peer Ibraheem Khan; Syed Abdallah; Jevanjee Pestonjee and Rustomjee Viccagee, Parsee merchants from Bombay; F. Millett, Esq.; L. R. Reid, Esq.; J. P. Willoughby, Esq.; Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bart.; General Lodwick; Rev. G. Lewis; A. Mackintosh, Esq.; W. H. Arbuthnot, Esq.; Wm. Donne Davies, Esq.; T. E. J. Boileau, Esq.; David Waddington, Esq.; C. P. Roney, Esq.; Lieut.-col. Abbott; Admiral Johnston; Capt. Keane; J. F. N. Daniell, Esq.; Robert Davidson, Esq.; Thomas Davidson, Esq.; Capt. Mangles; Col. Sim; C. A. Saunders, Esq.; N. Alexander, Esq.; T. Weeding, Esq.; W. Paynter, Esq.; Rev. R. N. Master; Rev. T. Huntington; Gen. Barr; Col. Cunningham; Col. Finnis; Capt. Lawrence; H. E. Dalrymple, Esq.; R. H. Ames, Esq.; George Palmer, Esq.; T. Brandreth, Esq. The following civilians at home were also present:—A. Mellor, Esq.; R. N. Cust, Esq.; G. Campbell, Esq.; A. F. Bellasis, Esq.; C. T. Le Bas, Esq.; H. P. Egerton, Esq.; G. D. Wilkins, Esq.; D. Cunliffe, Esq.

Peer Ibraheem Khan, whose name appears in the foregoing list of visitors, is Minister to the Nawab of Bhawalpore. Syed Abdallah—a young and highly intellectual-looking man—is his interpreter, and sat next to him, on the right of the Chairman, during the proceedings in the Hall. The wise and kindly advice given by the Chairman to the students about to leave for India, relative to their conduct towards the natives, appeared to rivet the attention of Syed Abdallah, who immediately explained their purport to Peer Ibraheem Khan. These distinguished Oriental strangers, as also the Parsee merchants—who are fine, intelligent-looking men—attracted much attention.

The Chairman having taken his seat, Mr. Hoorra read the following List of the Medals, Prizes, and other Honourable Distinctions obtained by the students:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, June, 1851.

FOURTH TERM.

Brandreth Highly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics, medal in Law, medal in Hindustani, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Hindi, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

J. H. Mangles ... Highly distinguished, with medal in Classics, medal for Political Economy and History, medal in Sanscrit, prize in Bengali, and prize for the best English Essay.

T. Blomfield Lane... Highly distinguished, with prize for general proficiency and good conduct during the whole of his residence.

Thomas Highly distinguished, with prize in Telugu.

Capper Highly distinguished, with prize in Law.

Horsley Highly distinguished, with medal in Telugu.

Lewis

Saunders

Gonne.....

C. J. Jenkins.....

Benson

A. E. D. Grey ...

Macnabb.....

Ames

Alexander

G. B. Pasley

Lodwick

Cuppige

Highly distinguished.

Passed with great credit.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.

Moore Highly distinguished, with prize in Hindustani, and prize in Hindi.

Norman Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Telugu, prize in Canarese, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Stack Highly distinguished, with prize in Marathi.

Batten Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, and prize in Law.

Ouseley Highly distinguished, with prize in Persian.

T. Bruce Lane ...

Lawrence

Master.....

Weeding

Johnston

Warden

Sandwith.....

Lindsay

Davidson

Highly distinguished.

Passed with great credit.

SECOND TERM.

Lushington..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Hindi, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Chapman..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Persian.

A. Jenkins Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Mathematics.

Waterfield Highly distinguished, with prize in Bengali.

Hope Highly distinguished, with prize in Law, and prize in Marathi.

Tod Highly distinguished, with prize in Telugu.

Trotter

Cunliffe

Grant

Ravenshaw.....

Simson

Hogg

Money

Watson

Macnaghten

Plowden

Melville

Drummond.....

Highly distinguished.

Passed with great credit.

FIRST TERM.

Herschel..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Erskine

E. Grey

R. L. Mangles ...

Hay.....

Highly distinguished.

Passed with great credit.

Mr. J. H. Mangles then read his Prize Essay, on "England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and in the reign of Queen Victoria. The essay was warmly applauded.

Mr. Brandreth read a passage from Dow's *Hindustan*, translated by himself into Hindustani.

Mr. Horsley read a passage from Fraser's *Life of Skinner*, translated by himself into Telugu.

Mr. J. H. Mangles read a passage from Dryden's *Bnoid*, translated by himself into Sanscrit verse.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful students.

Mr. Hooper next read the classification of the Rank of the Students about to depart for India, as follows:—

Rank of Students quitting College, June, 1851.

BENGAL.

First Class	Brandreth.
	Mangles.
	Lane.
	Lewis.
	Benson.
	Gonne.
	Jenkins.
	Saunders.
	Macnabb.
	Alexander.
Second Class	Capper.
	Pasley.
Third Class	Cuppige.

	MADRAS.
First Class	Thomas. Horsley. Ames.
Second Class	Travers. Puckle.
	BOMBAY.
First Class	Grey.
Second Class	Lodwick.

The Chairman then addressed the assembled students as follows:—

Gentlemen Students.—It is highly gratifying to my colleagues and myself that the reports we have received on this occasion, with reference to the general progress made by you in your studies, and as regards the regularity and good order which have been observed generally during the late term, are such as reflect not only credit but honour on yourselves and this College. I am happy to find that so many of you have obtained honours and distinctions—that a great majority, sixty-nine out of seventy-eight of you, have passed your terms with great credit, and that not one student has failed from deficiency on his examination. We have also great reason to be satisfied with the whole proceedings of this day. I have listened with great pleasure to the able essay of Mr. Mangles, exhibiting not only elegance of composition but a degree of talent, research, and discrimination in handling the interesting subject, which would do credit to a much more experienced author. I am happy to learn, also, that many other essays, sent in by other Students, are entitled to high commendation, more particularly those of Messrs. Chapman, Lushington, and Waterfield. I am informed also that the several translations which we have heard from Oriental languages are highly creditable to the several gentlemen who have just read them. Gentlemen, for these highly satisfactory results, so honourable to yourselves, we are in a great degree indebted to the exertions of the Rev. Principal and Professors of this College, and in the name of the Court of Directors, I beg to tender them our sincere acknowledgments. Gentlemen, you have been frequently exhorted from this chair, on the great importance of steady and continued exertion in endeavouring to qualify yourselves for the public service in India, and I am persuaded that the more you reflect upon the nature of the very responsible duties that await you, the less you will be surprised at the continued anxiety manifested by the Court of Directors on the subject. You will all be called, at an early period of life, to undertake duties, on the faithful and efficient discharge of which the best interests and the happiness of thousands of your fellow subjects may depend. The limited number of our Civil Service, as compared with the vast extent of our territories and population, renders it necessary to intrust to individuals in India an extent of power much greater than falls to the lot of men in any other portion of the globe, and therefore it ought to be our anxious desire that those whom we appoint to exercise that power should be endowed with talents and acquirements commensurate with the extent and importance of their duties. And I pray you to observe that these duties are exclusively of an intellectual character, requiring not only that peculiar knowledge of the native languages and other information in which we endeavour to instruct you here, but the exercise of a clear, comprehensive, intelligent, and highly cultivated mind. The power of sound, close, logical reasoning is constantly called into action in the exercise of the civilian's duty. Every act in his official capacity ought to be the result of grave and mature deliberation. In his position there ought to be no action on the impulse of the feelings of the moment; all subsidiary circumstances must be well weighed and maturely considered; conflicting statements must be carefully analysed; and before decisions are given, the party deciding must not only be able to convince himself that he is right, but to prove to superior authority that he is so, by the elucidation of the principles upon which he has acted. Thus, a civilian's reputation must be gained by the exercise and steady application of his intellectual faculties. He has no opportunity of gaining a name, as the military officer, by dashing exploits in the field; nor of distinguishing himself, like the statesman of this country, by efforts of eloquence in the Senate; his fame must be the work of careful, patient, and continued study, followed up by diligent application to business, and an uncompromising determination to allow no object to interfere between him and the faithful discharge of his duty. Now, gentlemen, if this is, in any degree, a fair representation of your position, does it not furnish a strong argument in favour of a steady and diligent preparation on your part for your future duties. I know that gentlemen in your position are too apt to think lightly of the advantages of academical attainments; you flatter yourselves that if you can only pass out of College without

positive discredit, that all will go well with you when you join the service in India. But, believe me, that this is by no means a safe conclusion; my conviction is, that the student sows the seed of his future harvest at this College. If he carries with him to India an indifferent reputation as a scholar and a man, there is little hope, I fear, of his retrieving his character in that country. In many respects, the circumstances he will have to contend with will be more unfavourable than the present. He will not have the same advantage of instruction. He will be surrounded with novelties and temptations more calculated to distract his attention. If he has proved himself deficient in energy and application in this climate, what may we expect from him under that of India, which is proverbially more enervating? A man who dislikes study at this College, is not likely to be fond of his official duties on the Kutcherry; nor is the student who takes no pleasure in the study of law, political economy, and history, under such eminent professors and interesting and eloquent lecturers as are established at this College, likely to enlarge his knowledge of these subjects by private reading and study in his closet. No, gentlemen, there is no evading the obvious and just inference, that the student's career at this College may be considered the index to his future reputation and usefulness in the public service. I repeat, then, that you need not be surprised at our great anxiety to stimulate you to renewed and vigorous exertion in the prosecution of your studies. Do not imagine, however, that we expect you to be all men of very brilliant genius—certainly not; but we do expect you all to be well-educated men, well-informed on the subjects, a knowledge of which is necessary for the due performance of your future duties; and above all, we expect you to be men of high and honourable principles, who will be anxious to maintain the honour of your country and the credit of that distinguished service to which you will belong. I might dwell at much length on the great advantages which must accrue to those of high attainments. I might show you that necessity compels those in authority to reward the ablest men with the highest appointments. I might quote examples of distinguished members of your service who have been rewarded with the high appointment of governors of presidencies. I might call your attention to several who are now present who owed their high appointments to Council to their own distinguished talents, and I might advert to those who, on retiring from our service, have been selected by Her Majesty's Government to administer the affairs of several of our most important colonies. But these circumstances are ever before you, and I think I noticed them particularly when I addressed you on a former occasion. I would beg you, however, to reflect, frequently, upon the humiliation you must incur should you find yourselves hereafter in situations, the duties of which may be above your capacity. Should you unhappily be placed in such a position, you are aware that our Governments in India could not permit important offices to be filled by inefficient men, and there are few or no appointments held by civilians that do not come under that denomination. I would entreat you, therefore, to avail yourselves zealously of your present opportunities. Let me recommend you to observe regularity and method in pursuing your studies; much more will be accomplished by a steady and persevering application during a certain number of hours per day, than by fits and starts of hard reading, which are generally followed by a corresponding reaction. Moreover, the training which a regular system of study induces, will be most useful in forming and maturing regular habits of business, without which, in India, the most brilliant talents will be ineffectual for the due discharge of the civilian's duty. In aid of this object the regular attendance at chapel, hall, and lectures, ought to be strictly enforced, and by no means considered as mere forms, to be dispensed with according to the convenience or feeling of the moment. Gentlemen, I have not touched on the vices which, when indulged in, are so antagonistic to the course of conduct which I have been so anxiously recommending, trusting that the danger arising from them must be too obvious to require exposition. All men will allow that the intemperate and dissipated man, or the gambler, is an object of contempt in every respectable society. In the civil service of India he would be an intolerable nuisance—a spectacle disgraceful to his country and degrading to the service. I sincerely hope that such a character may never enter within these walls, or at all events, should he gain admission, I am confident that, with such a reputation, he could never pass the ordeal of this College, and be permitted to enter our service. The least that England can do for India is to be careful, to the utmost of our power, to select good men as our instruments of government, and to exclude those who, in addition to being the worst enemies of themselves, must be also the enemies of others. Gentlemen of the Fourth Term, let me address a few words specially to you. You have now completed your term of study at this College, and you will shortly proceed to India, there to perfect yourselves in the native lan-

gauges, and thus qualify for the public service. On your arrival there, remember that it will be most important to your own interests that you pass your final examination as soon as possible. You may easily imagine that the period of time which you may require for that purpose, may materially influence our future prospects. Those who are first prepared will be first provided for; and the heads of our Government will naturally select those who have most distinguished themselves for the most important departments of the public service. I am happy to inform you that many of your predecessors have done themselves honour, and this College credit, by the praiseworthy manner in which they have passed all their examinations, within a very brief period. I may mention a few of those who were lately your fellow-students, viz., Chapman, Smyth, Colvin, Egerton, Lowe, Currie, Morris, Hammond, Dampier, and Forbes. They have all qualified themselves for the public service by passing the necessary examinations, within a few months of their arrival at the Presidency, and I trust you will follow their footsteps, and thus furnish us with additional honourable examples, worthy of imitation. Having entered the public service, let it be your great aim to make yourselves thoroughly masters of all the duties that are expected from you; endeavour to perform them with correctness and punctuality; avoid, above all things, procrastination, even in small matters. Nothing will tend so much to your comfort and success as method and punctuality—it will be the only mode of insuring you leisure throughout every day for recreation and the more elegant studies of literature and taste. In your demeanour towards the natives, be courteous and kind, patient and forbearing, and always easy of access. Rudeness or violence of temper, whilst it would be unbecoming your position—will defeat your object. You may command submission for the time, but you will lose the respect of men, and your reputation and usefulness will be proportionably damaged. On all questions involving the religious feelings of the natives you must be particularly careful to avoid giving offence. Rigid non-interference is the maxim to be followed on such occasions. Do not forget that the example you may exhibit in your own walk in life, both public and private, will materially influence the opinions of those around you. The character of our religion and of our country frequently suffers in India by the carelessness of our countrymen in this respect. The poor Hindoo, whose every movement, almost, is more or less connected with his religion, and who labours from morning till night in the observance of the most minute details of its ceremonies, views with astonishment the latitude which Christian men frequently allow themselves, and I am persuaded that such anomalies have hitherto been the greatest obstacles to the extension of our Faith. Let it be your study, my young friends, to recommend your religion to others by a strict observance of its duties in your own persons. Exercise prudence, also, in all the various arrangements of your domestic establishment. Be economical, but not mean, in your expenditure, remembering that many who have gone before you have made shipwreck of their bright prospects and happiness through extravagance; great caution at the commencement of your career, and punctual payments at stated short periods will be your best safeguards from this evil; remember that debt will be as complete a bar to your employment in responsible duties as incapacity, and that the invariable result of such incumbrance is misery and wretchedness to yourselves and those dependent on you. Gentlemen,—I have told you that your reputation and fame must, under Divine Providence, be the work of your own talents and attention. I have told you that they must be the work of time and perseverance: but let me, nevertheless, assure you that slow as may be the process, the progress may be as certain, and the completion of the work as perfect, as in the case of the many brilliant examples that have preceded you in the service. There are not wanting such examples among those who have favoured us with their presence on this occasion; and, happily, there are many such on our records, of men who have not only done great honour to the civil service, but to their country. Remember the examples of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, Edmonstone, and many others. I will not mention the names of those present, but let me add that of a dear friend and beloved colleague, whose voice, alas! we shall hear no more. I allude to my lamented friend, Mr. Tucker. His splendid talents and vigorous intellect; his unremitting zeal and untiring application to his duty, were ever conspicuous among his fellows; and his upright, honourable, and spotless integrity is well worthy of the imitation of us all. May there be among you, my young friends, those who may live to emulate such example! May there be among you, whom I now address, those who (when we are all gathered to our fathers) will shine in this hall, as living proofs of the excellence of the education and training of this College, and thus uphold, to the latest posterity, the honour and reputation of the civil service of India.

The address was listened to with great attention, and frequently applauded.

The deputation and visitors, having perambulated the College grounds for a short time, repaired to the library, where an elegant luncheon was prepared.

At the close of the repast,

The *Chairman* proposed the health of the principal and professors of the College.

The *Rev. H. Melvill*, the principal, responded in a short and appropriate speech.

The deputation and visitors then retired from the library, and shortly afterwards returned to town.

The next Term commences on the 10th of September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPIMUM V. SPIRITS.—A correspondent, advertising to the large revenue derived by the Indian Government from opium, endeavours to show that the traffic in this article is not objectionable, and that gin does more mischief than opium, eaten or smoked. "As to the morality of the trade," he says, "let John Bull look at our gin-palaces, and recollect that the Celestials, by drinking *shamshoo* (made from rice, &c.), can ruin their health without opium,—too expensive an article for the bulk of the people. A writer in the *Lancet*, 21st June, 1851 (p. 694), says: 'That opium-taking is on the increase, any one may convince himself by making inquiries of the druggists. In the country in which I reside, it is well known their chief profit consists in the retail sale of opium.' As Lord Grey said to the bishops, regarding their objection to the Catholic Emancipation Bill, 'Let them put their own houses in order.' Many persons, it is said, who are water-drinkers, take opium; it is added that barristers, public speakers, and some ladies do so when they go to a ball, 'as it makes the eyes look bright.' Many natives in India eat opium. It is said the late Emperor of China was fond of it, as well as his courtiers. The Scotch drink whiskey more than the Irish. It matters little; too much Edinburgh, Burton, or Taunton ale, is just as much excess as taking too much spirits. If any one will take 50,000 chests of opium, at about 125 or 130 lbs. each, and divide this amount among about 200,000,000 of people, he will not find it much. That there are some who destroy themselves by smoking opium, is admitted; but those who have resided at Singapore, &c., state that the cases are very rare. Compare this with the numbers who die from drinking spirits in Great Britain. Recollect our Government collects several millions of taxes (more than the East-India Company) on spirits. We raise these millions from about 29,000,000 of people. The Chinese are eight times as numerous! The tax on spirits is a very convenient one, so is that on opium; but the former yields three or four times the sum of the latter!"

VESSELS FOR THE INDIAN VOYAGE.—The question regarding the skill of our ship-builders, and the union of capacity and speed in our merchant-vessels, promises to receive some satisfactory illustrations from a new line of ships intended for the Indian voyage, and constructed for Mr. W. S. Lindsay. Four of them, named the *Alipore*, the *Barrackpore*, the *Cossipore*, and the *Dinapore*, are already launched, and two others are in an advanced state. They are all on the same model, measuring from 670 to 720 tons old measurement, and from 800 to 850 tons of the new measurement for registry, and have been constructed with the especial object of combining large stowage capacity with the best sailing properties, so as to realize a merchant ship of the highest character. The two first of the line have already been tried by a voyage recently completed to the Mediterranean, in the service of the Admiralty. As an instance of rapid sailing, it is mentioned that the *Barrackpore* sighted Corfu on the 16th day after leaving Queenstown, although a dead calm prevented her entering into the port until the 19th day. Both vessels departed last month on their first voyage to the East, and the *Cossipore*, now in the London Docks, is appointed to sail on the 1st of July. — *Times*.

THE SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE by the *Ganges*, which left for India on June 20th, amounted to 83,000*l*. With the exception of 18,000*l*. for Alexandria, and 1,600*l*. in gold for Ceylon, the whole was silver, 55,400*l*. being in bars and dollars for Bombay, 5,600*l*. for Calcutta, and 2,100*l*. for China.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Hotspur*, *Bucephalus*, *Agincourt*, *Sea Park*, and *Monarch*, have been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta.

The first consignment of wine, 250 dozen, the produce of our Australian colonies, has been lately received. The qualities are described as "Australian white wine," and "Australian red Hermitage." The cultivation of the vine is steadily increasing in the colonies.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 17.—*William Darley*, Cammell, Bombay; *Hugh Walker*, Cameron, Hong-Kong.—18. *Trafalgar*, Wright, New South Wales; *Victory*, Nicol, Port Phillip; *Young England*, Robertson, Port Phillip; *Eliza Leishman*, Dickson, Mauritius; *James Lumsden*, McNidder, Bengal; *St. George*, Jones, New South Wales.—19. *Wandermere*, Ross, Van Diemen's Land; *William and Mary*, Peters, New South Wales.—21. *Mary Shepherd*, McDonald, Bengal; *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius.—23. *Alan Ker*, Gray, Bombay; *Heroine*, Gales, Mauritius.—26. *Ameer*, Clark, Mauritius.—28. *John Ritson*, Ritson, Bengal; *Sandwich*, Peddie, Cape.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JUNE 17. *Barrackpore*, Underwood, Bombay; *Amy Robsart*, Spence (from Shields), Ceylon and China; *Cashmere*, Pearson, New Zealand; *Kent*, Terry, Calcutta; *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Madras and Bengal; *Sumner*, Whyte, Cape; *Rachel*, Brown, Adelaide; *Rodsley*, Shield (from Shields), Calcutta.—18. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Prynne, Ascension; *Brenda*, Reid, Adelaide; *Gilana*, Ligertwood, Hong Kong; *John Dugdale*, Rome, Shanghai.—20. *Adelaide*, Tremearne, South Australia; *Land o' Cakes*, Grant, Hong Kong; *Frances Walker*, Hay, Calcutta.—22. *Favorite*, Leisk, Cape and Bengal; *Conqueror*, Rennie, Bengal; *Conservative*, Crawley, St. Helena; *Curlew*, Corbett, Cape; *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, Calcutta; *Midlothian*, Gibson, and *Canterbury*, Edwards, New Zealand; *Courier*, Dunn, Adelaide; *Flash*, Smith, Melbourne; *Musquash*, Duncan, Cape.—21. *Oscar*, Leyarthen (from Hartlepool), Hong Kong.—24. *Tartar*, Rollings, Cape and Mauritius; *Morning Star*, Clark, Swan River.—27. *Aberfoyle*, M'Millan, Port Phillip; *Duke of Richmond*, Barclay, Sydney.

From LIVERPOOL.—JUNE 12. *Sultan*, Sharp, Batavia; *Australia*, Brownrigg, Calcutta.—14. *Thomas Carly*, Adams, Cape.—20. *Kilblain*, M'Larne, Calcutta; *Clymene*, Stubbs, Calcutta; *Progress*, Wild, Calcutta; *Tippoo Saib*, Stewart, Calcutta; *Araminta*, Hogg, Bombay.—21. *Lord Dufferin*, Clarke, Sydney; *Mary Ann Johnstone*, Johnston, Calcutta; *Robert Ritson*, Johnston, Calcutta; *Balnoral*, Robertson, Bombay; *John Wood*, Archer, Bombay.—23. *Corinthian*, Kemp, Mauritius.—24. *Georgina*, Williams, Calcutta; *Rother*, Morris, Mauritius.—25. *Moffatt*, Taylor, Bombay.—26. *Bellona*, Ritchie, Port Natal.

From the CLYDE.—JUNE 13. *Royal Sovereign*, Campbell, Bombay.—20. *Falcon*, M'Larty, Calcutta; *Caribbean*, Cockton, Ceylon and Madras.—24. *Monsoon*, Wyse, Bombay.

From QUEENSTOWN.—JUNE 24. H.M. steamer *Birkenhead*, Cape.

From SHIELDS.—JUNE 25. *Despatch*, Ceylon.

From BORDEAUX.—JUNE 18. *Ulrica*, Stone, Mauritius.

From PLYMOUTH.—JUNE 18. *Earl Grey*, Urquhart, Sydney.—26. *Statesman*, Godfrey, Port Phillip; *Lady McNaghten*, Hibbert, South Australia; *Schah Jehan*, Johns, Bombay; *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JUNE 19. *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, New Zealand.—21. *Wellesley*, Parish, Madras and Bengal; *Resolute*, Lewis, New South Wales.

From the DOWNS.—JUNE 27. *Protector*, Crouch, Cape; *Missionary*, Blacklock, Mauritius; *John Bunyan*, Thomson, Shanghai; *Gladiator*, Thomson, Cape and Bengal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ganges*, from Southampton, June 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental*, from Suez, for MALTA.—Ens. Caldecott; Mr. L. Folo; Mr. N. Giles; Lieut. E. R. Driver; Dr. John G. Stewart; Mr. Henry King; Mr. E. Ferguson; Mr. Ellice; Mr. Trollope; Mr. Crow.—For CALCUTTA. Mr. R. C. Williamson; Mr. A. Williamson; Mr. J. W. Browne; Miss Lissant; Mr. J. Dunlop, wife, and three children; Mr. Ballard; Mr. Higginbottom; Mr. Calrow.—For MADRAS. Mr. Gravier; Mdm. Meyer and man-servant.—For ADEN. Mr. J. C. Duff; Capt. Mayor; Capt. Ridge.—For CEYLON. Mr. S. Butler; Mr. Spur; Mr. A. Black.—For HONG-KONG. Mr. Jas. Dow; Mr. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith; Mr. Aspinall; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, and three children, and servant; Mr. Pollard.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOYCOTT, the lady of Asst. surg. Bombay establishment, d. at Epping, June 12.
EARLE, the wife of the Rev. J. F. d. at 7, Gordon-square, June 26.
HARDING, Mrs. G. late of Madras, d. at Southsea, Hants, June 18.
MORRIS, the wife of Edward, d. at Huntingdon-villa, Great Malvern, May 24.
WIGRAM, the lady of J. R. s. at 53, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, June 24.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, James B. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Elizabeth J. d. of Dr. Young, and relict of the late William Burgess, M.D. at Clapham, June 10.

BEAUFORT, Rev. Daniel A. s. of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B. to Emily N. d. of Sir John F. Davies, Bart. late H.M. Plenipotentiary in China, at Henbury Church, June 24.
GRANT, James M. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Helen, d. of the late D. C. Cameron, at St. James's Church, June 18.
HALLEWELL, John, to Eliza C. d. of William Brodhurst, of the Friary, Newark, at Newark, June 26.
RUSSELL, Henry S. s. of the late Henry S. Russell, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Charlotte, d. of the late Philip Pinnoke, at Sydney, N.S.W. Feb. 25.
SCOTT, Lieut. Henry Y. D. royal engineers, to Ellen S. d. of the late Maj. gen. Frederick Bowes, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Woolwich, June 19.
WALLICH, George C. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Caroline E. d. of Edmund Norton, at Lowestoft, June 19.

DEATHS.

BANNERMAN, Sir Charles, Bart. in Charges-street, June 18.
BONSTEAD, Henrietta, d. of John, late of the Ceylon rifle regiment, at 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, June 22.
DINSDALE, William, s. of the late John, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Tottenham-green, aged 22, June 16.
MALCOLM, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles, at Brighton, June 14.
NICHOLLS, Emma, relict of the late George, formerly of India, at Leytonstone, aged 59, June 14.
SHIRT, Maj. C. 20th Bombay, N.I. on board the *Earl of Hardwicke*, on his passage home, aged 47, April 4.
TUCKER, Henry St. George, in Upper Portland-place, June 14.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 18th and 25th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry Vansittart.
Madras Estab.—Mr. George Ellis.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. W. Bell.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Thomas Wood, assist. chaplain.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Warren Hastings L. Frith, artillery. Capt. John L. C. Richardson, do. 2nd-Lieut. William A. Pope, 1st fusiliers. Maj. Robert Wyllie, late of 6th N.I. Lieut. Edward T. Dundas, 19th N.I. Col. Joseph Graham, 50th N.I. Capt. Samuel R. Tickell, 31st N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. James Keating, 3rd N.I. Capt. Edmund P. St. Aubyn, 10th N.I. Ens. Henry H. Foord, 16th N.I. Lieut. col. William E. A. Elliott, 27th N.I. Capt. Montagu Cholmeley, do. Ens. John Ure Donaldson, 46th N.I. Super. surg. Robert Sutherland. Surg. Agnew Mackintosh, M.D. Assist. surg. Arthur Cheyne.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Charles T. Trower, 1st Europ. reg. Ens. Francis Anderson, 2nd do. Lieut. Ewen Grant, 3rd N.I. Capt. Henry Lodwick, 10th N.I. Ens. Alexander Warden, 14th N.I. Capt. William G. Duncan, 24th N.I. Lieut. col. George J. Mant, invalid. Surg. Alexander Burn, M.D. Assist. surg. William C. Brown, M.D.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Cudbert B. Thornhill. Mr. Charles J. H. Richardes. Mr. Hew D. H. Ferguson.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Robert S. Ellis.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Joseph H. Frith, 5th N.I. Assist. surg. Henry W. Rumley.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Benjamin R. Hitchens, artillery. Lieut. Henry Hughes, 18th N.I. Capt. Arthur Howlett, 27th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. Benjamin A. R. Nicholson.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Mark Haggard, pilot service.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Augustus F. Bellasis, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Ens. John Cornwall, 20th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. capt. Yrry Lamb, invalids.

Madras Estab.—Capt. John Moore, artillery.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Edward John Chapman.

APPOINTMENTS.

HOME.

Mr. Samuel Hunt, appointed junior clerk in the Examiner's office.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Leonard Grant Munro, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination at the Military Seminary, on Friday, the 13th instant, have been appointed to the several services, as follows, &c.—

For the Engineers.

Henry Goodwyn	Alexander Urquhart Hamilton
William Raffles Tucker	Finch
Robert Preston Malcolm	John Heron Maxwell Stewart
	James Vertue

For the Artillery.

James Alex. Haldane Eckford	Ross Dunlop Gowan
George Rennie Manderson	Robert Pope
Henry Moubray Cadell	Charles Johnson
John McKenzie Fraser	William Herbert Malden
Charles Vaughan Arbuckle	Hubert Le Cocq
Charles Edward Lewes	Arthur Reginald Hoskins
David James Welsh	Thomas Ignatius Maria Hog
Eardley William Childers	

For the Infantry.

Henry Alexander Cockburn	Robert Henry Cunliffe
Charles Marjoribanks Morrison	William Pemberton Fisher
Willoughby Chas. Stanley Clarke	Hugh Watson
Robert Russell Woodhouse	Wm. Campbell Deans Campbell
John Egremont Lee	William Minto Gibbon
Cecil David James Dodd	James R. Gordon
Justician Armitage Nutt	Frederick William Dobree
William Siddons Young	Richard Smith Gray
James Cornwall Miller	

Application has been made to the Commander-in-Chief for temporary commissions and local rank as ensigns in H. M.'s army for the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets whilst doing duty at the establishment for field instruction, under the command of Lieut. col. Harry D. Jones, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, viz.—

Henry Goodwyn	Alexander Urquhart Hamilton
William Raffles Tucker	Finch
Robert Preston Malcolm	John Heron Maxwell Stewart
	James Vertue

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination on the 13th instant, for the Artillery and Infantry, have been stationed in those branches of the service, and in the following order, viz.—

For the Bengal Artillery.

James Alex. Haldane Eckford	Charles Vaughan Arbuckle
George Rennie Manderson	Charles Edward Lewes
Henry Moubray Cadell	David James Welsh
John McKenzie Fraser	Ross Dunlop Gowan

For the Madras Artillery.

Eardley William Childers	Charles Johnson
Robert Pope	Thomas Ignatius Maria Hog

For the Bombay Artillery.

William Herbert Malden	Arthur Reginald Hoskins
Hubert Le Cocq	

For the Bengal Infantry.

Henry Alexander Cockburn	James Cornwall Miller
Charles Marjoribanks Morrison	William Pemberton Fisher
Willoughby Chas. Stanley Clarke	Wm. Campbell Deans Campbell
John Egremont Lee	William Minto Gibbon
William Siddons Young	

For the Madras Infantry.

Robert Henry Cunliffe	Frederick William Dobree
Hugh Watson	Robert Smith Gray
James R. Gordon	

For the Bombay Infantry.

Robert Russell Woodhouse	Justician Armitage Nutt
Cecil David James Dodd	

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 17TH JUNE, 1851.

Bengal, 9th Light Drags.—Cornet William Wedderburn Arbuthnot to be lieut. by purchase, v. Mallet, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1851.

Charles David Rich, gent. to be cornet by purchase, v. Arbuthnot. Dated 17th June, 1851.

18th Foot.—Gentleman cadet Colmer Lynch, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, v. Cripps, appointed to the 24th Foot. Dated 17th June, 1851.

24th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Mangle, from the 67th Foot, to be lieut. v. John Nagel, who retires upon half-pay Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Dated 17th June, 1851.

60th Foot.—Capt. Charles Hamilton Roddy, from half-pay Unattached, to be capt. v. Alexander Crea Meek, who exchanges. Dated 17th June, 1851.

Lieut. Peter Burton Roe to be capt. by purchase, v. Roddy, who retires. Dated 17th June, 1851.

Second Lieut. Thomas Nicholson to be first lieut. by purchase, v. Roe. Dated 17th June, 1851.

70th Foot.—Lieut. R. Wigham, from 72nd Foot, to be lieut. v. Atkinson, who exchanges. Dated 17th June, 1851.

87th Foot.—Edwin Biron, gent. to be second lieut. by purchase, v. Flamstead, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1851.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—William Knox, gent. to be ensign by purchase, v. Burrows, appointed to 45th Foot. Dated 17th June, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 20TH JUNE, 1851.

Bengal, 70th Foot.—Capt. Arthur George Shawe, from half-pay Unattached, to be capt. v. Paschal, promoted to an unattached majority. Dated 20th June, 1851.

87th Foot.—Lieut. Joseph FitzThomas Shadwell, from the 21st Foot, to be lieut. v. King, who exchanges. Dated 20th June, 1851.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Lord George Bentinck, for Bengal, from Gravesend June 20; 200 Queen's troops:—Capt. F. C. Fleming, H. M.'s 87th, Lieut. D. R. Croandaile, H. M.'s 61st; Lieut. A. Butler, H. M.'s 87th; Ens. C. R. Ricketts, H. M.'s 32nd; Surg. C. Gordon.

IMPOTENCE OF PERSECUTION.—It is worthy of note, that whilst our James I. was levelling proclamations, prohibitory duties, and pamphlets written with his royal hand, against tobacco, the emperor Jehangir forbade the use of it in India, Amurath IV. interdicted it in Turkey under severe penalties, the Czar of Muscovy threatened punishment to any foreign merchant who should bring it into his dominions, and Shah Abbas, of Persia, issued a proclamation declaring that if any tobacco was found upon a soldier, he and the tobacco should be burnt together.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 18th June, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 2nd July next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

SERGE FLANNELS,—also
SWORDS and SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 2nd day of July, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th June, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 9th of July next, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, for the Election of a Director of the said Company, in the room of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., dec.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 25th June, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 2nd July next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 100, and they must embark between the 16th and 31st July next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 25th June, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 2nd July next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Bombay, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

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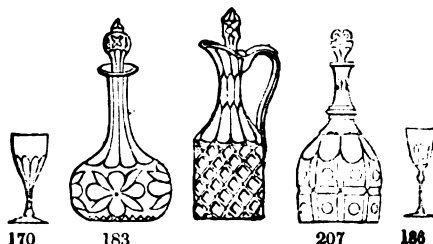


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TO COMMISSION and Agency Business generally, whether intrusted to them by Civil or Military Officers of the Queen's or East-India Company's Services, or by Regiments, they give prompt and careful personal attention.

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THE DESPATCH, from our London Offices of Parcels, for all parts of India, China, Ceylon, &c., by the Overland Route, on the 17th of each month; as well as the clearing and forwarding from Southampton of Passengers, Baggage, and Parcels, arriving home by the Steamers.

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Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and others appointed to India, Officers joining their Regiments, and all those who have or who are expecting Appointments to India, China, or to any other of the Colonies, may obtain Detailed Lists of the necessary Outfit for every appointment, full particulars of the Overland Route to India, Rates of Passage-Money, Allowance of Baggage, &c., on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, East India and General Outfitters, 152, Strand, London. The only house in the kingdom where THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOAT can be procured.

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MEDITERRANEAN.

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CONSTANTINOPLE AND BLACK SEA,

On the 29th of the month.

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ADEN and BOMBAY, also on the 29th of the month.

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From MADRAS, four days after leaving Calcutta.

From CEYLON, nine days after leaving Calcutta.

From ADEN, on or about the 30th of every month.

From ALEXANDRIA, on or about the 10th.

From MALTA, on or about the 14th and 26th.

From TREBIZOND, on or about the 12th.

From CONSTANTINOPLE, on or about the 19th.

From SMYRNA, on or about the 21st.

From GIBRALTAR, on or about the 6th, 16th, and 26th.

From LISBON, on or about the 9th, 19th, and 29th.

For Plans of the Vessels, rates of Passage-money, and to secure Passages and Ship Cargo, please apply at the Company's Offices, No. 122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, and ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON.

N.B.—Length of passage from Southampton to the undermentioned ports, including all stoppages:—

To GIBRALTAR.....	Seven Days.
MALTA.....	Eleven do.
ALEXANDRIA.....	Sixteen do.
CONSTANTINOPLE.....	Sixteen do.
BOMBAY.....	Thirty-five do.
CEYLON.....	Forty-two do.
MADRAS.....	Forty-five do.
CALCUTTA.....	Forty-eight do.
HONG KONG.....	Fifty-four do.

EXTENSION OF STEAM-COMMUNICATION

WITH INDIA, CHINA, &c.

On or about the 20th August next, and of every alternate month thereafter, until further notice, one of the

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's First-Class Steam-Ships

WILL BE DESPATCHED, AS AN EXTRA SHIP, FROM

CALCUTTA FOR SUEZ,

CALLING AT MADRAS, CEYLON, AND ADEN.

In combination with these extra Steam-ships from CALCUTTA, the Company will despatch from BOMBAY, about the 1st September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class Steam-ship for ADEN, to meet there the Ship from CALCUTTA.

At ADEN, the Passengers, Parcels, and Goods from BOMBAY, will be transferred to the Calcutta Ship, and be conveyed to SUEZ.

At ALEXANDRIA, one of the Company's Steam-ships will receive the Passengers, Parcels, and Goods, and convey them to SOUTHAMPTON, calling at MALTA and GIBRALTAR.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

In combination with the above arrangements, one of the Company's large first-class Steam-ships will be despatched from SOUTHAMPTON on or about the 1st September, and of every alternate month thereafter, for ALEXANDRIA, touching at GIBRALTAR and MALTA, for the conveyance of Passengers, Parcels, and Goods to those places, and also via EGYPT to ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and CHINA. But Passengers, Parcels, and Goods for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will be conveyed from SOUTHAMPTON in the Mail Steamers leaving that Port on the 20th of the month, and the corresponding Vessels from SUEZ to ADEN, at which latter Port a Steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to BOMBAY.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of Passage-money and Freight, apply at their Offices, 122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, and at SOUTHAMPTON.

C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

1851.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. WIGRAM, of Blackwall, built and fitted expressly for the India Trade, will leave GRAVESEND at the appointed dates, calling at Portsmouth for Passengers.

Last Shipping-day in the East-India Docks three days previously.

Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex.....	850	T. W. Pixley ..	Madras & Calcutta	Sailed.
Minerva.....	900	G. Coleman....	Calcutta direct....	Do.
True Briton.....	800	R. Roe.....	Madras & Calcutta	Do.
Maldstone.....	1000	J. T. Nash.....	Cape & Calcutta....	July 3
Southampton.....	1050	W. A. Bowen.....	Calcutta direct....	— 20
Devonshire.....	980	C. C. Consitt ..	Cape & Madras ..	Aug. 10
Queen.....	1350	D. M'Leod.....	Calcutta direct....	Sept. 1
Royal Albert.....	750	A. Scanlan.....	Ditto.....	Oct. 10
Cornwall (new ship).	700	W. Dawson.....	As may be required	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, with Messrs. M. and H. L. WIGRAM, 156, Leadenhall Street.

1851.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND at the undermentioned dates:—

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Agincourt.....	1050	C. Hyne.....	Calcutta direct ..	19th July
Monarch.....	1400	F. Arrow.....	Ditto.....	26th —
Alfred.....	1400	A. Henning.....	Ditto.....	10th Aug.
Trafalgar.....	1250	D. Robertson.....	Madras and Calcutta	20th —
Prince of Wales.....	1350	W. F. Hopkins.....	Calcutta direct ..	26th —
Sutlej.....	1200	W. Gregson.....	Ditto.....	26th Sept.
Yrmon.....	1000	E. Vos.....	Madras direct ..	10th —
Owen Glendower.....	1000	W. H. Pare.....	Cape and Bombay..	15th July
Earl of Hardwicke.....	1000	L. Brown.....	Bombay direct ..	20th Aug.
Carnatic.....	800	A. Consitt.....	Bombay direct ..	15 Sept.

For Plans and Terms of Passage, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; or to

F. GREEN & Co., 64, Cornhill.

Last Shipping-Day 28th July.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. H. MORRIS, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 156, Leadenhall Street.

THE HAND-BEDSTEAD FOR CADETS, weight 17 lbs.

BESEMERES and SONS, CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and Ready-made Linen Warehousemen, invite overland travellers to India to inspect this **PORTABLE BEDSTEAD**, price 12s. 6d., invented and made only by them. Although so light, it is strong, compact, of full size, and may be used without a mattress; it passes readily into a bag 6 inches in diameter, 24 long. Bedstead, bedding, blankets, sheets, quilt, &c., packed in one of their Waterproof Regulation Overland Trunks, weigh under 20 lbs. Overland Trunks, One Guinea each. Lists of Outfit for Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, estimates and information of every expense of the passage and journey, forwarded by post. Lists of Linen, priced, may also be had.—Outfitting Warehouses, Nos. 61 to 64, Houndsditch, London.

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THE PORTUGUESE AGENCY, established in this country for the purpose of introducing into the English market WINES of distinguished vintage and high character, at legitimate prices, offer for sale three distinct classes of Port Wine, at 30s., 35s., and 45s. per dozen, in case of three dozen each; also Madeira, at 48s. and 54s. per dozen.

102, Leadenhall Street.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall street.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta June the 3rd, Suez 5th, Madras 10th, Point de Galle 13th, Aden 25th, and arrived at Suez July 2nd.

The *Malta*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong May 24th, Singapore June 1st, and Penang on the 3rd of June.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, arriving on the 6th inst. They reached Malta on the 9th (per *Ganges*), and Marseilles on the 13th (per *Merlin*).

The *Ganges*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 20th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

By *Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

By *Marseilles*, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

. The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 2	Bombay (via Madras)	June 2
Madras	— 10	Ceylon	— 13
China	May 24.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence from India by this mail is again scanty, and the penury is increased by the want of Bombay journals, owing to the monsoon. We can, however, repeat the satisfactory announcement that the whole of our Eastern territory is tranquil.

The arrangements for the frontier between Bunoo and Kohat seem still unsettled. It is not known what force will be permanently cantoned at Kohat. Two regiments of Punjab infantry, and one of Punjab cavalry, with a light field battery, were there; but it is thought that the greater part of the cavalry will be removed after the hot season to Murwut, and stationed at Lukee, and that a wing of infantry will be posted at Nuree, to keep open the communication between Bunoo and Kohat. A predatory party of Wuzerees had attempted to carry off a number of camels at graze in the hills near the Nuree Salt-mine. Chase was immediately given, the camels were recovered, and two prisoners taken. A letter from the Bunoo frontier states that the marauders who had assembled in front of Ismael Khan, had all dispersed to their homes.

Advices from Peshawur state that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt there on the morning of the 11th of May. A bridge of boats had been constructed over the river Loonda, between Peshawur and Shubsqudr. A company of the 23rd N.I. has been ordered to guard this bridge.

It was reported that another battle had taken place at Balkh, in which the troops of Dost Mohamed were victorious. The Dost's sons have divided the conquered country into four parts, of which each has taken possession of one. It is reported that Dost Mohamed is sick, and, on a difference arising between him and Peer Mohamed Khan and Sooltan Mohamed, the former was obliged to pacify them by complying with all their wishes.

From Oude we learn that disturbances had broken out in the Sultanpore district. Several regiments attacked a very large and strong fort, called Kapradee, belonging to a Hindoo zemindar, who makes some difficulty about settling the revenue with the chucklidar. In the attack, one regiment alone lost sixteen men in killed and wounded. The zemindar at length evacuated that fort, but fled into another stronghold. Captains Magness and Bunbury cannonaded it for nine days, and at last shelled him out. "The country round about, which belongs to the same owner," says a letter from Lucknow, "abounds with these forts. The zemindar himself is but a boy; his Karindas are the people who refuse to pay the revenues demanded by the chucklidar."

Lucknow itself had been the scene of a riotous proceeding, causing the loss of more than twenty men killed and wounded. The scene of action was Hosseinabad, and it originated thus: a syce of the minister's was walking off with a pot of oil in charge of a sepoy, who, on the syce's showing resistance, cut him with his sword; the spear-bearers and the syces of the minister came to his assistance; the king's soldiers, seeing this, immediately marched up to aid their fellow-soldiers. A very serious disturbance took place, the king's troops came to quell it, and succeeded, after the minister's men had lost eleven men wounded and three killed, and the king's five men wounded and two killed. Some even mention thirty-five men killed and wounded. One of the king's guns was made to bear on the rioters.

From Hydrabad we continue to be entertained with narratives of misrule and revolt. The *Englishman's* correspondent says:—

"The every-day topic, we have nothing besides, is the rapacity of the Arabs, their oppression of the Nizam's subjects, and their complete domination over his highness and his government. The Nizam must be conscious of his total want of authority over them, for his mandate is never issued directly to the party whom he desires to control, but through the medium of the two leading Arab chiefs. These men have the good sense to see that the Nizam's right of control should not be quite thrown over, and frequently, when no common interest is involved, or any powerful party among themselves likely to be provoked by their conduct, they yield a prompt obedience. But in almost all the instances where money is the ground of contention, they are found leaning towards their own people, and thwarting the Nizam by indirect means. I have reverted only to the conduct of the Nizam as necessarily indicating in itself that of his courts of justice and police. These last dare not make a single movement offensive to the body of the Arabs. The apprehension of a murderer in a small way is occasionally permitted to the police, but not his punishment."

The Nyaghur business is said to be in a fair way of being very soon and quietly settled, and in a way much more satisfactory than Pykarow had any reason to hope for. He has written to his sons to join him at Pooree, and go before the burra sahib, and that they are all to be forgiven their little offences of murder and arson, and he is to have all his lands and villages, which were confiscated by the late rajah, restored to him.

All the great officials were skreening themselves from the heat in the coolest retreats they could find. The Governor-General and suite, the Commander-in-Chief and staff, the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-western provinces, the magnates of the Punjab, with an exceeding great army of collectors, magistrates, majors, and captains, have all sought shelter on the bracing heights of Simla from the lassitude of an Indian summer. The governor of Bombay is recruiting his energies on the breezy hills of Mahabuleshwar; while Sir Henry Pottinger seeks rest from the dust and excitement of Madras, on the quiet banks of the Ennore lake. The Governor-General is said to have relinquished his design of keeping the hot season at Cheenec.

The heat of the weather is described as almost insupportable. The *Englishman* says, "Such a hot and dry season is scarcely remembered in Bengal, and the people are suffering much from sickness and the want of wholesome water. It has, of course, been unfavourable to the prospects of our indigo-planters, and the prevalent opinion now is that the crop will be extremely short. In this country 'fire performs the effect of frost' in others, and all business is put off which admits of delay." The *Hurkaru* states that the thermometer, in the coolest rooms, stood at 92 deg. to 94 deg. and the breeze, which should have

brought refreshment at the close of the sultry day, had often been as the breath of a furnace.

At Calcutta, public attention has been directed to a movement among the orthodox Hindus, designed to counteract the efforts of the Christian missionaries. Some recent cases of conversion led to a public meeting, attended by about three hundred persons, including a body of learned pundits, whose office was to direct the opinions of the assembly. Under the guidance of these spiritual leaders, the meeting came to the conclusion that, contrary to common belief and immemorial usage, an outcast—and a convert is one of course—may, under the law of the Shasters, be received back within the pale of the Hindu communion, on the performance of certain penitential ceremonies. The object of establishing this new doctrine is to afford an opportunity of tempting converts back to the faith of their fathers by offering to reinstate them in all their forfeited privileges. It is generally believed, however, that the agitation will, as a matter of course, die away without effecting any result of importance.

The Government, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, has appointed a committee to investigate the subject of ship-burning.

The Ceylon journals are engrossed with the subject of the result of Captain Watson's trial, which has filled every one with astonishment, and his enemies with indignation. In spite of the sentence of the court-martial, the editor of the *Ceylon Observer* says, "We have no more doubt that Capt. Albert Watson signed and sent forth those proclamations than we have of our own existence. This is a declaration of our sentiments which we are ready to make good, if we have the opportunity given us, in any civil court of the island, in which the truth shall be fully brought out, and in which both parties, not merely one, shall be properly and efficiently represented." Mr. Elliott has explained the circumstances under which he became possessed of the proclamations; his explanation will be found in another page.

The Hong-Kong papers continue to speak of the insurrection in the two Kwang provinces as a very serious matter. Three commissioners, one of them the Prime Minister, have been despatched from Peking to the capital of Kwang-se, in order to superintend the operations against the rebels, who were in possession of the greatest portion of that province. Large bodies of imperial troops had marched from Canton, but as the direct communication with Kwei-lin had been cut off, they were forced to enter Kwang-se by the circuitous route of Honan. Meanwhile a serious rising had taken place in the western districts of the Kwang-tung province, and measures had been adopted for blocking up the river in the San-shwuy district, so as to protect Canton on its water side. The leader of the rebels turns out to be, as we surmised, a descendant of the Ming dynasty; some reports allege that he is a Christian. There can be little doubt that the ruling dynasty is in some jeopardy. If the insurgents had been mere robbers, as native accounts represent them, they must have been put down long ago. The *Chinese Repository* for April, a well-informed publication, has the following notice of the subject:—

"The insurgents in Kwángsi have given rise to many rumours during the past month, but as usual, we are unable to draw the line between the real and the doubtful. It is a fact, however, that the impression of the danger to the stability of the imperial government by the proceedings of these banditti is constantly deepening among the people of Canton, and they regard the restoration of quiet and

legitimate authority throughout Kwangsi as remote. It is said that about three-fifths of the entire province is under the control of the self-elevated chief Tienteh, and that his forces possess the three important stations on the Pearl River, which command the three great branches flowing through the province. The former imperial commissioners Li and Chau having failed, his majesty has appointed three Manchus to proceed at once to the scene of conflict, whose rank indicates that the affair is regarded as a serious one at the metropolis. Their names are Sai-hangah, the prime-minister, who has succeeded to the post held by Muhciangah; Tatuogah, known for his barbarous execution of shipwrecked sailors in Formosa, in 1842; and Hingteh. They will reach Kweilin through Hunan, taking troops and stores from that and other contiguous provinces. This province has also been drawn on for a large sum of money,—some say a million of taels,—and a number of large cannon have been cast. Troops have left Canton during the month, draughted from Hwuchan-fu, and there has been considerable bustle in the city caused by their presence. The interruption to the trade between the two provinces is increasing, and the traffic is now reduced to almost one-half of its usual amount."

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope affords little prospect of a speedy termination of the war in British Caffraria, which, according to the Cape Town papers, was gradually assuming an unfavourable aspect, and causing much anxiety. The Caffres avoid all encounters with our troops in the field, and although the patrolling system adopted by the latter must cause the enemy great annoyance and loss, they appear to evince no desire to treat for peace, but spread their marauding parties over the frontier districts. The arrival of the 74th Highlanders, in addition to the 300 men brought by the *Singapore*, was a seasonable reinforcement; but more troops are required for operations along so extended a line of frontier. A Cape Town journal says:—

"A couple more regiments of infantry, one of light dragoons, and, above all, some companies of the rifle brigade, with proportionate artillery, will probably be required before the half-barbarous tribes in our vicinity can be sufficiently impressed with the power of Great Britain for any lasting and satisfactory peace to be concluded. As we have before observed, the sooner a sufficient force can be brought into the field the better; the necessity is inevitable, and further delay may increase the disorder and bloodshed in our newly-acquired territory and the sovereignty, and augment the cost of this harassing warfare. Whatever conciliatory measures be adopted, and whatever alteration in our Caffre policy is contemplated, they should be preceded by a display of the power of Britain to subdue and crush any combination of the coloured tribes in the vicinity of the colony."

A very strong sensation was created at Cape Town, by a rumour that a despatch from Lord Grey had been brought by the *Vulcan*, directing the removal of the seat of Government to the frontier. Application was made by the mercantile community to Mr. Secretary Montague to ascertain whether there was any foundation for this rumour, which he confirmed to this extent,—that a "despatch had been recently received from Earl Grey, in which he states it appears to him that the time is come when the seat of Government can no longer be kept in a position so far from central as Cape Town, without extreme inconvenience." The *Zuid Afrikaan* asserts, "upon the most undoubted authority," that the seat of Government was to be removed, not to Graham's Town, but to any part of the eastern districts, on the ground that this will be more convenient for the administration of the affairs of British Caffraria and the north-eastern sovereignty; and that this order was to be carried into effect without delay, unless the Governor shall see reason to the contrary.

This announcement is strangely inconsistent with a declaration of Lord J. Russell, in the House of Commons, on the 3rd of April, in reply to a question by Mr. Adderley, that "no instructions had been sent out with respect to the removal of the seat of Government."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. A. Beresford, 62nd N.I., at Calcutta, May 29; Lieut. F. Paynter, 31st N.I., on board the *Earl of Balcarra*, off the Western Isles, from Bombay, aged 31, May 21.

MADRAS.—Capt. C. Carter, 35th N.I., at Kamptee, May 28; Capt. J. Merritt, 2nd Eur. L.I., at Secunderabad, June 3; Capt. R. H. Richardson, 7th L. C., at Calcutta, May 18; Lieut. F. Edwardes, 35th N.I., at Kamptee, May 21; Ens. E. Carleton, 44th N.I., at Madura, May 23; Assist. apoth. J. Goldsmith, 23rd L.I., at Balasore, aged 21, May 22.

BOMBAY.—Capt. S. V. W. Hart, 2nd N.I., at Ootacamund, May 12; Capt. F. Wolley, 14th N.I., at Madras, June 6.

BENGAL.

GREAT ANTI-MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

A great meeting of the orthodox Hindoos of Calcutta, called for the purpose of devising some expedient by which to resist the gradual encroachments of the missionaries, was held on Sunday, the 25th May, at the Oriental Seminary.

The meeting was attended by a very numerous body of Hindoo gentlemen, chiefly of the old and orthodox school, and among them were the recognized leaders of almost every party in Calcutta, except the extreme liberals, generally represented by Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose. Raja Radhakanta Deb was voted into the chair, and commenced the business of the meeting by an inquiry into the objects of the gentlemen of Bhowanipore who had summoned them together. The spokesman of the Bhowanipore party, a pleader in the Sudder Court, who took a prominent part in the meeting, explained that Bhowanipore had been seriously agitated by the recent conversions, and that it had become evident to the inhabitants of that quarter, that a great Hindoo movement must be organized to resist the progress of the missionaries. They considered that a form of purification, which should enable those who had embraced Christianity to return to their ancestral creed, was the most practical expedient for that purpose, and they were determined to bring the question to an immediate issue. The speaker interlarded his remarks with some abuse of the missionaries, which was promptly checked by the chairman, who observed that those gentlemen were only doing their duty. A desultory conversation followed, in which, however, it was agreed *nem. con.* that any attempt to prevent the rising generation of natives from paying particular attention to the study of English would be absurd in principle, and useless in practice. One individual suggested that it was better to abandon the pursuit of English knowledge than to endanger the orthodoxy of their families; but he was promptly told that "if English did not lead to heaven, it did to wealth." The question which it was necessary to submit to the pundits was then read aloud, and ran as follows:—"If a Hindu forfeits the privileges of his caste and religion, by partaking of forbidden food, and frequenting places and observing practices in contravention of the injunctions of the shasters knowingly and deliberately, and if he afterwards express his contrition and prays to be restored to his privileges, can he not be entitled to perform the ceremony of absolution, and thereby procure redemption?" The question was answered at once in the affirmative by an immense majority of the assembled pundits, but it will have to be submitted to the most learned men in different parts of the country. The chairman was enabled to state that the Maharajah of Nuddea, the religious oracle of Bengal, was favourable to the scheme. It was said that it would be necessary even to consult the pundits of the North-West; but no definite resolution was adopted on the subject. The chairman then read out the mode of purification which it was proposed to adopt, and alluded to the old mode of expiating offences by wandering for forty-eight years as an ascetic, the hardship of which, he said, "is more than human nature can bear." A milder form was therefore substituted, consisting "in the presentation of some hundred kine, and some kahuns of cowries," to the Brahmins. The gift of a hundred kine is, of course, commutable for a certain number of cowries. They are to be rated at their market value in the Golden Age. The beef-eating English conquered the country. After a few more observations, and a story about a convert, from the editor of the *Bhaskur*, the meeting broke up. Another will shortly be held in the same place.

JUGUNNATH.

The following draft of an Act will probably bring the long-discussed question of the connection of Government with the shrine of Jugunnath to a final, and we trust a satisfactory, issue:—

"Whereas, notwithstanding the prohibition to exact taxes and fees from pilgrims, by Act X. 1840, fees and offerings are taken of pilgrims resorting to the temple therein mentioned, for behoof of the priests and others belonging to the said temple, over which no effectual control can be had, or ought to be attempted to be had, by Government. It is declared and enacted as follows:—

I. Act X. 1840 is repealed; but not so as to revive any Regulation or part of any Regulation thereby repealed.

II. No tax, fee or payment of any kind shall be taken on behalf of the Government from any pilgrim resorting to the said temple, or other place of pilgrimage.

III. Nothing contained in Section XXX. Regulation XII. 1805, of the Bengal Code, or in any other Regulation or Act, binds or shall be construed to bind the Government to make or continue any donation for support of the said temple.

IV. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to forbid any person or persons, having the charge or superintendence of, or officiating at, the said temple, from taking their accustomed fees and offerings."

A short reference to the history of our interference with this temple appears necessary to put the reader in possession of the real merits of the case. In the first settlement of the newly acquired province of Cuttack, it was provided that all sayer duties should cease, with the exception of "the duties levied from pilgrims at Jugunnath;" and that all pensions should revert to Government after the decease of the present incumbent; but that "this was not to be construed as authorizing the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple of Jugunnath." Regulation IV. of 1806 ordains that "a tax shall be levied on the part of Government (as was done before under the late Mahratta Government) on pilgrims resorting to this shrine." This tax was to be considered as including the usual fees of the officers of the temple, who were strictly prohibited from making any demands for money. It did not, however, include the fee to which the Pundahs, or pilgrim hunters, were entitled, in conformity with established usage, from the pilgrims. This enactment was subsequently repealed, and the superintendence of the temple was vested in the Rajah of Khoorda, while the collection of the tax was entrusted to an officer with the official designation of the "Collector of the tax on pilgrims."

The connection of Government with the shrine was from the very first mercenary, and was intended to increase the public revenues. It was calculated that, after paying the establishment of the temple of Jugunnath, a sum varying from half a lac to a lac of rupees would remain to the credit of the state. In process of time, however, this mode of increasing the public resources from the revenues of superstition, as well as the minute interference of the officers of the state in the internal economy of this idolatrous shrine, appeared to compromise the character of Government, and the most strenuous efforts were made to induce the Court of Directors to relinquish all connection with it. These efforts at length became successful, and Act X. of 1840, abolished the pilgrim tax, and transferred the conduct and management of the affairs of Jugunnath to the Rajah of Khoorda. Strange to say, Lord Auckland, who was at the time at Simla, rejected the advice of the council in Calcutta, and determined to continue the donation which had been paid out of the tax. At the same time the Act strictly forbade the Rajah of Khoorda to demand the "usual fees." It ordained that he should not receive or allow to be received, by any person connected with the temple, any payment other than such voluntary payment as may be freely offered from any person resorting to the temple for the performance of religious ceremonies. This arrangement presented the anomaly of saddling Government with the payment of a large monthly donation, while it cut off the source from which it had been derived for thirty-five years. It transferred the superintendence of the temple of Jugunnath and its internal economy to the Rajah of Khoorda, and at the same time deprived him of the power exercised by every other superintendent of every other temple in India, of fixing his own value on the religious privileges enjoyed by the pilgrims, and demanding whatever fee he thought fit. The Act, as might have been expected, failed to give any satisfaction, and it has been the subject of angry discussion from that time to the present. About five years ago, the question was brought before the Supreme Council, and the donation was cut down to about Rs. 26,000, but the restriction imposed on the rajah of exacting fees was not repealed. It is understood that the Court of Directors have now taken up the subject again, and forced it

upon the consideration of the council, who have, at length, adopted the right course, after forty-five years of perverse policy. The Act before us is intended to restore to the Khoorda rajah the right, of which he had been deprived, of demanding fees from the pilgrims; and it leaves Government at liberty at any future time to stop the donation. The fees which the rajah and the officers of the temple are thus legally permitted to demand, cannot be less than three times the value of the donation. The Act affirms that the prohibition to exact taxes and fees from pilgrims had been evaded, and that no effectual control can be had, or ought to be attempted to be had, over the fees and offerings; it declares that no tax, fee or payment of any kind shall be taken on behalf of Government; but that the person or persons having the charge or superintendence of the temple, are not forbidden to take their accustomed fees and offerings. Thus a question which has agitated the Christian community of England, and the councils of Government for so many years, has been settled in a manner which appears, on the whole, equitable and satisfactory; and Government is left at liberty to relieve itself from the odium it has so long incurred by its connection with this shrine, while those fees and taxes, which were hitherto taken in contravention of the laws, are now legalized and confirmed.

But something more remains to be done to render the settlement of the question perfectly equitable. If, when the pilgrim tax was abolished, Lord Auckland had followed the advice of his council, and discontinued the donation from the state, and at the same time allowed the Rajah of Khoorda to fix his own scale of fees from pilgrims, as every other proprietor of every other shrine is at liberty to do throughout India, no one could have arraigned the justice of the proceeding; but the Governor-General publicly recognized the obligation of Government to make a monthly donation from the public revenues for the expenses of the state. We have always been of opinion that no such obligation could be made out from any previous treaty, or arrangement. The donation was paid from the pilgrim tax, and ought equitably to have ceased with the discontinuance of that tax; but the absolute and unreserved declaration of the highest authority in British India, constituted an obligation from that date, from which we cannot now be exonerated. Again, when the subject was brought under discussion five years after, and the members of council anew acknowledged this obligation, although they reduced the amount, they gave it all the validity of a formal compact, to which the faith of the British Government of India was pledged. Mr. Millett was one of the members of council at the time, and though he was among the most strenuous opponents of the British connection with Jugunnath, he considered Government bound to pay the reduced allowance, after a most careful and most impartial investigation of the subject. Under these circumstances, it appears to us necessary to the vindication of our own character for justice and honour, that, whenever Government may proceed to cut off the annual donation, an equitable compensation in money should be given to the proprietor of the temple. It is said, that the Rajah of Khoorda has been in the habit of exacting from the pilgrims every farthing that could be squeezed out of them, and that the cessation of the Government tax has brought them little, if any relief. We have the most perfect confidence in this statement; we believe that the priests have extorted the last courie from the unfortunate devotees, though they have done it illegally; but this fact was fully known to the Government of India in 1845, when the new arrangement was made, and the donation perpetuated.—*Friend of India, May 22.*

EXTRAORDINARY LIBEL CASE.

In an obscure court of that obscurest nook of the British Empire in India, called Cherra Poonjee, an important libel case has just been disposed of by a lieutenant of infantry, which, in our own land, would have called into exercise all the talent of Queen's counsel, and all the acumen of the ermined bench. The case, as we have been informed, stands thus: A coal company has been in existence for some time, with the object of developing the resources of the Cossyah hills, and Mr. Gibson, a civil engineer, was their local agent. Two Cossyahs brought a demand against the company in the Cherra Court for the ground-rent of a depôt. Mr. Gibson directed his mooktyar to draw up a reply, stating that there were no papers in the office to indicate that his predecessors had made any agreement with these men for ground-rent, that they had made no demand of Mr. Gibson for rent for four years, and that he did not believe they had any right to the land. The mooktyar toasted into the answer the words that "the defendant believed Mr. Harry Inglis had bribed these two men to bring this unfounded charge against him." Mr. Gibson was not aware of the existence of these expressions, and signed the document. More than one

gentleman was present when the mooktyar read the reply, and they bear testimony that the name of Mr. Inglis was not mentioned in it. As soon as Mr. Gibson was made aware that these improper expressions had been used, he publicly retracted them in a document which was filed with the record of the suit; at the same time a letter certifying this retraction was delivered to Mr. Inglis. That gentleman, however, thought fit to bring an action for libel against Mr. Gibson, in the Assistant's Court at Cherra Poonjee, and laid his damages at Rs. 10,000. We have just received information that the Assistant has decided the case against Mr. Gibson, and condemned him in damages to the amount of Rs. 5,000! Such a decision is perfectly unparalleled in the annals of our Courts, and to suppose that it can be allowed to stand for a moment, would be a reflection on the Company's tribunals such as their bitterest enemy has not yet inflicted on them. Happily, the appeal from this case lies direct to the Sudder, and in their sense of justice and equity, we have the most perfect confidence.—*Friend of India, May 15.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London mail, of April 24, arrived at Calcutta on June 2.

THE INSTALLATION OF SIR JAMES THOMPSON, as K. C. B., took place on the evening of the 23rd May, at Government House, Calcutta, in the presence of about 100 military men, and a great number of civilians. The Deputy-governor of Bengal, Sir John Littler, performed the ceremony of investiture.

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.—We have heard on good authority, which is strengthened by the opinion of the up-country papers, that a committee will shortly assemble at Lahore, under the presidency of Sir Henry Lawrence, for the purpose of drawing up and promulgating articles and ordinances for the guidance and government of the Punjab Irregular Force, and that in addition to the wide experience of Sir Henry himself, the committee will either be composed of, or be assisted by, the energetic Brigadier Hodgson, and the well-known Chamberlain. Certainly these are good materials, and we should expect a code which even the Simla committee might study with advantage.—*Englishman, June 2.*

THE TIBET ROAD.—A letter from Simla, dated the 24th of May, says:—"The oft-mentioned tunnel on the Hindostan and Tibet road was opened this morning, the thirty-second anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, when the Lieutenant-governor N. W. Provinces, attended by Mr. Edwards, C. S., superintendent of Hill States, Simla, walked through it. The grand obstacle to the advance of the great work being now overcome, there is no doubt the line will soon be completed.—*Delhi Gaz. May 28.*

FURLOUGHS.—A correspondent inquires from us if any better system of furlough may be expected on the renewal of the charter, and we are glad to be able to assure him, that there is no doubt new regulations, in accordance with the advanced and advancing state of steam navigation, will be brought forward and carried at the period he alludes to. We believe it is intended to propose a remodelling of the present system, something in accordance with that contained in the body of the "furlough memorial," not, however, acceding to the full prayer of that document, but taking it as the basis on which to frame the new regulations, which will, we understand, not only embrace the indulgence of a more frequent furlough, but will grant it on more favourable terms. We know not the precise nature of the intended alterations, but we do know that they are expected in some measure to meet the wants and wishes of those whom the present stringent rules have hitherto prevented visiting the *auld countrie*: and our columns will always be open, our pen ever at the service of those who may wish to offer or urge any proposition or argument in support of what we deem to be so vitally interesting to the Bengal army.—*Englishman, June 3.*

BEER FOR THE TROOPS.—The Governor-General, according to the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, has advised the Court of Directors to send out 1,000 hogsheds of ale, and 1,500 hogsheds of porter for the use of the European troops. One portion of the consignment is to be sent to Calcutta, and the remainder to the Punjab, via the Indus.

ROORKEE.—The contemplated depôt for mathematical instruments at Roorkee has been finally sanctioned by the Governor-General. There are to be shops for the manufacture and repair of instruments, the whole to be placed under the immediate superintendence of Lieut. Allen. It was only the other day, that we heard an engineer officer of distinction discounting with much truth on the general inferiority of the instruments furnished by Government, and the great difficulty of having any damage repaired. The Roorkee establishment will remove at least one of these objections.—*Lahore Chronicle, May 17.*

SHIP BURNING.—The following gentlemen have been nominated by Government to act as Commissioners of Inquiry into the causes of the late cases of ship-burning in the port of Calcutta. Captain J. E. Rogers, superintendent of marine, chairman; Messrs. John Cowie, W. F. Fergusson, J. J. Mackenzie, C. B. Skinner, J. Sutherland, J. Wells, and Captain Hill, with Mr. Sutherland, as secretary, and a clerk on Rs. 200 a month. They are, it is said, to inquire into every particular of the late calamities, and to ascertain whether there are any real grounds for believing the fires to be the work of incendiaries.

A SINGULAR AND FATAL DUEL with swords took place between two sepoy of the 38th N. I. at Lucknow, on the 21st May. One of them was killed by an awful cut from the shoulder right down into the chest. The victor then passed his sword through his own throat and fell dead by the side of his victim.

EASTERN LABOURERS.—The *Hurkaru* publishes an account of the different value of the labour of Bengalees, Dangurs (men from the hills south-east of Burdwan) and Chinese. The writer had occasion to clear some new land overrun with a thick, broad-leaved, grass, which it was absolutely necessary to remove. To this work he set Bengalees, Dangurs, Chamars, and Chinese, to whom he paid Rs. 2-12, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8 a month respectively. After some time he found that each Dangur did as much as two Bengalees, and each Chamar as much as two Dangurs, and each Chinese as much as two Chamars.

MR. W. C. LOCHNER.—A private letter from Lahore, of the 19th inst., contains the melancholy intelligence of the death, by his own hand, of a young civilian recently appointed to the Punjab, Mr. W. Conrad Lochner. It appears that Mr. Lochner, whose station was a few miles from Umritser, had been lately suffering from fever, from which, however, he had nearly recovered. Two or three weeks ago, he went, on leave, to Lahore, for the purpose of medical advice; and it was at Lahore that the fatal event took place, on the night of the 18th instant. Only half an hour before, he had been conversing cheerfully with a friend; and there seems to be no doubt that the sad act was wholly unpremeditated, and apparently the result of temporary aberration of mind, suddenly supervening. Mr. Lochner, previous to his appointment to the Punjab, had been for some years stationed near the presidency—first at Kishnagar and afterwards at Burdwan. He was known to a large circle at and near Calcutta, to whom he was endeared by his kindly disposition and happy, blithesome spirit, and each and all of whom will now mourn over his untimely end.—*Bengal Hurkaru, May 27.*

MAJORS' BONUS FUND.—A correspondent writing to us from Mussoorie on the subject of the intended retirement of Lieut.-Col. Charles Griffiths, reported by the last Overland Mail, says, that Col. Griffiths has accepted a moderate sum from the Majors' Bonus Fund on retiring. This is the third Lieut.-Colonel purchased out by the persevering few who stand by the original agreement, and our correspondent hopes, that this additional proof of the vitality of the Fund will stimulate all those who are in arrears to pay up, and even incline them to make advances, to enable the managers to take advantage of any contingency which may occur. All who are desirous of promotion must now see that steps are always to be had if money is available. If all were unanimous in supporting the Majors' Bonus Fund, ten steps could be purchased in as many weeks. The tenth Major in the list would, in all probability, receive back in increased pay as much as he had advanced for the rank he obtains. Let senior captains and senior lieutenants, says our correspondent, take this matter into their serious consideration; and those who have already had the advantage of the promotion obtained by the purchase money being paid by others, should come forward and support the existing Retiring Fund in the Bengal Infantry.—*Delhi Gazette, May 28.*

JOTEE PERSAUD.—The *Englishman*, writing upon the case of Jotee Persaud, declared that:—"Bail to the extent of one lakh of rupees was demanded of him by Mr. M. Gubbins, and the Chief Justice, when called upon to indorse the warrant, reduced the amount to ten thousand rupees. This Rs. 10,000 which was in the first instance illegally taken from the Lalla by the magistrate of Agra, is now withheld. It is declared 'forfeit,' and kept in the coffers of the Company, under the denomination of a fine!" The *Agra Messenger*, however, which may be supposed, from geographical position, to be in possession of the best information, denies this story *in toto*. All demand on account of the bail-bond executed in Calcutta, has been relinquished, and the only estreat that has been made is that of the bond for Rs. 20,000 executed at Agra in July 1850, and which was knowingly forfeited by the Lalla, when he went to Calcutta. Even this, however, has been reduced to Rs. 10,000, and it is expected that Rs. 5,000 more will be remitted.

THE RANEE OF LAHORE AND MR. JOSEPH HUME.—The *Citizen* gives the following account of the failure of the endeavours to interest Mr. Joseph Hume in the cause of the Ex-Ranee of Lahore:—"The termination of the case is rather amusing. As the Ranees' future champion, Mr. Newmarch selected Mr. Joseph Hume; expecting him to do valiant battle in her cause against the Honourable John, as we still doubt not that he would have done, had not a little incident prevented his brief from ever reaching him. It was transmitted by the mail which leaves Calcutta overland *via* Bombay, the Indian postage being duly paid. But English postage became chargeable thereon by the time it reached Bryanstone-square: and this Old Joey refused to fork out. The package big with the fortunes of the Ranees, therefore, after a lapse of some months, came again to Mr. Newmarch's hands, marked "Dead letter office, returned letter."

RAILWAYS AND RATE OF EXCHANGE.—The rate of exchange in connection with our own rail has occasioned considerable dissatisfaction to the Indian shareholders. The exchange is now fixed at 1s. 10d. the rupee, though the rate originally proposed was 2s., and shares were taken with that expectation, if not with that understanding. But when the contract with the East-India Company was under discussion, the Court of Directors fixed the exchange at 1s. 10d. the rupee, as their ultimatum. The railway company had either to decline the contract altogether, or to accept it on that condition. Fortunately, shares rose in value after the completion of the contract, and those who were dissatisfied with the exchange were thus enabled to sell out without loss. Still, it is complained of as a hardship by existing shareholders, that they are obliged to pay up their shares at this rate, when the market value of exchange is nearer 2s. But a little consideration will reconcile them to the rule. A twelve month ago, when the ordinary exchange was below 1s. 10d., the Indian shareholders did not consider that they had any reason to complain of an arrangement which gave them more than the market rate; and it is only since the improvement of the exchange that they have had any reason for dissatisfaction. But they should bear in mind that it is optional for them to pay calls and to receive dividends in London or in Calcutta, either in pounds sterling or in rupees; that is to say, they may pay 20l. for each share in London, or Rs. 218-2-11 pie in Calcutta, and receive a dividend of 1l. at home, or Rs. 10-14-4 in India. The coming call is 3l. per share, or in India Rs. 32-11-8; but if the shareholder be desirous of paying the sum in London, he may give intimation of his wish to the railway office in Calcutta, and remit the amount of his call to London in a bill at an exchange of 2s. or whatever may be the current rate of the day.—*Friend of India*, May 15.

ON DITS.—We learn that Brigadier S. Shaw, at present commanding at Bareilly, is to be appointed brigadier commandant of artillery in the room of Brigadier W. H. L. Frith, proceeded to Europe.—We understand that the place chosen for the residence of the brigadier commanding the Punjab Irregular Force is Esaukhel, which is about twenty miles from Bunoo, central, though not so pleasant as the Murree Hills.—We hear that it has been resolved to abolish Kangra and the fort at Noorpoor as stations for troops, and that a cantonment is to be formed outside and under the hill. If this be true, the loss to many who have built themselves houses will be heavy: we say this, advertising to one of the causes of debt on which the "Bengal Subaltern" scarcely said enough.—*Delhi Gaz.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXCHANGES IN REGIMENTS.

Instances having occurred of young officers, who have involved themselves in difficulties in the regiments to which they have been attached, applying time after time to be removed from regiment to regiment, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased, in continuation of G. O. P. C. of the 29th Dec. 1837, to direct that no cornet or ensign shall hereafter be permitted to exchange more than once, and that such exchange shall only be sanctioned when the reasons for desiring it are valid and proper, and it is shown that the application is not made from the young officer having involved himself in any difficulties, whether of a pecuniary or of any other nature.—*May 22.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALMAIN, W. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dehlee.
BARINGTON, H. B. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Agra.
BEAUFORT, W. M. to be a mem. of local comm. of public instruction at Cuttack, May 25.
BEST, W. R. to continue in ch. of the Baitool district, May 17.
BOILEAU, C. E. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hamerpore, May 14.
BROWN, S. S. to offic. as judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut N. W. prov. dur. abs. of H. Lushington, May 10.

DAMPIER, H. L. to exercise the special powers in the district of Pooree, May 19.
DAVIDSON, C. T. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, rec. ch. of the current duties of his office from the principal sudder ameen of the district, May 21.
DICK, R. K. to offic. as agent to the Lieut.-Gov. at Bareilly, May 9; to offic. as commr. of the Rohilkand div. dur. Pidcock's abs. May 9.
DRIVER, H. sub-asst. to the commr. of Assam at Gawalparah, res. ch. of his duties, April 23.
ELLIS, E. L. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Benares till the return of St. G. Tucker to that office.
GILMORE, M. S. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, made over ch. of his office to the princ. sudder ameen of the district, prep. to proceeding on circuit duty.
GRANT, CHARLES, jun. to be an asst. in the Meerut div.
GREATHED, H. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bignore, May 9.
GROTE, A. to be supt. of the Bhaugulpore survey fr. May 1, and continue to offic. as jun. sec. to the Board of Revenue, May 26.
GUTHRIE, J. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hamerpore, and continue to discharge his present duties at Rohituck, May 22.
HARRISON, E. F. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, vested with special powers, May 29.
HEYWOOD, R. O. rec. ch. of the sub. div. of Barb from the mag. of Patna, May 14.
HOGG, F. F. asst. to the mag. of Bignore, is invested with the special powers, May 21.
JOHNSTONE, A. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut.
LARKINS, T. P. to be a member of the local com. of public instruction at Sylhet, May 22.
LAWFORD, W. B. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea.
LOWTH, F. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Bhagulpore, resun. ch. of the current duties of his off. from the officiating sudder ameen of the district, May 14.
MUSPRATT, H. to be a member of the local com. of public instruction at East Burdwan.
OUSELY, G. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Panceput.
RAVENSHAW, H. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares.
REID, H. M. to be supt. of the 24 Pergunnahs survey, fr. May 1.
RUSSELL, R. H. made over ch. of mag. of Sarun to R. J. Richardson, May 17; rec. ch. of office of joint mag. and dep. coll. fr. F. B. Drummond, May 23.
SHANK, Alex. to off. as civ. and sess. judge of Benares, May 10.
SPANKIE, R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Agra, May 22.
THORNHILL, M. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly.
THORNHILL, R. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hamerpore, dur. abs. of E. H. C. Monckton, May 15.
TRAVERS, W. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Gya.
TUCKER, St. George, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares, till the arrival of H. S. Ravenshaw, May 10.
WYATT, T. judge of Rungpore, res. ch. of duties, May 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, C. H. 4 mo.
DIROM, W. M. 1 mo.
DRIVER, H. leave canc.
EDWARDS, R. M. 8 days.
HUME, J. 1 mo.
JACKSON, L. S. 1 mo.
METCALFE, T. J. 7 mo. to Simla, on m. c.
MONCKTON, E. H. C. 10 mo.
PAXTON, G. A. 6 mo. on m. c.
PIDCOCK, Hy. May 20 to Oct. 15, on m. c.
RAVENSHAW, H. S. 1 mo.
TAYLOR, J. fr. July 15 to Dec. 31, to Simla.
WILSON, J. C. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Capt. F. D. 2nd asst. to be 1st asst. sec. to govt. in military dept.
ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. art. to act as adjt. and qr. mr. 1st brig. and adjt. of art. div. at Meerut, dur. abs. of De Tessier, on leave.
BAGOT, Lieut. A. 2nd in com. Nusseree batt. to act as adjt. in add. v. Sale, dec. May 16.
BANKS, Capt. J. T. 1st asst. sec. to be dep. sec. to govt. of India in military dept. with official rank of maj. v. Wyllie, retired.
BARLOW, Lieut. G. R. P. 2nd in com. 1st Punjab cav. to conduct duties of adj. v. Forbes, on leave, May 21.
BARSTOW, Lieut. Col. J. A. posted to 70th N.I. at Umballah.
BASEVI, Ens. G. H. 27th N.I. to do duty with Kelat-i-Ghilzie reg. v. Urston, May 16.
BRISTOW, Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. to be an asst. comm. in the Punjab, May 21.
BUDD, Brev. capt. G. R. 3rd L.I. perm. to retire on pension of capt.
BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. to off. as dep. asst. adj. gen. Sirhind div. dur. abs. of Fergusson, May 17.
CALLANDER, Ens. A. 58th N.I. to be adj. to Nusseree batt. v. Sale, dec.
CATTLE, Ens. H. C. to rank fr. March 20.
CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. R. sub asst. commy. gen. to proceed to Wuzerabad and take charge of the ex. commissariat off.

COGHILL, Ens. K. J. W. to rank fr. Feb. 26.
 COSTLEY, Col. W. R. C. fr. 32nd to 9th N.I. May 20.
 COX, Ens. J. B. C. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 28, v. Beresford, dec.
 CURETON, Lieut. and adjt. C. 12th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Lieut. Cunningham, on m. c. May 12.
 D'AGUILAR, Lieut. G. 4th N.I. to act as adj. of 1st Punjab cav. dur. abs. of Forbes, May 25.
 D'AGUILAR, Lieut. to offic. as adj. and 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf. v. Eckford, May 21.
 DANDRIDGE, Lieut. C. C. 49th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Gordon, on m. c. May 17.
 EVANS, Lieut. E. assist. com. of ordn. to do duty in Arsenal of Fort William, May 22.
 GALLOWAY, Cornet G. A. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 GORDON, Lieut. offic. dep. comm. 3rd class, to be a mem. of local comm. of public instruction at Sangor, May 26.
 GORDON, Ens. A. posted to 49th N.I. at Phillour.
 GRAHAM, Col. J. posted to 67th N.I. May 20.
 HAYES, Capt. F. F. C. assumed ch. of the offices of asst. gen. supt. for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, supt. of Oude Frontier police and extra asst. resident, May 3.
 HEPBURN, Lieut. col. D. fr. 29th to 32nd N.I. May 20.
 HODGSON, Lieut. H. N. 9th N.I. to offic. as detach. staff to detach. under com. of Capt. Martin.
 INNES, Ens. A. M. to rank fr. March 8.
 JACKSON, Ens. E. S. to rank fr. Feb. 26.
 LANG, Maj. J. supt. of the Nudda rivers, to offic. as agent to the Gov.-Gen. at Moorsheadabad, dur. abs. of H. W. Torrens.
 LISCOMBE, Ens. J. T. to rank fr. Feb. 20; to do duty with the 26th N.I. at Dinapore, May 3.
 MAGNIAC, Ens. L. B. to rank fr. Feb. 20; to do duty with the 27th N.I. at Benares, May 3.
 MARSHALL, Col. W. H. posted to 32nd N.I. at Wuzerabad.
 MARTIN, Capt. W. J. 9th N.I. to com. of detach. returning fr. treasure escort duty.
 MASTER, Capt. W. inv. est. perm. to reside within the Meerut circle, May 22.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. P. 37th N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. and qu. mr. Reid, on m. c. May 3.
 MAXWELL, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fus. to continue to act as aide-de-camp to Brig. gen. F. Young, May 12.
 MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. art. to relieve Lieut. Elliott at Dumoh, May 17; rec. ch. of district of Dumoh, fr. Lieut. Elliott.
 MOODY, Lieut. col. S. fr. 70th to 11th N.I. May 20.
 MORGAN, Lieut. W. D. 22nd N.I. to be adjt. v. Smith, res. May 22.
 MYLONE, Lieut. W. A., H. art. to be an asst. field eng. to proc. to Butala, receiving instructions fr. comm. of Lahore div.
 PEILE, Lieut. F. W. eng. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Gya.
 PHILPOTTS, Capt. J. S. 66th N.I. perm. to res. appt. of 2nd in com. 16th Irr. Cav. May 16.
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. to offic. as station staff. v. ens. C. S. W. Ogilvie, 6th N.I. May 12.
 PRICE, Lieut. G. J. inv. estab. perm. to reside at Allahabad instead of Deyrah, and draw pay and allow. fr. Benares, May 17.
 RAVENSCROFT, Lieut. E. W. inv. est. to be adj. and qr. mr. to Eur. invalids, v. Weld.
 REID, Ens. D. fr. 49th to 2nd N.I. at Rawul Pindee.
 RICE, Capt. G. A. offic. 2nd asst. to be 2nd asst. sec. to govt. in military dept.
 SCOTT, Lieut. E. C. 37th N.I. to offic. as station staff at Ghelum dur. abs. of Reid.
 SERGEANT, Brig. H. to com. of Nagpore subsidiary force, in suc. to Macleod, whose tour of com. expires, May 17.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. col. D. posted to 29th N.I. at Peshawur, May 20.
 SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Reid, May 16.
 SMALPAGE, 2nd Lieut. F. E. 2nd co. 1st batt. art. to do duty with the art. div. at Ferozepore, May 3.
 SMITH, Lieut. F. H. to be 2nd in com. 16th irreg. cav. v. Philpotts, res. May 16.
 SMITH, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. to be adjt. 1st Oude loc. batt. v. Chamberlain, rem. to Thuggee dep. May 16.
 STAPLES, Capt. 7th L.C. to offic. as major of brig. v. O'Hanlon.
 STEVENSON, Ens. E. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 STEVENSON, Ens. E. to do duty with the 27th N.I. at Benares.
 STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. to offic. as adj. to Hurrianaah lt. inf. batt. dur. abs. of Campbell.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. R. L. 2nd in command 1st Oude local inf. to offic. as adj. v. Chamberlain, placed at the disposal of the gov. for civ. employ, May 14.
 TICKELL, Lieut. J. 73rd N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 29th regt. May 21.
 TULLOH, Lieut. dep. commr. 2nd class, to receive ch. of the office of dep. commr. 1st class, Jubbulpore, dur. abs. of Maj. Macadam, on m. c. May 17.
 URMSTON, Ens. H. B. 62nd N.I. doing duty with Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to be adjt. 16th irr. cav. v. Smith, May 16.
 VETCH, Capt. H. coll. of Luckunpoor, res. ch. of treasury fr. Lieut. F. G. Eden, May 26.
 WATSON, Ens. T. J. to rank fr. Feb. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACON, Lieut. J. H. 56th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla, in ext. on m. c.
 BAYLEY, Lieut. D. 7th L.C. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla.
 BROWNE, Lieut. col. B. art. 6 mo. fr. May 10, to Landour and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 CARTWRIGHT, Capt. C. T. 15th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah and the pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 CAULFIELD, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 CLARKE, Maj. J. dep. comm. of Sheikhopoora, 3 mo. to Simla.
 COOPER, Ens. H. C. A. 32nd N.I. May 5 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 DUNSFORD, Capt. H. F. 59th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 16, to Barrackpore, and to rejoin his corps.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. J. J. 2nd Punjab. inf. to Wuzerabad, 9 mo. to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. W. R. dep. commr. 2nd class at Dumoh, 8 mo. to Madras and the Neilgherries, on m. c. May 12.
 FISHER, Brev. maj. S. 15th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. May 10, to Cashmere.
 FISHER, Lieut. J. F. L. 19th N.I. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Peloragurh.
 FOSTER, Lieut. G. 16th N.I. fr. May 30 to July 31, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to Europe for 1 year without pay.
 GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. 13th N.I. to Oct. 1, to Simla.
 GORDON, Ens. J. C. 39th N.I. 7 mo. fr. May 1 to Kangra, on m. c.
 GUTHRIE, Capt. C. S. engs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GUYON, Brev. maj. H. J. 31st N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 1, to Calcutta.
 HAYLOCK, Ens. C. W. 66th or Goorka reg. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to rem. at Meerut, on m. c.
 HUGHES, Lieut. E. J. 57th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. J. G. 24th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 LIND, Lieut. J. B. 24th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 1, to Allahabad.
 MACADAM, Maj. J. dep. comm. 1st class Jubbulpore, 4 mo. on m. c. to Calcutta, May 17.
 MACONOCHE, Lieut. W. M. G. 2nd L.C. fr. May 1 to Nov. 15, to Mussorie and the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 MILES, Capt. F. A. Art. fr. Sept. 5 to Oct. 6, to Kalka.
 NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. 4th troop 2nd brig. h. art. 6 mo. fr. May 1.
 O'HANLON, Brev. maj. P. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla.
 OSBORN, Lieut. A. E. 45th N.I. fr. April 15 to 28, in ext. to remain at Calcutta until the sailing of the ship *Kooh-i-noor*, in which he has taken his passage to Europe.
 PHILLIPS, Maj. B. T. 7th L.C. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 POPE, Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. March 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay prep. to proc. to Europe on furl.
 REMINGTON, Lieut. J. C. 18th N.I. fr. May 5 to Oct. 31, to hills north of Deyrah.
 SHAKESPEAR, Brev. maj. J. D. 3rd com. 1st batt. art. 5 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla, and the pres. prep. to apply for perm. to retire.
 SIMONDS, Lieut. R. S. 1st N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 15, to Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah.
 SPEKE, Lieut. J. H. 46th N.I. fr. April 25 to July 25, to Simla.
 STEEL, Lieut. J. A. 17th N.I. fr. May 9 to Nov. 15, to the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 TENNANT, Lieut. J. F. engs. fr. Aug. 14 to Nov. 4, to Allygurh and Mussorie, on m. c.
 VALLINGS, Ens. J. 19th N.I. fr. May 10 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
 VINCENT, Maj. gen. W. 6 mo. fr. May 5, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 WATSON, Ens. T. J. 6 mo. fr. April 16, to Simla.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. 29th N.I. 5 mo. to Jullundur, Ferozepore, and the hills north of Deyrah.
 WHEELWRIGHT, 1st Lieut. C. A. 4th batt. art. 3 mo. fr. May 10, in ext. to rem. at Umballah.
 WILDE, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to Landour, on m. c.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. J. 1 co. 7th batt. art. 3 mo. in ext. fr. March 9, to rem. at Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BANISTER, Asst. surg. G. to have med. ch. of the Kemaon batt. v. Faithful, prom.
 CAMPBELL, Surg. A. supt. of Darjeeling, res. ch. of the treasury and current duties of his office fr. Lieut. Nicolson, May 12.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. M. to rec. med. ch. of the 48th N.I. fr. Surg. Davidson, 47th N.I. dur. illness of Surg. Mottley, May 16.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to proc. to Phillour and aff. med. aid to 49th N.I.; on his assuming med. ch. of the 49th N.I. to afford med. aid to the Phillour mag. May 16.
 COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 15th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to div. staff Trans Shelum division.
 DICKEN, Surg. W. S. civ. surg. of Patna, to be register of deeds in that district, May 29.
 EATWELL, Civil asst. surg. W. C. B. M.D. to afford med. aid to the detach. of the 16th N.I. at Ghazepore, May 16.

GUISE, Surg. R. C. 73rd N.I. to perform the staff medical duties at Meerut, v. Surg. Craigie, on m. c. May 10.
 HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. to aff. med. aid to art. at Agra.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. to aff. aid to 37th N.I. at Jhelum, May 19.
 MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. pass. the colloq. exam. May 15.
 SIDDALL, Vet. surg. J. 2nd brig. h. art. to offic. at central stud, dur. abs. of Vet. surg. Barrett, on m. c.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to rank fr. Feb. 26.
 TRESIDDER, Asst. surg. J. N. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. provinces for app. to civ. station of Mirzapore.
 WETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. civ. asst. surg. of Behar del. over ch. of med. duties of station to Asst. surg. Williams, May 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to Kussowlie and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. 5th N.I. May 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to Mussoorie, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—14th Lt. Drag. Capt. P. S. Thompson, to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.
 INFANTRY.—10th. Lieut. G. T. Whittaker, 6 mo. fr. April 16, in ext.—29th. Maj. A. St. G. H. Stepney, May 20 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.—32nd. Capt. E. W. D. Lowe, May 2 to Oct. 15, to Simla; Lieut. W. Harris, 1 mo.—53rd. Lieut. F. B. Drought, to do duty with recruits at Cawnpore, under Capt. Dudgeon, 61st regt.—60th. Capt. J. Douglas, 5 mo. to Koonawur on m. c.; Lieut. R. J. E. Robertson, 2 mo. fr. May 15, to Simla.—70th. Lieut. O. J. Travers, May 20 to July 19, to Nynee Tal; Lieut. W. M'Grigor, May 15 to Nov. 14, to Almorah on m. c.—75th. Lieut. R. Barter, April 22 to Aug. 31.—78th. Lieut. R. Douglas, 2 years, to England.—87th. 2nd Lieut. R. Carter, to be 1st lieut. fr. April 28, v. MacDougall, dec.; Capt. W. F. Ring, 3 mo. fr. May 1.—96th. Capt. R. M. Lambert, June 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla; Pay. mr. E. Griffiths, to Aug. 4.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAKER, the wife of J. A. s. at Umballah, May 18.
 BATTIE, Mrs. E. s. at Delhi, May 23.
 BRYSON, Mrs. A. s. at Meerut, May 12.
 CAMERON, the wife of D. A. d. at Jubbalpoor, May 13.
 CAMPBELL, the wife of Major R. 43rd N.I. d. at Mussoorie, May 22.
 COCHAR, Mrs. J. d. at Howrah, May 24.
 COLLINS, Mrs. B. S. d. at Calcutta, May 20.
 GOOSE, the wife of T. W. d. at Jullunder, May 16.
 GOUTIERE, the wife of A. F. d. at Dinapore, May 17.
 HANLEY, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, May 19.
 HICKIE, the wife of E. s. at Delhi, May 22.
 HILLS, the lady of H. H. s. at Calcutta, May 24.
 JUDGE, the wife of J. S. d. at Calcutta, May 19.
 KING, the wife of R. d. at Patna, May 8.
 LESLIE, Mrs. A. s. at Calcutta, May 20.
 LLOYD, the wife of Lieut. B. P. 11th N.I. s. at Calcutta, May 22.
 MAITLAND, the wife of Capt. H. D. 72nd N.I. s. at Calcutta, May 19.
 MAYER, the wife of C. N. s. at Calcutta, May 29.
 MERCADO, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, May 27.
 MILLS, the wife of Lieut. H. 2nd N.I. s. at Calcutta, May 15.
 MOCATTA, the lady of Lieut. D. 26th L.I. s. at Dinapore, May 17.
 MURRAY, the wife of A. P. s. at Calcutta, May 15.
 O'BRIEN, Mrs. E. d. at Calcutta, March 26.
 OWEN, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, May 16.
 POND, the lady of Maj. J. R. 1st Eur. reg. s. at Benares, May 18.
 ROSEBOOM, the wife of G. H. s. at Dacca, May 17.
 SHIRCORE, the wife of C. M. d. at Calcutta, May 21.
 STANLEY, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, May 19.
 TAYLOR, the wife of G. s. at Calcutta, May 25.
 WARREN, the wife of Lieut. col. G. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Fort William, May 12.

MARRIAGES.

CAROLL, C. M. to Mary, d. of J. Riley, at Calcutta, May 12.
 COLLINET, E. G. to Pauline Pons, at Mussoorie, May 3.
 MORNAY, H. to Emma E. S. Cahill, at Calcutta, May 23.

DEATHS.

BELL, inf. d. of W. O. at Azimgurh, May 16.
 BENBOW, Henrietta, A. d. of S. J. at Burreesaul, aged 22, May 9.
 BERESFORD, Lieut. R. 62nd N.I. at Calcutta, May 29.
 CRITCHLEY, inf. d. of H. T. B. at Calcutta, May 28.
 DRAPER, E. at Calcutta, aged 45, May 24.
 DUMOUCHEL, L. at Calcutta, aged 57, May 17.
 DURAND, Amanda, wife of P. at Calcutta, at 38, May 26.
 FOWLER, Marjory, wife of Capt. D. ship *Catherine Apcar*, at Calcutta, aged 32, May 16.
 HEWICK, R. at Calcutta, aged 35, June 1.
 HILLS, inf. s. of H. H. at Calcutta, May 25.

LAWRENCE, W. at Calcutta, aged 27, May 22.
 LEWIN, inf. d. of Mr. at Calcutta, May 7.
 LOCHNER, inf. d. of F. H. at Calcutta, May 19.
 LOWTHRON, J. ship *Duncan*, aged 48, May 19.
 MARTIN, Anna, at Midnapore.
 McDORMOND, C. J. at Calcutta, aged 24, May 21.
 MENDES, inf. s. of J. S. at Calcutta, May 16.
 MERCADO, inf. d. of J. at Calcutta, May 27.
 MORAN, inf. s. of J. T. at Calcutta, May 10.
 PERRY, Riding Master J. 3rd L.C. at Muttra, aged 58, May 23.
 PETRIE, Elizabeth, C. M. d. of Lieut. M. 21st N.I. at Mussoorie, aged 2, May 13.
 POWELL, inf. d. of Capt. T. at Calcutta, May 27.
 SMITH, Christina C. d. of G. F. at Mynpoory, aged 11, May 20.
 TAYLOR, Amelia, widow of the late W. at Calcutta, May 11.
 THOMPSON, Annie, d. of H. S. at Alipore, May 25.
 THOMPSON, Helen, wife of H. S. at Alipore, May 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 17. *Juniata*, Chever, Bombay; *Actif*, Vidal, Mauritius; *Duchess of Argyll*, Barker, Rangoon.—19. *Zemindar*, Poole, London; *Mor*, Alston, Hong-Kong; *Sir George Seymour*, Goodair, Sydney.—21. *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Liverpool.—22. *Strabo*, Hussey, Singapore.—24. *Melanie*, Bird, Madras.—25. *Joha Hepburne*, Warne, Rangoon.—27. *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore; *Nile*, Lighton, Liverpool.—28. *William Carey*, Emmet, Liverpool; *Maria*, Heckford, Moulmein.—29. *Mary Anne*, Norman, Bombay and Cannanore; steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Moulmein; *Lord Auckland*, Thompson, Bombay.—31. *Soubadar*, Umfreville, London; *City of Calcutta*, Brown, Glasgow; *Centurion*, Edward, London; *Fairfield*, Horrell, Liverpool.—JUNE 1. *Glenorchy*, McConnell, Glasgow; *Ruben*, Whelan, Liverpool; *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Liverpool; *Corfield*, Fenn, London; steamer *Haddington*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Juniata*, Mr. D. C. M'Callock.
 Per *Mor*.—Mr. J. De Montmorency.
 Per *Sir George Seymour*.—Mr. A. Pearce.
 Per *Dido*.—Mrs. Kenebel and 3 children, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. Hatch.
 Per *Paragon*.—Mr. H. Gower and Master Hawkins.
 Per *Actif*.—Madame Fanning and Mons. Fanning.
 Per *Stains Castle*.—Mr. N. Shaw.
 Per *Enterprise*.—Mr. C. B. Skinner, Mr. R. M. Skinner; Maj. Mackenzie, 34th regt. M.N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Mark, Mr. and Mrs. Teel, Mr. Gardner, Mr. D. Mackey, Mr. Hamilton, E. Daniel, Esq. F. Burst, Esq. A. Ross, Esq. Capt. J. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Burnell and Mr. W. J. Burnell.
 Per *Mary Anne*.—Mrs. Norman.
 Per *Soubadar*.—Mrs. Shaw and 2 children, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Umfreville, Miss Glynn, Miss Davies, Miss Dearing, and Mr. Davies, ens. B.I.; Messrs. Greene, Key, and Phillips, cadets.
 Per *Centurion*.—Mrs. Edwards, Miss Halliday, Miss Cocher, and Charles Cocher.
 Per *City of Calcutta*.—James Smith, Esq.
 Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mr. J. Aston, Mrs. Bray, Miss Turner, Mrs. S. Campbell, 2 children, and servant; Mr. D. Ferguson, Lieut. Mackenzie, R.N. Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Master Powell, Miss Powell, Mr. George Thomas, Mr. P. M'Leod, and Miss Jane Ricketts, from Suez; Mr. J. Vrignon, Mr. H. Vrignon, Mr. L. Vrignon and servant, Lieut. Sandham, R.N.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 16.—*Cornubia*, Ellison, London; *Rockcliff*, Cargay, London; *Prophete*, Belard, Bourbon.—17. *Hastings*, Watson, London; *Eliza Penelope*, Shelston, Penang and Singapore.—18. *John Mathie*, Groome, Liverpool.—19. *Koh-i-Noor*, Inglis, Liverpool.—20. *Duke of Wellington*, Inglis, London; *Ellida*, Kratt, Falmouth.—21. *Alexander*, Barrow, London.—22. *Hollander*, Callagan, Boston.—23. *Lucknow*, Fauset, Mauritius.—26. *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, London.—29. *Lismoynne*, McCready, London; *Jane Perie*, Adams, Liverpool; *Albania*, Crowde, Boston; *Futtah Mobarruck*, Evans, Mauritius.—31. *Erin*, Darley, Arracan and Rangoon; *Boanankah*, Pearson, Bombay; *Debut*, Cahot, Bourbon; *Gulltneer*, Nacoda, Mauritius; *Attawa*, Urquhart, Mauritius; *Providence*, Popham, London; *Geelong*, Barr, London; *Alfred*, Vidale, —.—JUNE 3. Steamer *Oriental*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—To MADRAS.—Mrs. Gray and servant, Miss Jackson and servant, Brig. M'Leod and 2 servants, Lieut. Nichols and servant, Lieut. Elliot, Maj. McKenzie and servant. Mr. T. Lobbs and servant and Mr. Jomas.—To GALLE: Mr. Sarves, Mrs. Pearson, infant, and servant, and Mr. Hume.—To BOMBAY: Munchershow Mursawanjee and servant, and Mancherjee Rustonjee.—To ALEXANDRIA: Mr. A. Cohn, and Mr. Morris.—To MALTA: Rev.—McGin.—To SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Furlong, Miss Colvell and servant, Mrs. Dunbar and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tire, Dr. Esdale, Mrs. Esdale, Mrs. Sheet, infant, and 2 children and servant; Lieut. Combes, Mr. Dougal, Capt. Laurence, Capt. Budd, Capt. Hughes and Mr. Leishman.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 2, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 0	7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	par to 4 as.	prem.
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	3 4	3 8
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	11 0	11 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	10 0	10 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2150 to 2200
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	..... Co.'s Rs. 104 2	to 104 10	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	..... 15 9	.. 16 2	
Gold Dust	..... 13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	..... 220 8	.. 221 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	..... 219 14	.. 220 7	
Sovereigns	..... 10 2	.. 10 3	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	..... 16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	..... 20 14	.. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. to 4l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MADRAS.

MURDER OF LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.

The murder of Lieut. Johnstone, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, has been made the theme of frequent remark in the public prints during the month. A committee sat for several days at Jaulnah to investigate the circumstances of the unfortunate officer's death, with a view to the discovery of the assassin, a reward of Rs. 1,000 having also been offered by the officers of the regiment for information, but to no purpose. Not the slightest clue to the bloody mystery has been obtained; on the other hand, threatening placards have been found, one professing to come from the man who shot Johnstone, which was attached to the gate of the house occupied by the commanding officer of the corps, Captain Waters, to the following purport:—"I murdered Johnstone, and I will murder Waters. I came to your house last Wednesday, but could not get an opportunity. The next time I come, it shall not be in vain. You had better guard your life, as you would a candle in the wind." It is well known also that considerable disinclination was evidenced by the Sepoys of the corps to answer the questions put to them by the committee of inquiry, the sympathy of the men clearly being rather with the murderer than with their officers. All this forces a conviction on the mind that there must be something rotten in the administration of the corps; the fidelity of the Sepoy to the Government, his unwavering attachment to his officers, are proverbial; all he asks for is fair and liberal treatment. The disaffection of an entire corps, therefore, cannot fail to awaken unpleasant suspicions in the public mind, which, in the case of the 3rd Madras cavalry, recent information has proved to be too well grounded. A well-informed local journal, the *Spectator*, remarks, that "there is unhappily ground enough of complaint in the regiment, to account for threatening notices to its officers. Into this last point, it behoves Government to institute a most stringent inquiry. The system at present carried on will be found, we fear, such as must tend to disgust all ranks, and to make them harbour in their breasts revengeful feelings toward those by whom they esteem themselves oppressed and wronged. It does not much surprise those aware of the state of the case, that the late catastrophe should have happened, nor are they disposed to think the subsequent threats destitute of meaning. Government, to judge by their apparent supineness, which has occasioned much surprise, are not at all aware of the nature of the danger existing. We have no wish to play the alarmist, but the causes of the Jaulnah tragedy need looking into. Sir Henry

Pottinger and Sir George Berkeley will incur heavy responsibility, if they do not both investigate and correct them. It is not merely the life of one officer, but possibly of more, that stands involved in the affair. The fidelity of the regiment is also imperilled so long as the causes of their discontent continue."—*Athenæum*, June 9.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, May 24.

In Re Alexander Maclean, Insolvent.—Mr. J. B. Norton, on behalf of the creditors, presented a petition in this case, wherein they stated that the sum of 250*l.* per annum set apart (by order of the Court) by this insolvent to meet the demands of his debts, amounting to 35,000*l.*, was not sufficient, considering the large income (1,000*l.* per annum) he derived from his retirement; having been a civil servant of the E. I. Company; besides which, he possessed property in Scotland to a large amount.

The *Advocate-General*, who appeared on the behalf of Mr. Maclean, considered the sum set apart was as much as a man, brought up in Mr. Maclean's station of life, could spare from a sum of 1,000*l.* per annum only. The Scotch property belonged to the eldest son, Mr. Maclean having forfeited his right to it by having become insolvent.

The *Chief Justice* delivered judgment. After reciting the conditions of the petition, he said the Court was clearly of opinion that the annuity enjoyed by the insolvent was the insolvent's own property, and in consequence came under the 26th Section of the Insolvent Act. Considering the circumstances of the insolvent, the expenses he had been put to since his return to England, and taking it that he had not any further means than the annuity of 1,000*l.* per annum from the Madras Civil Fund; the Court was of opinion that the 250*l.* per annum, a quarter of his income, was a just and proper amount to be set aside for the liquidation of his debts. The case was of course open to further litigation, as it was alleged that through his sons the insolvent had a contingent interest in large private property. The Court would not make any further order to meet this contingent benefit, as it would be making an order in the dark, it not being known what the benefit to accrue was. The decision of the Court below was therefore confirmed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAIL COACHES.—The *Bangalore Herald* reports, that the Government of Madras has given the contract for conveying the mails between the Presidency and Bangalore to Messrs. Doute and Co. The mails, which have hitherto been conveyed by runners, are now to be carried in coaches drawn by horses.

MR. FORSYTH.—Three prisoners have been committed for trial for the late attempt to poison Mr. Forsyth, the sessions judge of Tellicherry. One of these is the Nazir of the Zilla Court, and there are suspicions attaching to a native official of still higher rank.

MEDALS AND THE MAHRATTA WAR.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, referring to the G. O. G. of the Governor-General, of April 14, announcing the grant of medals for services therein mentioned, observes:—"To confine the grant of medals to those only who had served in the engagements particularised in the G. O. is unjust, as many of them could scarcely have been more obstinately contested than some that have been passed over unnoticed, perhaps solely from the circumstance of their having been so represented, by the modesty of the commanders, as to prevent their being so prominently noticed as they undoubtedly deserved, else how are we to account for the apparent contempt with which the taking of many formidable places during the campaign is treated? Instance Singhur, a fortress which underwent a stubborn siege of eleven days; then the taking by storm of Sholapore, the siege and storming of the formidable upper and lower Hill Forts of Copauldroog, the subduing the garrisons and the taking of the Hill Forts of Sattarah, Jaypoor, Vizierghur, Punendar, Woosatah, Chunden, and Wunden, and several other places in the Southern Mahratta country, which disabled many and cost not a few gallant lives. These places were obstinately defended and compelled to yield only by the untiring zeal and daring courage of the officers and men composing the besieging force; and again, when not actually engaged against particular places, their services were put in constant requisition by harassing forced marches and under the most trying circumstances, in pursuit of the hordes of Pindarees, whose ravages devastated the land, carrying misery, poverty and famine in their course, until their utter extermination, and to all this may be added the entire defeat and dispersion of the combined forces of Goklah and the Peishwah."

DESPERATE DACOITY.—The *Crescent* publishes a narrative of a serious dacoity which occurred near Bimlipatam, and which differs from those so common in Bengal, only in the desperate resistance made by the parties attacked. A treasure escort had put up for the night in a village about twenty miles from Bimlipatam, together with a Mussulman merchant, named Syud Moseen, who had taken advantage of the same shelter for the night. Here they were attacked by a party of dacoits, who, being unable to find the treasure, which had fortunately been secreted, robbed the unfortunate merchant of Rs. 2,000 in cash. The peons who formed the escort fought desperately, and so did the merchant with a sword he had picked up. Two of the dacoits were killed, and one of the peons, and several on both sides were severely wounded. So daring were the dacoits, that, after leaving the compound, they returned again to avenge the death of their comrades, but were driven back by the peons and their ally.

THE EXPERIMENTAL COTTON FARM, under the superintendence of Dr. Wight, at Coimbatore, is about to be broken up, the gins and other machinery having been purchased by Mr. Campbell, of Bombay. It must be allowed that the time has fully arrived for Government to leave the field of cotton culture in India open for private enterprise. The experiment has been fully made; the Court of Directors have discharged their duty; what remains to be done devolves upon private capital and mercantile industry.—*Athenæum*, June 9.

NEW FIXED LIGHT.—The following notice is published for general information:—"Madras, Marine Board Office, Feb. 15, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, that a fixed light, visible about twelve miles off, will be exhibited on and after the first of May next, from a column erected about two miles north-west of the low sandy extremity of Point Divi. The following notice is taken from Lieutenant Fell's sailing directions for the Coromandel coast; the spit therein alluded to having 1½ fathoms on its south eastern edge:—"Point Divi, in lat. 15° 57' 40" N., lon. 81° 15' 00" E., bears from Masulipatam flagstaff S. 6° E., distant 11½ miles. This point is very low with a narrow sandy spit extending from it about 2½ miles in a south-east direction. In rounding this point with a fair wind during the day vessels ought not to come under 6 fathoms till to the northward of it. Between Point Divi and False Point Divi the coast ought to be approached during the night with great caution, as the bank of soundings extends but a few miles to seaward, having soundings of 100 fathoms 7 miles to seaward of a line of 6 and 7 fathoms. From Point Divi to Masulipatam the coast runs nearly north, and is safe to approach to 4½ and 5 fathoms." After the above date the light at Masulipatam will be discontinued."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

REMUNERATION TO OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON PUBLIC WORKS.

May 27.—No. 103 of 1851. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to direct the establishment, as a general regulation, in this presidency, of the following rules, which correspond with those in force on the same subject in the presidency of Bombay, granting remuneration to officers, not engineer or executive officers in the receipt of specific pay, temporarily employed in superintending public works.

1. An allowance of Rs. 2 per day is granted to the staff or other officer nominated, by order of a station commanding officer or other competent authority, to superintend the execution of annual or special repairs, not requiring science, whether performed by contract or otherwise, the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

2. The above allowance is payable for such period (not exceeding three months) as the works may be actually in progress.

3. For the superintendence of more considerable works than those above adverted to, an allowance of Rs. 4 a day may be drawn for such period (not exceeding six months) as the works may be actually carrying on.

4. For the superintendence of works of the above description exceeding Rs. 2,000 performed under contract, an allowance of Rs. 2 a day is granted for the period within which they are stipulated to be performed, not exceeding six months.

5. These allowances are not payable until after the works shall have been completed, and then only on its being certified by the commanding officer that they are so, and that the period charged for is correct.

6. Abstracts embracing a period of more than three months, however, are to be subjected to the further check of the superintending or civil engineer of the division, whose duty it will be to state his opinion as to whether or not he considers the work to have been unnecessarily protracted, or the period stipulated in the contract unnecessarily long; and all such claims are to be submitted for audit previous to being discharged; but in no in-

stance is the allowance of either two or four rupees to be admitted beyond the period of three or six months respectively, without the special sanction of Government; the above specified period being in ordinary cases considered as sufficient with reference to the nature and extent of the works contemplated.

7. The appointments of regimental officers to the performance of the extra and temporary duties adverted to in the preceding paragraphs do not require the confirmation of Government, and Paymasters are authorized to discharge all abstracts duly certified and countersigned in the manner and for the periods above provided for.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Mangalore, res. ch. of the court, May 19.
ANSTRUTHER, T. A. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Rajahmundry, res. ch. of court fr. P. Irvine, May 26.
BIRD, J. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Trichinopoly in room of E. Maltby, May 27.
COTTON, J. J. rec. ch. of the office of civ. and sess. judge of the zillah and Combaconum from S. Scott, May 22.
KINDERSLEY, J. R. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem.
SCOTT, S. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah and Combaconum, deliv. over ch. of the court to J. J. Cotton, May 22.
WEDDERBURN, James A. to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, June 3.
WILLIAMSON, Robt. H. to act as coll. of sea customs at Madras dur. abs. of W. E. Underwood, June 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, C. T. 15 days.
HOOPER, G. S. 1 mo. to Ootacamund.
STORY, E. leave cane.
THOMAS, E. B. 1 mo.
UNDERWOOD, W. E. 4 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MORANT, Rev. J. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIGGS, Brev. capt. J. P. M. to be capt. 38th N.I. fr. May 29, v. Carter, dec.
BRYCE, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BRUCE, Ens. A. J. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 43rd N.I. v. Moore, 29th N.I. June 3.
CAMERON, Lieut. col. T. M. rem. fr. 9th N.I. to 52nd N.I. June 4.
CARR, Ens. M. W. 9th N.I. continue to do duty with 11th N.I. until Nov. 30.
COX, Ens. R. 38th N.I. to be lieut. v. Edwards, dec. May 21.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. 29th N.I. pl. at disp. of Gov. for empl. in the Meywar Bheel corps, May 23.
DRAKE, Ens. C. W. J. to do duty with 28th N.I. and directed to join May 31.
DRURY, Ens. T. J. to do duty with 27th N.I. to join under orders fr. adj. gen. May 27.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. col. W. E. A. (in Eur.) rem. fr. 27th N.I. to 9th N.I.
FENTON, Corn. F. A. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8, v. Richardson, dec.
FRASER, Corn. C. posted to 3rd cav. as 2nd corn.; to rank fr. March 8.
GAHAGAN, Ens. A. 10th N.I. to be lieut. v. Booth, res. May 24.
GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 28th N.I. exam. in Hindustani; cred. progress with moonshi allow. May 22.
HAINES, Lieut. and brev. capt. T. 9th N.I. to be capt. v. Hill, ret.
HALPIN, Capt. G. 25th N.I. to act as joint mag. in the dist. of Chingleput, and to have jurisdiction within the limits of the cantonment, May 27.
HANDYSIDE, Ens. R. V. 9th N.I. to be lieut. v. Hill, ret.
HAWKES, Ens. G. F. C. B. do. du. 29th N.I. posted to 9th N.I. as 5th ens. in succ. to Handyside, prom. May 23; to rank from March 3, 1850.
HAWKES, Ens. H. P. to rank from March 3, 1850, posted to 44th N.I. v. Carleton, dec.
HEATH, Ens. G. J. D. do. du. 26th N.I. posted to 38th N.I. v. Cox, prom. to continue to do du. with 26th N.I. to rank from March 3.
LEADER, Maj. W. 1st N. V. B. app. to com. detach of that corps at Salem.
MACLEAN, Brev. maj. C. M. 43rd N.I. dep. asst. com. gen. to be asst. com. gen. fr. Feb. 15, v. Robertson, dec.
MAGNAY, Ens. J. to rank fr. March 9, 1850.
MAGRATH, Ens. J. B. 49th N.I. to be lieut. v. Clark, dec.
MENARS, Lieut. H. 45th N.I. ret. to duty May 24.
MILTON, Lieut. J. E. 9th N.I. to rank from Feb. 15, v. Robertson, deceased; ret. to duty May 24.
MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 29th N.I. to be sub. asst. comm. gen. May 5.
MUIR, Ens. J. J. doing duty 9th N.I. posted to 49th N.I. v. Magrath, prom.; to rank from March 9.

OGILVIE, Capt. R. F. J. 33rd N.I. sub. asst. com. gen. to be dep. asst. com. gen. fr. Feb. 15, v. Maclean, prom.
 OSBORNE, Ens. J. W. W. 24th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani.
 PELLY, Lieut. O. 7th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8, v. Richardson, dec.
 PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. F. L. art. passed in Hindustani, May 22.
 PLAYFAIR, Ens. G. W. 34th N.I. ret. to duty, May 29.
 PLOWDEN, Ens. F. E. do. du. 31st L.I. posted to 10th N.I. as 5th ens. in succ. to Gahagen, May 21.
 PLOWDEN, Ens. F. E. to rank fr. March 3, 1850.
 SEARLE, Ens. A. T. 32nd N.I. to do duty with 9th N.I. temp. June 6.
 SMITH, Ens. J. S. to do duty with 27th N.I. and directed to join.
 STEDMAN, Ens. G. to do duty with 50th N.I. and directed to join.
 STEUART, Ens. J. S. to do duty with 27th N.I. and directed to join, May 31.
 TEED, Ens. H. J. E. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 THORPE, Lieut. col. R. (in Europe) rem. fr. 52nd N.I. to 27th N.I.
 TIREMAN, Lieut. G. J. S. 4th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 50th N.I.
 WAKEFIELD, Ens. T. to do duty with 50th N.I. and directed to join, May 31.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. J. E. 33rd N.I. to be a brig. of the 2nd class, and to comm. Jaulnah, v. Brig. H. Sargent, May 5.
 WOOD, Capt. M. 9th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 15, v. Robertson, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

DRAKE, C. W. J. May 19.	STEDMAN, George, May 24.
DRURY, T. J. May 24.	STEWART, J. S. May 29.
SMITH, J. S. May 29.	WAKEFIELD, T. May 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADEY, Lieut. G. 31st L.I. to the Neilgherries.
 ATKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 42nd N.I. to July 21, in ext.
 BAILLIE, Maj. Geo. Alex. 52nd N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. C. 1st L.C. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, 1st Lieut. N. G. h. art. June 1 to July 15, to pres.
 DRURY, Ens. T. J. d. d. 27th N.I. to July 31, Neilgherries.
 GOLDSWORTHY, Major J. W. 1st N.I. May 8 to June 10, to Ramandroog.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. fr. June 15 to Sept. 14.
 HEATHCOTE, Ens. G. V. to Europe, *via* Cape of Good Hope.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. 18 mo. to sea or New South Wales, on m. c.
 LLOYD, Lieut. W. 11th N.I. to Jan. 27th, 1852.
 MALLETT, Ens. E. A. 42nd N.I. fr. June 1 to Aug. 31, to Pondicherry.
 MERRITT, Capt. J. 2nd Eur. N.I. 2 yrs. fr. May 15, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 MURRAY, Capt. the Hon. P. O. 1st Nat. vet. batt. permitted to return to Europe, on m. c.
 PEILL, Lieut. A. H. 32nd N.I. 2 years to New South Wales, on m. c.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 15, to pres.
 PRINGLE, Lieut. G. 35th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 RAMMELL, Lieut. H. S. 29th N.I. July 1 to Sept. 30.
 REED, Lieut. A. B. 12th N.I. May 23 to June 21, Neilgherries.
 RIDEOUT, Lieut. J. W. 21st N.I. June 1 to Sept. 30.
 SAUNDERS, Lieut. E. A. 7th N.I. leave cancelled.
 TAYLOR, Capt. Wm. 7th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 20, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 WINFIELD, Capt. C. H. 18th N.I. to Dec. 1, in ext. to Darjeeling.
 WOOD, Capt. Alex. 2nd Nat. Vet. Batt. to sea and the Neilgherries on m. c.
 WOODS, Capt. W. G. 30 days fr. June 1, to the Neilgherries.
 YATES, Capt. C. 46th N.I. 6 mos. fr. May 9, to Jubbulpore.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BETTS, Asst. surg. G. directed to do duty under the surg. of the 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas Mount.
 CHISHOLM, Asst. surg. J. M.D. permitted to enter on gen. duties of the army, May 20; fr. doing duty 2nd Eur. L.I. to do du. with 23rd L.I.
 CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H. permitted to enter on gen. duties of army, May 20.
 JERDON, Asst. surg. C. T. permitted to resign his appt. as civ. surg. of Tellicherry; posted to F. tr. h. art.
 MAYER, Surg. J. E. to be asst. assay master v. Collum, June 3.
 ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. posted to 1st N.I. May 21.
 WEST, Asst. surg. P. H. leave can.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BETTS, Asst. surg. G. May 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. civ. surg. of Vizagapatam, 1 mo. to rem. at pres. on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, the lady of Capt. R. 23th N.I. s. at Vellore, May 18.
 BODDAM, the wife of Lieut. E. T. 15th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, May 14.
 BRICE, the wife of Capt. E. s. at Secunderabad, May 23.
 CHIMMO, the lady of Asst. surg. B. S. s. at Chittoor, May 17.
 GARDNER, the lady of Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. s. at Saugor, May 26.
 GOMPERTZ, the wife of Capt. S. 6th N.I. s. at Dharwar, May 12.
 GREENAWAY, the wife of Lieut. T. 46th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, June 1.
 HOBART, the wife of Capt. C. R. 16th N.I. s. at Cannanore, May 16.
 HOLLOWAY, the wife of W. c. s. twin d. at Tranquebar, May 24.
 IGNATIO, the wife of A. s. at Black Town, May 28.
 KEMP, the wife of A. P. s. at Honore, May 13.
 LE HARDY, the wife of Maj. C. F. 14th N.I. s. at Belgaum, May 22.
 LONGCROFT, the lady of Lieut. 16th N.I. d. at Cannanore, May 16.
 MAYNE, the lady of Capt. H. O. Niz. Cav. d. at Madras, May 22.
 MCCARTHY, the wife of C. J. d. at Trichinopoly, May 26.
 PHILLIPS, the lady of J. F. d. at Pondicherry, May 31.
 PORTER, the wife of R. T. c. s. at Masulipatam, May 29.
 ROGERS, the wife of Surg. M. d. at Chiencole, May 16.
 ROSS, the wife of C. P. d. at Saint Thome, May 17.
 RUNDALL, the wife of Lieut. T. H. eng. s. at Wattair, May 19.
 SAXTON, the wife of Lieut. G. H. 38th N.I. d. at Cuttack, May 17.
 TAYLOR, the wife of G. N. c. s. d. at Rajamundry, May 22.
 WILKINS, the wife of J. s. at Nellore, May 18.

MARRIAGES.

ARROW, Capt. J. R. 15th N.I. to Alice S. d. of T. B. Davies, at Madras, May 22.
 DIGHTON, J. R. A. to Harriett S. d. of the late Lieut. C. T. G. Bishop, at Madras, May 21.
 GREEN, Capt. H. 18th N.I. to Amy M. d. of Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, A.B. at Cuddalore, June 5.
 HASTINGS, Lieut. W. J. M. 47th N.I. to Margaret J. d. of D. Ross, at Madras, May 20.
 NELSON, H. to Margaret N. d. of W. K. Hay, at Fort St. George, June 3.

DEATHS.

BORRELL, Virginia, relict of the late Sub-asst. surg. M. at New Town.
 CARLETON, Ens. C. 44th N.I. at Madura, May 23.
 CARTER, Capt. C. 38th N.I. at Kemptee, May 29.
 DICKSON, Harriet E. d. of Capt. F. F. C. 1st Eur. regt. at Bellary, May 30.
 D'ROZARIO, inf. d. of T. G. C. at Madras, May 16.
 EDWARDS, Lieut. F. 38th N.I. at Kemptee, May 21.
 GOLDSMITH, Asst. apoth. J. 23rd L.I. at Bolasore, aged 21, May 22.
 HADDO, Miss, on board the *Walmer Castle*, to Calcutta.
 HARRIS, Sarah, d. of Asst. apoth. J. at Secunderabad, aged 4, May 24.
 JACKSON, Margaret, wife of Capt. W. B. at Madras, May 22.
 KEMP, the wife of A. P. at Coompta, aged 21, May 20.
 MERRITT, Capt. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Secunderabad, June 3.
 POOLE, Anne J. C. wife of Lieut. col. M. 5th N.I. at Vizianagram, May 15.
 RICHARDSON, Capt. R. H. 7th L.C. at Calcutta, May 18.
 RICHARDSON, Mrs. on board *Essex*, March 17.
 STEPHENSON, inf. s. of Capt. J. L. 1st Eur. regt. at Bellary, May 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 20. *Hastings*, Austen, Pondicherry.—23. *Eliza*, Pain, Sydney.—24. *Sovereign*, Campbell, Glasgow; *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, London.—27. *Marguerite*, Guerinneau, Karikal.—29. *Steamer Had-dington*, Field, Suez; *Essex*, Pixley, London; *Margaret Smith*, Bell, Glasgow.—31. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Cuddalore.—JUNE 3. *Anglia*, Gardner, Port Phillip.—5. *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorgen, London.—6. *Belle Vue*, Machan, London.—8. *James Hall*, Harris, Vizagapatam; *Parsee Merchant*, Gordon, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Eliza*.—Capt. and Mrs. Horley, and 5 children; Mr. Burrell and Mrs. Colquhoun.
 Per *Mary Clark*.—Mr. D. Lazar, Mr. A. Arnold, and Miss Birkers.
 Per *Sovereign*.—A. Reid, esq.; Rev. J. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, and Miss Orr.
 Per *Walmer Castle*.—Mr. and Mrs. Meanars, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Misses L. White and E. Wight, Messrs. Coape, Henlock, Stedman, Drury, Wakefield, and Milton.
 For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Aldham, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, Misses Macbeth, Fisher, and Trauicks; Messrs. Madden, Bradford, Ormond, Wheeler, Carter, McNab, Scriven, Fellows, Parbly, Reid, Edmondstone, McQueen, Macgregor, Ross, and Bensely;

Miss Hadow (unfortunately drowned at sea); Mr. Montefiore (died at sea).

Per steamer *Haddington* :—

From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Barber.

From PENANG.—J. A. Maroth.

From BOMBAY.—Major Crisp and servant.

From GALLE.—Mr. Britto.

From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Aston, Mrs. Bray, Miss Turner, Mrs. S. Campbell, 2 children, and servant; Mr. D. Fergusson, Lieut. Mackenzie, R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Master Powell, Miss Powell, Geo. Thomas, P. McLeod, and Jane Ricketts.

From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Vriguon, Mr. H. Vriguon, Mr. L. G. Vriguon, and servant; Lieut. Sandham, R.N.

Per *Essex*.—Mrs. Pixley and servant, for Madras; Mrs. Betts and servant; Mrs. Playfair and servant; Mrs. McDougall, child, and servant; Miss McMahon, H. Richardson, esq. and two children; Lieut. G. Playfair, G. Betts, Esq. M.D.; Messrs. C. Drake and J. J. Stewart (cadets), and Mr. McMahon; Mrs. Keeler, Mrs. Burns, and Miss M. Flynn. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Tyrwhitt, and servant; Lieut. E. Tyrwhitt, C. Stewart, Esq. M.D.; Messrs. G. Dupree, C. Mead, T. Dickins, J. Percival, and P. Anderson (cadets, artillery); Messrs. J. A. Smith, E. J. Jackson, K. M. Coghill, J. Robinson, D. Stewart, and H. Stewart (cadets, infantry); Miss J. J. Smith, and five servants; Mrs. Richardson.

Per E. I. C.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mr. Davison and Conductor Almond.

Per *Anglia*.—Mr. H. Davis.

Per *Belle Vue*.—Capt. E. Kevin, 21st M. N. I. and servant.

Per *James Hall*.—Lieuts. Lloyd, Jenkins, and Dent; Mr. Leonhard, Mr. Gilby; Serjts. Burgess and Ashton; Corp. Quingley, Messrs. Glacken, Stewart, Boyd, Hardaker, Glacken, and Wilkie; Drummer Hindes and family.

Per *Pursee Merchant*.—Mr. E. Urilla and Mr. E. Blackwell.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 18. *James Hall*, Harris, Northern Ports; *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, London.—19. *Berenice*, Arnold, London.—21. *Mary Ann*, Darley, Coringa; *Mary Clarke*, Birkers, Coringa.—27. *Hastings*, Austen, Trincomalee.—28. *Randolph*, Dale, Mauritius and London.—29. *Marguerite*, Guerineau, Bordeaux; steamer *Haddington*, Field, Calcutta.—JUNE 1. *Atalanta*, Fowle, Northern Ports; *Cressy*, Bell, London.—3. *Hannah*, Smith, Penang and Singapore; *Sarah Swan*, Swan, London.—6. *Cleopatra*, Stewart, London; *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, Calcutta.—8. *West Indian*, Howlett, Algora Bay.—9. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Masulipatan.—10. Steamer *Oriental*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *James Hall*.—Dr. Blackwell, Ens. Gadsden, and Mr. Mason, Capt. Alexander's child, and servant.

Per *Duke of Cornwall*.—Capt. H. M. Campbell, H.M.'s 94th; Lieut. Atkinson, 15th M.N.I.; and Mr. Thompson.

Per *Randolph*.—Lieut. C. Holland, and Ensign Scott.

Per *Atalanta*.—Two Misses Wright, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blacker, and 3 servants.

Per *Walmer Castle*.—Mrs. Ranson, Lieut. Stewart, Lieut. Pinson, Ens. Serle, Deputy asst. commissary Ranson, and Master Ranson, Mrs. Malony.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Lieuts. Glover, Poynts, and Ridout, two Misses Wight, Miss Faskin, Mr. and Mrs. Swartman, Miss Learmouth, and 7 men.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—To SOUTHAMPTON: Lieut. H. J. Wale, Ens. G. V. Heathcote, Rev. T. MacAuliffe, D.D.; Capt. C. Campbell, Lieut. H. P. Cambridge, A. Walker, Esq. and Capt. the Hon. P. O. Murrey.—To GALLE: A. Reid, Esq.—To CHINA: Lieut. C. P. Coventry, R.N.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 10, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 3½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	5 to 5½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	7½ to 8 per cent. dis.
1835-36	6½ to 7 do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt	13 to 14 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	7 to 7½ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	8 per cent. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	8 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	6 per Cent.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	9 "
Ditto above 30 days	10 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10 to 10-1 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.

Bank of England Post Bills, none.

Mauritius Government Bills, none.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.

„ Sell, 2½ do. do.

Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.

„ Sell, 1½ do. do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 2s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

PARSI FEMALE SCHOOL.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst. the Hon. the Governor, accompanied by Sir Erskine Perry, Major French, and Professor Green, honoured the Parsi Female School in the fort by a visit. The little Parsi girls were dressed apparently in their holiday clothes, and all the showy ornaments with which the affection and the not always harmless vanity of native parents delight to load their children. Two of the classes read to his lordship, and one or two of the little girls repeated stories to him from their lesson-books, the whole in Guzerati. His lordship appeared to take great interest in the scene before him, and asked a number of questions on various subjects connected with the attendance on the school, and the system of education adopted. One little lassie, struck with fright, sat crying in a corner, but the kind manners of the visitors appeared soon to re-assure the others, who read and recited with very little of alarm or of *mauvaise honte*, and answered all questions put to them with a cheerfulness and sprightliness of manner which spoke well for the confidence which must exist between them and their teachers, and for the kind and cheerful tone of instruction which must prevail in these institutions. On leaving the school, his Lordship and Sir E. Perry proceeded to examine a site on the ramparts for a school-house, and certainly we know of no better use to which the space wasted at present on these useless walls could be devoted. The sight of a governor walking along the streets of the fort, and climbing the fortifications, appeared to attract a great deal of attention on the part of the natives and Parsi ladies (who, by the way, certainly bear looking at remarkably well) crowded to their windows to see the unusual sight: and a finer specimen of an English gentleman in all that relates to *physique* and bearing they have not very often an opportunity of observing. This simple visit, which cost his Lordship perhaps an hour on his way home from council, is, by the *éclat* which it gives these schools, probably one of the greatest stimulants to the cause of female education in Bombay which it lay in the power of any one person to afford, and although we do not of course see any very transcendent merit in his Lordship's making it, yet we thank him in the name of the friends of native education for the countenance which he has thus afforded to the cause.—*Bom. Telegraph*, May 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORIENTAL BANK ROBBERY.—In addition to the Rs. 28,000 already recovered of the notes stolen from the Oriental Bank, notes to the amount of Rs. 16,000 have been found by two Portuguese young men and delivered to the authorities. They were picked up on the high road near a house that had been searched. The Bombay papers begin to hint mysteriously, that the natives concerned in the robbery are connected with very influential persons.

THE WHEEL-TAX COMMISSION OF INQUIRY has brought its proceedings to a close. Fraud and neglect are charges brought home, the first to the native subordinates, and the second to the police officers.

THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON this year will exceed the outturn of the last by one-fourth. The quality of the cotton is also much improved.

THE REV. D. O. ALLEN, one of the oldest missionaries in Bombay, has commenced an entire revision of the Mahrathi scriptures, with a view to the preparation of an authorized version.

THE BOMBAY STEAMER.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bombay*, which left Bombay, on the morning of the 28th for Kurrachee, with a large number of passengers and a full cargo, experienced such heavy weather on the night of the 28th, the sea making a clean breach over her, that Capt. Haselwood felt it necessary to put back into this port, the pumps, from their having been choked with coals, being found insufficient to keep her clear of water, which made its way into the vessel in all directions. With the exception of the serious loss which the steamer's failure to perform the voyage will entail on the Steam Navigation Company and the passengers, little harm has been done. It was found necessary to ease the vessel by throwing overboard some of the heavy baggage and cargo, but the loss will not be great, as the goods consisted principally of some heavy lumberlike casks of Government porter.—*Telegraph, May 31.*

SUKKUR.—A letter from Sukkur of the 18th May says: "This is the season for siestas, morning, noon, and evening. The heat and river are both progressing—the former ranges from 80 deg. in the morning at 6 A.M. to 98 deg. at 3 P.M., and the latter has risen 9 inches during the past week. Good health, I am happy to say, predominates; not a case of individuals suffering from the climate, I can confidently state, is there in Sukkur; there may be a few cases, and those are indebted to temperate habits. The powerful heat at mid-day, 150 deg. out of the shade, is sufficient to lay prostrate the constitution of a Hercules, much less the diminutive animals of the present day. Cold water and a small portion of stimulants in the cool of the evening is the best antidote during this fearful season. A bazaar rumour prevails that an expedition will be fitted out in the coming cold season from the Bengal side to march into Afghanistan; surely they will allow the 'Ducks' to have a moiety of the business."—*Ibid.*

BROACH.—A girl was found drowned at Sookulterah, in the Broach Purgunna. It appears she had gone to bathe in the river, when the tide was coming in, and when she had got into the water about knee-deep, her feet stuck in the mud, which was deep, and there being no one near to extricate her, she remained entangled until the water rose above her height.—*Ibid.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GORDON, the wife of S. S. c.s. d. at Poona, May 26.
JAINE, the wife of W. d. at Bombay, May 12.
KIRBY, wife of Mr. d. at Bombay, May 21.
MEASON, wife of Lieut. M. R. L. 10th Hussars, s. at Kirkee, May 29.

MARRIAGE.

MUNGAVIN, Lieut. J. inv. to M. Ross, at Bombay, May 3.

DEATHS.

BAPTISTE, E. s. of L. at Girgaum, May 23.
BAPTISTE, Maria J. d. of L. at Girgaum, May 26.
CABRAL, d. of E. A. at Ahmednuggur, May 22.
HART, Capt. S. V. W. 2nd N.I. at Ootacamund, May 12.
WOLLEY, Capt. F. 14th N.I. at Madras, June 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 26. *Sobraon*, Rodger, Liverpool; steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; steamer *Bombay*, Haslewood, Quilon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Col. Straton, M. Army; Lieut. Ward, I.N.; Capt. Montgomerie Campbell and lady; Mrs. Forman and children, Miss Tonk, Lieut. Neild, M.N.I.; G. F. Remington, Esq.; Lieut. Hatch and lady, Bomb. art.; Lieut. Beville, 8th N.I.; Lieut. Nicolls, 6th M.N.I.; Lieut. West, M.N.I.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 26. *Geneva*, Tucker, Calcutta; *Kaddree*, Gardner, Singapore; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Geneva*.—Mrs. Tucker and Mr. J. W. Piece.
Per steamer *Pacha*.—Mrs. Macqueen.
Per steamer *Phlox*.—Mr. J. H. Pelly.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 2, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115 to 116
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107 to 107½ p.100Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 102½ to 103 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96 p.100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92 to 92½ p.100Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	19 to 20 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	1,000 each 500	20 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do.	13 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do.	99½ p. ct.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do.	22 to 23 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do.	15,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do.	14,000
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each 500 do.	25 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	9½ to 10
Spanish Dollars, per 100	219 to 220
German Crowns,	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	11 to 15
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½ for 97 tch.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98½
..... 30 days' sight.....	99
..... at sight.....	99½
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	98½
..... at sight	99
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlsr.	Rs. 214 to 215

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 5s., and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 4-5.

CEYLON.

CAPTAIN WATSON'S PROCLAMATIONS.

In anticipation of the publication of the evidence it may be as well to state the circumstances under which Mr. Elliott obtained possession of these proclamations. The evidence upon the two investigations (before the commissioners and court-martial) show, that Mr. John Selby, brother of the Queen's advocate, when riding with Mr. Elliott and Mr. George Pereira, from Matelle to Dambool, received a message from his client, Golahella, who had been martially plundered during the "bloody assize," to the effect that he had waited for him at a place called Kowdahpalle, about six miles from Matelle, but being unwell had returned home, leaving, however, a paper in Singalese for Mr. Selby. This message and paper were left with a person named Oodoogame Punchirale, a native, who was educated in English by Mr. Murdoch of Kandy, and who delivered them to Mr. Selby. This paper was the first proclamation brought to light; it was on the spot translated by Mr. Pereira, and finally handed to Mr. Elliott. Golahella, who has been examined on both occasions, recognizes the paper, and avows having thus sent it; whilst Mr. Elliott, Mr. Selby, Mr. Pereira, and Oodoogame Punchirale, all testify as to the circumstances, thus making four witnesses, besides himself, as to the manner in which Mr. Elliott obtained the first of these documents. We may add that the headman, who removed part of Golahella's property during martial law, produced this very document as his authority for having done so, to Golahella, on his first visit after martial law was in force, to his house in that part of the country; and this same headman declares that he received it at Capt. Watson's office. Here, then, the first proclamation, whether genuine or a forgery, is satisfactorily accounted for by all the parties through whose hands it passed previously to its arrival in Mr. Elliott's.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Selby and Mr. Pereira asked Koorooe Lecam (son of the Maha Nilleme, the wealthiest man in the Kandian country, and who had also been martially plundered) to procure them some more of the proclamations, when he went to the headmen of the district from whom he obtained a number of copies. There were in due course forwarded to Mr. Elliott after his return to Colombo, and by him sent to England in batches as he received them. Mr. Selby, Mr. Pereira, and Koorooe Lecam, as well as the headmen from whom the last-named person received them, all avowed the parts they had taken in the matter, so that, beyond the mere transmission of the documents, Mr. Elliott was in no way concerned in it. The first batch of four thus sent to England were those which Capt. Watson repudiated, and which formed the groundwork of the two inquiries; but another batch of five was subsequently sent and laid before the parliamentary committee; and there were several others produced to the Commissioners (one by Mr. Staples, Capt. Watson's father-in-law), although as evidence for the court-martial they were not produced. But not only so, the parties who translated, wrote, copied, circulated, posted, transmitted, and acted upon these proclamations, all avowed the parts they took respectively in the transaction—nay, after the documents were said by Capt. Watson to be forgeries, they produced others, and even the record book (not produced at the court-martial) in which they had entered these documents, and all this, be it remarked, by persons unknown to Mr. Elliott previous to the inquiry—excepting Mr. Staples, who produced one to the commissioners, though not asked about it at the court-martial. Strange conduct this—unprecedented in the annals of forgery; that a forgery without an object (for we have never yet heard any object for it assigned) should be perpetrated, and that a whole host of people, most of them wholly disconnected with each other, should, without any purpose, all unhesitatingly avow the parts they had respectively taken in it. —*Ceylon Observer.*

The LONDON MAIL of April 24th left Point de Galle May 26th for Hong Kong, China.

COURT MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN ALBERT WATSON.

Head-Quarters, Colombo, May 13.—At a General Court-Martial, held at Colombo, pursuant to instructions from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Horse Guards, 19th December, 1850, on the 8th ult., and continued by adjournments to the 10th inst., of which Lieut. col. Brown, of the royal engineers, is president, and Lieut. col. Wilson, of the royal artillery, officiating judge advocate, Capt. Albert Watson, of the Ceylon rifle regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges, viz:—

For behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz:—

First instance: For having, on the 14th February, 1850, at Westminster, when examined before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, touching a certain document then and there produced in evidence, and shown to him, written in English and in Singalese, the signature to which document is written in English, that is to say, "A. Watson, Captain commanding," and which document is in substance as follows, viz:—"Gollehella—Notice.—That unless all those who have held concealed, or knowing to have held, the effects of Gollehella Ratta Mahatmeya, deliver over to me such property, or give information about the same without delay, such persons shall be killed, and their property confiscated. To this effect, Captain A. Watson, commanding the troops in the Matelle Fort. A. Watson, Captain commanding. August 9th, 1848." And when questioned by the said Committee whether the said signature to the said document so produced in evidence and shown to him was written by him, the said Captain Albert Watson falsely answered that the said signature was not written by him, and the same was a forgery, or words to that effect, whereas, in truth, the said signature to the said document was written by him, the said Captain Albert Watson, as he then and there well knew.

Second Instance.—For having, on the 14th Feb., 1850, at Westminster, when examined before the said Select Committee of the House of Commons, touching a certain other document then and there produced in evidence, and shown to him, written in English and in Singalese, the signature to which last mentioned document is written in English, that is to say, "A. Watson, Captain, commanding Matelle," and which last mentioned document in the English language is in substance as follows:—"Negapettia Korall. Notice.—If all those who have possessed, concealed, or knowing to have been possessed (by others), the property of Nega-

pettia Korall, will not bring and deliver over to me the same, or give information respecting them without delay, such persons will be killed, and their property confiscated.—To this effect, the officer commanding the troops at Matelle Fort—9th August, 1848. A. Watson, Captain, commanding Matelle." And when questioned by the said Committee, whether the said signature to the said last-mentioned document so produced in evidence, and shown to him, was written by him, the said Capt. A. Watson, falsely answered that the said signature was not written by him, and that the same was a forgery, or words to that effect; whereas in truth and in fact, the said signature to the said last mentioned document, was written by him the said Captain A. Watson, as he then and there well knew.

Third Instance.—For having, on the 14th Feb. 1850, at Westminster, when examined before the said Select Committee of the House of Commons touching a certain other document then and there produced in evidence, and shown to him, written in English and Singalese, the signature to which last-mentioned document is written in English, that is to say, "A. Watson, commanding at Matelle," and which last-mentioned document is in the English language in substance as follows, viz:—"Ukkoo-welle Kaloo Banda.—Notice. That unless all those who have held concealed, or knowing to have held, the effects of Ukkoo-welle Kaloo Banda, late Ratamahatmeya, bring and deliver over to me the said property, or give information respecting them without delay, such persons shall be killed, and their property confiscated. To this effect—A. Watson, appointed to command the troops at Matelle Fort, 9th August, 1848. A. Watson, Captain, commanding Matelle."

And when questioned by the said Committee whether the said signature to the last-mentioned document so produced in evidence and shown to him was written by him, the said Capt. A. Watson falsely answered that the said signature was not written by him, and the same was a forgery, or words to that effect; whereas in truth and in fact, the said signature to the said last-mentioned document was written by him, the said Capt. A. Watson, as he then and there well knew.

Fourth Instance.—For having, on the 14th February, 1850, at Westminster, when examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons touching a certain other document then and there produced in evidence and shown to him written in English and in Singalese, the signature to which last-mentioned document is written in English, that is to say, "A. Watson, Captain, commanding Matelle," and which last-mentioned document in the English language in substance as follows:—"Dollawe Maha Nilleme. Notice.—That unless all those who have held concealed, or knowing to have held, the effects of Dollawe Maha Nilleme, bring and deliver over to me such property, or give information respecting the same without delay, such persons shall be killed, and their property confiscated. To this effect, A. Watson appointed to command the troops at Matelle. Matelle Fort, 9th August, 1848. A. Watson, Captain, commanding Matelle." And when questioned by the said Committee whether the said signature to the said last-mentioned document so produced in evidence and shown to him, was written by him, the said Capt. A. Watson falsely answered that the said signature was not written by him, and that the same was a forgery, or words to that effect; whereas in truth and in fact the said signature to the said last-mentioned document, was written by him, the said Capt. A. Watson, as he then and there well knew.

Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charge against the prisoner, and what he has said in his defence and the evidence adduced in support of it, is of opinion that the prisoner is *Not Guilty* of the 1st instance of the charge preferred against him—that he is *Not Guilty* of the 2nd instance of the charge preferred against him—that he is *Not Guilty* of the 3rd instance of the charge preferred against him—that he is *Not Guilty* of the 4th instance of the charge preferred against him—and do most fully and most honourably acquit him of the said charge and the four instances contained in it; the Court are further of opinion that the signatures attached to the four proclamations before the Courts are not genuine, but are mere forgeries, as asserted by him, the said Captain A. Watson, before the said Committee of the House of Commons, at Westminster, on the 14th of February, 1850, and that the statements then and there made by him, before the said Committee, with regard to the said signatures, were true and not false.

Approved and confirmed.

Head Quarters, Colombo, Ceylon, 11th May, 1851.

(Signed) Wm. SMYTH,

Major General Commanding the Forces.

Captain A. Watson of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, the wife of J. d. at Colombo, May 15.
PALM, the wife of Rev. J. D. d. at Colombo, May 25.
ROBERTSON, the wife of Lieut. J. s. at Colombo, May 3.
SPARKS, the wife of S. s. at Colombo, June 4.
SPYER, the wife of E. L. s. at Colpetty, May 12.
WILLISFORD, Mrs. d. at Colombo, May 23.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER, J. to Margaret, d. of the late W. Tytler, at Colombo, May 23.
PARGITER, Rev. R. to Anna M. d. of the late J. D. Palm, at Colombo, May 13.

DEATHS.

HANSEN, Mrs. C. relict of the late J. M. at Colombo, aged 71, May 10.
HARPER, W. P. at Colombo, aged 30, May 25.
RUST, inf. s. of T. at Colombo, June 6.
STEWART, inf. d. of H. at Colombo, June 4.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL, of March the 24th, arrived at Hong-Kong on May 11.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE INTERIOR.—The difficulty of obtaining authentic intelligence from the disturbed districts is becoming apparently greater and greater. The prime minister Sai-shang-ha, Tai-tung-ha (of Formosa celebrity), and Teh hing, have been appointed commissioners by Yih-chu (who may now no longer be called the emperor, as there are two who act under the title), and have been directed to proceed to Kwei-lin-fu, the capital of the Quang-si province, which city it appears has not yet fallen into the hands of the insurgents, as reported two months ago. At latest advices the commissioners had not arrived, but direct communication with Kwei-lin is now entirely cut off, and the numerous bodies of troops that have lately been despatched from Canton will have to enter the province by the somewhat circuitous route of Hunan. The water suburbs of Canton are quite rife with martial preparation. During the past fortnight as many as 5,000 men, it is said, have been seen to pass up the river in boats, all accounted for immediate action. They appear to be levies from the north-east coast, speaking an entirely different dialect from that spoken by the Canton people. We have well authenticated rumours, also, of a serious rising in the western districts of the Kwang-tung province. It is now some time since a report reached us that the insurgents, in order to keep up a communication with the sea-board, had attacked Kou-chau-fu, a departmental city, on the bank of a river about thirty miles from the boundaries of Kwang-si, and midway between them and the sea; and some of our Hong Kong speculators, we are told, have already sent emissaries down there for the purpose of buying live stock, vegetables, and other plunder, cheap. The linguists and others in Canton still speak of the rebels as mere robbers, whose sole object is plunder; that they are seriously frightened, however, there is no denying, and we hear that measures have been taken for barricading the river in the San-shwui district, so that the City of Rams may not be reached by that route. In some of the daily papers statements are given of the amounts of money ordered to be sent on to the commissioners, which are recorded as exceeding 100,000 taels, and the great merchants have been required to make up a further sum of five lacs of dollars without a moment's delay. A report has got into circulation, that the new emperor, a scion of the Ming dynasty, is a Roman Catholic, and that he is destroying idols and temples with all the fury of a zealot; others speak of him as a *Shang-te* man (the name generally given to the converts of Protestant missionaries); but that is more unlikely to be true than the other report, which, in connection with past events, has some possibility of truth in it. By those, however, who are carefully watching the turn affairs are about to take, the report of the new emperor's profession of Christianity (we may not call him an usurper, for if he succeeds he has but recovered his own again) is only got up by the Ta Tsing adherents, for the purpose of creating disaffection towards him—it is also rendered improbable by the assumption of the purely heathen designation, *Tien-teh* (heaven's virtue). — *Friend of China*, May 23.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.—We have again to report upon the improved health of the troops in garrison. To the present date there have been only three deaths in both European and

native regiments, with a sick list now numbering forty-two. This contrasts favourably with the sanatory report for the month of May last year—when fifteen deaths were recorded.—*Ibid*.

CLIPPERS.—The British clipper vessel *Reinder* arrived at Hong-kong from Liverpool on the 9th—130 days' passage from port to port. The American clipper *Oriental*, from London arrived on the 11th—117 days' passage.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH.

AIREY, Lieut. G. T. R.N. at Singapore, April 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 15. *Arrarat*, Wright, Calcutta.—17. *Marian*, Ryrie, Bombay.—22. *Sea Queen*, Manson, San Francisco.—27. *Culder*, Sanger, Sunderland.—29. *Laurick*, White, Calcutta. MAY 1. *Louisa*, Browne, Pelew Islands; *Tulloch Castle*, Greig, Bombay; *Mooltan*, Chivas, London.—2. *Cleopatra*, Massy, Cruize; *Amelia*, Funch, San Francisco.—3. *Ann Martin*, Martin, Bombay; *Boyne*, Sabistan, Singapore.—8. *Flavius*, Rogers, Sandwich Isles.—9. *Reindeer*, Hunt, Liverpool.—10. *Hindoo*, Holman, London; *Boston*, Pratt, Boston; *Salamander*, Ellman, Singapore.—11. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Grainger, Bombay; *Mulla*, Potts, Bombay; *Oriental*, Palmer, London.—12. *Sir H. Compton*, Browne, Shanghai; *Island Queen*, McFarlane, Woosung.—13. *Charles*, Andrews, Bombay.—19. *Success*, Hewitt, Liverpool.—20. *Mandarin*, Pison, California; *Fanny*, Kelly, California; *Hamille*, Mitchell, Clyde; *Sir H. Compton*, Brown, Bombay.—21. *Sir Edward Parry*, —, London.—22. *New Margaret*, —, Liverpool; *Alliance*, —, Liverpool.—23. *Nepaulse Ambassador*, —, Sunderland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mooltan*.—Miss Comelate, Mr. Comelate.
Per *Malta*.—Capt. Broughton, Lieut. Dohyn, C.R.; Assistant surges. O'Leary and Croft; Rev. and Mrs. Barton; Messrs. Hubble, Atchinson, and Major.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 15. *Trent*, Peterkin, London.—19. *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta.—21. *Elen*, Murdoch, Calcutta.—23. H.M. sloop *Regnard*, Cracroft, Amoy; H. M. S. *Royalist*, Bate, Manila; *Bermundsey*, Paddle, Singapore; *Denia*, Barcham, Amoy; *Pekin*, Baker, Bombay; *Scallow*, Smith, Straits; *Canbrian*, Foreman, Singapore.—25. *Sobraon*, Nicol, Singapore; *Arraton*, Apcar, Durham, Calcutta.—26. *Constant*, Coombes, San Francisco; *Urgent*, Hannford, Singapore.—30. *Nerbudda*, Main, Singapore; *Herald*, Lawson, Amoy.—MAY 1. *Vixen*, Fox, East Coast.—2. *Nymph*, Wilson, East Coast.—3. *George*, Punched, Lombok; *Siena*, Haberbiel, Batavia.—4. *Victoria*, Lennington, Singapore; *Sea Queen*, Manson, Singapore.—5. *Bangalore*, Arnott, Liverpool.—6. *Alligator*, Baker, Shanghai; *J. Jeejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Bombay; *Ornard*, Cole, New York.—8. *Royalist*, Browning, Amoy; *Sultana*, Handley, Calcutta; *Zephyr*, Brown, East Coast; *Stockholm*, Berns, Batavia; *Menam*, Maxton, London.—9. *Martha*, Stratton, Sandwich Isles.—11. *Laurick*, White, Calcutta.—12. *Linnel*, Bellamy, Amoy; *Cocassie Family*, Durham, Calcutta.—13. *John Wickliffe*, Daley, Bombay.—20. *Albemarle*, Trevel, London.—23. *Steamer Malta*, Southampton; *Sydney*, Wild, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer *Malta*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. Trevor, K.H., Lieut. Newcomen, Edward Pereira and J. A. Oldings, Esqrs. For CALCUTTA.—Luis Pereira, Esq. For SUEZ.—W. W. Parkin, C. D. Mugford, and H. Lind, Esqrs.

COMMERCIAL.

China, May 23, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On England, first-class Bills, 4s. 8d.; on India Company's Accepted, 22s to 22½. Mexican Dollars, 4½ per cent. discount. Carolus, par.
Sycee, 100 touch, 3-8 per cent. prem.; Gold Dust, 15 dol. to 17 dol. per ounce.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 15s.; to the United States, 9 dol.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The advices from the Cape, which are to the 31st May, report but little variation in the aspect of affairs on the frontier. No decisive engagement had occurred, the Caffres avoiding our troops in the field, and the military movements being confined to patrols, in which the Amatola mountains have been repeatedly penetrated, and their fastnesses explored by the British troops, who have endured great fatigue, and displayed all their usual energy and gallantry; but the enemy vanish on their approach, driving off their cattle. In fact, we have to deal with a foe who acknowledges neither front, flank, nor rear, and whose movements are too rapid and eccentric to be calculated upon. Sir H. Smith continued at King William's Town.

On the 28th April, Col. Mackinnon, with 2,000 men, moved from King William's Town into the Amatola mountains; and Major Wilmot, with about 700 men, proceeded again towards the Keiskamma, near the junction of that river with the Chumie, in order to effect a diversion. Both movements were completely successful. Col. Mackinnon, taking the Caffres by surprise, captured about 400 head of cattle. The enemy, exasperated by the loss, attacked the column with great fury, engaging for a time at close quarters. After a short but desperate conflict, they were repulsed with the loss of about 250. Three men of the 73rd regiment and one Fingoe were killed, and twelve men of the 73rd, one of the 6th, three of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and two of the levies, wounded. On the 1st May, Col. Mackinnon again entered the mountains, and burnt the kraal of Sandilli's brother. The Caffres collected in considerable force, but could not be brought to an engagement. On the following day, Col. Mackinnon returned to head-quarters.

While these operations were going on, Major Wilmot scoured the banks of the Keiskamma, near the Chumie and Fort Willshire, and for five days kept the Caffres in that quarter incessantly on the alert. Two smart skirmishes took place, in which more than thirty of the enemy were killed.

On the 8th and 9th, Col. Mackinnon and Major Wilmot again left King William's Town, with strong detachments, in different directions. The former proceeded to the Kei River, which he reached on the 13th. The enemy assembled along the line of march in considerable force, but usually dispersed on the approach of the troops. In two skirmishes, however, several Caffres were cut off by charges of cavalry, and slain; and about 300 head of cattle were captured. The column returned on the 16th.

Major Wilmot, at the same time, advanced into the Amatolas by way of the Kabousie River, traversed the mountains in various directions, and reached the Keiskamma Neck. The mountains were covered with snow, the cold was extreme, and the Caffres appeared to be cowed. Major Wilmot returned on the 13th.

On the 4th, the drought, which had prevailed in and beyond the frontier districts, was succeeded by heavy falls of rain and of snow. The cattle and sheep in Albany and the neighbouring districts perished by thousands. The Amatola mountains were covered with snow, and the Caffres have been compelled to leave them, and drive their cattle to the low grounds. Some have proceeded eastward, across the Kei; others have driven their herds northward, into Tambookie land; and a considerable number have entered the colony across the Keiskamma. Marauding bands of Caffres spread over the frontier districts, from the Orange River to the sea. Several farmers have been killed in the district of Albert; others have been obliged to quit their farms or camps, and retire into the interior of the colony. The Kat River district, and the adjoining country, have been again occupied by the Caffres and rebel Hottentots, who have repossessed themselves of Fort Armstrong. A body of them was attacked and routed, with considerable loss, by a small force under Capt. Fisher, the officer commanding at Eland's Post. Major-gen. Somerset himself subsequently moved into that district, with about 500 men, but found himself unable to check the ravages of the numerous hordes of marauders by whom the country was infested. In Lower Caffraria, immediately around King William's Town, bands of hostile Caffres had become numerous and daring. They twice cut off the mails between Graham's Town and King William's Town, and vigorously attacked convoys of waggons proceeding to the latter town from the port of East London.

Field-Commandant Joubert was assembling another force of burghers in the Colesberg district, to proceed against the Tambookie marauders.

In the sovereignty beyond the Orange River, the state of affairs had become extremely critical. Hostilities have broken

out among the native tribes, some of whom claim the protection of the local government, on the ground of services rendered to it in suppressing other disturbances last year. The principal tribes engaged are the Korannas under the chief Gert Taaybosch, the Barolongs under Moroko, the Lighoyas under Molituan, and, it was feared, the numerous tribe of Basutas under Moshesh. Apprehensions were entertained that much disorder and bloodshed would ensue in that province.

From Natal, intelligence had been received of the advance of Mr. Shepstone (the superintendent of the natives in that colony), at the head of a considerable body of Zulus, towards the north-eastern frontier of British Caffraria, to co-operate with the forces under the Commander-in-Chief.

A report prevailed that Sir H. Smith was about to repair to Graham's Town, for the purpose of meeting Gen. Somerset, and arranging some plan of combined operations against the enemy. Major Wilmot, with 900 men, had been sent to open the communication with Graham's Town, by the Wesleyville Ford, where the mails had been cut off.

H.M.'s steamer *Vulcan* arrived in Simon's Bay on the 12th May, bringing the 74th regiment. She proceeded immediately to Algoa Bay, where the regiment disembarked on the 17th. This fine body of Highlanders, whose manly appearance and excellent state of discipline excited much admiration, had orders to join Gen. Somerset's division. The soldiers who arrived in the *Singapore*, about 300 in number, were sent up to East London, and arrived on the 13th at head-quarters.

AUSTRALIA.

Accounts from Sydney to 15th March state that an important territorial discovery had been made. Darling Downs has hitherto been the *ultima Thule* to the west of Moreton Bay, but there is now rising behind another district—the Maranos—almost unoccupied, but which promises to become one of the most productive of the northern districts. The newly-discovered country lies to the westward of Darling Downs, its boundary from which is about 150 miles from Brisbane. The climate is stated to be delightful. The discoverers of this new territory were Mr. Gideon Lang and a resolute old dragoon guard, named Walker, of many years' experience in the Australian wilds. Connected with this discovery is a report current among the blacks that the indefatigable and enterprising Dr. Leichardt and his whole party were murdered, more than eighteen months ago, in a locality still more distant. In confirmation of this melancholy intelligence, it is added that the pack-mules of the unfortunate band of adventurous explorers were still running wild there.

CIRCASSIA.

Accounts have been received, *via* Constantinople, of the total defeat of the Russians in Daghistan. Mohamed Emin, at the head of 25,000 men, attacked the Russian entrenchments of the Chenis, and drove the troops beyond Themer. The Russians suffered so severely that all the spare waggons of the army were barely sufficient to carry their wounded away. Their loss is calculated at 5,000 in killed and prisoners.

The railway across the isthmus between Navy Bay to Panama is rapidly progressing. In eight months it will be open from Navy Bay to Gorgona, and there is every probability of its completion to Panama in a year and a half or two years.

Amongst the Hazarehs and Eimaks of Central Asia, the ordinary currency is sheep, and men and women: money is but little used. Amongst the Eimaks, especially, slaves are the standard of value by which the price of commodities is measured.

In 1795, the Bombay post was thirty-six days in its progress to Calcutta; in 1831, the express from London *via* Bombay reached Calcutta in thirty-five days!

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Every one has heard of Genghis Khan, but many probably do not know that the great-great-grandson of this conqueror had "friendly relations" with the kings of France and England, and that "official communications" were exchanged in order to concert an attack on the Mohammedan sultan of Egypt by a combined army of Christian crusaders, subjects of England and France, and of heathen Tartars, vassals of the emperor of China! Such is a historical fact, recorded by old chroniclers, ridiculed in later times by Voltaire, but proved to be true by M. Rémusat, who found in the royal archives at Paris, about 500 years after they were written, two letters in pure Mongolian from Tartar viceroys of Persia, sealed with Chinese seals, one of which was undoubtedly bestowed on the holder at his investiture by his sovereign lord, the emperor of China. These letters, which substantiated much that had previously been held for fabrication, were received and answered by Philip the Fair. Others, sent at the same period to England, were received and answered by the first and second Edwards, and might possibly still be found in some of the English archives.

Argun, a great-great-grandson of Genghis, ruled in Persia and the adjacent countries, where, though himself but a viceroy, a vassal of the Grand Khan, or Mongolian emperor of Peking, he numbered among his subject states the Christian kingdom of Armenia. The Mongols, heathens at bottom, were nearly indifferent to all forms of religion, and, like the Chinese of the present day, ready to invoke the name of God whenever it suited their purpose. Their sway was therefore preferred by the kings of Armenia and Georgia to that of the intolerant Mohammedans of Egypt and Arabia, the inveterate enemies of Christianity, to whom they must have fallen a prey at the time European ardour for crusades began sensibly to cool, had not the Mongolian power just then opposed a check to these rival conquerors. They consequently gave themselves much trouble to get the Mongols and crusaders to act in concert, and the letter of Argun is one of the results of their efforts.

His letter says but little, and led to nothing at the time, but it has nevertheless considerable historical and literary value. It is curious, among other things, to observe from it how powerful the influence of the unvarying Chinese literature has been throughout Asia. This letter, written by a Tartar ruler of Persia 500 years ago, is modelled so strictly on Chinese forms, that it might, in so far, have been issued from a Chinese *yamun* of the present day. The writer, in a letter sealed with a seal conferred by his sovereign lord, speaks as an undoubted superior to the king of France, whose title he places low in the page, and to whom he conveys, with sufficient plainness, the intimation that it was his duty to have sent in the tribute of a vassal.

LETTER OF ARGUN.

"By the power of the eternal God, and the auspices of the Emperor Argun: Our word:—

"King of France! Thou hast delivered to us through thy envoy, Mar Bar-sseveva Sachora, the following message: 'When the troops of the Il'khan take the field against Egypt, we shall set out from hence to join them.'

"Approving of this, thy delivered message, We now declare that We, trusting in God, will set out in the end of the winter month of the tiger year (1290), and on the fifteenth of the first spring month will encamp at Damascus. If thou, thy word truly holding, sendest thy troops at the time and to the place fixed, We will, if We, by the help of God, conquer these people, deliver Jerusalem over to thee. Should the fixed period and place of meeting not be attended to, and the troops marched uselessly about, would that be proper? And if one is afterwards at a loss how to act, what advantage will one obtain? Further; it were well if thou, offering tribute by envoys of different tongues and languages, didst send in presents of the agreeable and rare things of France, together with pictures of various colours. How it is to be ordered must be decided by the power of God and the auspices of the emperor. Thus informing you, We send Müsküril* Churtshi.

"Our letter is written in the ox year (1289), on the sixth day of the last half of the first summer month, during Our residence at Kündülän."

The seal bears an inscription in Chinese characters, of the ancient seal form, which signifies, "Seal of the Supporter of the State and Pacifier of the People."

During the reigns of Argun's successors, Gaikhatu, Gazan, and Oldshaitu, the Mongol armies began for the first time to

suffer reverses. Syria was alternately occupied by them and the forces of the Egyptian sultans; but on the whole, the fortune of war was against the Mongols, whose position in Persia became less secure. This may account for the civil tone of Oldshaitu's letter. Argun merely answered briefly and haughtily in the affirmative to an overture made him: Oldshaitu commences a correspondence, and writes in a style of solicitation, though even he is careful to place the title of the sovereign he is addressing lower than his own. This letter says as little as the other; but they were doubtless merely intended as the credentials of the envoys sent with each, and who were empowered to treat of affairs in detail.

LETTER OF OLDSHAITU.

"Oldshaitu, Sultan, Our word.

"King of France, Sultan! It cannot have escaped you, that you, the sultans of the Frankish nations, all from early times have lived in friendship with our noble great-grandfather, grandfather, father, and eldest brother, and that they, although distant, regarding each other as near, have mutually sent envoys with presents of greeting, in order to make various communications. Now as We have, by the power of God, ascended the great throne, let Us in nothing alter or depart from the policy of the former noble personages, Our grandfather, noble father, and brother, in what respects the established administration of the territories, agreed on by the former noble personages, but regarding the same as on oath, knit the friendship still closer than before, and always send envoys reciprocally to each other. These are Our thoughts.

"Through the inciting words of bad people, we, elder and younger brothers, have lived in mutual ill-will. Now, having obtained from God one heart, we, descendants of Genghis Khan, who have warred against each other for forty-five years, and in particular Temu Khan, Toktogha, Chäbär, and Togha, have reconciled ourselves, and have united the people and re-established friendly intercourse from the land of the Chinese where the sun rises, to the Talu lake. We have agreed that all shall fall united on any one among us who might think differently. And now how should We abandon your ways of friendship with the noble personages, Our grandfather, father, and brother? Thus informing you, We send the two envoys, Mamuluk and Tumon. It has been reported to Us that you, the various sultans of the Franks, live in concord; and truly, what could there be better than concord? That we now by the power of God will fall with united force upon all opposed to concord, that may God know!

"Our letter is written in the seven hundred and fourteenth year (of the Hejra), on the eighth day of the last half of the first summer month of the serpent* year (1305)."

The inscription on this seal reads: "Seal of the Emperor truly decreed (by heaven) for bringing to harmony the ten thousand barbarians;" that is to say, "the seal which the emperor uses when he writes for the purpose of bringing barbarian nations into concord." It is usual that the inscription on a Chinese official seal should be explanatory of the duties of the holder, or of the business the documents to which it is affixed are written on. Thus, when an insurrection in the empire becomes serious, a special officer is usually commissioned to suppress it, who gets the "Seal of the general charged to reduce the rebellious to order," or some similar one. This was given to General Yihshán, sent to Canton during the English war, while Yih-king, in Chehkiáng, held that with the inscription, "Seal of the awe-spreading general." How, then, came this seal into the hands of the Persian ruler? The most credible solution of the problem this question raises seems to be the following:—Those persons (probably Persian chroniclers) whom Rémusat states, as above, to have asserted that Gazan, the predecessor of Oldshaitu, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the Chinese emperors, were correct; Oldshaitu followed his example; and the seal was not given him by any emperor of China, but made by himself. M. Rémusat says, the seal "verifies a fact which is perhaps not otherwise known, that Khodabendah† recognized, like the first princes of his dynasty, the supremacy of the khan or emperor of all the Tartars, who reigned at Peking. It has been asserted that Gazan, on coming to the empire, had caused the name of the grand khans of Tartary on the coin current in his states to be effaced, and that he had declined to recognize these princes. If that be true, his successor must have himself renewed the bonds which attached him to the head of his house, since he makes use, under solemn circumstances, of the seal

* Each of the Chinese characters known as *ti chi*, terrestrial branches, used in the names of their cycle of sixty years, has a certain animal appropriated to it, as a rat, an ox, a tiger, &c., whose names, though never used in authorized or standard Chinese works to denote time, are frequently so employed by other nations of Eastern and Central Asia.

† The Persian name of Oldshaitu.

* Supposed to be the "Busquarrel" of the old writers.

which he had obtained of him, and the inscription of which, in Chinese characters, proves at once his authority and his vassalage."—*Abridged from a Paper by Mr. Meadows, in the Chinese Repository for October.*

Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the author of the *Tareekh-i-Zurtoshtee*, has published in the Bombay journals a long letter on the existence and era of Zoroaster, in which he cites an alleged original work, entitled *Vujurkird-i-Dinee*, composed in Pehlivi, by Mediomah, the cousin and disciple of Zoroaster himself, which has survived the wreck caused by the conquest of Persia, first by the Greeks and latterly by the bigotted Mahomedans, and has been recently published by the "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Translation Fund Committee," in the original Pehlivi. This work contains the following brief account of the birth and history of Zoroaster, by Mediomah, who describes himself as the son of Arasp, and the disciple of Zurtosht:—"Zurtosht Aspuntinan was born of Doghdo, at the city of Rai, governed by Doransuroon. At the age of thirty, he and all the members of his family left his native town, and proceeded to the capital of Iran, on which occasion I accompanied him. He reached his destination on the last day of the twelfth month. At the age of forty, on the 6th day of the first month, and in the thirtieth year of the reign of Gooshtasp, Zurtosht appeared at the royal court, and brought with him the sacred volumes of the *Avesta*, the sacred fire called Boorzeen Meher, and a cypress tree. King Gooshtasp asked him, 'Who are you, and from whence do you come?' Zurtosht replied, 'God Almighty has deputed me to you, and has appointed me a prophet, to guide you to the path of truth, virtue, and piety.'"

Several cases, containing additional antiquities from Nineveh, have arrived at the British Museum, containing a great variety of new and interesting objects, chiefly connected with the domestic economy and customs of the ancient Assyrians. They principally consist of instruments and vessels of bronze and earthenware, several in a very perfect state of preservation, others thickly encrusted with rust and broken to fragments. The use of some of them is quite inexplicable for the present. There are, however, bowls and vases, many richly chased; some dozens of earthenware studs of different shapes, supposed to be for harness; a very perfect bronze wine-strainer, similar to those in use at the present day; hinges of gates; legs and feet of chairs; a curious mask of iron or bronze; richly ornamented handles of various kinds; a large wheel, or the bronze casing of it, broken into many pieces; one or two small glass vases, of very beautiful colours; a quantity of cylinders about an inch and a half in length, carved or inscribed, some of a substance resembling plumbago, but the greater part of earthenware; a statue of a priest in stone, about four feet high, and much ornamented, and with the peculiarity that the figure has no cap or covering on its head, and is apparently bald; and several slabs of inscriptions.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, July 17, 1851.

THERE is an old adage, that it is dangerous to meddle with edged tools, which is somewhat applicable to the efforts made by the Marquess of Londonderry and Lord Mahon to procure the release of the Moorish chief, Abd-el-Kader. No one can find fault with the motives of these noblemen; their impulse is a humane one,—a sympathy for the fate of another Kosciusko, aggravated by a direct breach of faith; but the *argumentum ad hominem* comes upon us with more force than the advocates of the unfortunate Emir, in their dishonest enthusiasm, seem to have anticipated.

The President of the French Republic, once the prisoner of Ham, met the appeal of the Marquess in a manner consistent with his character and highly to his honour. His letter to Lord Londonderry indicates a struggle between opposite emotions,—a desire to liberate the Emir, and an effort to palliate his detention. He seems to say, "I know it is a cruel thing to keep this man in prison, but I dare not do what I feel to be just." The French journals, however, set up a sort of a case against the Moorish chief, which, though it does not demonstrate the justice, shows the policy and expediency, of prolonging his captivity. According to ancient predictions, it appears the Arabs of Africa are to expect, in the year 1552, the avenger of Islamism, the "Messiah of the Hour," who is to exterminate all infidels; and the reappearance of Abd-el-Kader, it is apprehended, would be connected by his countrymen with this prophecy, and cause an insurrection in Algeria. But these journalists do not altogether forget the adage to which we have referred, and one of them slyly suggests that "the English well know the sacrifices which policy may impose on the clemency of a nation. They had in their hands," he observes, "a captive much more illustrious than the warrior of Africa; the Chateau of Amboise is a less severe prison than the island of St. Helena, and the captivity of Abd-el-Kader is far from equalling in duration that of Napoleon." True; but is there any analogy between the two cases? In the character of the two individuals, in the motive and object of their imprisonment, in all the incidents of their fate, their cases are as opposite as the poles. Abd-el-Kader was a prisoner of war, who surrendered to the nation he warred with upon the express stipulation of being exempted from *duress*. Napoleon, pursued by the world, as an enemy of mankind, placed himself in our hands without conditions (as distinctly understood) in order to escape a worse fate, and his captivity was demanded by the general voice of the nations of Europe, including his own!

It is surprising that the French journalists did not call to mind the various cases of Indian rulers whose liberty had been retrenched, some of whom still linger in confinement, as "sacrifices which policy imposes on our clemency." Amongst these cases more than one would bear a closer resemblance to Abd-el-Kader's than the solitary instance they have cited from the history of Europe.

In all these cases, however, there is one ingredient wanting, which distinguishes the Emir's from every case of the kind which has not been condemned by the universal voice of mankind. He surrendered upon the express condition that he was not to be detained in confinement; and the government of France violated that engagement, solemnly entered into with the illustrious captive by their own officer. This is the stain upon the transaction. It is this fact which justifies not merely our sympathy for Abd-el-Kader, but the efforts of the humane to expedite his liberation. Policy does not sanction treachery, which will cling to the French name in this matter, even should the Emir, when emancipated, become the direst foe of France. This is a distinction between his case and that of Napoleon, which the French journalists should not overlook.

THE signal defeat sustained by Messrs. Cobden and Hume, on Thursday last, upon renewing their unfounded and ungenerous attack upon Sir James Brooke, whilst it affords to this gentleman some compensation for the annoy-

ance he has experienced during the pendency of these groundless charges, administers a pretty sharp rebuke to his two accusers, and will render them, we hope, a little more cautious in allowing themselves in future to be made tools of others. Although Mr. Hume's motion was a very diluted one, for an "inquiry" into the proceedings of Sir James, and especially into the attack made upon the Sakarran and Sarebas Dyaks, "under his advice and direction;" and although Mr. Gladstone, oddly enough, whilst he dissented from the motion, lent it all the assistance he decently could by a side-winded speech, the House rejected it by 230 against 19,—a majority of more than twelve to one. The whole question in dispute was reduced to this point—whether there was legal evidence that these men were pirates—a question already judicially decided, as Sir F. Thesiger observed, by the Recorder of Penang. But waiving this fact, and endeavouring to forget the notorious character of the tribes on the coast of Borneo, and the general habits of the maritime Malays and Dyaks who haunt the Archipelago, lawyers on both sides of the House declared the proof of the piratical and murderous propensities of the Sakarran and Sarebas people complete and unanswerable. In short, as Lord Palmerston justly remarked, there never was a debate in which argument and proof were so much on one side. Mr. Hume's speech was a faint and timid plea that inquiry was essential to the vindication of Sir James Brooke's character; whilst Mr. Cobden asked for "proof that these identical tribes of Dyaks ever committed piracy upon any European vessel!"

The debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday, upon the motion of the Earl of Derby for referring the papers respecting the representative institutions granted to the Cape of Good Hope to a select committee, involved the great question which now agitates that colony, and the proceeding of the Colonial Secretary in reference thereto narrowly escaped the condemnation of that august tribunal. Lord Derby, upon very plausible grounds, censured the whole policy of the Government in this matter, in promising the colonists "the largest powers of self-government in whatever relates to their internal and local affairs," affording them reason to believe that they might frame their own scheme of government, and in then virtually annulling the pledges made to them, by sending out a Constitution differing from what they had been led to expect. After so large a measure of the representative system had been solemnly promised, the engagement, Lord Derby observed, should have been rigidly adhered to. "No error could be more great and grievous than to hold out, in the name of the Crown, any expressions or pledges respecting boons to be granted or privileges conceded, and then to recede from those pledges in spirit as well as in letter."

Earl Grey treated the motion as a party movement, the object of which was to gain a triumph over the Government; and he thus endeavoured to alarm and secure the votes of wavering peers. The policy of granting liberal institutions to the Cape he justified; the constitution he had framed was, he maintained, of that character, and he attributed its rejection to the factious opposition of certain of the colonists; holding out the prospect that the differences between the mother country and the colony might

be brought to an amicable conclusion if the quarrel were not exasperated by such motions as this, which, if successful, would, he said, furnish a dangerous precedent to other colonies engaged in the work of constitution-making.

The division was, we have remarked, a narrow one,—68 in favour of the motion, and 74 against it.

Making a reasonable allowance for the weight attached to the authority of the Earl of Derby,—once a Colonial Secretary;—for the influence of party bias, and for a certain degree of general prejudice which exists against the nobleman to whom is intrusted the government of our vast colonial empire, there will remain a sufficient proportion of independent and indifferent members of the Upper House, whose votes against the proceeding of Earl Grey demonstrate that it is not generally approved by those who influence public opinion in this country. We have already expressed our sentiment, which we repeat, that whatever administrative talents Lord Grey may possess, and however pure and honest may be his intentions, he is not fitted to be Colonial Secretary.

GENERAL VENTURA.

Those officers of the British and Indian armies who remember General Ventura, and who enjoyed his hospitalities during the marches through the Punjab, before and subsequent to the death of Runjeet Singh, will be glad to hear that, after being confined from severe illness for two months, he has recovered, and is able to move about.

The object of the general's visit to England is, it is said, to enter his protest against the confiscation, by the local Government of the East-India Company, of a certain jaghire or estate bequeathed to him by Runjeet Singh. As the concession of this jaghire was recognized by the Government of India, and its particular protection extended to the general before the annexation of the Punjab to the British dominion, we are at a loss to imagine how any subsequent events can have interfered with his personal rights. It is customary, we believe, to respect the landed property of individuals, even when a country is transferred, by conquest, to new hands. However this may be, every one must wish that the worthy old general may obtain complete justice. It concerns our character for good faith and respect for the foreigner that he should be fairly treated. But we would not have the Government simply just. Towards General Ventura the Company are under an obligation to be generous. Although it was in his power, commanding as he did a large proportion of the Sikh army, to nourish hostile passions, and draw his sword upon us, he adopted an opposite course, and invariably and strenuously urged the policy of an English alliance.

When we are better informed as to the particulars of the claims of the general, we will enter upon the matter more at length. Meanwhile, we trust that nothing will be done which can, in the remotest degree, tarnish the character of Great Britain for probity.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The following extract of a letter from St. Helena, appearing in the *Cape Town Mail*, contains some very remarkable information relative to the death of the Rev. Mr. Beck, a missionary of the South African Society, on his voyage from the Cape to St. Helena, for the recovery of his health:—

"The Rev. Mr. Beck, of your place, died of apoplexy, while in a bath (on March 7), two days before the *Jane* got in; but they were compelled to commit his body to the deep, though so near to land (about 350 miles). It had been, however, the earnest desire of the rev. gentleman to be buried at St. Helena, and his prayer was heard and answered,—for, from some neglect of the carpenter, the coffin floated to the surface, and the body washed on shore, on Monday last (4th April), was buried exactly where he wished, by the side of Captain Broadway."

An advertisement, issued by a Calcutta undertaker, appears in one of the papers of that presidency, in which he puffs his "patent coffins recommended by the faculty."

INDIA AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The glorious Indian collection at the Great Exhibition is now complete. Had it been so when we commenced our description, we should probably have begun where we are now obliged to terminate, for assuredly nothing will approach, in grandeur, extent, and character, the contributions of his Highness the Nuwab Nazim of Moorshedabad. This prince, uninfluenced by any of the British officers or gentlemen at his court, and unasked by the Government, volunteered to forward to the Crystal Palace some illustrations of princely existence in the East, and, in the true Oriental spirit, has preferred transmitting articles actually in use at the palace, to causing inferior commodities to be fabricated for the purpose. The whole collection was placed under the charge of Dr. Young, physician to his Highness, who certainly merits the highest encomiums for the great care that has been taken in packing and bringing to England so inestimable a prize.

The presents consist of an elephant howdah of ivory and gold, and royal trappings to match; a state palankeen, with kincaub canopy; a state palkee, or evening palankeen, of ivory, without a canopy; a shumiana, or throne canopy, of velvet, very richly and carefully embroidered; a pair of moorchals, or wands of dignity, which are only allowed to be used by a few princes in India, in the presence of the Governor-General; and some camel trappings, of a gorgeous and elegant fashion. The value of these handsome and unique contributions is £10,000. It was only ten days after his Highness's spontaneous resolution had been formed that the articles were despatched from Moorshedabad; but when good intentions are to be carried out, the British functionaries are never slow to afford the requisite assistance. Mr. Henry Torrens, the Governor-General's agent at the court of the Nuwab Nazim, admirably seconded his Highness; the Pasha's Transit Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Company afforded every assistance for the despatch of the goods to this country, and, on their arrival, the Board of Control and the Court of Directors lost no time in expediting their arrival in town, and their transmission to Buckingham Palace, whither they were sent at her Majesty's express desire, and unpacked in her presence and that of Prince Albert, Dr. Young attending to superintend the proceeding. We believe that the presents will be removed to Buckingham Palace when the Exhibition closes. In the meanwhile, a handsome acknowledgment has been forwarded to the Nuwab Nazim, who will henceforth experience increased pleasure in his connection with Englishmen, towards whom he has always been remarkable for kindness and courtesy. No sport, in the shape of tiger-hunting, &c., can be enjoyed in the neighbourhood of Moorshedabad, without the assistance afforded by the prince in lending elephants, &c.

Another princely contribution, which attracts much attention, is an ivory throne from the Rajah of Travancore. A costly diamond glitters in the upper part of the throne, and above this is a knob, entirely composed of precious stones.

We have a few words to say regarding other articles in the Exhibition, and our task is done.

No part of the Crystal Palace so abounds in models illustrative of habits of life. Very lately, Capt. P. Reynolds has added a clever model of the way in which the Thugs perform their deadly offices.

The models of vessels, which occupy the first northern compartment on the western side of the nave, have never received the attention they merit. To nautical men who have served in India, and to persons who have looked at Indian boats and ships in pictures, there does not appear at first sight very much to attract notice; but a close examination develops facts which the curious in shipbuilding should not pass unconcernedly. The model of the Arab dow, for example, is accompanied by an explanation of its original purposes and structure. The dow, formerly a

piratical vessel, is of 200 tons measurement only. It is never coppered, but a mixture of fine lime and tallow is laid upon the surface, which hardens by immersion during a voyage. The layers are repeated when the vessel returns into harbour. An excellent model of an Arab bugla, or trading-vessel, constructed in the Bombay Dockyard by the admirable Parsee builders, also appears in the compartment; and, suspended to the jib-boom of this, or a vessel near it (we do not precisely remember which at this moment), is a piece of teak, part of a deck beam of the ship *Cornwallia*, after being submerged for eight years. One side of the timber shows the corrosive action of the sand; the other illustrates the high state of preservation of the wood when only exposed to the water. The state barge of a Sikh chief, when the Punjaub had such men in the full possession of power, is likewise an interesting object; as are the Point de Galle canoes, with their outriggers, and the model of a Lanum pirate prahu of the first class,—a species of vessel which would be multiplied infinitely to the ruin of the commerce of the Archipelago, if Sir James Brooke were to shape his conduct by the dictates of the Humes and Cobdens.

Bombay fishing-nets in miniature, and several other illustrations of native ingenuity in capturing the finny tribe, complete the marine attractions of the Indian collection.

From the great number, rather than from the quality, of the musical instruments contributed by India, the world would suppose the Hindoos to be a very musical people. They certainly deserve the title, if their capability of producing discordant, deafening noises, suffices to give it. Their tom-toms of all manner of shapes and sizes, some of them arranged in a circle according to chromatic order; their venas, or guitars, and their rude trumpets, will recall to the ear of many an old Indian the dissonant celebrations of weddings and festivals. The Burmese have sent an instrument called the *isign wign*. The people of Java have forwarded a variety of musical chatties of brass, each emitting a different tone, and an instrument of hollow bamboos, equally musical. We should have had a model of a nautch, however, to have accompanied these instruments, and to illustrate the Oriental notions of dancing.

Amongst the models of edifices, we would particularly invite attention to those of Lahore, and some of the remarkable temples in the south of India. They have the merit of great exactitude, if nothing more.

The collection of wooden Indian toys must surely give a hint to our toy-makers. It costs a fortune to supply children in this country with means of diversion, for everything is of the brittlest kind; and many persons, from inability to purchase, are therefore obliged to deny their infants a source of entertainment and domestic quietude. If the toys of Patna and Surat could be introduced here, a market would be opened to which thousands would gladly resort.

We have said little of the contents of the jewel and gold and silver cases in the Exhibition, for a minute description would stretch out into an indefinite space. From the Koh-i-noor to the beetle's-wing, everything which glitters in India glitters here; and we feel quite satisfied that the ornaments and decorations of Indian life have been as fitly represented as the more useful and simple addenda to existence. Upon the whole, indeed, no part of the GREAT EXHIBITION is, according to universal testimony, so extensive, so interesting, or so instructive, as that which is devoted to the products of BARRISH INDIA.

Mr. Reddie, the first judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, in the course of hearing one of the cases, desired the mooktear, Mr. Page, not to address him by the title of "Your Honour;" remarking that the title of "His Honour" belonged to the Deputy Governor of Bengal, and, perhaps, to the judges of the Supreme Court.

THE GRAND TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

A report on the progress and expense of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, by Lieut. Col. Waugh, the Superintendent, with other documents connected with this interesting subject, has been recently laid before Parliament and printed.

This magnificent geodetic undertaking, which at present extends from Cape Comorin to Thibet, and from the meridian of Calcutta to that of Cashmere, was commenced at the beginning of the present century by Col. Lambton, who had previously served as a surveyor in America, and joined her Majesty's 33rd regiment, in Calcutta, in the year 1797. The regiment was then under the command of the Hon. Col. Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, and was ordered to join the army proceeding to Mysore.

Immediately after the fall of Seringapatam, Brigade-major Lambton drew up his project for a trigonometrical survey across the Peninsula. This plan was submitted to Government with the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, to whose cordial support the trigonometrical survey of India owes its origin.

In his early operations, Col. Lambton was assisted by Lieut. Warren, of his Majesty's 33rd, and Capt. Kater, of his Majesty's 12th Foot. The first named officer belonged to the ancient noblesse of France, to which country he returned after the peace. His stay with Col. Lambton was of short duration, as he was, at a very early period of the work, appointed to the charge of the Madras Observatory. Capt. Kater's health having failed, obliged him to quit the department. Thus it appears that, during the greater portion of his career, Col. Lambton worked nearly single-handed in the extensive and arduous operations which he carried on, amidst the formidable trials and obstacles that the baneful nature of the climate and the want of resources in the country everywhere presented.

For a long period, these operations were frequently interrupted by the disturbed political condition of the country, which was often the scene of warlike operations; for it was not until the Marquis of Hastings destroyed the Pindaree confederacies in 1818, that the Peninsula and Dekhan settled down into repose. The mysterious character of the instruments and operations, as well as the planting of flags and signals, always more or less awakened the apprehensions or excited the jealousy of the native princes.

Shortly after the commencement of his labours, Col. Lambton was called on to demonstrate the utility of his work. It was asserted that surveys on an astronomical basis would be equally accurate, and more economical than geodetical operations. The futility of these views was ably exposed by the colonel, and being supported by the Astronomer Royal of the day, the Rev. N. Maskelyne, all open opposition was withdrawn, and Major Rennell, who was the chief advocate of the astronomical basis, afterwards concurred in the trigonometrical system.

With reference to the length of time occupied by Col. Lambton's operations, it may be proper to remark that, in addition to the interruptions caused by the disturbed state of India, that officer's establishment was on the most circumscribed scale, and his arrangements were often thwarted by the Finance Committee at Madras. It required, indeed, all the powerful support of the Hon. Court of Directors, and of influential men in office in India, to keep the operations on foot, even on this limited scale.

Col. Lambton remained at his post till his death, which occurred on the 20th Jan. 1823, at the age of 70, at Hingham Ghat, about 50 miles from the city of Nagpore, in the Dekhan. The professional account of his labours is given in the first five volumes of the General Report, which are deposited at the India House in manuscript. Condensed accounts of the more scientific part of his operations have been from time to time published.

Col. Lambton, between the years 1802 and 1815, covered the whole country as high as 18° latitude with a net-work of triangles, whereby the Peninsula was completed from Goa on the west to Masulipatam on the east, with all the interior country from Cape Comorin to the southern boundaries of the Nizam's and Marhatta territories. Subsequent to this achievement, the Great Arc triangulation was extended nearly to Takal Khera, in latitude $21^{\circ} 6'$. The greater part of the Nizam's eastern territories were triangulated by meridional series between the Kistnah and Godavery, and considerable progress was made in the longitudinal series from the Beder base towards Bombay. The area comprised by the whole of the operations prosecuted during the time Col. Lambton was superintendent, aggregates 165,342 square miles. The expense incurred amounted to Co.'s Rs. 8,35,377. Consequently, the rate at which the triangulations have been ex-

cutted averages only Co.'s Rs. 5. 0. 10, or less than 10s., per square mile.

From Col. Lambton's operations having commenced in Southern India arises the great superiority of the maps of the Madras presidency; the atlas sheets whereof, published by order of the East-India Company, are nearly complete. This part of India was surveyed in detail upon the basis of Col. Lambton's operations, and on a scale of one mile per inch, by the officers and sub-assistants trained at the military surveying schools.

In October, 1817, the Marquis of Hastings, impressed with a conviction of the utility of a trigonometrical survey, resolved to transfer the control over its operations to the Supreme Government of India; and, in consideration of Col. Lambton's age and infirmities, selected Capt. (now Col.) Everest, as eminently fitted to assist the superintendent, and eventually become his successor.

Capt. Everest joined the colonel as chief assistant in the latter end of 1818, and was employed, in the first instance, in the triangulation of the eastern parts of the Nizam's dominions, where, in consequence of the extremely unhealthy character of the country, together with great exposure induced by indefatigable labour in the duties of the survey, he twice had jungle fever, and eventually was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health.

On his return to duty, Capt. Everest was deputed on a longitudinal series of the great triangles emanating from the Beder base line, and intended to connect Bombay. He was engaged on this important work at the time of Col. Lambton's death, by which event he succeeded to the office of superintendent, and immediately proceeded to concentrate the resources at his disposal for the extension of the Great Arc series. The measurement was at length carried to the latitude of 24° , when it was terminated by the Sironj base line.

After the termination of the Sironj base line, Capt. Everest proceeded to England for the recovery of his health; and as there was no person in India competent to succeed him, the Supreme Government resolved to retain the situation of superintendent open until his return.

During Capt. Everest's absence, the establishment was usefully employed, under the principal sub-assistant, Mr. Joseph Olliver, in extending a longitudinal series from the Sironj base line to connect Calcutta, for which work written instructions were given by Capt. Everest. This series traverses, throughout the greater part of its extent, a wild, desolate, and unhealthy tract of hill country, which presented formidable difficulties. Notwithstanding the frequent ravages of jungle fever, which has all along been the most baneful enemy of the trigonometrical survey, as well as one of the chief retarding causes, this party, composed entirely of East Indians, successfully overcame all obstacles, and the work was eventually brought to a close in the year 1832, at the Calcutta base line, having occupied a period of six years in accomplishing a direct distance of 671 miles. The progress, therefore, was at the rate of 112 miles per annum, including branching series of secondary triangles. The area comprised in these operations is 33,442 square miles, and the charges amount to Co.'s Rs. 1,30,740, giving an average rate of expenditure amounting to Rs. 3. 14. 6. per square mile, including cost of measuring the Calcutta base line with Col. Colby's apparatus. This amounts to little more than 6s. per square mile.

Col. Everest returned to India in 1830, liberally provided by the munificence of the Court of Directors with geodetical instruments and apparatus of every description, in the construction of which the most skilful artists of the day, Messrs. Troughton and Simms, exhausted every resource of modern invention. During his absence from India, he had made himself acquainted with the English ordnance survey system, and with every modern improvement in geodetical matters that had taken place in Europe. Thus splendidly equipped, Col. Everest returned to India in the prime of life, the full vigour of his faculties, and with an undaunted determination of character that never quailed before any difficulties, nor yielded to any opposition. The task before him required, indeed, the full display of all the vigour he possessed. In addition to the duties of superintendent of the trigonometrical survey, he had now to perform those of surveyor-general of India, to which office he had recently been appointed by the Court of Directors.

He was detained by these arrangements, by official delays, and by the measurement of the Calcutta base line, until the end of 1832, from which time the great arc may be considered to have actually recommenced, after a cessation of seven years. The work was carried on unremittingly till December, 1841, when it closed with the measurement of the Beder base line;

and the whole Indian arc from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains, forming the main axis of Indian geography, was thus completed. The area comprised by the great arc operations, principal and secondary, aggregates 56,997 square miles, including the revision of the section Beder to Kaliaupur, and the measurement of three base lines, each from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles in length. The average progress, therefore, was about 5,700 square miles per annum, and the total cost being Co.'s Rs. 8,98,326, the rate per square mile averages Rs. 15. 12. 2, or 29s.

This rate, considered *per se*, is very moderate; but contrasted with Col. Lambton's it exhibits a ratio of three to one. This is easily accounted for by the great superiority of the work, which is perhaps unsurpassed by any similar undertaking in the world. The instruments were much heavier, and more numerous, requiring a larger establishment of porters. The signals being all luminous, necessitated an increased number of attendants; the base line apparatus infinitely more complicated and ponderous than Col. Lambton's steel chains, demanded an additional number of observers, as well as greater cost of transport. A considerable part of the triangulation likewise passes through the plains of the Ganges, which is the garden of India. In this part of the country compensation had to be paid wherever private property was interfered with, and costly masonry towers were erected for stations.

In the year 1829, a trigonometrical survey in the Bombay presidency was commenced by Lieut. Shortrede, on an independent base and point of departure. These desultory principles were objected to by Gen. Hodgson, at that time surveyor-general of India, who recommended that the work should emanate from the Great Arc, and proceed to Bombay precisely according to Col. Lambton's original design. This injunction, however, remained unheeded; and, notwithstanding the respect due to Col. Lambton's judgment, and Gen. Hodgson's authority, the survey proceeded in an unsystematic manner until it was brought under Col. Everest's control in 1831. Finding that no use could be made of this confused net of triangulation, the colonel directed that the longitudinal series should be taken up where he left off in 1823, at the time of Col. Lambton's death. Lieut. Shortrede resigned in 1836, and was succeeded by Lieut. Jacob, of the Bombay engineers, by whom the Bombay longitudinal series was brought to a conclusion in the year 1841, and the whole work now rests on his observations alone.

Immediately after the measurement of the Calcutta base, Colonel Everest fitted out a party under Lieut. James Western, of engineers, for the purpose of carrying a triangulation along the meridian of Parasnath, dependent on one of the sides of the Calcutta longitudinal series. This work commenced in February 1832. In 1834, he was relieved by Lieut. Bridgman. Lieut. (now Lieut.-colonel) A. H. E. Boileau assumed charge in 1835-36, and commenced the work *de novo*. The area comprised in Colonel A. H. E. Boileau's triangulation, principal and secondary, amounts to 4,914 square miles, and the charges to Co.'s Rs. 54,760 showing an average rate of Rs. 11. 2. 4. per square mile, or say 21s. On account of defective instrumental power, this work is only of a second-rate order. Colonel Everest, at the end of 1832, fitted out another party, under Lieut. Roderick Macdonald, of the Bengal N.I. to carry on the Budhon meridional series, dependent on a side of the Calcutta longitudinal series. Lieut. Macdonald broke ground on the 2d February 1833, and was obliged to relinquish the work in September 1835, on account of ill-health, when Lieut. Ommanney was placed in charge, and he remained till April 1837, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Olliver. In the early part of 1838 operations were suspended on account of Mr. Olliver's services being required with Lieut. Waugh on the Great Arc. After the termination of the Great Arc, on which Captain Renny Tailour had been employed, he proceeded to take personal charge of the Budhon series, and the work was at length brought to a successful conclusion by that able and energetic officer in one season, having occupied in all, eleven years. The area covered amounts to 12,468 square miles, and the charges to Co.'s Rs. 1,72,510 giving a mean cost of Rs. 13. 13. 5. per square mile, or 25s.

In July, 1832, Lieut. col. Waugh was nominated to the department, and Lieut. (now Capt.) Renny Tailour, was also appointed. They were immediately employed in exploring the wild and jungly country between Chunar and the sources of the Son and Narbada rivers, and up to the city of Jubulpore. After closing this work, they joined the approximate operations of the Great Arc series in the Gwalior country, and organized two parties, one for the Ranghir meridional series under Col. Waugh, the other for the Amua meridional series under Lieut. Renny, both series being dependent on sides of the Calcutta longitudinal series. The Ranghir series commenced in January

1834, and was completed by Mr. Armstrong as far as the mountains, into which it was carried by Mr. Lane, and the work closed in 1841, having occupied nine years. The meridional distance comprised is about 400 miles, showing an average progress of forty-four miles per annum. The area covered amounts to 16,088 square miles, the charges to Rs. 1,18,378, showing an average cost of Rs. 7. 5. 9. per square mile, or 14s.

Capt. Renny Tailour commenced the Amua series in January 1834, and it was brought to a conclusion in June 1839. The area comprised is 5,565 square miles, and the charges amount to Co.'s Rs. 1,04,958, giving an average cost of Rs. 18. 13. 9. per square mile, or 35s.

Lieut. W. Jones was appointed to the trigonometrical survey in 1835, and remained till 1838 attached to the Great Arc. After the measurement of the base near Sironj, in which operation he took a part, Lieut. Jones was deputed to conduct a series on the meridian of Karara, dependent on a side of the Calcutta longitudinal series, which was completed by Mr. Armstrong in 1845. It embraces an area of 5,819 square miles, and cost no less than Co.'s Rs. 134,903, giving an average rate of Rs. 23. 2. 11. per square mile, or say 43s.

Brevet-Capt. Du Vernet, of the Madras army, was appointed to the trigonometrical survey in 1840, and in 1841 proceeded to prosecute the triangulation of the Himalaya longitudinal series, extending from the Great Arc along the southern face of the sub-Himalayan range, so as to connect the northern limits of all the meridional series. Previous to Col. Everest's departure, Capt. Du Vernet was ordered to continue the north longitudinal series, between the meridians of Amua and Karara, which he successfully accomplished in one season. During the year 1844-45 he was employed in prosecuting the triangulation from the north along the meridian of Karara to form a junction with Capt. Shortrede, who was working from the south. On the termination of this duty, Capt. Du Vernet was directed to take up the Gurwani meridional series, depending on a side of the Calcutta longitudinal series. This work commenced in 1845-46, and was accomplished in two years. The area embraced is 6,296 square miles, and the charges amount to Rs. 53,020, giving an average rate per square mile of Rs. 8. 6. 8., or 16s.

On the completion of the Gurwani meridional series, Capt. Du Vernet with his establishment was transferred to the north-west Himalaya series, proceeding from the Great Arc to Peshawar. This work was intended to form the foundation of the triangulation of the newly-conquered provinces of the Punjab, agreeably to a design sanctioned by Lord Hardinge.

On the termination of the Great Arc, the two parties which had been engaged on that work were deputed by Col. Everest before his departure to take up the Chendwar meridional series, and the Gora meridional series, dependent on sides of the longitudinal series. Mr. Logan finished the Chendwar series in two seasons, since which period he has been employed on the north longitudinal series. The Chendwar series comprises an area of 3,565 square miles, and cost Rs. 64,504, giving a rate of Rs. 18. 1. 6. per square mile, or 33s.

Mr. James at the same time commenced the Gora meridional series, in which he had made little progress up to the time of his death, in June, 1844, and Lieut. Garforth completed the work. It embraces an area of 4,417 square miles, and cost Rs. 76,948, giving an average rate of Rs. 17. 6. 8. per square mile, or 32s.

On the conclusion of the Budhon series, Capt. Renny Tailour was ordered to take up the Maluncha meridional series, dependent on a side of the longitudinal series, which was afterwards prosecuted by Mr. Clarkson and completed by Lieut. Walker in 1845. This work comprises an area of 4,765 square miles, and cost Rs. 52,878, showing an average rate of Rs. 11. 1. 6. per square mile, or 20s.

The Calcutta meridional series was commenced at the base line in 1841 by Mr. Sub-assistant Lane, and brought to a conclusion by Mr. Peyton in 1848. The series in its whole extent traverses the alluvial plains of the Ganges, in which great difficulties had to be surmounted. The area comprised amounts to 4,136 square miles, and the cost to Rs. 1,10,302, giving an average rate of Rs. 26. 10. 9. per square mile, or 49s.

In the year 1845 Capt. Thorold Hill, of the Madras army, who had formerly been employed in the Madras Topographical Survey, was nominated by Government to succeed Capt. Shortrede. He was deputed to the charge of the Coast series, intended to extend from the Calcutta base line to the Madras Observatory, according to Col. Lambton's original design; and this series is still in progress. The area comprised by the operations on this series from 1845 to 1849 amounts only to

2,427 square miles, and the cost has been Rs. 91,534, giving an average rate of Rs. 37. 12. 4., or 70s. per square mile. The difficulties, however, may be expected to be entirely surmounted in 1851; after which, the country being easy, the cost will most probably fall to about five or six rupees per square mile.

The north longitudinal series extends from the Dehra Doon base to the Sonakoda base, a distance of 690 miles along the frontier. This work has been executed by various parties at different times. The first part, from the Great Arc series to the Ranghir series, was executed by Capt. Du Vernet, as already stated. The next portion, between the Ranghir and Amua series, was completed by Col. Waugh. The part between Amua and Karara was executed by Capt. Du Vernet, and revised by Mr. Logan, who completed the whole extent as far as the Chendwar series, under great difficulties as regards climate and forest, from which his party suffered greatly.

In 1847-48, Col. Waugh measured the Sonakoda base line, for the verification of the north longitudinal and the Calcutta meridional series, as well as to furnish a new basis for the extension of operations into Assam, and up to the extreme frontier of British India on the east.

The area comprehended by the north longitudinal series amounts to 15,826 square miles, exclusive of the mountain operations in Sikkim and along the frontier, which cover a further area of 73,920 square miles, giving a total of 89,746 square miles. The cost, including the expense of the Sonakoda base, amounts to Co's Rs. 2,14,257, which, divided by the former, gives an average of Rs. 13. 8. 7., or 25s. per square mile for the plain work, or, including the snowy peaks, an average of only Rs. 2. 6. 2., or 4s. a mile.

After the conclusion of the Bombay longitudinal series, Capt. Jacob proceeded to England on sick certificate, and was succeeded by Lieut. Harry Rivers, of the Bombay engineers, by whom the trigonometrical operations in that presidency have been conducted to the present time. These consist of the South Konkan series, dependent on a side of the Bombay longitudinal series. This work was completed by Lieut. Rivers between the years 1842 and 1844. After the conclusion of this work, Lieut. R. took up the North Konkan series, in the prosecution of which the health of his party suffered so much, that it became necessary to withdraw from it when it had attained the parallel of 21 deg. 45 min. He next took up the Khanpishura series on the meridian of 75 deg., which he has continued up to Ajmere. The area comprised in these several operations conducted by Lieut. Rivers amounts to 45,854 square miles, and the cost to Co's Rs. 1,26,734, giving an average rate of only Rs. 2. 12. 2. per square mile, or nearly 5s.

"In reviewing the whole progress of the trigonometrical survey of India from its commencement by Col. Lambton to the year 1848," observes Col. Waugh, "it will be seen that the grand total of area triangulated amounts to 477,044 square miles, and the grand total of cost to Company's Rs. 34,12,787, or say 312,389l., showing an average cost of Rs. 7. 2. 5. per square mile, or about 13s. 1d., which cannot but be considered remarkably moderate, especially when the nature of the country and climate, as well as the absence of all the usual resources to be found in Europe, are taken into account. The hardships and exposure of surveyors working in the field for the greater part of the year, in such a climate as India, and living under canvass, whilst all other servants of Government seek the protection of cool houses, are either little known or little appreciated."

"With regard to the duration of the survey, the question depends on the strength of the establishment employed, which statement is true within certain limits, defined by the power of supervision and training. The chief point is the rate per square mile, which is on an average 15s. 4d. The survey has been about forty-eight years in operation, chiefly on a small scale. Now, as the area of India exceeds Great Britain and Ireland some twelve times, we have, comparatively speaking, been only four years at work. Since the commencement the object in view has perpetually extended. Successive wars have added continual accessions of territory to be surveyed. The late wars alone have given new kingdoms with no less additional surface than 169,827 square miles. The limits of our empire, however, appear to have been at length reached. The total area of British India as it now stands, including Scinde, Punjaub, Jalandar, Doab, and Tenasserim, has been carefully estimated at 800,758 square miles, and the native states at 508,442 square miles, making a grand total of 1,309,200 square miles as the area of survey under my charge. A complete delineation of this vast superficial extent, amounting to 1½ million of square miles, confined within an external boundary of 11,260 miles in length, in-

cluding every variety of configuration and climate, is an undertaking of unprecedented magnitude, demanding considerable time to accomplish with any pretensions to mathematical accuracy. The exertions hitherto made have been unremitting, and it is but justice to say that the progress has been, generally speaking, as honourable to the officers employed as the results have been useful to the country."

The present state of the trigonometrical survey consists of seven parties: two in the Punjaub; one party in extending the great longitudinal series from Calcutta to Karachi, in Scinde; one on the coast series from Calcutta to Madras; one on the Hurlong series in Behar (if possible, to be extended into Nipal); one party employed in Bengal on the Parasnath series; and one party in the Bombay presidency. The programme of future operations which have been sanctioned is as follows:—"According to Col. Everest's design, an ellipsoidal space is included between the Great Arc on the west, the Calcutta meridional series on the east, the great longitudinal series on the south, and the north longitudinal series along the frontier; which are verified by four base lines at their origin and termination; all measured with Colby's apparatus. This immense ellipsoidal area is filled up by subordinate meridional series nearly one degree of longitude apart, which series depend on the great longitudinal series for origin, and on the north longitudinal for verification. This has been denominated the gridiron system, and obviously possesses superior facilities for rapidity and accuracy. This design of Col. Everest's has been nearly completed, for there remains only a small portion of the Hurlong meridian, and the northern part of the Parasnath meridian, which will be finished in two years. The country to the west of the Great Arc is intended to be triangulated on precisely the same principles. 1st. The north-west Himalaya series will extend from the Dehra Doon base line to Peshawar, where it will be verified by a measured base. This series has reached the meridian of Cashmere, and may be expected to be completed in two or three years. 2dly. The great longitudinal series will be extended from the Sironj base to Karachi, where it will be verified by a measured base. It has been carried as far as the borders of the desert, across which its further progress is uncertain, because no analogous operations have ever been attempted. 3dly. Between the Peshawar and Karachi bases will extend a great meridional series, between which and those before described will be included an immense ellipsoidal area, averaging 9° of latitude by 10° of longitude. As all the bounding series will be executed with superior instruments, and duly verified by base lines, whereby limits will be placed to the intrusion of error, those series will be fit to verify the subordinate meridional series by means of which the intermediate space is intended to be rapidly filled up at every degree of longitude apart, according to Colonel Everest's system. To the east of the Calcutta meridian it is proposed to extend the north longitudinal series, from Sonakoda base into Assam. From this series will depend other meridional triangulations at one degree apart, upon which the accurate geographical delineation of eastern Bengal will be based. The Bombay party will complete the remaining triangulation of that presidency in a few years. There only remains, therefore, to be considered the vacant space to the south of the Calcutta longitudinal series, in which is embraced the hill country of Gondwana and tributary mahals, between the sources of the Son and Narbada, the Godavery river, and the sea. This region, inhabited by aboriginal tribes, is unhealthy in the extreme, and of no value; but from its rugged configuration, any survey not based on triangulation would accumulate vast errors. It is proposed to triangulate this region by meridional series at every two degrees apart, filling up the interstices with secondary triangulation. In this way that space can be most rapidly surveyed. The accomplishment of these several plans will complete the trigonometrical survey of all British India; and in six or seven years such progress will have been made as will bring the termination in view; before which time no satisfactory opinion can be given."

The *Commercial Gazette* of the Mauritius exposes a system introduced by the Indian immigrants of "hocussing" and robbing unwary persons by the aid of the datura, which is plentiful in the island, and which the rascals introduce into pastry and sweetmeats, which they sell or give to their victims, chiefly their own countrymen, by the roadside. One hundred and forty-one cases of this kind are ascertained to have occurred within the last six years.

Some of the hill tribes of Bengal require their chiefs always to sleep with the head reclining upon an elephant's tusks, as a pillow.

THE LATE MR. DYCE SOMBRE.

If we divide mankind into the three classes specified by the correspondent of Malvolio,—those who are born great, those who achieve greatness, and those who have greatness thrust upon them,—the late Mr. David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre must be included in that last named. Though his birth was not exalted, and there was nothing shining in his qualities of person or mind, the enormous wealth which fell into his possession by accident or caprice, lifted him into a conspicuous position, and the Court of Chancery, in return for the money it took from him, has given him notoriety.

His biography would scarcely merit a fugitive paragraph if it were not associated with that of a most remarkable personage, the late Begum Sumroo, whose real history, had it not been well authenticated, would be regarded as an eastern fiction.

A man of low origin, named Walter Reinhard, born in the electorate of Trèves, a private in the French army, in the year 1760, deserted, and proceeded as an adventurer to India. He contrived to reach Calcutta, calling himself Walter Summers, and obtained an appointment as a warrant officer in a Swiss battalion in the English service. He deserted again, and went to the French settlement at Chandernagore, whence he proceeded to Upper India, and took service as a common trooper with Sudfer Jung. He once more deserted, and offered himself to the notorious Meer Cassim Ali, who, perhaps, through sympathy of character, took a liking to the adventurer, and gave him the command of a corps. Whilst in the service of this miscreant, he was his ready tool in that black deed, the massacre of Patna, when Mr. Ellis and the other members of the factory were slaughtered in cold blood at an entertainment. The fortunes of Meer Cassim failing, and being himself proscribed as an assassin, Summers entered the service of Sujah ud Dowla, and ultimately that of Neujif Khan, to whom he rendered valuable assistance, and who, in return, invested him with the jaghire of Sirdhana, which made him a petty prince, and its revenues enabled him to amass a large amount of treasure.

Summers, whose name underwent the transformation, common with European names in India, into Sumroo and Sombre, had become acquainted with a young Cashmerian female, of great personal attractions, educated for a *nauchin*, or dancing-girl, who lived with him as concubine. The name of this damsel was Zeb-ul-Nissa, or "ornament of her sex." The elevation of Summers, or Sumroo, inspired this ambitious and unscrupulous woman with the hope of gratifying two passions which engrossed her heart—avarice and the love of power. Whatever affection she may have entertained for the European adventurer, was extinguished by nearer acquaintance with his low, brutalized habits; nevertheless, employing every art of fascination, even embracing the Roman Catholic religion, she lured him into a marriage with her. She then formed an extraordinary project to get rid of her husband, who, in 1776, had become involved in a dispute with his suzerain, Neujif Khan, and she persuaded him that a plot had been contrived by the Khan to murder them both, and recover the jagheer; urging him to fly with their treasure and valuables into the British territories. The tale was so artfully got up, that Sumroo implicitly believed it; and, upon her representations of the tortures that would await them if taken, and of her passionate attachment to him, he assented to her proposal, mutually to commit suicide if pursued. The first day of their flight they were attacked by a party of their own dependents (disguised) in the interest of the begum; a pistol shot was heard from her palkee; Sumroo, in terror, was told that his wife was dead; in fulfilment of his vow, he shot himself, and the begum returned in joy and triumph to her jagheer, of which she thenceforward was the sovereign.

In the administration of her affairs she was assisted by a half-caste, named George Alexander Dyce, who married one of the begum's adopted daughters, and with the rank of colonel acted as her minister and commander-in-chief. For some reason or other she quarrelled with this person, who was dismissed from her service, and lived for some time in penury at Meerut.

David Ochterlony Dyce, who took the name of Sombre, was the son of this officer,—and as some surmise, of the begum. At all events, she became much attached to the youth, and adopted him as her son. When his father was discarded he assumed the superintendence of the begum's affairs, which he is said to have managed well. He was educated at the Delhi college in Persian and English literature. Of great bulk, and of very dark complexion, he had yet a mild and agreeable expression of countenance, and being of a kind disposition and liberal to profusion, he was a general favourite.

In January, 1836, the begum died at the age of 88. Her

jaghire, in default of legal issue, escheated to the East-India Company; but her vast personal property, supposed to amount to nearly a million sterling, with the exception of legacies to Messrs. Troup and Solaroli, who had married sisters of Dyce Sombre, was bequeathed by her will to this gentleman.

Col. Dyce, his father, upon the strength of an asserted matrimonial relationship with Sumroo, the begum's husband, claimed to be her heir, and in February, 1837, finding himself unnoticed in her will, he commenced an action against her son in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, which the latter compromised by agreeing to allow his father 1,800*l.* a-year; but Col. Dyce died of cholera at Calcutta the very day appointed for signing the agreement.

Mr. Dyce Sombre left India in 1838, and arrived in England with his enormous fortune, and with the reputation of being even richer than he was—an Eastern Croesus. His subsequent history may be soon told. The electors of Sudbury chose him for their representative in the British Parliament, and in 1840, the daughter of an English earl selected him for her husband. What though his complexion was dingy and his figure obese, his wealth repaired every defect—

Before such merit all objections fly.

Matrimonial dissensions, imputed lunacy, a Chancery suit, and all the torments which lawyers and physicians can inflict, filled up the few remaining years of his life, and he died in his apartments in Davies street, whither he had come from Paris, in the hope of being able to establish his sanity, on the 1st July, at the age of 41.

His property, which, even after the settlement upon his wife, and the sums spent in litigation, is said to yield 11,000*l.* a-year, will, in consequence of his dying a lunatic, be divisible between his two sisters, Mrs. Troup and Mrs. Solaroli.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA SHIPPING TRADE.—The statement published by the East-India and China Association, of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, which entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June in the years 1850 and 1851, shows in the various ports the gross increase for the six months has been 50 vessels, 22,794 tons—the difference between 523 vessels, 254,659 tons, in 1851, and 473 vessels, 231,865 tons, in 1850. Of this increase, the return for London contributes 24 vessels, 10,933 tons; the increase at Liverpool has comprised 32 vessels, 14,348 tons; Clyde and other ports show an increase of 9 vessels, 3,437 tons. Bristol and Hull furnish the sole instances of decrease, including 15 vessels, 5,924 tons. Of the gross increase already stated, the entries inward principally comprised vessels from Madras, China, New South Wales and the Cape of Good Hope. According to the return of clearances outwards, the gross decrease for the six months has been 101 vessels, 36,693 tons, the difference between 572 vessels, 268,776 tons, and 471 vessels, 232,078 tons. The items of decrease are at London, Bristol, Hull, Clyde, and other ports. Liverpool stands precisely in the same state as it did in 1850, with the exception of an increase in tonnage to the extent of 4,790. The return for other ports presents a decrease of 75 vessels, 24,694 tons. The decrease in the case of London has been 22 vessels, 14,966 tons. The decrease at Bristol and Hull is shown to have been 4 vessels, 1,828 tons. Of the gross decrease stated, the clearances outwards comprised vessels for Bombay, Calcutta, Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, Arabia, China, New South Wales, Singapore, &c.

STREAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—It has been stated, by the advocates of the Pacific line as a postal route, that Torres Straits might be traversed at all seasons by mail steamers maintaining a high speed, and that merchandise might be conveyed across the isthmus of Panama with great facility, and at a very trifling expense. On the other hand, it was urged that to navigate the Indian Ocean westward from Adelaide to the Cape of Good Hope was impracticable—in other words, that the homeward voyage from Australia could be performed by no other routes save those of India or Cape Horn. The dreadful character of the navigation off Cape Leuwin was also expatiated upon. In the evidence taken before Lord Jocelyn's committee with respect to the navigation of Torres Straits, Mr. Moore declared—"I think it impossible to navigate the straits for this purpose. I believe that six months would not pass over without the people of Sydney finding that the mail had not arrived; and what would be the cause?—the wreck would be found on some of the coral reefs in the channel." With reference to

Cape Leuwin and the western route, Captain Hyde, who commands vessels in the Australian trade, was asked—"Do you believe that any vessels could make the passage round Cape Leuwin at the worst season of the year?" His reply was, "Yes; many vessels bound to India and Singapore make the passage at all seasons. Even the smaller vessels, of from 20 to 40 and 60 tons, come up from Hobart Town at all seasons." The same witness was then asked, "Is it your impression that a screw-vessel of 1,400 tons and 250-horse power would have any difficulty in making the homeward passage from Australia to the Cape at the worst season of the year?" Captain Hyde's answer was, "I should say, not the least, as far as I am capable of judging. My impression is, that the screw will supersede the paddle entirely. It will be found much more efficacious on long voyages than the paddle." Captain John Lane said, "As far as my experience goes, in passing and repassing Cape Leuwin, I think there is nothing to prevent even such steam-vessels as I have seen trading between London and Rotterdam making a very good voyage round Cape Leuwin, let alone the larger ones." Mr. Just, the Secretary of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, as to merchandize traffic on the Panama line, said, "The cargo part of our trade would be very inconsiderable." The committee have, consequently, decided in favour of the Capeline, by which a first-class passenger may reach Sydney in sixty-four days, in a screw-steamer, for 70*l*. Intermediate passengers will be taken at 30*l*, and steerage passengers at 12*l* each. The cost of steam conveyance by any other route would be nearly double.

SIR C. NAPIER.—The following letter from Sir W. Napier appears in the *Times*:—"Sir: My letter to you of the 11th of March, relative to the sword presented to Sir Charles Napier by the Sirdars of Scinde, has brought down a wonderful storm of vituperation, and some tolerably bold assertions, from the editors of the Indian journals, the *Bombay Times* being, as usual, foremost in both. They declare that the whole story is a lie—that there is no sword, no gift, no feeling amongst the Sirdars—'no nothing,' as the country girls say when they are disappointed. Nevertheless, the sword, a very beautiful one, is now being fashioned by the skilful artists of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's establishment. Were it not for your right to the assurance that no false tale was palmed on you, I should have silently enjoyed this 'fluttering in the dove-cotes of Corioli.'"

ABD-EL-KADER.—The *Constitutionnel*, alluding to the conversation in the House of Lords about Abd-el-Kader, says:—"We honour the sentiment which inspired Lord Londonderry on this delicate subject. But the English know better than any one the sacrifices which policy may impose on the clemency of a nation. The lot of the illustrious warrior of Africa touches them; they comment on his severe and long captivity. But had they not in their hands a captive much more illustrious? The Château of Amboise is a less severe prison than the island of St. Helena. And the captivity of Abd-el-Kader is far from equalling in duration that which the prisoner of England underwent. The English Government thought right to silence its humanity in presence of what appeared to it the security of Europe. France must think, on her part, on the security of French Africa. Let us be permitted to say that the hour of clemency does not appear to us to have arrived; this is not an opportune time for setting Abd-el-Kader at liberty. The eventualities to which the year 1852 subjects France may be a cause of agitation in Algeria. Ancient predictions announce to the Arabs that in the year 1268 of the Hegira, the avenger of Islamism is to appear to exterminate the unfaithful. This year 1268 corresponds to our epoch of 1852. If Abd-el-Kader were free, whatever precautions were taken, we could not prevent impostors from causing insurrection in Algeria, by spreading the rumour that Abd-el-Kader had reappeared, and that he was the 'Messiah of the hour' announced by prophets. After all, however, that has been written and said by English statesmen on this question, it is reduced to the expression of a wish arising from humanity. There is not, there cannot be, a question of negotiation."

BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—It is understood that Dr. Carr has resigned the bishopric of Bombay, and that the Rev. Mr. Harding, rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, will be the new bishop.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Mary Shepherd* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta, and the *Bussorah Merchant* for freight of stores to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 30. *Britannia*, Cruikshank, Portland Bay; *Hooghly*, Sproule, New South Wales; *Cambria*, Shaddock, Ceylon.—**JULY 3.** *Archimedes*, Downing, Port Beaufort.—**4.** *Queen*, McLeod, Bengal.

—**7.** *Stebon Heath*, Sargeant, Port Phillip; *Robert Syers*, Morrison, New Zealand; *Hero*, Oliver, Bombay; *John Melhuish*, Bradley, Bengal.—**8.** *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Hull, Cape of Good Hope; *Alexander Johnstone*, Guthrie, Penang.—**10.** *Jane Andson*, Leslie, Ceylon; *Angelina*, McLeod, Mauritius.—**11.** *Scotland*, Davie, Whampoa.—**14.** *Andromache*, Passmore, Port Phillip; *Cuba*, Woolley, Algoa Bay; *Tamar*, Stayner, New South Wales; *Rattler*, Innes, Hobart Town; *Pons Elie*, Thwaites, Bengal and Trinidad; *Kirkwood*, Parker, Angra Pequena.—**15.** *Invincible*, Aiken, Cape; *Canondah*, Munden, Ceylon; *Royal George*, Robson, Port Phillip.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per steamer *Ganges*, **JULY 21.**—Col. Trevor, Mrs. Trevor, and two servants; Mr. Olding; Mr. Finlay; Capt. Sullock; Mr. Clarke; Mr. Fergusson; Mr. Colbrook; Mr. Craig; Mrs. Furlong; Miss Colville and servant; Mrs. Dunbar and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Teil; Dr. Esdaile, Mrs. Esdaile; Mrs. Sturt, three children, and servant; Lieut. Coombes; Capt. Lawrence; Capt. Budd; Capt. Hughes Mr. Irishman; Mr. Lightfoot; Rev. J. McAuliffe; Mr. Heathcote; Capt. Campbell; Lieut. Cambridge; Mr. Walker; Lieut. Wale; Capt. Hon. S. Murray; Mr. and Mrs. Colvin; Mr. and Mrs. Sadler; Mrs. McLean, two children, and servant; Mr. Eyre; Mr. Dalrymple; Dr. Sinclair; Dr. Mac Nab; Mr. Santoy; Mr. Thurbarn; Mr. Larking, Miss Larking; Mr. and Mrs. Rose and infant; Mrs. Nicolayson, Miss Nicolayson; Miss Brookes; Capt. Hallett; Mr. Lindsay; Mr. Nickard.

DEPARTURES.

From the **Downs**,—**JUNE 27.** *Graf von Hogendorp*, Frans, Batavia and Sourabaya.—**28.** *May Queen*, Sayers, Portland Bay; *Token*, Nourse, Cape.—**29.** *Camperdown*, Denny, Bengal; *Sterlingshire*, Gwatkin, Launceston.—**JULY 2.** *Wellington*, Crosby, Hobart-Town; *Dorothy*, Moodie (from Shields), Calcutta.—**1.** *India*, Schut (from Hambro), Calcutta.—**2.** *John Omerod*, Hartley, Newport and Ascension; *Columbus*, Holton, New Zealand; *Lady Valiant*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Mary Stewart*, Gardauer, Penang.—**4.** *Nelson*, Lamond, Melbourne.—**7.** *Shanghai*, Fitchett, Singapore.—**1.** *Australasia*, McPherson, Hobart-Town.—**2.** *Ann Nelson*, Nelson, Penang and Singapore; *Borneo*, Bartley, Port Natal.—**3.** *Pilgrim*, Mannan, Cape.—**4.** *Chalmers*, Smith (from Sunderland), Calcutta.—**4.** *Eos*, Bridges (from Sunderland), Ceylon.—**6.** *Cornelius*, Clarke, Adelaide; *Royal Saxon*, Miller, Cape.—**7.** *Chartley Castle*, McLean, Cape.—**6.** *Victory*, Tierney, Singapore; *Sea Queen*, Wood, Adelaide.—**8.** *Cassipore*, Dundas, Calcutta; *Prince Patrick*, Thompson, Swan River.—**9.** *Keera* (screw steamer), Sainthill, Sydney.—**10.** *Bucephalus*, Bell, Calcutta.—**12.** *Sea Park*, Humphries, Calcutta.—**8.** *Mary Graham*, Robinson, Bombay.

From **LIVERPOOL**.—**JUNE 27.** *Queen of the Isle*, Hewetson, Singapore; *Transit*, Moffatt, Calcutta.—**30.** *William Penn*, McLeod, Bombay.—**July 1.** *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, and *Mercia*, Davis, Calcutta; *California*, Lawson, Bombay.—**2.** *Bellairs*, Rees, Calcutta; *Elizabeth*, Carlyle, Bombay.—*Petcheleer*, Overend, Calcutta; *Jane Pratt*, Clare, Calcutta; *Twelvingzusters*, Corst, Batavia and Sourabaya.—**6.** *Owen Potter*, Banks, Calcutta.—**8.** *Nemesis*, White, Calcutta.—**9.** *Ophelia*, Nason, Calcutta.—**11.** *William Darley*, Mather, Bombay.—**13.** *Isabella*, Peacock, Ceylon.

From the **CLYDE**.—**JUNE.** *Isle of Wight*, Douglas, Port Natal.—**30.** *Dergaum*, Evans, Calcutta.—**July 2.** *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius.—**6.** *Enchantress*, Ledger, Batavia and Singapore.

From **BORDEAUX**.—**JULY 4.** *Ulrica*, Stone, Mauritius.—**11.** *Wilberforce*, Todd, Mauritius.—**12.** *Egbert*, Allsopp, Mauritius.

From **TROON**.—**JUNE 27.** *Agenorica*, Kirby, Cape.

From **ARDROSSAN**.—**JULY 6.** *Mary Harrington*, Morris, Maulmain.

From **HARTLEPOOL**.—**JULY 8.** *Thor*, Aden.

From **NEWCASTLE**.—**JULY.** *Imperial*, Alexander, Adelaide.

From **CARDIFF**.—**JULY 11.** *Ellen Raucson*, Sadler, Cape.

From **GRAVESEND**.—**JULY 9.** *Dulroirick*, Rudmani, Cape.

From **SUNDERLAND**.—**JULY 13.** *Emma Tully*, Wilson, Ceylon; *Canopus*, Crosby, Cape.

From **PLYMOUTH**.—**JULY 13.** *Oregon*, Williams, Adelaide.—**7.** *Posthumous*, Davison, Melbourne.

From **PORTSMOUTH**.—**JULY 1.** *Barham*, Vaile, Madras and Bengal; *Seringapatam*, Furnell, Bombay.—**6.** *Berkshire*, Fullan, and *Charlotta*, Lyster, Cape.—**9.** *Maidstone*, Nash, Cape and Calcutta.

From **QUEENSTOWN**.—**JULY 7.** *H. M. steamer Cyclops*, Hoffmeister, Cape, with troops.

From **SHIELDS**.—**JULY 1.** *Satisfaction*, Wilson, Surz.

From **NEWPORT**.—**JULY 2.** *Reverend*, Wiericks, Manila.

From **SWANSEA**.—**JULY 4.** *Hestor*, Victor, Cape.

From **QUEENSTOWN**.—**JULY 4.** *Ererton*, Ditchburn, Mauritius.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS, the wife of Lieut. Indian Navy, d. at Great Mongeham, Kent, July 2.

ANDREW, Mrs. d. at 2, Westbourne-park-terrace, Paddington, July 7.

BETHUNE, the wife of Capt. R.N. d. at Streatham, July 9.
 CUNLIFFE, the wife of D. Bengal civil service, s. at Cheltenham, June 28.
 HERBERT, the wife of G. S. s. at 17, Lee-terrace, Blackheath, July 5.
 HORNIDGE, Mrs. Marmaduke, d. at Barnes, July 4.
 THACKER, the wife of W. s. at 14, Endsleigh-street, July 3.

MARRIAGES.

BEACHCROFT, Robert, to Anna H. d. of the late Capt. Andrew H. Wood, Bengal army, at Trinity Church, Ayr, July 10.
 BRERETON, Robert E. late Ceylon rifles, to Caroline L. B. d. of Capt. Sabine, at Clifton Church, July 1.
 HARDINGE, Henry, M.D. to Jane, d. of the late W. Money, at St. George's Church, July 3.
 HUGEL, Baron de, Austrian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Tuscany, to Elizabeth, d. of Major-general Farquharson, of the Bombay Army, at Florence, June 28.
 MARSHALL, Capt. George A. 18th Madras N.I. to Rosalie C. d. of E. Stedman, at Sudbury, July 9.
 PRIESTMAN, William, to Mary, d. of the late John Dinsdale, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Tottenham, July 5.
 QICHTT, Rev. W. M.A. to Mary B. widow of the late Rev. E. P. Williams, chaplain, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at North Cadoury, Somerset, July 2.
 SANDILANDS, Rev. P. M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Sophia A. d. of the late Capt. De Brett, Hon. E. I. Co.'s art. at Clifton, July 3.
 WEBSTER, Sir Godfrey, bart. to Sarah J. d. of the late W. Murray, and widow of the Hon. Charles Ashburnham, at Knightsbridge, July 10.
 WOLLASTON, Capt. E. O. Bengal army, to Lucy S. d. of the Rev. G. Uppleby, at Barton-on-Humber, July 9.

DEATHS.

BANNERMAN, Robert A. of Standen-house, Wilts, late of the Madras civil service, June 29.
 BOYCOTT, the wife of Asst. surg. Bombay establishment, at Epping, June 27.
 CATHCART, John F. Bengal civil service, at Lausanne, in Switzerland, on his way home from India, aged 49.
 ELLIOTT, Alicia, the wife of Charles, in Portland-place, July 5.
 FIELDING, Theodore H. A. late professor of civil drawing at the Hon. E. I. Co.'s military seminary, Addiscombe, at Duppas-hill, Croydon, aged 70, July 11.
 GROTE, Henry, s. of the late Andrew, Bengal civil service, at Neuchatel, Switzerland, aged 19, June 27.
 JOHNSTON, Commander James H. R.N. controller of Government steamers, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at sea, near the Cape of Good Hope, on board the *Queen*, from Calcutta, aged 63, May 5. He was the first to open the route to India by steam in the *Enterprise*, in 1825, and subsequently to establish steam navigation on the Indian rivers.
 MITCHELL, Mrs. Jane, relict of Gilbert, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at No. 4, Coates-crescent, Edinburgh, June 26.
 PAYNTER, Lieut. F. 31st Bengal N.I. at sea, off the Western Isles, on board the *Earl of Balcarras*, from Bombay, aged 31, May 21.
 PEMBERTON, Georgianna F. d. of Col. G. R. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at 37, Fitzroy-square, aged 15, July 9.
 RICKETTS, Mrs. Frederick, at 38, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, July 10.
 SOMBRE, David Ochterlony Dyce, at 8, Terrace, Davis-street, Berkeley-square, July 1.
 SPURGEON, Charles W. of King's Lynn, Norfolk, at Cromer, July 9.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 2nd and 9th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Joseph G. Campbell.
 John E. S. Lillie.
 Thomas P. Martin.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas M. Taylor, 5th lt. cav.
 Capt. Nicholas E. Boswell, 2nd N.I.
 Capt. John S. Phillpotts, 66th N.I.
 Capt. Henry V. Stephen, retired.
 Capt. William Kennedy, do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Rumley C. Godfrey, 31st N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. John D. Leckie, 22nd N.I.
 Ens. George Jervis.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William T. Taylor.
 Mr. Arthur A. Roberts.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John Loughton, engineers.
 Brev. capt. Philip G. Cornish, 10th N.I.
 Brev. lieut. col. Harry M. Graves, 16th N.I.
 Capt. Richard Ouseley, 50th N.I.
 Capt. Richard Y. B. Bush, 65th N.I.
 Maj. Robert McNair, 73rd N.I.
 Surg. James M. Brander, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Daniel A. McNeill, 15th N.I.
 Capt. James A. Church, 20th N.I.
 Capt. Alexander A. Lighton, 35th N.I.
 Ens. Harvey G. Dickinson, 45th N.I.
 Lieut. Thomas H. L. Miller, 52nd N.I.
 Assist. surg. Hugh F. C. Cleghorn, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Ens. Henry L. Robinson, 20th N.I.
 Ens. Isaac T. Nicholson, 23rd N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Samuel B. Hellard, Indian Navy.
 Mr. George N. P. Mason, midshipman, ditto.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Campbell Lymond, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Meredith J. Vibart, artillery, 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles O. Lukin, 41st N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. Alexander T. Anderson, M.D., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles C. Hook, 7th lt. cav., till January next.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Edward T. Dundas, 19th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. Thomas Ditmas, artillery.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Pidgeon, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 4 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 13th June, 1851, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

James Alexander Haldane Eckford.
 George Rennie Manderson.
 Henry Moubray Cadell.
 John McKenzie Fraser.
 Charles Vaughan Arbuckle.
 Charles Edward Lewes.
 David James Welsh.
 Ross Dunlop Gowan.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which he proceeded, viz.—

William John Stephens Richardes, *City of Poonah*, 3rd May.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Mandsfeldt George Smith, *Coldstream*, 10th April.

Henry Foord Bamford, *City of Poonah*, 3rd May.

To rank from the 13th June, 1851, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Henry Alexander Cockburn.

Charles Marjoribanks Morrison.

Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke.

John Egremont Lee.

William Siddons Young.

James Cornwall Miller.

William Pemberton Fisher.

William Campbell Deans Campbell.

William Minto Gibbon.

To rank from the 14th June, 1851, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

Gavin Dring Crawford (para. appointed 16th April), para. via Southampton, 20th April.

Thomas Walter Rutherford (para. appointed 7th May), overland, *Ripon*, 20th May.

George Cleghorn (para. appointed 19th March), *Nile*, 3rd June.

Willoughby Henry Garton (para. appointed 12th March), do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Augustus Wolsley Winniett, *Wellesley*, 16th June.

James Williamson Daniell, do. do.

(No. 4 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 13th June, 1851, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Eardley William Childers.

Robert Pope.

Charles Johnson.

Thomas Ignatius Maria Hogg.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the 13th June, 1851, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Robert Henry Cunliffe.

Hugh Watson.

James Gordon.

Frederick William Dobree.

Richard Smith Gray.

To rank from the 14th June, 1851, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, viz.—

Henry Prendergast Power (appointed 12th March), *Indus*, 20th March.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Frederick Bannerman Phillips, *Wellesley*, 16th June.

Evelyn Meadows Norie, do. do.

(No. 4 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Charles King, *Coldstream*, 10th April.

(No. 4 of 1851.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 13th June, 1851, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

William Herbert Malden.

Hubert Le Cocq.

Arthur Reginald Hoskins.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

John Augustus Lawrence Muspratt, *Seringapatam*, 25th June.

To rank from the 13th June, 1851, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Robert Russell Woodhouse.

Cecil David James Dodd.

Justinian Armitage Nutt.

To rank from the 14th June, 1851, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

James Houlbrooke Drummond (appointed 12th March), overland, *Indus*, 20th March.

William Alexander Kerr, abroad (para. appointed 2nd April), para. via Marseilles, 7th April.

John Shand Douglas Bolton (appointed 26th March), overland, *Ripon*, 20th April.

Henry Vaughan (appointed 26th March), overland, *Sultan*, 29th April.

(No. 2 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Thomas Berkeley Beatty, *Indus* (S.), 20th May.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 11th JULY, 1851.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Gentleman cadet Hugh Grogan Davidson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. v. Lynch, appointed to the 87th foot. Dated 11th July, 1851.

53rd Foot.—James Arthur Maude, gent. to be ens. by purch. v. Taylor, promoted. Dated 11th July, 1851.

60th Foot.—Second lieut. William Mure, to be first lieut. by purch. v. Warburton, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1851.

Charles Williamson, gent. to be 2nd lieut. by purch. v. Mure. Dated 11th July, 1851.

87th Foot.—Second lieut. Robert Carter, to be 1st lieut. without purch. v. MacDougall, deceased. Dated 28th April, 1851.

Ens. Colmer Lynch, from the 18th foot, to be 2nd lieut. v. Carter. Dated 11th July, 1851.

Madras, 51st Foot.—Capt. Donald George Angus Darroch, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, v. Richard D. Baker, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 11th July, 1851.

Bombay, 8th Foot.—Surg. Francis Charles Annesley, from the 21st foot, to be surgeon, v. Tice, who exchanges. Dated 11th July, 1851.

64th Foot.—Ens. William Knox, from the 78th foot, to be ensign, v. Straton, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1851.

78th Foot.—Ensign Hugh Grogan Davidson, from the 18th foot, to be ensign, v. Knox, appointed to the 64th foot. Dated 11th July, 1851.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Camperdown, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 28th, 229 Queen's troops:—Capt. Ross, H. M.'s 53rd; Lieut. Grubbe, H. M.'s 53rd; Ens. Hellsam, H. M.'s 53rd; Asst. surg. Reid, H. M.'s 53rd; Lieut. Holloway, 60th rifles.

Per Bucephalus, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 9th; 157 Queen's troops:—Capt. Ormsby, H. M.'s 80th; Lieut. Shadwell, H. M.'s 87th.

Per Sea Park, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 12th; 261 Queen's troops:—Capt. Westrop, H. M.'s 29th; Ens. Brown, H. M.'s 29th; Lieut. Brown, H. M.'s 98th; Ens. Twyford, H. M.'s 98th.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

A VERY careful revision of the results of my canvass up to the present time, while it is most gratifying as evincing the extent of the support promised to me, shows at the same time that many of my friends are pledged on the occasion of the next vacancy which may occur in the East-India Direction.

By the advice, therefore, of those best capable of judging, I think it right to apprise you that it is not my intention to proceed to the ballot on the next vacancy.

Whatever experience I may have gained during the course of thirty years of active official service I anxiously desire to devote to the benefit of that country in which the best part of my life has been spent, and the welfare of which, moral and political, is and will ever be to me a subject of the deepest interest.

To this statement I have only to add, that should I be thought worthy to take a part in the direction of your affairs, my best exertions shall not be wanting to do justice to the trust reposed in me.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERIC MILLETT.

Woodhill, Ripley, Surrey,
July 9, 1851.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

YOUR choice this day of Mr. Astell to fill the vacant seat in the administration of your affairs has removed from the field another of the candidates who preceded me in soliciting your suffrages.

Placed by this event one step nearer the object of my ambition, I beg most gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of those Proprietors who have already promised me their assistance when I come to the ballot, and earnestly to renew my request for the favourable consideration of those who have not yet honoured me with their support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

L. R. REID.

20, Hyde Park Square,
July 9, 1851.

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This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a Perfume, and so efficacious, that the result of its application cannot fail to prove, in the highest degree, beneficial and satisfactory.

The Proprietor has, in private practice, very narrowly watched its effects upon all Diseases of the Skin, and, from proofs incontestable, is enabled to pronounce it most decidedly superior to any other preparation which has come under his observation,—and he has, by way of experiment, tried all the most popular ones,—but none will bear even a slight comparison with it, either for its sweetness or its surprising effect in clearing and softening the Skin, in rendering the complexion beautifully fair, and in producing a surface of the most perfect elegance. All this is accomplished by its power of speedily and completely removing, not only those lesser enemies of Beauty, as Redness, Tan, Sun-burns, &c., but also all its more decided foes, which generally peep out in the most conspicuous places; they need not be named, but those who are plagued and annoyed by them may be assured that the Extract of Elder Flowers possesses an influence over them which must be seen to be believed; for it will remove every unsightly appearance, and improve every complexion, and, by persevering in its use, the Skin will become and continue delicately soft, clear, and smooth.

Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the Skin; but the difficulty of properly preserving them, so as to retain their virtues when dry, has put it beyond the power of people in general, or of the profession, to avail themselves of their usefulness. Elder Flower Water has been adopted in their stead, and found to a certain extent to answer as a substitute; but being a weak and imperfect preparation of the Flowers, and very liable to decomposition, it cannot be depended upon. This elegant and (in comparison with the Flowers) powerful preparation was discovered, like many of our most valuable medicinal agents, by mere accident; and the Proprietor having, from personal experience, good reason to think highly of Elder Flowers, as a remedy for all diseases of the Skin, at once determined, as opportunities offered, to give it an ample trial. The very first trial he made speaks volumes, and will be sufficient to induce any unprejudiced person who may require to try its effects. It was upon an elderly lady, who from her youth had a most inveterate humour in her face and neck, which had so increased with her age, that it was in a constant state of heat and irritation. She had lost all hope of a cure, having sought for the first advice, and used every means to remove it, but to no purpose. When this article was named, she willingly consented to try it, and, incredible as it may appear, the very first application considerably reduced the irritation, and from that period she lived in comparative ease,—of course, continued its use,—and in the space of about eight months the Skin had become perfectly healthy, had lost all its foul appearance, and had become nearly as clear as an infant's. Though the Proprietor has some hundreds of proofs of its efficacy, equal and even more surprising, he will instance only this first one, because such evidence in favour of a Medicine may be overcoloured, or entirely fabricated; but those who may wish to have a confirmation of the high character he has given it, need only make one trial, to be thoroughly convinced of the correctness of his statement. Such a circumstance to begin with naturally convinced him that it was an article which had just claims to a high distinction, and of course he did not fail to seek after and apply it in those cases which had baffled the skill of other Medical Men; and in doing so, his success was uniform. For great as is the variety of Diseases confined to the Skin, different as their causes may appear, whether local or constitutional, he invariably found the Extract of Elder Flowers to be absolute master of them all; it immediately improved, and ultimately cured, not only the mildest, but even the most malignant. It would require a large space to describe all the cases in which it might be used with advantage, but that is no reason why none should be named; therefore we will begin, as we have all done before, with infancy; and it is pretty well known that, for the first few years of our existence, we are very liable to and much distressed by many inflammatory affections of the Skin, more particularly about the neck, mouth, and ears: to avoid which, and to preserve the sweet appearance peculiar to childhood, it is only necessary to use GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS about two or three times in a week; and the best way to lay a good foundation for and make certain of a luxuriant crop of Hair, is

to preserve the Skin in health, and resist the accumulation of Scurf. For that purpose, let the head be moistened with the Extract of Elder Flowers every other day, and the result will afford the most ample satisfaction, and show distinctly that this preparation is as well the *ne plus ultra* of the Nursery as of the Toilet.

As we advance in years, other annoying and perplexing diseases are to be avoided. The worst, perhaps, is RINGWORM; and the Proprietor feels not a little proud in having been the means of conferring upon his species a remedy so mild and pleasant, and yet so uniformly certain of not only preventing but absolutely curing Ringworm, and that, too, in the short space of one month: the worst cases are subdued in six weeks, at longest. When it has been proved to possess such power over a disease which has set at defiance the ingenuity of the first Medical Practitioners of the day, few will (at least, it is hoped so) be inclined to doubt the salutary influence it exerts over all the less virulent complaints incident to the Skin.

As we increase in years, or at that period which may be termed the spring of life, the COMPLEXION is subject to many and serious changes, when, from various causes, the Skin is likely to become discoloured, Humours generate and become confirmed, Pimples of different hues and sizes peep out, and Eruptions disfigure the countenance. At this trying age, all parents, who really value the comfort and welfare of their children, ought to avail themselves of every means to prevent the secretion of animalcules, which is the cause of all these evils. The Extract of Elder Flowers offers a ready, safe, and sure means of preventing it. It will destroy in embryo whatever may be generating in the small orifices of the Skin, preserve it free from taint, confirm it in health, and impart a beautiful transparency, which will probably afford a proud satisfaction for the rest of their days.

In the middle stage of life, when we become subject to Indigestion, which, by deranging the secretions, is very likely to check the necessary exhalation from the Skin, and thereby induce a sallow and bloated Countenance, sore Lips and Nose, inflammatory Eruptions, Carbuncles, &c., this preparation will be found of the greatest service, for by frequently damping the troubled part it will immediately stop and soon repel them; and, by keeping the pores of the Skin unobstructed, will cause the most fascinating pliability and softness, together with the constant appearance of cleanliness and health.

In the process of SHAVING it is invaluable, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, rendering the Skin soft, and its surface even and smooth, and preparing it so completely for the application of the razor, that the Proprietor earnestly enjoins every Gentleman who has any regard for his own comfort to try one Bottle, which will so well recommend itself, that he will undoubtedly recommend it to others.

In the autumn of life, when the Skin begins to lose its firmness, and become uneven, wrinkled, and loose, its effects are most consoling. Cleansing and bracing its pores, it secures a healthy and proper evaporation. And if, at a very advanced period of life, it will not preserve all the firmness, transparency, and freshness of youth, it will approximate very near to it; so much so, that, rely upon it, all who try it will be fully satisfied with its conservative effects.

Finally, it ought to be observed that, with whatever indifference many may profess to regard appearances, all are in some degree influenced by them,—many much more so than they themselves suspect; but, be that as it may, it is certainly to the interest of most, and must be desirable to all, to carry an appearance as pleasing as the nature of things will allow; and of whatever form the features may be, a clear and wholesome Skin must be deemed infinitely preferable to one which is sallow or covered with numerous eruptive specks and blemishes; therefore it is candidly submitted whether it does not behove every one to make use of those means which chance or science may have brought to light, to reduce and obviate, as much as possible, the ills which flesh is heir to.

Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. each, by all Perfumers and Patent Medicine Venders.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The mails left Bombay June 25th, by the *Ajdaha*, and arrived at Aden July 9th. They were forwarded on by the *Victoria*, and reached Suez July 17th. The mails left Alexandria July 20th (per *Bashce*), and arrived at Malta July 23rd, from which island they were conveyed by the *Caradoc*, and reached Marseilles July 26th.

The steamer *Sesostria* (with a mail for England) was despatched from Bombay June for Aden 7nd; she had not reached that port, July 9th.

The *Ayrshire*, with the London mail of May 24th, left Aden June 13th, and had not arrived at Bombay June 25th.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via *Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in *London* on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via *Marseilles*, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July 30.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal June 15 | Madras June 18
Bombay... .. June 25.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Indian journals are filled with local news of little interest; it requires some diligence to glean from our files the few incidents which deserve prominent notice. Our last Bombay papers are still wanting.

There was a rumour current at Loodiana that Dost Mahomed Khan was dead. His successor would probably be his eldest surviving son, Hyder Khan. The fact of his death, however, requires confirmation.

The King of Oude has married his minister's daughter. The event was sudden, and of a romantic character:—At a marriage festival in the minister's family, the king was present, and received nuzzurs from the children. The beauty of one of the daughters struck his majesty, who ordered the *gangan*, or badge of a bridegroom, to be fastened on his arm, and he demanded her immediately in marriage. The minister, Ali Nuckey Khan, was overwhelmed, not with joy, but perplexity, at this demand; for the young lady had been designed for the heir-apparent. A letter from Lucknow states that the minister, at first, made some demur to the marriage; upon which the king suggested this pertinent question, which proved a poser—"If you refuse me your daughter in marriage, of what use are you to me as a minister?"

In the Nizam's dominions, the fort of Dharoor has been razed at last; the Rohilla prisoners had been sent to Rall Mhow.

The Calcutta papers report that Deb Indro, who had been confined at Dacca, had escaped, hoisted his standard, and was on his way, with 500 followers, to make an attempt to wrest the guddee of Munnipore from Kirtee Sing.

The *Lahore Chronicle* states that a fort in the Bunnoo valley, held by ten men of the police corps, had been attacked by a considerable body of hill-men on the 24th May, whom they, however, repelled, with the loss of only one man.

A report had been spread, which caused some alarm at Lahore, that a mutiny had broken out at Umritsur, in a Sikh corps commanded by Jewun Sing. It turned out that Jewun Sing himself had fallen a victim to a drunken European soldier. The particulars are thus given in the *Lahore Chronicle*:—

"On the 10th June, a corporal's party was sent from Gurdaspur into the town of Umritsir to look for two European soldiers of the Fort garrison who were absent without leave. On passing the gate guard, the corporal requested the native officer to detain the absentees if they should pass that way. Shortly after the men

came, were stopped, and taken into the guard-room, when one of them became furious, seized a sword and threatened the guard. Jewun Sing, the commandant, happening to be there, endeavoured to appease him, on which the fellow rushed at the commandant and inflicted such a severe wound over the neck that he died a few minutes after. The murderer, after mortally wounding the commandant, became so frantic, brandishing the sword of which he had obtained forcible possession, in so furious a manner, that the guard were afraid to approach him. He seized his opportunity, rushed out of the guard-room, cut down a donkey, and ran off straight to the gallows, which he began hacking with might and main. He was secured with great difficulty by a party of his comrades sent to apprehend him. He belongs to H.M.'s 10th foot, a company of which regiment is in garrison at Govindghur. The guard made a close prisoner of the other European, but appear not to have hurt him, although they were greatly enraged.

"The whole of Jewun Sing's regiment was naturally much excited, for he was greatly beloved by them. He was an excellent officer, and, while commanding his regiment, the only durbar one at Umritsir during the war, not only himself remained faithful, but on one occasion seized and summarily confined in irons a subadar and part of one company that proposed to join Shere Sing. To him in a great measure may be attributed the perfect peace that subsisted at Umritsir throughout the insurrection. Government rewarded him by trebling his pay, and giving him a handsome sword and dress of honour.

"This news reached Lahore yesterday evening; the intelligence of this morning is, that everything is perfectly quiet, and that no sort of disturbance is expected, though the citizens, as well as the soldiers, deeply sympathize with the family of the murdered officer."

Later advices report that nothing had occurred to show any bad spirit in the Sikh corps.

A meeting is stated to have been held at Lahore, at the residence of Lena Sing, which was attended by Sir H. Lawrence and other members of the Board of Administration, in order to receive a report by Lena Sing respecting the political and social state of Gholab Sing's dominions in the vale of Cashmere. The north-west papers surmise interference, if not annexation.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief continued at Simla. The latter appears to have incurred some personal risk. The *Delhi Gazette* relates the incident thus:—

"A letter from Simla, dated the 30th, mentions that as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was taking his usual ride on Wednesday morning, two discharged sepoy rushed out and seized his pony's head, loudly demanding 'justice;' they kept their hold until a European groom, who was the only attendant with Sir William, rushed to the rescue, and knocked one of the men down, when the other released his hold. Sir William is said to have had a narrow escape of falling over the precipice, as the sudden appearance of the men startled the pony so as to render the position of his rider dangerous."

The same journal understands that a committee has been ordered to assemble at Simla for the purpose of drawing up a code of regulations for the guidance of regimental messes. It likewise announces, on what it considers excellent authority, that the relief will not be large this year. "One or two European regiments, and a native cavalry regiment, may perhaps be moved; but it is the present intention of the powers that be to order all native infantry regiments to stand fast, as far as practicable, for we imagine the regiments at half-batta stations, whose time has expired, must be relieved—an arrangement entirely in accordance with the wish expressed by Sir Charles Napier, shortly before he left these shores."

The Act of the Indian Legislature, for relieving the

sufferers through the dishonesty of Sir Thomas Turton, by the application of the "accumulated produce of certain unclaimed estates in the custody of the Administrator-General" to the payment of the losses, has passed the Council, and we have given it a place in another page. It is rather remarkable that, when Lord Jocelyn inquired last night in the House of Commons when it was likely the Act would pass, Mr. Elliot did not know!

The committee on ship-burning at Calcutta had met several times since its formation, but its investigations had not led to any important disclosures.

At the Madras Presidency much agitation prevailed amongst the natives respecting the case of the Brahmin convert and his wife, which we have noticed in another place. It is said that the relatives of the wife, who are represented as greatly incensed at questions put to the convert, meditate an appeal against Sir Wm. Burton's decision.

The correspondence between Sir H. Elliot and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, relative to the charge made by Sir C. Napier against the Marquess of Dalhousie, on the subject of Mr. Arratoon, has been published, and we have given the chief portion of the correspondence in another page.

The *Bombay Times*, an unfriendly critic, thus comments on the case:—

"We have merely to repeat what we have stated before, that Lord Dalhousie, so far from refusing the assistance required, offered at once to do everything in his power to assist the scheming Ferozepore shopkeeper in the fulfilment of his projects; that he referred him at once to the Lahore Board of Administration as the parties with whom all details must be arranged. Mr. Arratoon took no further steps in the matter, and instead of applying to the Board, off he flew to Sir Charles Napier, to pour his grievances into the ear of the retiring Commander-in-Chief, that these might be related and retailed whenever an occasion of abusing the Governor-General of India presented itself. One of the first and most conspicuous of these was the opportunity afforded by the members of the Byculla Club, where a large body of distinguished gentlemen, servants of Government, assembled to listen to the slander and abuse of those they were most bound to reverence and respect. Mr. Arratoon stated that he had timber in quantities lying cut on the Chenaub, and what he wanted was leave to carry this away. The Lahore Board reply that no leave can be given him, the forests on the Chenaub being in the territories of Goolab Sing. Of course the inference is, that the cut timber was nowhere but in the imaginations of Mr. Arratoon and Sir Charles Napier—that it had not in reality any actual existence at all, any more than the grievance associated with it."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Maj. Edward Townsend, 83rd foot, at Kurrachee, June 2.

BOMBAY.—Col. W. Ogilvie, at Poona, aged 65, June 17; Lieut. J. E. Donne, engs. at Poona, June 15.

A Mr. Sumner, in 1849, was imprisoned by the Portuguese authorities at Macao for not taking off his hat at the elevation of the host. Captain Keppel and his crew rescued him by force. Lord Palmerston, it appears, has apologized to the Portuguese Government for the violence of the British captain, and the British Government has granted a pension of 20*l.* per annum to the widow of a Portuguese soldier killed in the fray, and a douceur of 500 dollars each to two or three wounded soldiers; also 50*l.* to the jailor's daughter, because she had been frightened!

BENGAL.

THE HINDOO MOVEMENT.

We cannot but think that the great Hindoo meeting held on the 25th May, and the resolutions expressed and adopted at it, constitute one of the most important events that have occurred in India in the present century. It was in fact, though not in name, a Hindoo protest against one of the more prominent evils of the system of caste, which has been for centuries considered the bulwark of Hindooism. The gentlemen assembled at the Oriental Seminary on that day did not belong to the party commonly called "Young Bengal," and who are generally suspected of a desire to shake off the trammels of caste altogether; the great majority consisted of men whose highest pride it has been to preserve the purity of their priestly lineage, and the minutiae of their religious observances. They were of the party among the natives who still consider a furtive feast at Wilson's on champagne and beef, as an almost inexpiable crime, who gather round them a whole establishment of pundits, and perform the duties of Hindoo gentlemen as those duties were understood two thousand years ago. The Chairman of the meeting was a rajah best known among his countrymen for his valuable contributions to Sanscrit literature, and his inflexible adherence to every dogma of the Purans. His chief supporter, Rajah Kalee Krishna Bahadour, maintains a regular council of pundits, whose decisions upon matters of ceremonial or religious observance, carry as much weight in Calcutta as those of the Pope in the Catholic churches of the Continent. They are the very men who led the agitation against the Act for securing liberty of conscience, and who wish even now to strip every Christian convert of his ancestral patrimony. Yet it is men of this stamp, the most orthodox supporters of the ancient system, who have begun to acknowledge that the chain of caste is perhaps a little too tight, and that it may be possible to give additional strength to the body corporate by a slight relaxation of its stringency. The manner in which they propose to do this, is even more remarkable than the fact itself. Instead of proposing, as might have been expected, a form of expiation so tedious and severe, that none but those most earnest to be readmitted would consent to undergo it, they propose a pecuniary gift, not in itself of large amount, and gradually diminishing with the caste of the person communicated.

The effects of this immense change may easily be foreseen. The natives declare that it is but a slight relaxation of the chain, and that the barriers of caste remain unaltered, though the door of egress and ingress is a little widened. We believe, it will be found, that the chain has not been lightened, but that one link has been filed through. The institution of caste is in its very nature so burdensome to all but those for whom it was framed, viz. the priestly order, that the smallest loophole will be instantly taken advantage of, and day by day rendered wider. Caste must either exist in its entirety, or gradually cease altogether. In Calcutta, at this present moment, there are hundreds of young men who, though not exactly Christians, are yet deeply convinced of the superiority of the Gospel creed to their own, and who would gladly embrace any opportunity of bursting their fetters and avowing openly the convictions they secretly entertain. Hitherto, the great obstacle to such a course has been the very natural dread, that they must burn their ships behind them, and can never again be received among their own communion should a vacillation of opinion induce them to desire such a course. This dread will now be removed, that is, if the proposal made at the meeting be carried. They may live to the latest moment of their lives as free from the bonds of caste as Europeans, and then, by a donation and a dinner to the ever ready priests, restore, not only themselves, but their children, to the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of Hindooism.

We have one more word to say, and it is rather for our readers in England than those in India. We have heard a great deal too much of late of the small number of converts made in Bengal, and of the gradual extinction of missionary usefulness. The meeting of which we have just spoken, is in itself a sufficient answer to all such calumnies. The very foundations of native society must have been shaken before men, aptly described as more Hindoo than the *Poorans*, would come forward with a proposal for lightening the massive chain which for two thousand years has crushed the intellectual and religious activity of one-eighth of the human race, and that for the avowed object of saving Hindooism from the encroachments of Christianity. The meeting, it is evident, looked upon the missionaries as the great enemies whose exertions and activity required to be baffled, and while they acknowledged that it was hopeless to attempt to supplant them as educators of youth, declared that their influence was making itself felt through every grade of native society. —*Friend of India*, June 5.

SIR T. TURTON'S DEFALCATIONS.

An Act passed the council of India on the 6th June, 1851 (No. V. of 1851), "For Relief of certain Sufferers by the Insolvency of Sir Thomas Turton, Baronet," which recites the Act of Parliament, the 40th Geo. 3, and that Sir Thomas F. M. Turton, Baronet, as registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court at Fort William in Bengal, was empowered to administer to the estates of all British subjects dying intestate within the said presidency, in default of any claim made and established on behalf of any next of kin or creditor to the deceased; and that whereas the said Sir Thomas, on the 25th February, 1848, resigned the office of registrar, then being insolvent, and unable to pay several large sums of money due to the owners of sundry estates to which he had administered or had assumed to administer under the power vested in him by the said Act, and also other sums of money due to the owners of sundry estates of which he had taken charge as such registrar, and also other sums of money belonging either to suitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, or other persons for whose benefit a trust was created in the said Sir Thomas, by reason of his holding the office of registrar of the said court, on its Ecclesiastical, Equity, and Admiralty sides, or as curator or official trustee; and, whereas certain commissioners, appointed by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, had reported the names and titles of the several estates, suitors, and other persons to whom, upon the account taken by them, money, or securities for money, appeared to be due by the said Sir Thomas; and whereas it is deemed expedient that the said sufferers by the insolvency of the said Sir Thomas Turton be reimbursed their losses out of the accumulated produce of certain unclaimed estates, now in the custody and management of the administrator-general, due provision being made for securing the interest of the rightful claimants thereunto, if any shall hereafter appear; and it then enacts as follows:—

1. The net proceeds of all estates to which the registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court has administered in right, or under colour of his office under the said Act of Parliament, and which from the official books and accounts of the registrar appear to have been in his custody or control ready to be distributed before the 1st day of January, 1836, and to have been since that time unclaimed, and also from time to time the net proceeds of all estates to which the registrar or the administrator-general had administered, or to which the administrator-general shall hereafter administer, and which shall in like manner appear to have continued for fifteen years in his custody or control unclaimed, shall be transferred and paid, as the same respectively accrue, to the sub-treasurer of the East-India Company at Fort William, and be carried to the account and credit of the East-India Company for the general purposes of government; and the receipt of the said sub-treasurer shall be a full indemnity and discharge to the administrator-general.

2. If any claim shall be hereafter made to any part of the net proceeds of any estate so transferred and paid to the account and credit of the East-India Company, and established to the satisfaction of the administrator-general and accountant to the Government of Bengal for the time being, the accountant shall direct the sub-treasurer to repay, and the sub-treasurer shall thereupon repay the principal sum so paid or represented by the securities so transferred, or so much thereof as shall appear to be due to the claimant out of the monies of the East-India Company in his custody. If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the administrator-general and accountant, the claimant may apply by petition to the Supreme Court against the East-India Company and administrator-general; and, after taking evidence, either orally, or on affidavit in a summary way, as the Court shall think fit, the Court shall make such orders on the petition as justice requires.

3. The accountant to the Government of Bengal is authorized and required from time to time to direct the sub-treasurer to pay, and the sub-treasurer shall thereupon pay, out of the monies of the East-India Company in his custody, such sums as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge to such persons as shall appear to be entitled thereunto, as the lawful representatives of the intestates and others named in the schedules (A), (B), (C), (D), annexed to the Commissioners' report, and also to the suitors and other persons entitled to the equity deposits and trust monies in the suits and under the trusts named in the schedules (E) and (F), annexed to the said report and other deposits and trust monies (if any) paid or intrusted to Sir Thomas by order of the Court, and to the net proceeds of the estate of Ramnarain Coondoo, of which Sir Thomas was curator, the several principal sums of money which, upon the final adjustment of the accounts of their several claims and estates, shall appear to have been due to them respectively from Sir Thomas on the 25th February, 1848, and to be then still due and unsatis-

fied; and also the balance due by the said Sir Thomas to Government in respect of court fees received by him as registrar of the said Court, but not accounted for by him to Government.

COPPER ORES IN DEOGHUR.

Capt. W. S. Sherwill, revenue surveyor, has given the following official account of the discovery of copper ores in the Deoghur mines:—"During the present month, and whilst engaged surveying zillahs Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpoor, I was requested by Mr. Vincent, deputy magistrate of Deoghur, to visit and give my opinion upon a vein of copper that had a few months previously been accidentally discovered by a native, and by him reported to Mr. Vincent.

"Deoghur, or Bijnath, is a small town in zillah Beerbhoom, the inhabitants chiefly Brahmins. The town is situated on the great primitive Table-land, which extends from near Burdwan to the Dunna Ghat, in Behar, and which is composed of granite, gneiss, serpentine, greenstone, quartz rock, &c., the gneiss strata are much contorted, often vertical, generally inclined and abundantly traversed by greenstone dykes. The appearance of the country is pleasing, the land is undulating, well wooded, and studded with detached hills of rounded masses of garnetiferous gneiss. The spot where the copper is found is situated in the lands of the village of Byrûki, of Tuppeh Deoghur, Saruth of zillah Beerbhoom, and about one mile from the common boundary of zillahs Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpoor, eight miles N.W. from Deoghur or Bijnath, and on the watershed of the high land of Beerbhoom; the streams which flow to the south falling into the Hooghly, those flowing to the north falling into the Ganges; it is situated in a dense jungle of Asun, Sakû, Dhow, Kunchnar, Keud, Jâmun, Aonla, Kusmûbhâ, Chirownjee, and is on the fork or junction of two small mountain torrents, which discharge their waters into the Chandun river, a tributary to the Ganges, which discharges itself into the Ganges near Bhaugulpoor; these torrents and the Chandun river are mere dry sandy channels during the cold and hot weather.

"The occasion of the copper being brought to light was the hill men bringing in to Mr. Vincent small pieces of a bright green species of waterworn felspar, which at once showed the existence of the ore. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the ore is pretty freely strewn with green felspar, and with weather and waterworn fragments of the ore embedded in the felspar. The immediate superficial soil is composed of quartz, felspar, hornblende, fragments of gneiss, black mica, silvery mica, and shorl. The surface veins run east and west, and present the ore in irregular masses of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, so much corroded by atmospheric influence as to appear as a soft friable red, yellow, liver-coloured or garnet-coloured earth; but upon digging a couple of feet below the surface of the country, the veins become a compact liver-coloured mass, spangled with shining particles of copper; the whole enclosed in a soft friable apple-green, yellow or white felspathic rock. Traversing the copper, from north to south, small veins of lead appear, which occasionally form the containing walls to the copper. I traced the vein of copper for about 100 feet east and west, and dug to the depth of two feet only. I have smelted, with the aid of coal dug from the Banslee Kullah in the Rajmuhul hills, some of the ore, which has given a return of 30 per cent. of good copper; inferior specimens, mostly waterworn pieces, picked up on the surface, gave 25 per cent. I have sent a large amount of the specimens, together with the smelted ore, to Mr. Piddington, Curator to the Geological Museum attached to the Asiatic Society, and have requested that gentleman to furnish you with a detailed account of its value, purity, &c., and which will form an addendum to this report."

Mr. Piddington, in his report, states that the ores contain a proportion of silver; "that from two of the classes of ores, of which only he could obtain a sufficient quantity for the experiment, the produce in silver has been a fair and good average; though these are still but surface specimens, and that moreover (and upon this depends their value) the Spanish American process of amalgamation can be successfully practised at what may be supposed theoretically the very worst period of the year in India. We have now to hope that the deposits, if wrought, will be found abundant." He adds, "In a geological and mineralogical point of view the discovery of these ores in a country yet so little known to us holds out some hope that we are only yet at the threshold of what we have still to find; but it will be the first successful working of a mine which will stimulate speculation in that branch of industry."

MEASUREMENT OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TONNAGE.

The *Hurkaru*, of the 9th, contained some remarks with reference to a stir recently made by some of our merchants, urging the Chamber of Commerce to take steps towards inducing the Government to interfere in some way or other to place English ships on an equal footing with the American, which at the present they are not, because, in the first place, the vessels of our transatlantic friends are manned by a much smaller number of hands; and, secondly, because they pay port duties only upon their registered tonnage, whilst they carry a much larger cargo. Our contemporary contests the validity of the first ground, and maintains that the Americans are able to work their ships with comparatively fewer hands, owing to the mechanical means and appliances introduced in their vessels, (which he recommends British shipowners to adopt without loss of time. We cannot admit the soundness of such argument, for as long as ships are bound by Act of Parliament to be manned with no less than a certain number of hands, no mechanical contrivance can be pleaded as an exception from that law, and therefore American vessels, which are not bound by any such regulations, will so long have the advantage over English. Whether American ships are sufficiently manned or not, and whether English ships carry more than the requisite number of hands to ensure their being properly worked, is a question which chiefly concerns the Insurance offices; but it is indisputable, that in ships of equal tonnage, the expenses must be considerably less in those which are not bound by any particular laws as to the number of their crew, and contrive to sail with as few hands as possible.

As regards tonnage, it is evident, that if a ship carries a much larger cargo than her registered tonnage, and pays port dues according to the latter, it must make a considerable difference in her expenses. Now it is well known that American vessels carry by far a greater cargo than British ships do in proportion to their respective registered tonnage, and though the American ton is computed at 40 cubic feet, yet the surplus cargo is generally more than double the difference between the American and English ton. But it is the fault of the public authorities if foreign ships are not measured here, according to the English Register Act, as we have nothing to do with foreign measurement, nor ought the register of a foreign ship to be regarded for a moment by the port officers, but, in common justice, all vessels should be made to pay according to one rule, as is done in England, where every foreign ship is measured for port dues.

This cannot, however, be expected, as it would entail too much trouble upon the government officials, particularly on the surveyors, who actually have nothing to do. We are told that in Austria a regulation exists, by which all port dues are levied on the computed tonnage of the export cargo, and though there may be a few vessels that actually sail in ballast, yet as it is the general interest of ships to take in as much cargo as they can carry, on the whole, Government get their full dues, whilst the system in itself is more equitable towards all parties.—*Englishman*, June 11.

DARJEELING.

The following extract of a letter speaks well for the climate of the Sikhim hills:—

"*Darjeeling*, May 31.—I was determined to stay a month before I allowed myself to form a deliberate opinion of this place. I have now come to the conclusion that for healthiness it is superior to England. Its effects on me have been wonderful. I was, I feel now, in a most critical state when I left Calcutta. The disease was of so dangerous a nature, and broken as my health was by repeated illnesses, I am sure I should never have got better if I had remained in Calcutta. I was so reduced in strength on my journey that I could hardly walk across the verandah at the Titalya Dawk Bungalow, but the next morning, directly we had crossed the Terai Forest, and began the ascent of the mountains, I felt myself on the high road to recovery, and I thank God most heartily that I have continued to improve ever since. The scenery here is magnificent. No one could imagine the grandeur of the mountain scenery unless they had witnessed it. It is quite bewildering by its beauty; mountain is piled upon mountain in the wildest confusion—until the whole grand prospect is terminated by the snowy range of the Himalayas; and Kunchinjunga—the highest mountain in the world (28,000 feet) rears his lofty crest—crowned with eternal snows. The distance of this noble mountain, in a direct line, is only 35 miles, and at times the air is so transparent, so clear, that with a good glass the smallest object is visible on its sides, and I have frequently

seen snow slips or avalanches as plainly as if the distance was only a mile or two off, so bright and clear is the atmosphere. The house where I am living stands in the bight of a range of mountains on the very saddle of the range—and on one side you look down into a valley 6,000 feet below, where the Rugnoo and Rungeet flow with all the impetuosity of mountain rivers—while on the other side you see down a valley, but not so steep, for nearly the same distance to the westward. I am now able to take a great deal of exercise. I rise at five, take a cup of coffee, and then start for my regular morning walk round the saddle of the Jilla Puhar. This is eight miles, the walk takes me two hours and a half, and by the time I get home, I am glad to take a bowl of ripe raspberries and cream, for the keen mountain air gives you an appetite. This is the hottest season of the year, and yet I have seldom seen the thermometer above 73, never above 75 in an open verandah, while in the house it is from 65 to 70; of a morning it ranges from 50 to 58. They burn fires morning and evening, and sometimes all day, and if you go out to dinner you are glad to send a pea-jacket or cloak to put on, when you leave the fireside, and come out in the cool air. I have never seen so many rosy faces among children before; rosy cheeks are common at home, but here they are universal. I went to see the convent, and the nun that opened the door, instead of looking cadaverous as a nun ought to do, was as rosy as a milkmaid. What greater proof can you have of a climate, where the very nuns cannot look pale! Living is as cheap or cheaper here than in Calcutta. House rent for a furnished house, from 50 to 100 rupees, fowls, ducks, butter, milk, eggs, vegetables, as cheap as Calcutta. Bread a little dearer, and meat costs more per joint; but then, as it keeps for days instead of hours, it is actually cheaper than in Calcutta. Wine and beer are one-third dearer."—*Hurkaru*, June 12.

THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

We have obtained a copy of the report of the committee, appointed at the special general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, on the 1st of April, 1850, and now proceed to give a brief notice of it. Twenty-five years have elapsed since the fund was established, and the time has now come round for reviewing its operations, and comparing its results with the anticipation of the Honourable Court, as well as for those modifications which the experience of this long period suggests. The rules of the fund are too well known to those who are interested in it, to render it necessary to recapitulate them from the report. It may be sufficient, therefore, to state that the Civil Annuity Fund is differently constituted from all other funds of a similar character in India. It was doubtless the intention of the Court to give the civilian a pension of £500 a year, after twenty-five years' service, and to assist him in providing an annuity from his own subscriptions, to which he should be entitled at the same time with the pension. But the Court adopted a curious and round-about plan for the accomplishment of this object, and established a most complicated system of accounts and proceedings. The civilian was to contribute four per cent. from his allowances, to the annuity fund; the Court was to contribute an equal amount, and to allow six per cent. interest on the accumulated fund: the pension and the annuity were to be blended together, under the term of an annuity of £1,000 a year, after the full period of service, and the civilian was required to make good half its value, or Rs. 53,920, before he could enjoy it. The difference between this sum and the aggregate of his monthly subscriptions in twenty-five years, with six per cent. interest, was to be made up by a fine. It was originally supposed by the Court that the accumulated value of a civilian's contributions, at the end of twenty-five years, would be Co.'s Rs. 41,467, and that the fine he would be required to pay to be entitled to the annuity would be Co.'s Rs. 12,453. The Court also calculated the number of civilians likely to retire upon the annuity in the twenty-five years at 225. It has actually been only 167. Of the 134 deceased subscribers, no fewer than 48 died after they had completed their service of twenty-five years, and many of them would have retired upon annuities, but for their inability to pay the fine, in estimating which the Court are found to have been singularly mistaken. In consequence of the general reduction of allowances, the twenty-one subscribers who are entitled by length of service to annuities in the present year will have to make good, not Rs. 12,453, but, on an average, Rs. 26,522. This sum, however, includes what we cannot but consider an iniquitous addition which has been made to the subscription for "quarterly and to date of decease payments." We are happy to perceive that the committee are anxious to abolish it.

The report furnishes us with some important data regarding

the rapid deterioration of the financial position and prospects of the service. The eleven subscribers, who are now qualified by twenty-five years' service for the annuity, were receiving in 1835, that is, after fifteen years' service, aggregate allowances (one of them being on furlough) of Rs. 293,000 a year. But the situations held at the close of 1850, by the nine subscribers who arrived in India in 1835, and who have consequently been fifteen years in the service, give them an aggregate income of only Rs. 97,000 annually (one being on furlough.) In the former case the average income of each civilian, after fifteen years' service, was Rs. 29,300 a year, in the latter, Rs. 12,125. The rule which the Directors laid down in 1825 is therefore utterly inapplicable to the circumstances of 1850. But there are few bodies so slow in accommodating themselves to the mutation of circumstances as the Court, and we can scarcely expect to see the modifications proposed by the committee carried into effect during the present charter. The proposals they have made in their report are in accordance with the general wishes of the subscribers at this presidency on this subject. At present a civilian is not allowed to retire after his period of 25 years' service, till he has completed the payment for one-half the value of his annuity. But there is no absolute necessity, beyond the inscrutable fiat of Leadenhall-street, that a man who is willing to retire on £750 a year, should be absolutely constrained to remain in the country, encumbering the ladder of promotion, till he has paid up the value of an annuity of £1,000. The committee propose, therefore, to ask the Court to grant permission to the members of the civil service to retire on a pension of £500 a year after twenty-five years' service, together with that amount of annuity which their accumulated subscriptions may be equivalent to. The Report gives many good and valid reasons for this modification of the rules, but it omits the strongest of all reasons—that the modified rule is the dictate of common sense.

But why should the Court restrict the number of retirements, as they do, in each year to nine (which the committee are anxious to increase to ten)? This limitation of the number of pensions is not enforced on any other branch of the service. Every military, medical, and clerical officer is at liberty to quit their service with his pension, as soon as his claim to it is matured by the length of his service. Why should a different rule be made in reference to the civil service? The committee state that, under the present system, there will be only ninety-six annuities, that is pensions, available on the 1st May, 1857, whereas there will be 207 subscribers on that date, qualified by twenty-five years' service to take annuities. The only reasonable mode of dealing with the retiring allowances of the civil service, is to allow every man to take his pension, at the end of twenty-five years, and to retire from the service with whatever annuity his aggregate subscriptions may entitle him to.

The *vetata questio* of allowing a refund of the excess of subscriptions beyond the half value of the annuity, and permitting those whose subscriptions have already entitled them to an annuity to discontinue any farther payments, is fully discussed in this report; and six of the members of the committee have recorded their rejection of this claim, while one of them, Mr. Harvey, has drawn up a separate minute, in which he espouses it. The question must be considered as referring to the past rather than to the future. The diminution in the scale of allowances in the civil service is at present so great, that there is not the remotest chance of any such contingency hereafter. Of the twenty-one subscribers entitled by length of service to an annuity in the present year, seven will have to make good, on an average, Rs. 19,390, and the remaining fourteen no less a sum than Rs. 30,086 each, for the half-value of the annuity. There will therefore be a deficiency in every future case, and not an excess. But, on the 1st May, 1850, there were 36 members belonging to the palmy days of the service, and who had subscribed more than the half value of an annuity on their lives, and the aggregate excess of their subscriptions was Rs. 774,141. It must be remembered that after the fund was once established, every civilian was obliged by his covenant to join it, but that it was left optional with the civilians in the service when it commenced, to join it or not. In dealing therefore with the case of the 36 members who have paid more than the half value of their annuity, we have to refer to the inducement which the Court offered the members of the service in 1824 to connect themselves with the fund; that is, to the rules which they laid down for it. The clear stipulation was, that the civilian was to receive on his retirement an annuity of £1,000 at a purchase-money of half the value of the annuity, and no more. This rule most clearly and unequivocally provides that no civilian shall be required to pay more than one-half the value of his annuity, or Rs. 53,920, and that he is entitled to a refund of all excess of subscriptions beyond this amount. The report

endeavours to explain away the application of the words *and no more* to the excess of subscriptions, by a long and laboured argument, which, however, carries little satisfaction to the mind. It also discusses the expediency of allowing or withholding the repayment of the excess, but the question appears to us to be one of right, and not of expediency. The Court of Directors, moreover, must be allowed to be the best interpreters of their own proposal, and the explanation of the terms of it must be conclusive. In their letter to the Government of Bengal, dated the 1st September, 1841, they state, with respect to refund of subscriptions, "we are disposed to meet the views of the majority of the subscribers to the extent of confining refunds to the excess which may have been paid beyond the half value of the annuity, such an arrangement being in accordance with the rules of the fund." We have not space to go over the arguments which have been used for and against the measure, but we must confess, that the reasons given in Mr. Harvey's minute for a refund of all excess subscriptions, independently of the support they derive from the express declaration of the Court of Directors, appear, in our humble opinion, to be absolutely irrefutable.

With the exception of that portion of the report which bears on this question, it is in the highest degree satisfactory, and the improvements which it suggests in the rules of the fund are highly desirable; only, instead of asking the Court to increase the number of annuities from nine to ten, they should, we think, have summoned courage to propose the broader principle of restricting them to no specific number, but of allowing every member of the service to retire on his pension at the end of twenty-five years.—*Friend of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUNJAB ANTIQUITIES.—We have learnt with much satisfaction that the Governor-General has turned his serious attention to the propriety of preserving, and comparatively restoring, the works of former dynasties that may be in existence in various parts of the Punjab, and though the Government would certainly not be justified in going to any great expense on this side, it is pleasant to know that any interest is manifested in so desirable a direction. It is only much to be regretted that his lordship did not give expression to his views on this interesting subject before some, at least, of the buildings about Lahore fell victims to the ruthless craving of the executive engineers for bricks. We may, however, now congratulate ourselves on that reign of terror being over, and look forward to steps being taken for the careful preservation of the few remaining relics of former dynasties about Lahore.—*Lahore Chron.*

CONVERSIONS.—The son of a respectable native of Bahala, in the Twenty-four Pargunnahs, having renounced the errors of Hinduism, has recently embraced the faith inculcated in the Gospel. The neophyte, on the recent conversions in the Bhowanipore Missionary School, was withdrawn from it, and his parents were negotiating for his marriage, fixing the 31st inst. for his wedding-day, when, one morning, he contrived to effect his escape from his parents, and took up quarters with the missionaries of the aforesaid institution, to be baptized. His mother and relatives repaired to the neighbourhood of the mission-house, to bring him back; but the young man remained steadfast to embrace the Christian religion, in spite of all their entreaties and remonstrances with him for hours.—*Citizen, May 27*.

A statement having been made at the meeting held in the Oriental Seminary on the 25th May, to the effect that certain Hindu converts (Chundernauth Banargee, Kassinauth Dotto, Kassubchunder Halder, and Taraprosaud Chatterjee) were inclined to return to Hinduism, if means were adopted to render such a step practicable, they have addressed a letter to the *Hurkaru*, denying the statement. They say: "We embraced Christianity because we believed it to be true; nor have we discovered anything in it to lead us to an opposite opinion. The inhabitants of Kalighat and the neighbourhood know that most of us had nothing of a worldly nature to gain by embracing Christianity, since our friends loved us tenderly, and our families are of acknowledged respectability. Some of us, since we became Christians, have been invited to return to our homes, and the most tempting offers have been made to us; but we have invariably replied, that, though wishful to live on terms of concord with our relatives, we would not forsake Christianity, nor willingly do anything inconsistent with its commandments. What, therefore, may be done to render the return of Christians to Hinduism practicable, we have not the smallest intention of availing ourselves of such an arrangement."

THE AGRA BANK.—The report of the auditors on the affairs of the Agra Bank has been published. The scrutiny they seem to have undergone appears to have been most searching, and the results are in the last degree satisfactory.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.—The *Englishman* calls attention to the case of a colonel of a native corps, who proceeded to Europe on sick certificate early in 1850, drawing from the Military Fund both passage-money and outfit, and making two solemn declarations with reference to those demands; that, as respected the first, he was not worth Rs. 5,000, and for the second, that he was not possessed of Rs. 2,000, or property of any kind whatever to that amount; and it observes: "Now here is a gentleman,—and a religious gentleman, too,—who, whilst a full colonel in the Bengal army, draws his off-reckonings, and possessing say a thousand a year certain as long as he lives, solemnly and sincerely declares that he is not worth Rs. 2,000; who, coming down from a brigade command, draws on and receives from the management of that institution of which we are speaking Co.'s Rs. 300 to buy a sea outfit, and find himself, at the expense of the Fund, in comforts for the voyage home,—flannel waistcoats, cheroots, thick shoes, powder and heavy shot for albatrosses, shirts, or spare soda-water, as the case may be! Is this, or is it not, we ask, disgraceful to the management of the Fund? or if not, in what state must the rules of an institution be, which permits such abuse of its funds and objects?"

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA are making great efforts to improve their garden, particularly that portion of it dedicated to the cultivation of fruit. With this object they have written to China for a supply of the best descriptions of fruit-trees flourishing in that country.

LORD DALHOUSIE'S RESIDENCE IN THE NORTH-WEST has been beneficial in the highest degree to the settlement of the Punjab. Too much praise cannot be given to the efforts which have been made for the consolidation of our institutions in that new country, the success of which is in a great degree owing to the deep interest he has taken in them. More progress has been made in two years in that principality than was made in twenty in Bengal. This, of course, is to be ascribed in part to the greater experience we have acquired in the science of Oriental administration, and partly to the superior agency at the disposal of Government; but it is certain that, without the personal influence of the head of the Government, exercised on the spot, on the occasion of every reference to him, no such progress could have been expected. But the attention bestowed on that country has been abstracted from the rest of the empire, and the interests of other provinces have suffered to the same extent to which those of the Punjab have benefited. Considering how power has been centralized by Parliament in the hands of the Governor-General, even to the appointment of a surgeon in Calcutta, how innumerable must be the references to him on every subject, it is easy to understand the boundless inconvenience which must result from his residence in the Hills. As this absence, even in time of peace, has now received the official sanction of the Court of Directors, some arrangements must be made, at the termination of the present Act, for readjusting the various powers of the Governments in India. The Governor-General, when absent from his Council, takes with him all the executive powers of the Government of India; and the first question which arises is, of what use, then, is the Council of India in Calcutta, when, for forty months out of sixty, the Governor-General is twelve or fifteen hundred miles from it, and is not obliged to consult its members upon any question whatever?—*Friend of India*.

CAPT. CLOSE.—The friends of Capt. Close, of the Gwalior Contingent, will doubtless be rejoiced to learn that there is nothing in the case now pending between him and Sir Richmond Shakespear (recently alluded to in the *Delhi Gazette*), to occasion the slightest anxiety to any one except Sir Richmond himself, who has utterly and ludicrously failed to substantiate a single charge, or even to attach an atom of blame to any of Captain Close's proceedings.—*Englishman, June 12*.

DAKOOTIE.—It is a very extraordinary feature of the present day in this country, that while the graver crimes of thuggee and dakoitee are rapidly disappearing from the criminal calendar of other parts of India, the latter has recently become a main feature in the public history of Bengal, the oldest province of Hindostan that fell under British rule. Hardly a day passes without our finding, in some of the Calcutta journals, accounts, either contributed direct, or copied from the native papers, of some more or less desperate gang-robbery, accompanied by violence, and generally attended with success. The frequency of these outrages against the persons and property of the inhabitants of the lower provinces, the systematic manner in which they are committed, the number of individuals that seem to be engaged in them, and the apparent difficulty in bringing the offenders to justice, indicate the existence of a police either extremely lax in the performance of its duties, or totally inadequate to the repression of crime; a state of things by no means creditable to those intrusted with the superintendence of a most important branch of the public service.—*Lahore Chron.*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AT UMRITSUR.—We have been favoured with the sight of a private letter from Umritsur (in the Punjab) giving an interesting account of the opening of the Government school there, and of the great eagerness of the people to learn. The following are extracts:—"The school was opened under the direction of Mr. Saunders on the 19th May, with ninety boys, thirty of whom had applied for studying the English language; about forty-two the Persian, and the rest for learning the Goormukhy language. For the last four days we have got many more pupils. The number of English students has arisen to about fifty, and the number of Persian to about eighty-two. The number of Goormukhy students has also greatly increased, and it is obvious that the present limited number of masters will be unable to manage them properly. There are in all 156 pupils (the school has only been opened five days), and we do not know how many we may get by to-morrow morning. The desire of learning the English language is common to all classes of people, of every rank, and every degree of age; and, what appears strange, the oldest are most desirous. However, except we obtain soon a considerable supply of school-books, and particularly English school-books, the progress of the school will be greatly impeded. At present the want of them is very much felt. The school commences at six o'clock in the morning and breaks at eleven. The school building is not yet completed, and will take at least three months to be completely finished. The school is built on the bank of that remarkable tank, from which the city itself (as the people say) takes its name. It is about a hundred yards square, and incrustured with marble. In the midst of it stands the temple Guru Nanuc, made of beautiful white marble, incrustured with gold. Every morning the people assemble together to bathe in the tank and worship in the temple, which is called the Durbar, or preaching-place of the Guru."—*Delhi Gazette*, June 11.

CAPT. STOCKLEY.—We understand that the decision of Government on the finding of the Court of Inquiry held on Capt. Stockley, of the 7th B.N.I., commanding the Malwa Bheel Corps, and which we mentioned as having closed its sittings in our issue of 16th April last, has been communicated to the Bombay Government. Capt. Stockley is honourably acquitted of all the charges brought against him by Lieut. Campbell, his late second in command, and is ordered to resume the command of his regiment. The Governor-General, however, notices great neglect in the method of keeping the accounts of the corps, which he desires shall be amended in future. Lieut. Campbell is not likely to be restored to his staff appointment; the Court of Inquiry, we understand, marked their disapprobation of his conduct somewhat strongly. We observe our correspondent misled us regarding the resident of Indore's part in the transaction. We now learn that he was in no ways concerned. The charges against Capt. Stockley were sent by Lieut. Campbell direct to the Bombay Government, who forwarded them to the Commander-in-Chief, thereupon the Court of Inquiry was ordered, the result of which we have just given.—*Delhi Gaz.* June 7.

TRAVELLING IN THE HILLS.—A party of gentlemen from this station, who recently proceeded to the Chumba range, had a very narrow escape during a snow-storm that occurred when near the crest of the mountains. Having the advantage of a good guide, they made for an isolated rock, on which they weathered the storm; but some unfortunate servants, who were in the rear, and who were abandoned by the koolies with whom they were travelling, were buried, and we regret to add perished, in the snow.—*Lahore Chron.* June 7.

COMPULSORY MESS.—We have it on good authority that the question of compulsory messes is all but decided, a large majority of commanding officers being in favour of the measure. We have also been informed that in the event of the order being issued, certain arrangements will take place with a view to establishing a controlling power such as exists in her Majesty's service, and a recommendation will be forwarded to the Court of Directors to increase the Government donation from 120 to 180 or 200 rupees per mensem. It remains to be seen whether in these economical days, the Honorable Court will consider themselves justified in countenancing the outlay of funds in excess, even to further an object so fraught with benefit to their army.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 11.

THE RELIEF.—We have it on what we consider excellent authority, that the relief will not be large this year. One or two European regiments, and a native cavalry regiment, may perhaps be moved, but it is the present intention of "the powers that be" to order all native infantry regiments to stand fast, as far as practicable, for we imagine the regiments at half-batta stations, whose time has expired, must be relieved—an arrangement entirely in accordance with the wish expressed by Sir Charles Napier, shortly before he left these shores.—*Ibid.*

THE EXAMINATION ORDER.—The *Citizen* furnishes a singular instance of the injustice which the otherwise admirable order of the Court of Directors, requiring every officer to pass his examination, or be remanded to regimental duty, has inflicted upon a few individuals. Lieutenant Maisey, a young officer who had previously distinguished himself by unusual attainments in archaeology, had been selected by the Lieut. Governor of Agra to collect the fullest information in his power, regarding the antiquities at Ramanode, a place in Scindia's dominions. These antiquities had been declared by Sir Henry Elliot to be of the very greatest importance to the history of India, and Mr. Thomson's appointment was accordingly confirmed by Lord Hardinge. In pursuit of his object, Lieut. Maisey laboured for three years, in a spot isolated from all the rest of the world, and completed a number of highly beautiful and valuable sketches. Unfortunately, he neglected the "black classics" in the interim, and was unable to pass the committee of examination. He has accordingly been remanded to his regiment, where his peculiar abilities will be useless to the state, and the work on which he was engaged has been brought to an abrupt termination.

BANKS.—The Benares Bank has been broken up, the Cawnpore Bank wound up with much credit to all concerned, and two mossul mercantile institutions, rivals of the great Agra Leviathan, have thus disappeared from the scene of its own exclusive and highly-profitable labours. A third is now about to vacate its mossul position, if we may judge from the terms of an advertisement, from which we learn that, if the shareholders approve of the scheme proposed by the present directors, the N.W. Bank will transfer its head-quarters from Meerut to Calcutta; a change of name as well as location will, in the event of the proposition being carried, be absolutely necessary.—*Lahore Chron.* June 4.

MAJOR WATT.—We are sure there are very few who were acquainted with the late Major Alexander Watt, who will not join with us in considering his loss a public one: he was a gallant soldier, a firm friend, an honest man, and a good Christian. It has redounded greatly to his credit that, after some twenty years' service in the commissariat department, he went home a poor man. Had it not been for his anxiety to join his regiment on service, during the Sutlej campaign, and for which purpose he threw up his staff appointment, we might have now seen him, had he been spared, either commissary-general, or at least deputy. It is indeed said that Lord Dalhousie told the major that had he been aware of his services in the department, had he even known there was such a man, he would have had much pleasure in advancing him. But his name was not mentioned, and the major was not appointed, simply because he was not the man to push himself into notice. However, he was afterwards sent up on special commissariat duty to Allahabad, at a time when the services of an experienced officer were required at that great entrepôt during the Punjab campaign. He was afterwards deputed by the Governor-General to visit and inspect all the commissariat offices in the lower provinces, in fact, we believe all below Meerut, including those to the south of the Jumna. He had only got as far as Daka, when he was forced to go home on medical certificate.

THE TEMPLE OF JUGGURNAUTH.—The *Poornochandroday* has the following remarks on the Act relative to the withdrawal by Government of all countenance and aid from the shrine of Juggurnauth:—"The missionaries are right glad at the promulgation of the late Act, which suspends the state allowance to the temple of Juggurnauth. They are loud in their praises of Government as just and truly Christian; but these epithets cannot be properly applied to it until it makes a restitution of those grants and endowments which have been appropriated by it. The allowance granted to the shrine of Juggurnauth was but a pittance in comparison to the immense property belonging to it, which it has been dispossessed of. If any connection with idolatry be unbecoming of a Christian Government, it is equally unworthy of it to enjoy property belonging to idolatrous shrines. It would not be acting in consonance with the duties of a Christian, if, along with this disowning of all relations with the temple of Juggurnauth, it does not discontinue all connection with the estates exclusively appropriated to the use of Hindu shrines, and now held by them. Our present Government holds uncontrollable sway in this country; the people are weak, and therefore incapable of offering any effectual resistance to those arbitrary measures which it carries into effect; so, whatever it does is, as a matter of course, just and proper. But it appears to us passing strange that the missionaries should praise it for its liberality and strict adherence to the duties of a Christian. Are not such praises quite undeserved in such cases as the one we have noticed? Is not false praise quite unworthy of the spirit of Christianity?"

LIEUT.-COL. HEPBURN, of this army, another of the victims of the Union Bank failure, has just passed away. After a life spent in the accumulation, rupee by rupee, of a sum, estimated at somewhere about Rs. 90,000, which sum he invested in Union Bank shares, he lost every farthing by the grand smash of 1847, and had to pay in addition about Rs. 10,000, the amount at which he was assessed. These heavy losses had such an effect on him that he became insane, and was, if we recollect right, forwarded under restraint to the presidency, from whence he proceeded on medical certificate to England. He was a rough diamond, but a good soldier.—*Lahore Chron.* June 7.

BENARES COLLEGE.—Captain M. Kittoe, architect of the Benares College, has reported that he confidently expects the entire work will be completed by the end of December. His assurances have been accompanied by an application for an additional sum of Rs. 25,000, which has been granted.

SIGNOR LARRULETTA.—We have been informed of the death of a gentleman well known some years ago among the community of Calcutta, Signor Mannel Larruletta. He died, we hear, about ten days ago at Jungypore; where he had been residing since the commencement of the present charter, latterly holding the office of collector of river tolls on the Bhaugeruttee. Mr. Larruletta was formerly a partner of the old firm of Mackintosh and Co., from which he retired with nominally a large fortune, not a very long while, we believe, before the general failures of the large houses of agency, commencing with Palmer and Co. in 1830. Mr. Larruletta's fame for liberality and hospitality was spread far and wide; and there were few of the society of former days who did not taste of the luxuries of "Atchipore House," Mr. Larruletta's country seat, close to Moyapore, now, we are informed, in an advanced state of ruin. On the abolition of the Company's commercial privileges, and the sale of their silk factories, Mr. Larruletta, who had suffered losses by the factories, became the purchaser of the Jungypore concern. This, which was never profitable to him we believe, he resold some years ago. Mr. Larruletta was a great sportsman; and until within the last year or two, when his health began to fail him, he invariably spent the greater part of February, March, and April, in the Malde, or Rajmahal jungles, bagging his dozen tigers every season. Mr. Larruletta was a native of Spain, whence, if we mistake not, he was exiled by the Bourbons with many others holding similar opinions to his own, which may be classed politically as ultra radical. We suspect that Mr. Larruletta's early career would afford some curious passages of political history.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 29.

THE *Hurkaru* yesterday announced the death of Mr. M. Larruletta, and gave a few biographical particulars which contain several errors. He was not a native of Spain, but of the Caraccas, though educated in Spain; and his commencement in Calcutta was not as a member of an agency house, but as factor to the Philippine Company, once an important and lucrative post, though the company was finally bankrupt. Mr. Larruletta's hospitality was as celebrated as our contemporary mentions, but its principal seat was at his house in Garden Reach, the same lately occupied by Sir H. Seton. His Atchipore establishment was on a very reduced scale, and only commenced after he had been a heavy loser by his business transactions. He was a kind-hearted and most generous man as long as he had the means, his bounty was magnificent, and in that respect he was well deserving of a better fortune. As a sportsman, he was well known in most parts of Bengal.—*Englishman*, May 30.

THE BISHOP.—We learn with great regret that the good old bishop has been suffering from indisposition, though he was much recovered, according to the accounts which reached us yesterday. We understand that his lordship's imprudent jaunt by land all the way to Barrackpore for the purpose of taking possession of the Serampore Church, and the violent jolting he experienced in consequence of the state of the roads, brought on the attack. We may expect, now that a bishop has suffered from the disgraceful condition of the roads, that there will be some improvement, in which case the inconvenience felt by the venerable prelate by a brief confinement to a sick couch will have effected a public good.—*Morn. Chron.* June 10.

FOUR NATIVE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of the 12th Irregular Cavalry were tried for entering into a mutinous conspiracy to complain against their commanding officer, Lieut. J. G. Holmes, for passing them over in regimental promotion, and to compel him to recommend them for promotion. They were found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the service. Three of them were recommended to the merciful consideration of the Commander-in-Chief on account of the testimonials given in their favour by their commanding officer. Sir William Gomm attended to the recommendation of the Court, and with his severe admonition ordered them to return to their duty. The fourth was dismissed the service.

GOOLAB SING'S COUNTRY.—Extract of a letter: "I have lately returned from a trip in the territories of the Maharaja Goolab Sing, I cannot refrain from saying a few words as to what I saw and heard as to the state of the country itself. In the first place the good feeling evinced by the labouring population towards Europeans is, considering the little intercourse they have had with us, somewhat extraordinary, and they seem to be at no pains to conceal their disaffection to the present order of things, as on entering into conversation with any of them, nearly the first question they would ask was this:—'When are you going to take the country,' and frequently followed up by the remark:—'The rule of the English is a good rule, while we cannot exist for the oppression (zulm) we have to undergo!' Even the soldiers, the paid servants of the Maharaja, on several occasions, remarked much the same thing as regards the 'Rajas,' adding that they were nearly as badly off, as they had frequently to wait six, eight, and ten months for their pay, and woe betide the unfortunate devil that dared to remonstrate. The Government taxes are most heavy, and in some cases very offensive. Take, for instance, one or two, viz:—The tax of Rs. 50, which every man, however poor, has to pay on getting married, or in default thereof an immediate seizure of his goods takes place; this tax is nearly prohibitive on the very poor, and consequently the result is that it tends to encourage immorality to a large extent, and sometimes crime. Then the tax of one-third of the whole of the produce, which has to be stored in the godowns of the Maharaja, is another most iniquitous imposition on the industry of the labouring classes. The effect of this system is seen in a poor and miserable set of landholders, and as for the labourers they are slaves and nothing else."

ON DRS.—We believe it is settled that Mr. B. Reed will come from Umritser to Lahore to take the place of Mr. C. F. Carnac, proceeding to Simla on sick certificate; that Lieut. Becher will continue his jagheer investigations, on assuming his officiating duties as deputy secretary; and that Mr. Wedderburn will come in from Shikhoopora to conduct the duties of his office at Lahore.—The following changes are about to take place amongst the assistant commissioners in the Punjab: Lieut. Fitzmaurice moves from Leia to Khangur; Lieut. Bristow, from Ferozepore to Jhung; and Mr. H. R. Maddox, from Jhung to Ferozepore.—We understand there are four infantry majors about to take Major Bygrave's bonus.—Such is now the reputation of our 2nd Fusilier corps, that as much as Rs. 5,000 has been refused by a second lieutenant, to induce him to exchange into a N.I. corps.—We understand that Captain Talbot, 61st N.I. who obtains his promotion by Major Macdonald's advancement to the rank of Lieut. colonel, purposes taking the bonus, on which Capt. Grissel obtains the majority.—Col. Cox, now commanding the 21st regiment N.I. at Wuzerabad is, we are told, to be transferred to the 32nd regiment N.I. at the same station.—We understand that there is at last a great probability of Lord Ellenborough's very invidious restrictions on the leave of absence of civil surgeons from their stations when sick, being altogether removed.—By letters from Nussurabad we regret to learn that Ensign Campbell, of the 21st regiment, is again under arrest; on this occasion, in consequence of having personally chastised Ensign Thoys whilst returning from a party where conviviality had been by the former carried to an unseemly extent.

THE PUNJAB.—The following is from a correspondent:—"We have heard of a most strange production just discovered in the Punjab, which deserves the attention of the Agricultural Society. We hope that the local branch which has lately been established at Lahore will take up the subject, and give us an inkling into the matter. There is a root, small (for it is not larger in circumference than an 8-anna piece), and very much resembling the root of the kuskus, which is found in the jungles in the vicinity of the city; it has no head or leaves above ground, and cannot be distinguished from the earthy matter around. From this small root oozes a juice, which tastes, and is in appearance very much like goor, and is eaten by the poor coolies who labour in the jungles. The root itself is also sweetish. If it is ascertained that the root is grown in any large quantities, it is probable that sugar and rum will soon be produced in the country. We look with anxiety to further details of this curious discovery."—*Calcutta Citizen*.

THE STEAMERS ON THE INDUS.—Orders have been issued that the steamers plying on the Indus are to take passengers at the following rates:—From Kurrachee to Mooltan, first class, Rs. 200; second class, Rs. 150; third class, Rs. 100. Second and third class passengers are not to be taken until the first class is filled up. From Mooltan to Kurrachee two-thirds of the above rates. Four rupees a day are to be paid for table expenses, without wines, &c. One servant can be taken free; all beyond to be paid for at the rate of six pie per mile. This arrangement to commence immediately. Goods also can be forwarded.

THE GROUNDLESSNESS OF ATTACKS ON THE BENGAL ARMY.—During the five years which he has held the command at this station, in which time the 4th, 13th, 30th, 41st, 42nd, 50th, 53rd, 67th, 68th, and 72nd regiments of Native Infantry, and two batteries of artillery have been quartered, Brigadier Palmer has scarcely ever had occasion to complain of the conduct of either officers or men. We have great pleasure in giving publicity to his farewell order to the garrison of Delhi, as it completely refutes the calumnies that have so frequently been heaped upon the army. We have no doubt that the farewell order of each brigadier as he retires would, to a very great extent, furnish evidence that would silence the tongue of calumny for ever. We would thus have the details in extended form, which would show the vast surface from whence the few bad cases are drawn to form the base of the calumnies against all:—"Brigadier Palmer cannot relinquish the command of the garrison of Delhi without expressing his high approbation of the exemplary conduct of both officers and men, which, having rendered his duty a pleasure, entitles them to his respect. To the staff of the garrison he feels grateful for the support they have on all occasions afforded him. Groundless reports, injurious to the character of this army, having been too sedulously circulated. Brigadier Palmer considers it the duty of all who have it in their power to refute the aspersions of demoralization and disorganization in this army, to do so. He therefore with pleasure records, to the credit of the regiments that may have composed the garrison during the five years he has commanded at Delhi, that one officer alone has, during that period, been brought before a court-martial; and with one other exception the brigadier has found it unnecessary to obtrude on the notice of the major-general commanding the division the conduct of any officer. Such indeed has been the peaceable conduct and forbearance of the native soldiery, that notwithstanding the proximity of this large city, the brigadier cannot recall to memory one single complaint having been preferred against them by the civil authorities during that period." The garrison will reciprocate the good feelings of Brigadier Palmer, than whom none more respected ever retired from a command. It is supposed that either Colonel Harvey or Colonel Riley will succeed him. In the mean time Lieut.-Colonel Napleton, 13th N.I., commands the station.—*Delhi Gazette, June 14.*

THE SHIP *City of Glasgow* has made a passage from the Clyde to the Sandheads in eighty-seven days.

OPIMUM.—The seventh opium-sale of the season came off on Monday, June 2:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...	1,960	945	935	939.13.11	18,42,150
Benares	890	905	895	900. 0. 0	8,01,000

WRECK.—The *Haddington* brought intelligence of the wreck of the *Hero*, from Liverpool, on one of the Maldivé islands. The crew arrived at Point de Galle on the 14th June.—*Hurkaru.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Sinla, May 17, 1851.—The Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to publish the following paragraphs of a military despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 2nd ult.

4. On a review of the whole of the circumstances connected with these appointments, we have resolved to grant to veterinary surgeons the same pay and allowances when in India, and the same furlough pay in Europe,

As cornets of cavalry during their first 10 years' service,
As lieutenants of cavalry after 10 years' service, and
As captains of cavalry after 20 years' service.

5. This will accord with the relative rank now assigned to our veterinary surgeons, and is in conformity with the rule of rank in her Majesty's service.

6. Veterinary surgeons of H.M.'s regiments will receive such addition to the British pay of their rank as will place them in the receipt of corresponding allowances to those granted to veterinary surgeons in the Company's service of the same standing.

7. We have also resolved to grant to veterinary surgeons, in lieu of the present scale of retiring pensions, the rate specified in the annexed paper, showing the present and revised rates of pay and allowances, furlough pay and pensions to veterinary surgeons of the Company's service.

8. Veterinary surgeons now in the service will not be deprived of the benefit of the present regulations.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Pay and Allowances.

As at present (when on full batta).—Under 3 years' service, per month, Rs. 340-15-8.

As revised.—Under 10 years' service as cornets, Rs. 310-10-4. Above 3 ditto, ditto, Rs. 365-5-3, ditto.

Above 10 ditto, ditto, Rs. 389-10-9—above 10 years as lieuts., Rs. 365-4-0.

Above 20 ditto, ditto, Rs. 426-3-3—above 20 years as capt., Rs. 563-0-4.

Furlough Pay.—As at Present.

Under 3 years' service, 8s. per diem.

Above 3 ditto, 10s. ditto.

Above 10 ditto, 12s. ditto.

Above 20 ditto, 15s. ditto.

As Revised.

Under 10 years' as cornets, 8s. per diem.

Above 10 years as lieuts. 9s. ditto.

Above 20 years as capt., 14s. 7d. ditto.

Pensions.—As at Present.

After 6 years' service, if compelled to retire on account of ill health, 4s. 6d. per diem.

After 10 ditto of ditto, 5s. 6d. ditto.

After 20 ditto, 3 years' furlough included, 7s. ditto.

After 25 ditto, 3 ditto, 8s. ditto.

After 30 ditto, 3 ditto, 12s. ditto.

In H.M.'s Service.

After 5 years' service, 5s. ditto.

Above 10 ditto, 6s. ditto.

Above 15 ditto, 7s. ditto.

Above 20 ditto, 8s. ditto.

Above 25 ditto, 10s. ditto.

Above 30 ditto, 12s. ditto.

As Revised.

After 3 years' service, if compelled, by wounds received in action, or by ill health contracted on duty in India, to retire, 3s. per diem.

After 6 years' service, if from ill health unable to continue to serve in India, 3s. ditto.

After 10 years' service, if ditto ditto, 4s. ditto.

After 17 years' service, 6s. 6d. ditto.

After 22 ditto, 10s. 6d. ditto.

After 27 ditto, 250l. per annum.

After 32 ditto, 300l. ditto.

PASSAGE MONEY TO OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICES.

Fort William, June 13, 1851.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the President of the Council of India in council is pleased, with reference to the sums allowed by the regulations of

* Bengal, ... Rs. 868 6 9 the three* presidencies as pass-Madras, " 868 0 0 sage money to officers of her Bombay, " 868 0 0 Majesty's or the Hon. Company's service dismissed the service,

proceeding to Europe, under the condition of embarkation within six months from date of dismissal, to announce, that in case of dismissed officers being desirous of proceeding to New South Wales, or any of the other colonies hereinafter mentioned, instead of to Europe, the following proportionate amounts of passage money will be granted under the precautionary checks prescribed by the regulations of the several presidencies:

To the Cape of Good Hope, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths (five eighths) of the passage money from India to Europe.

To the New South Wales, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths (five eighths) of the passage money from India to Europe.

To the Isle of France, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths (five eighths) of the passage money from India to Europe.

To Ceylon, $\frac{1}{8}$ th (one eighth) of the passage money from India to Europe.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS FROM REGIMENTS.

Sinla, 22nd May, 1851.—Instances having occurred of young officers, who have involved themselves in difficulties in the regiments to which they have been attached, applying time after time to be removed from regiment to regiment, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased, in continuation G. O. P. C., No. 260, of the 29th December, 1837, to direct that no cornet or ensign shall hereafter be permitted to exchange more than once, and that such exchange shall only be sanctioned when the reasons for desiring it are valid and proper,

and it is shown that the application is not made from the young officer's having involved himself in any difficulties, whether of a pecuniary or of any other nature.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Serajgunge, vested with special powers in the districts of Mymensing, Pubna, and Bogra, which he will exercise with the sub. div. of Serajgunge, June 6.
 BRERESFORD, H. B. coll. of Mymensing, del. over ch. of office to W. R. Pogson, June 3.
 CAMPBELL, C. H. made over. ch. of the magistracy of Purneah to A. E. Russell, May 27.
 CHAPMAN, R. B. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of presidency of Fort William.
 DURMOND, Hon. E. offic. coll. of East Burdwan, made over ch. of office to H. Muspratt, June 2.
 DRUMMOND, F. B. rec. ch. of sub. div. of Buhara in Tirhoot fr. T. C. Trotter, June 4.
 GLOVER, F. A. B. to offic. as mag. of Purneah, dur. abs. of Radcliffe, June 11.
 HAMPTON, R. rec. ch. of office of civ. and sess. judge of Jessore.
 LANCE, C. E. del. over ch. of off. of mag. of Rungpore to A. G. Macdonald, June 7.
 LOCH, G. coll. of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of office of supt. of survey to H. Pratt, June 3.
 MACDONALD, A. G. mag. of Rungpore, rec. ch. of his off. fr. C. E. Lance, June 7.
 MACKILLOP, C. W. del. over ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, to J. R. Muspratt, June 7.
 MACTIER, T. B. received ch. of the off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, fr. J. S. Spankie, May 26.
 MUSPRATT, J. R. rec. ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, fr. C. W. Mackillop, June 7.
 PORTER, H. dep. mag. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Dukulim Shabazpore, dur. abs. of T. Tweedie, vested with full powers of a mag. in dist. of Noacolly, which he will exercise within the sub-div. of Dukulim Shabazpore, June 6.
 POWER, J. to offic. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Mynpoory.
 REID, H. M. rec. ch. of the off. of supt. of the 24-pergunnabs survey from W. G. Young, May 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARNES, G. 1 mo.
 BATTEN, J. H. 3 days, in ext.
 CAMPBELL, J. S. 1 mo.
 GRANT, C. 1 mo. to remain at Simla.
 GREATHEAD, R. H. 1 mo.
 PLOWDEN, G. 1 mo. in ext.
 PLOWDEN, A. U. C. 15 days.
 RAVENSHAW, H. S. leave canc.
 SMITH, S. G. 12 mo.
 SMYTH, C. P. C. 2 mo.
 WILLIAMS, F. 15 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

VIRET, Rev. F. C. A. B. asst. chaplain, to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage, June 2.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. W. engs. to be executive eng. 1st or Dum-Dum div. dept. of public works, June 6.
 BEAN, Lieut. C. J. to com. 4th Sikh loc. inf. dur. abs. of Armstrong, May 27.
 BIRCH, Brev. capt. T. C. 31st N.I. to be capt. fr. April 7, in succ. to Corfield.
 CATTLEY, Ens. H. C. to do duty 16th N.I. at Benares, May 27.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. asst. to gen. supt. for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee, ass. ch. of office.
 CHASE, Lieut. D. A. 64th N.I. services pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal for civil employ.
 CORFIELD, Brev. lieut. col. W. R. to be lieut. col. fr. April 7, in succ. to Whitehead, dec.
 CUMBERLEGE, Major E. A. to be lieut. col. fr. April 11, in succ. to Hepburn, dec.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. princ. asst. to the commr. of Assam in Kamroop, resumed ch. of the treasury of the coll. and the current duties of his jud. and rev. offices fr. Capt. Rowlatt, May 17.
 DAVIES, Ens. H. N. 25th N.I. returned to duty, June 2.
 DICKENS, Lieut. A. D. 38th L.I. to ch. of presidency commissariat office, on dep. on leave of Scott, June 6.
 DUNLOP, Lieut. J. to act as adjt. to 12th N.I. dur. indispos. of Ewart.
 EDWARDS, Lieut. T. to offic. as command. inf. br. of Malwa, coning. dur. abs. of Pott, May 29.
 ELLIS, Ens. A. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 7, in succ. to Corfield.

ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. to be adjt. v. D'Oily, May 27.
 FORTESCUE, Ens. F. R. N. 73rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 11, in succ. to Cumberlege, prom.
 GRAHAM, Ens. J. M. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 18, in succ. to Watt, dec.
 GRAHAM, Cornet W. S. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 1, in succ. to Fraser, ret.
 GRAVES, Ens. R. S. 66th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 GUYON, Brev. major H. 31st N.I. to be major fr. April 7, in succ. to Corfield.
 HAIG, Lieut. W. R. Y. 52nd N.I. trans. at his request to invalid estab. fr. June 1, perm. to reside at Kussowlie, drawing his pay and allow. fr. dep. pay mr. Sirblind circle.
 HILLIARD, Lieut. and adjt. T. H. to offic. as 2nd in com. of the Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. in add. to his other duties, fr. May 5.
 HOME, Lieut. col. R. to be col. fr. April 7, in succ. to Whitehead, dec.
 LANG, Maj. J. rec. ch. of the office of agent to the governor gen. at Moorshedabad, fr. P. Taylor, May 29.
 LAWRENCE, Brev. capt. R. C. 73rd N.I. to be capt. fr. April 11, in succ. to Cumberlege, prom.
 LEWIS, Lieut. H. to com. of ordnance in succ. to Richardson.
 LOCH, Corn. H. B. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. June 5, v. Budd, ret.
 MACONOCHE, Lieut. W. M. G. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. May 1, in succ. to Fraser, ret.
 MAINWARING, Brev. maj. E. R. to be a dep. asst. com. gen. in succ. to Curtis, ret. May 29.
 MCNAIR, Brev. maj. R. 73rd N.I. to be maj. fr. April 11, in succ. to Cumberlege, prom.
 MCNEIL, Lieut. to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf. dur. time Lieut. Green may retain com. of the regt. June 4.
 MILLER, 1st Lieut. art. to act as adj. to art. div. at Sealkote, fr. Feb. 1, v. Heath.
 MONTGOMERIE, 2nd Lieut. T. G. eng. to d. d., h. q. sappers and miners at Loadianah, May 27.
 PLUMBE, Capt. T. 27th N.I. to be major fr. April 18, in succ. to Watt, dec.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. A. art. dep. commiss. of ord. in the arsenal, to offic. as an extra asst. sec. mil. board or ordnance dept. on a staff salary of 400 Rs. per mensem, June 6.
 ROTHNEY, Lieut. O. E. to act as 2nd in com. 4th Sikh loc. inf. in add. to adjt. May 4.
 SEAGER, Lieut. T. W. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 18, in succ. to Watt, dec.
 SEWELL, Ens. H. T. 49th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, May 15.
 SHAW, Col. S. art. app. brig. commt. of art. with a seat at the mil. board in succ. to Brig. Frith, who has proceeded to Europe on furl. May 24.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. W. J. F. assist. com. of the Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. fr. May 5.
 STEWART, Lieut. T. M. int. and qr. mr. 9th N. I. in add. to his own duties, to assume ch. of the garrison engineer's off. in room of Lieut. Glover.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. H. A. 74th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 5.
 THOMPSON, Ens. T. 58th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 TULLOCH, Capt. G. A. 33rd N.I. to be post mr. at Mhow, June 11.
 WARRAND, 2nd Lieut. W. E. to do duty h. q. Sappers and Miners, at Loodiarrah, May 27.
 WESTON, Lieut. L. J. to res. appt. of 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab cav.
 WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. E. C. S. eng. pl. in ch. of the iron bridge-yard under the control of Lieut. Col. Forbes and Maj. Baker, fr. May 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

GREENE, J. J. June 2.
 KEY, A. June 2.
 PHILLIPS, H.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Capt. G. G. 15th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 BURN, Major H. B. 4 mo. to Simla, on m. c.
 CHALMERS, Ens. H. B. 27th N.I. fr. May 21 to Nov. 15, to Calcutta.
 CHAUNCEY, Lieut. R. 71st N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. fr. May 10 to Oct. 31, to Nynee Tal and hills n. of Deyrah on m. c.
 FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. offic. princ. asst. to the comm. of Arracan at Aeng, leave canc.
 FOSTER, Lieut. G. 16th N.I. 1 year to Europe.
 GREEN, Lieut. W. C. 60th N.I. fr. June 1 to Oct. 31, to Benares.
 GUYON, Brev. maj. H. J. 31st N.I. leave granted, May 22, 1851, is commuted to leave prep. to apply for perm. to ret. from the service.
 HAWTREY, Ens. C. H. 50th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 HOLLAND, 1st Lieut. Geo. art. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 JERVIS, 2nd Lieut. S. C. eng. 6 mo. to sea, on m. c.
 MARSHALL, Col. W. H. 32nd N.I. 10 mo. fr. May 10 to Simla, on m. c.

MATHESON, 2nd Lieut. J. G. S. 2nd Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. May 5, to Hansi.
 MUNDY, Capt. C. F. M. 34th N.I. fr. June 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla.
 PRINSEP, Lieut. H. A. 39th N.I. to hills n. of Deyrah, on leave granted him March 13.
 RICHARDSON, Capt. W. 73rd N.I. fr. May 18 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 SHUTE, Capt. D. C. 19th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 5, to Simla.
 THORP, Ens. C. G. 69th N.I. fr. July 1 to Aug. 27, to Lahore.
 WILCOX, Capt. J. 4th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to enable him to join.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. O. 10th L.C. fr. March 10 to April 1, to Kangra.
 WINTLE, Lieut. E. H. C. 61st N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Bareilly.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATRINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. to be gar. asst. surg. at Chunar, v. Tressider.
 BOYES, Asst. surg. W. R. M.D. 5th irr. cav. to continue to afford med. aid to the 12th N.I.
 DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. to med. ch. of 3rd Punjab cav. dur. abs. of Thorp, May 27; to aff. aid to sappers and miners at Asnee, April 7; to aff. aid. to No. 3 Punjab light field batt. April 11.
 FAYRER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. to d. d. H.M. 80th regt. to proc. to Segowlie and aff. med. aid to 10th irr. cav. in consequence of the dep. on leave of Clifford, May 24.
 JOHNSON, Vet. surg. W. 2nd L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of head qrs. and 1st troop 2nd brig. of h. art. and No. 11 lt. field batt.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. to affd. med. aid to 5th co. 7th batt. art. and No. 13 lt. field batt. v. Morton, rel. fr. that duty at his request, May 23.
 M'CLELLAND, Surg. John, to be pres. surg. v. Pearson, dec.
 MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. to join and do duty with art. div. at Meerut.
 MORRISON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. to do duty with the 12th N.I. to continue in med. ch. of the staff.
 NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. made over ch. of at Baitool, May 28.
 ROSS, Civ. asst. surg. W. H. B. of Hooghly, to be postmaster of the district, May 31.
 TRESSIDER, Asst. surg. J. N. to be civ. asst. surg. at Mirzapore.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. to d. d. H.M. 24th regt. May 24.
 WEBB, Surg. Allan, to be pres. surg. v. Esdaille, M.D. proceeded to Europe, June 2.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. V. in charge of the med. duties at Gya, to offic. as postmaster of that station, dur. abs. on leave of T. A. Wethered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURN, Dr. K. in med. ch. at Roorkee fr. date of leaving his station to June 15, on m. c.
 CLIFFORD, Asst. surg. F. 10th irr. cav. to Nov. 15, instead of former date.
 FAITHFUL, Surg. R. W. 6 mo. fr. May 10, to hills north of Deyrah and Kunawur, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Brev. maj. E. Haythorne, 98th ft. to be A. D. C. to Brig. gen. Campbell.
 CAVALRY.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut. T. E. Gordon, 4 mo. fr. June 1, to hills n. of Deyrah and Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 INFANTRY.—8th. Asst. surg. Martin, to med. ch. of Queen's depot at Colaba; Lieut. Walshe, to do duty with 78th at Bombay.—22nd. Lieut. col. S. B. Boileau, to be brev. col.—24th. Capt. F. C. Skurray, May 1 to June 30, to Cashmere; Ens. S. J. J. Barnes, Aug. 21 to Nov. 1, in ext.; Surg. J. J. Smith, to July 31.—43rd. Asst. surg. E. B. Tuson, to Oct. 31, to Murree on m. c.—60th. Lieut. B. Ward, 2 mo. fr. June 1, to Simla and hills to the north; Lieut. col. J. Bradshaw, to be brev. col.—64th. Capt. Anderson, 2 mo. fr. May 23, to the Deccan, on m. c.; Lieut. Moultrie, 1 mo. in anticipation of retiring; Ens. Murray, 2 mo. fr. May 23 to the Deccan, on m. c.; Ens. Sheehy to do duty with 78th at Colaba; Ens. M'Kenzie to do duty with 86th at Poona.—86th. Lieut.-col. B. V. Derinzy to be brev. col.; Qr.-mr. J. Jerome 1 mo. to Bombay; Asst. surg. Todd, 1 mo. to Bombay.—87th. Brev. capt. Walshe to Oct. 15.—98th. Brev. major E. Haythorne, 6 mo. to Cashmere.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JOHN WEAVER, late a British subject and an undertaker, to the admin. gen. Robert Robertson, proctor.
 WILLIAM BAMPTON SHERMAN, late of Dulsing Serai factory, Tirhoot, indigo planter, to Ellen Sherman. Denman and Abbott, proctors.
 JOHN GILMORE, Esq. late of Calcutta, merchant, to the admin. gen. Judge, Vignon, and Newmarch, proctors.
 CHARLES EDWARD WHITE, in his lifetime a retired captain of the E.I.C.'s service, residing at Brighton, in the county of Sussex, in England, to Joseph Spencer Judge, of Calcutta, attorney-at-law. John Newmarch, proctor.

CHRISTOPHER McDONALD, formerly of Calcutta, but late of Somerville-place, Glasgow, Esq., to David Jardine, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co., of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

FRANCIS HORACE HAYDEN, late a mariner, employed as second officer on board the E.I.C.'s steamer *Pluto*, to the admin. gen. Supreme Court.

PHILIP OSBORNE GIBBES, late a lieut. in 41st B.N.I. in the service of the E.I.C. Ditto.

ARGYLE FINCASTLE MURRAY CAMPBELL, late an ens. in 69th B.N.I. in the service of the E.I.C. Ditto.

MALCOLM NICHOLSON, late a lieut. in 23rd B.N.I. in the service of the E.I.C. Ditto.

JOHN HILDITCH ADAMS, late an attorney of the said Supreme Court. Ditto.

LADY LYDIA SETON, late of Bath, England, widow. Ditto.

FREDERICK HANDELL BURKINYOING, formerly of Baker-street, in the county of Middlesex, in Great Britain, but late of the town of Calcutta, to George Shearwood, of Cossitollah, in the town of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Shearwood and Co. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

FRANCIS WILSON HORNE, late of Peroo Khansamah's-lane, in Colingah, in the town of Calcutta, to the admin. gen. P. Peard, proctor.

JOHN BLACKBOURNE, formerly a member of the civil service of the E. I. Company, on their Madras estab. but late of Sloane-street, in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. to Charles Binney Skinner, of the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

ADONIRAM JUDSON, late of Moulmein, in the Tenasserim provinces, but formerly of Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts, in America, Baptist missionary, and doctor of divinity, to Julien Louise Carrau, of Kenderdine's-lane, in the town of Calcutta, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Robinson, Balfour and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

MRS. MARY B. FRANCIS, commonly called Mrs. Mary Francis, late of Brighton, in the county of Sussex, England, to the admin. gen. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

CATHERINE LINDSAY, late of Cossipore, in the district of the twenty-four pergunnah, to the admin. gen. Smout and Hedger, proctors.

The Right Hon. Sir GORE OUSELEY, late of Hall Barn, in the county of Buckingham, Baronet, to Alexander Brodie Mackintosh, of the city of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

SARAH MEDLEY MARIA TIERY, of Meredith's-lane, in the town of Calcutta, to Lewis Tiery, Esq. Oehme and Barrow, proctors.

THOMAS HARNETT, late of Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, tavern-keeper, to the admin. gen. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

MR. CHARLES LANGLOIS, late of Larkin's-lane, in the town of Calcutta, a member in the firm of Messrs. Langlois, Amalric, and Co. to Anna Charriol, formerly Anna Langlois. A. St. John Carruthers, proctor.

WILLIAM BERRY STEVENSON, late a British subject and master mariner, to William Turner, of Old Court-house-street, in the town of Calcutta, hardwareman. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

DAVID MORGAN, late of Nainee Tal, heretofore an assistant surgeon in the service of the E. I. C. on their Bengal establishment, to the Rev. George Alfred Frederick Saeuz, of Gbazepore, an assistant chaplain in the service of the said E. I. C. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT, the wife of J. R. B. s. at Calcutta, June 12.
 BEST, the wife of Capt. St. H. 10th regt. d. at Mussoorie, May 17.
 BICKERS, Mrs. E. d. at Futtighur, May 27.
 BLAKE, the wife of Rev. R. T. d. at Cawnpore, May 24.
 BREWSTER, the wife of Capt. D. E. 62nd N.I. d. at Mynpoorie, May 30.
 CHRISTIE, the wife of Lieut. col. J. 9th irr. cav. d. at Simlah, May 26.
 COLE, the wife of J. E. d. at Calcutta, June 10.
 CRANENBURGH, Mrs. C. s. at Mynpoorie, May 28.
 ELIOT, the wife of Lieut. J. art. d. at Cawnpore, May 16.
 FOY, the wife of Rev. J. s. still-born, at Jessore, June 4.
 GOLDNEY, the wife of Major P. 4th N.I. d. at Loodiana, May 31.
 HALL, the wife of R. d. at Soobathoo, May 18.
 HAY, the wife of A. s. at Calcutta, June 13.
 HERVEY, the wife of Capt. G. A. F. 3rd N.I. d. at Jelum, June 2.
 HUTCHINSON, the wife of J. R. c.s. s. at Nainee Tal, June 3.
 INNES, the wife of Lieut. P. R. 1st Eur. fus. d. at Meerut, June 8.
 LASCELLES, the wife of Rev. H. d. at Saugor, June 2.
 LOVEADY, the wife of Capt. B. M. 15th N.I. s. at Mooltan, May 30.
 MADGE, Mrs. J. junr. s. at Calcutta, June 1.
 MEASON, the wife of Lieut. M. L. M. 10th roy. huss. s. at Kirkee, May 2.
 PATERSON, the wife of Rev. J. s. at Calcutta, June 10.
 PETRIE, the wife of Lieut. M. 21st N.I. d. at Calcutta, June 3.

ROSS, the wife of Conductor J. d. at Allahabad, May 27.
 RYALL, the wife of Lieut. B. W. 63rd N.I. d. at Gwalior, June 7.
 SEWELL, the lady of Lieut. A. H. C. 47th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, May 28.
 SIMEON, the lady of Lieut. R. G. 10th L.C. s. at Kurtarpore, June 7.
 SINCLAIR, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, June 7.
 SINCLAIR, the wife of S. s. at Calcutta, June 5.
 SWINHOE, the wife of Lieut. F. W. art. d. at Calcutta, June 3.
 WHEATLY, the wife of Major A. 5th L.C. s. at Mussoorie, May 16.
 WODSCHOW, the lady of J. J. d. at Rungpore, June 3.

MARRIAGES.

LIGHTLE, E. to Mary A. d. of the late J. Griffiths, at Merut, June 4.
 MCCATHIE, R. to Adelaide, d. of C. S. Starling, at Calcutta, June 6.
 NUGENT, J. W. to Mary S. Gogerly, at Calcutta, June 9.
 POLLARD, Lieut. C. engs. to Maria, d. of C. Cole, at Peshawur, May 21.
 REVELY, Ens. W. 65th N.I. to Susan J. d. of the late Lieut. col. Wilcox, at Ghazepore, June 3.
 SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. to Catherine E. d. of Capt. A. Davies, R.N. at Calcutta.
 TUCKER, Capt. T. 8th L.C. to Louisa, widow of the late Capt. Humphrays, art. at Simla, June 5.
 WARD, A. C. to Mary Carran, at Calcutta, June 5.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Mrs. E. at Allahabad, June 2.
 BELLION, J. at Monghyr, aged 49, June 3.
 BLUETT, J. on board the *Ghazepore*, aged 50, June 2.
 BOILARD, Amelia S. wife of J. A. at Bankipore, June 3.
 BROWN, inf. s. of J. at Lucknow, May 25.
 HEBERLET, J. A. s. of J. at Calcutta, aged 22, June 1.
 HERVEY, inf. d. of Capt. G. A. F. at Jelum, June 4.
 LAWES, Mrs. F. relict of the late Capt. R. L. at Calcutta, aged 51, June 2.
 MACESHAH, D. at Calcutta, May 26.
 MALCHUS, S. M. d. of N. J. at Calcutta, aged 14, June 3.
 MOFFAT, inf. d. of Capt. A. K. 58th N.I. at Simlah, May 11.
 MONRO, J. at Lahore, aged 76, June 13.
 O'BRIEN, the wife of N. at Calcutta, aged 31, May 30.
 SARTORIUS, Capt. H. at Akyab, aged 40, May 19.
 SHARPE, A. C. at Berhampore, aged 31, May 24.
 SHORTEED, Lieut. s. of Capt. P. 17th N.I. at Calcutta, June 9.
 SNEED, F. J. at Calcutta, aged 17, June 7.
 STARLING, Alfred H. s. of C. S. at Calcutta, aged 4, June 9.
 TYRMAN, Mrs. E. at Chowringhee, aged 45, June 3.
 VINCENT, inf. s. of Major-Gen. W. 8th N.I. at Mussooree, May 31.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 2.—*City of Glasgow*, Muir, Glasgow; *Offerspool*, Hughes, Liverpool; *The Duke*, Atkinson, Liverpool; *Glorissa*, Cary, London.
 —3. *Neptune*, Hilkin, Liverpool; *Punjab*, Palmer, Bombay.
 4. Steamer *Pacha*, McQueen, Bombay; *Robert Pulsford*, King, Liverpool; *Loch Lomond*, Bray, Liverpool; *Water Witch*, Mann, China; *Francis Whitney*, Fuller, Marseilles.—6. *Robert Bradford*, Gloay, Liverpool.—8. *Joseph Sanderson*, Wilson, Liverpool.—9. *Anne and Louise*, Orange, Celte.—10. *Bella Maria*, Wood, Liverpool; *Isabella Hircus*, Houston, London; *Linton*, Rigg, Liverpool.—12. *Clarissa*, Gamble, Singapore; *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, London and Madras; *Auguste*, Leidering, Liverpool; *Genova*, Tucker, Boston and Bombay; *Phenomine*, Janson, Akyab.—13. *Courants*, Vickers, Liverpool and Moulmein; *Hindoo*, Fletcher, Liverpool; *Columbia*, Silsbee, San Francisco, Maulla, Singapore, and Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *The Duke*.—Mr. T. Hargraves and Mr. S. H. Turner.
 Per *Pacha*.—Mrs. McQueen and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Hope.
 Per *Walmer Castle*.—Mrs. Aldham, Miss McBeath, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, Lieut. Wheeler, 1st fus.; Mr. Scriben, asst. surg.; Dr. McQueen, 29th Queen's; Messrs. Orman, Palby, Bradford, Fellows, Ross, and Cardu, cadets; Lieut. Madden, H.M. 70th; Mr. Edmonston, H.M. 22nd; Mrs. Travnick, Miss Fisher, Mr. Reade, asst. surg., Mr. McGregor, ditto, 29th; Dr. McNab, H.M. 61st; Mr. Beasley.—From MADRAS.—Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Scarte, Mrs. Penson, Mr. and Mrs. Ranson, and son; and Mr. Holland.
 Per *Clarissa*, from Singapore.—Mrs. Gamble and three children; Capt. Andree, of the *Clarissa*.
 Per *Genera*.—Mrs. G. W. Tucker, and J. W. Penice.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 2. *Asia*, Smith, Liverpool; *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Hobart Town and Sidney; *Loddiana*, M'Donnell, Liverpool.—4.

Amulet, Howes, Boston.—5. *Jane Ewing*, Wyllie, Clyde; steamer *Hoogly*, Stewart, Straits; *Saxony*, Hill, Boston; *Enl of Clare*, More, China; *Marathon*, Waterman, Boston; *Rome*, Otis, London.—6. *Julia*, Row, Singapore and China.—7. *Pel*, Brown, London; *Sir Henry Pottinger*, Conway, Liverpool; *Lord Western*, Phillips, Mauritius; *Oasmung*, Nocoda, Mauritius.—8. *Nercides*, Michael, Liverpool.—9. *Mor*, Alston, China.—11. *Delia Chapin*, Osgood, London; *Catherine Apcai*, Fowler, Whompoa; *Morgiana*, McLeish, Cape of Good Hope; *Fultay Salam*, McClure, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pacha*, for SINGAPORE.—Mr. Baker, Mr. Ross, and Mr. R. H. Loving.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 15, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	7 0	to 7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. ..	disc.	par to 4 ss. prem.
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	do.	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. ..	do.	3 0 .. 3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	.. ..	do.	11 8 .. 12 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. ..	do.	10 4 .. 10 12

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	prem.	2275 to 2300
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	nom.	..

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	.. 16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	220 8	.. 221 0	
Mexican ditto	219 14	.. 220 7	} each.
Sovereigns	10 2	.. 10 3	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	} each.
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14	.. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. to 4l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MADRAS.

MURDER OF LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.

The *Madras Spectator* gives us some further information respecting the Jaulnah tragedy. He says:—"Another Jaulnah letter affords fresh ground for suspecting that the reduced havildar, Khader Khan, was indeed the murderer of Lieut. Johnstone. He had been previously heard, it seems, to use threatening language, and a nondescript fowling-piece, half musket and half pistol, has been found in his house. It is further worthy of notice, that several intelligent natives of Secunderabad, from whence the 3rd L.C. proceeded early in the year to Jaulnah, and where the men of the corps are well known, on being questioned concerning it, on the very morning that intelligence of the murder had reached the European residents, declared their full knowledge of the affair, and their suspicion that Khader Khan was the perpetrator of it. If the story is correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, some light might perhaps be shed on the tragedy by the interrogation of those natives. They, it is clear, had received some communication that outstripped the Tappal, and must have had reason for assigning the deed to Khader Khan. Let them be asked hows the news reached them, and why they at once pointed him out as the probable assassin. Their answers might possibly furnish a clue to other evidence, which would bring his guilt home. We trust that Government will take the hint, and address General Fraser on the subject of inquiry.

"Our letter corroborates one of the hypotheses adopted by us relative to the threatening placard on Captain Water's gate. 'It is generally supposed,' we are told, 'that the reduced Havildar caused the placard to be put up, with the view of

warding off the suspicion resting on him. He was in confinement, and would wish it to be believed that, as the perpetrator of the murder must have been the individual who affixed the threatening notice, he never having left his place of confinement, ought not to be suspected.' The same communication, referring to the threatened murder of three officers, mentioned in our last, intimates that a rumour of the kind had currency in the corps before Lieutenant Johnstone's death, but that no notice was taken of it.

"It purported that some one had been heard to say, that the present commandant, Lieut. Johnstone, and the riding-master would be shot. If this story is authentic, we consider it of no small importance, since it entirely corroborates what we have heard about the alienated temper of the men. An intending assassin would never have betrayed his purpose, had he not felt sure of the silence and sympathy of those around him. If such a report was current, and if the officers were not made aware of it, the troopers of the regiment obviously felt that disinclination to prevent the crime, which they have since shown to aid in detecting its perpetrator. This point likewise needs investigation. The whole circumstances of the case, indeed, cry aloud for it. Disaffection must have reached a great height, ere a body of Native soldiers could resolve to act thus, and it is imperative on the authorities to trace out the causes of their quarrel, no less than to punish the crime to which it has led. We quite agree with the *Crescent*, that wrongs suffered by the regiment should be straightway redressed, but we also think that they merit punishment for sheltering the assassin."

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, JUNE 7.

In the matter of Lutchmee Ummall.—This was a proceeding instituted by V. Sreenavassa Charry, for the purpose of having his wife, Lutchmee Ummall, restored to him. On the conversion of Sreenavassa from Brahmanism to Christianity (see p. 352), a separation took place between him and his Brahmin relatives. His wife also forsook him, acting, as alleged by the husband in his application to the Court, under the influence of her relatives.

The writ of *habeas corpus* for the production of the wife was returnable this day. The wife appeared, attended by her aunt.

The *Advocate-General*, and Mr. Smyth, appeared on behalf of the husband; Mr. Salmon conducted the defence for the wife and her father.

The arguments on either side were points of law, and neither the wife or husband was examined. Mr. Salmon did make an application to have the wife questioned, but it was made too late, his lordship having commenced his judgment.

Sir Wm. Burton, while delivering judgment, was many times most affected, almost to tears. He began by saying, this was the most important, most material case, that had ever come before the Supreme Court while he had been one of its judges. The case was one where redress is to be given for rights infringed. There is no Court here to administer Hindu law; the property of all is protected by the common law of England. The question is not whether there is a marriage, but whether the husband shall exercise his rights over the wife; if we consulted Hindu law, his rights would be absolute. A loss of caste entails the loss of association with his fellow men, and the Hindus, having many separate castes, may exclude any one from them; but when a man comes into this Court and claims his rights, the Court must decide that, though a party may exclude, they cannot take away any one's rights. By the Hindu law, the wife, as soon as married, ceases to belong to her own family; she becomes part and parcel of her husband's; she looks to him and to his relations for protection and support, and in no way can she claim protection from her own relations. There is no law in this land that can dissolve a marriage contract. If a Christian should become a Mahomedan, he could still enforce his wife to live with him, although she might remain a Christian. Excommunication lost its terrors ages ago; but the 53rd Geo. 3 expunged it altogether, depriving it of all name, title, or power. The Act passed in 1850 is the charter of religious freedom; it is an Act all should be grateful for, as by it no man's rights can be hurt by a change of religion. No one need apprehend ill-usage towards this young woman. A wife's virtue is only safe when under her husband's protection. The judgment of the Court then was, that the wife be restored to her husband.

His lordship ordered the wife (a mere girl, fifteen years of age, and not particularly prepossessing in appearance) to walk over to Sreenavassa, who was seated on the other side of the Court. She refused to do so, twitching herself in the way young girls do when offended; but she positively refused to stir. Sreenavassa was told to take her hand and lead her into his

lordship's room; but no, the hand was not to be obtained. Sir William spoke to and entreated her to hear him as she would a father; he advised her, in the most soothing language he could use, to return to the man to whom she had been married for nine months. To all appearance, this tender regard for her welfare had not the slightest effect, and it was at last found necessary to have her carried by one of the European constables to his lordship's room. The aunt and father of the girl now commenced proceedings; the old woman screeching and yelling, tearing her hair, and making ineffectual attempts to reach her niece; it took two or three men to hold her back. She rushed down the stairs of the Court, threw herself on the pavement, beating her head, pulling her tongue, and going through all the demonstrations of the most frantic grief. She soon became tired of knocking her head to no purpose, and, jumping up, declared that the only way to soothe her pain would be by death. To put this into execution was the work of a moment, dashing through the crowd, and running into the sea, but only far enough to wet her knees; all the time calling on the old man to do the same. His inclinations did not tend this way, and the loss of caste his daughter had experienced did not seem much to affect him. The couple were taken from the water, and, for safety's sake, were marched off and locked up in the Police Court, from which they were in a short time released.

The scene before the Supreme Court was most exciting; it was a riot in a small way, hundreds of Brahmins shouting, uttering imprecations, and menacing the building and its contents, with closed fists and waving arms. The door at the foot of the stairs was obliged to be guarded with pions, for the mob seemed inclined to take the place by storm, actually charging the police pions, and using every endeavour to force their way, as if with the intent to rescue Mrs. Charry. The front opposed to them was, however, too strong, and, on the order being given, the pions soon cleared the square of vociferating Brahmins.

The conduct of the native police on this trying occasion cannot be too highly eulogized; they did not in the least participate in the rebellious feelings of the excited Brahmins; every order was executed with despatch, and a willingness to serve their masters to the utmost of their power seemed to predominate in their minds.

The following is a copy of the order of the Court, in reference to the treatment to be observed by Sreenavassa towards his wife:—

"Upon the motion of Mr. Salmon, of counsel for the above-named Lutchmee Ummall, and upon hearing the Advocate-General, the counsel for Andrew Philip Sreenavassa, it is ordered that the said Lutchmee Ummall, while under the care and custody of her husband, be permitted to partake of food prepared by herself, after the manner of her caste; and that the said Lutchmee Ummall be not forced to partake of food with her husband, or any food or drink calculated to forfeit her caste, or to do any act having that effect; and that the said Lutchmee Ummall be allowed to speak with her parents, or either of them, in the presence of her husband, once on every Monday in the week for one hour, between twelve and one o'clock in the day time."—*Athenæum*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMANDS OF THE N. AND S. DIVISIONS.—A report is generally prevalent in military circles, that the commands of the northern and southern divisions are likely to become vacated before the conclusion of the year, in consequence of the failing health of the present incumbents, and that the adjutant-general of the army will succeed to the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, Brigadier James being advanced to the command of the northern division.—*Spectator*.

WHOLESALE MURDER.—The *Madras Crescent* has learnt that a most atrocious series of murders was perpetrated, not many days ago, in the province of Malabar. A Hindoo carpenter was at work in his house, when a couple of men came in, and entered into conversation with his wife; and, while so engaged, they were suddenly set upon by the husband, who, improbable as the relation seems to be, managed to murder them all three with no other weapon than his chisel. The shrieks of these victims, two of whom ought to have made an effectual resistance, called in some neighbours, who also seem to have been so unaccountably panic-struck as to permit the infuriated carpenter to kill outright, with the same weapon, four men, two women, and two children, and to inflict wounds upon other two persons, before they were able to secure them. We have heard of Malays, and sometimes Chinamen, running a muck after having previously maddened themselves with bang, but never before heard of a Hindoo breaking off from his work, and, without any such preparation, destroying eleven persons and wounding two more, with no deadlier instrument than a carpenter's chisel.

THE LATE MRS. GORDON.—We regret to announce the death of the late Mrs. Gordon on the 11th of June. This respected lady had devoted the greater portion of her long life (seventy-seven years) to the education and training of native females, and hundreds survive her who will, to the last moment of their existence, bless the energetic and untiring missionary spirit of the deceased for their knowledge of that holy faith which leads to eternal life. For the last two or three years, bodily infirmities had crept on, and her mental faculties had become much impaired, notwithstanding which, she was able to attend Divine service until within a fortnight of her death.—*Athenaeum*.

NATIVE COLLEGE.—The Nabob of the Carnatic has written to Government, expressive of his desire to found a college at Triplicane for the benefit of the Mussulman population. His highness is not at liberty to entertain the services of Europeans without the permission of the Government. Were the college designed exclusively for the cultivation of the literature of the East, his highness need not apprise the Government of his intentions; but as it is to be established for the purpose of imparting to Mussulman youth the languages and erudition of Europe, chiefly that of England, European professors must be entertained, and without the sanction of Government this cannot be done.—*Circulator*.

We are aware that for some time past it has been in contemplation by the Nabob to found a college or madriasa at Triplicane, for the benefit of the Mussulman population. The design of the institution, we understand, is of the most liberal character; comprehending, in particular, the instruction of the scholars in European languages and literature, and, of course, requiring the employment of European professors. In favour of this magnificent scheme of his highness, several wealthy and enlightened Mahomedans agreed to withdraw some schemes which they had in view for promoting general education amongst their race.—*Athenaeum*.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRUERE, J. G. S. to be civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Cuddalore.
CLARKE, T. to act as civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Tinnevely, dur. abs. of Douglas on leave.
COTTON, R. R. to be subordinate judge of the zillah of Salem.
FORSYTH, W. A. to be civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Salem.
FRERE, H. to be civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Tellicherry.
FULLERTON, G. F. to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Chingleput.
THOMAS, E. B. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, delivered over ch. of the district to W. M. Moile, June 2.
THOMSON, H. to be master attendant at Coringa.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ROBERTS, C. A. 1 mo.
ROSS, W. H. to July 31, in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

KINLOCH, Rev. A. 6 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
BATTEN, Lieut. S. J. 18th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 10.
BLOOMFIELD, Ens. A. T. T. d. d. 21st N.I. posted to 5th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Cloete, prom., to proceed to the presidency with a view to joining, and hence by sea, June 11; to rank fr. May, 25, 1850.
BROWN, Lieut. J. F. H. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 16, v. Cox, invalided.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. G. art. exam. in Hindustani at Bangalore—creditable progress, to receive moonshiee allow.
CLGETE, Ens. P. D. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 16, v. Cox, inv.
COOKE, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. June 3, v. Merritt, dec.
COX, Maj. E. T. 5th N.I. trans. to the inv. estab. May 16; posted to 2nd N. V. batt. June 13; to be in ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, June 13.
DERVILLE, Lieut. col. A. to be brev. col. fr. April 7.
DESBOROUGH, Lieut. H. 6th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
DONALDSON, 2nd Lieut. L. cog. to d. d. with sappers and miners, to join June 13.
DRUMMOND, Ens. H. A. doing duty 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for a company, June 9.
FRASER, Corn. C. at his request, fr. 3rd to 7th L.C. to stand next below Corn. A. A. Gordon; to join under orders fr. the adjt. gen. June 12.
FULTON, Lieut. F. 32nd N.I. to be postmaster of Jubbulpore.
GLOAG, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
HASTIE, Ens. J. doing duty 39th N.I. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. v. Lewin, prom. to continue doing duty with 39th N.I. June 9; to rank fr. March 9, 1850.

HODGSON, Corn. S. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani for a troop, June 9.
HODGSON, Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. returned to duty.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. G. to be brev. col. fr. April 7.
KERRICK, 2nd Lieut. D'O. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1350.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. 6th L.C. to join.
LEARMOUTH, Ens. A. J. 3rd L.I. perm. to res. fr. April 30.
LEWIN, Ens. G. F. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. June 3, v. Merrett, dec.
MACPHERSON, 1st Lieut. R. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 10.
MAGNAY, Ens. J. doing duty with 9th N.I. posted to 38th N.I. v. Morgan, prom.
MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. 6th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, June 12.
MARLAND, Maj. H. 2nd N.V. batt. to be in ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry, June 13.
MULCASTER, Lieut. W. S. 6th L.C. qual. as int. in Hindustani, June 12.
ONSLow, 2nd Lieut. G. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
PARKINSON, Lieut. T. 47th N.I. returned to duty.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. G. W. 34th L.I. to do duty with the 50th N.I. until the return of his regt. to the coast, June 7.
RHIND, Ens. J. H. doing duty with 42nd N.I. posted to 3rd L.I. as 5th ens. v. Learmouth, resigned; to proceed to the Presidency by the first favourable opportunity by sea, with a view to joining his regt. at Aden, continuing in the meantime to do duty with 42nd N.I. June 11; to rank fr. April 20, 1850.
RIDEOUT, Lieut. J. W. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hind. to receive moonshiee allowance, June 9.
SCOTT, Lieut. C. engs. to be an assist. civ. eng. to be emp. under orders of Board of Revenue, in dept. of public works, June 13.
SHUBRICH, Capt. R. 5th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 16, v. Cox, inv.
TAYLOR, Capt. C. Eur. vet. relieved from the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, at Rajahmundry, June 10.
THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. art. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, June 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES

SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

KERRICK, W. D'O. June 11. **ONSLow, G. W.** June 11.

CAVALRY.

CODRINGTON, R. June 12. **FRASER, C.** June 11.

INFANTRY.

BARNETT, H. C. B. June 12. **HOOPER, H. H.** June 12.

HODDING, June 12. **KEY, C. J.** June 12.

WARD, W. G. June 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIGGS, Brev. capt. J. P. M. 30th N.I. fr. May 8 to Oct. 24, instead of former date.
BODDAM, Capt. W. T. 2nd L.C. to Bangalore.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. R. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 29, to Akyah, on m. c.
COOK, Capt. T. W. 1st N.V. batt. to July 6, to Madras.
COOKE, Capt. T. W. 1st N.V. batt. in ch. of pensioners, &c. at Arcot, 30 days, fr. June 6, 1851, to St. Thomé.
CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. T. J. M. 2nd N.I. to Aug. 24, in ext. to Madras.
GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th L.I. 3 mo. fr. July 22, to Calcutta.
GREENLAW, Lieut. and Brev. capt. A. J. 46th N.I. fr. May 25 to July 31, to Madras.
LUKIN, Capt. W. A. 14th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. June 2, to remain at Belgaum, on m. c.
MACKENZIE, Maj. H. 34th L.I. from date of embarkation to May 31, 1852, to Neilgherries.
MORGAN, Lieut. H. R. 13th N.I. fr. May 24 to Oct. 31, 1852, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.
NICOLLS, Lieut. R. O. T. 6th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
FRESCRAVE, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 years to New South Wales, on m. c.
RAIKES, Lieut. T. 1st Mad. fus. fr. April 16 to May 17, to Comersaurny Hill.
REILLY, Capt. R. L. 10th N.I. fr. June 10 to Dec. 31, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.
SALMON, Capt. G. F. 30th N.I. in ext. fr. April 30 to May 31, to Pooree, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHINNEX, Asst. surg. B. T. to be med. officer on the Neilgherries, v. Smith, June 13.
COX, Asst. surg. J. A. to do duty under surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, June 13.
JERDON, Asst. surg. T. C. fr. F. troop h. art. to 4th L.C. June 10, but will d. d. with F. troop h. art. until Aug. 31, when he will proceed to join, via Bombay, if convenient.
SMITH, Asst. surg. H. app. to be med. officer on the Neilgherries is cancelled.
WEST, Asst. surg. P. H. fr. 6th N.I. to 50th N. I. June 7; to be civ. surg. of Tellicherry, v. Jerdon, res. June 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WIGHT, Surg. R. M.D. 1 mo. to pres.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU, the lady of Lieut. eng. s. at Bellary, June 8.
M'CALLUM, the wife of Capt. C. C. s. at Jaulnah, June 4.
POWER, the wife of Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. s. still-born, at Saugor, May 31.
STRUTZ, the wife of Asst. apoth. P. s. at Madras, June 12.

DEATHS.

D'SOUZA, inf. d. of T. at Madras, June 14.
GORDON, Mrs. R. relict of the late Rev. J. at Vepery, aged 77, June 11.
MARSDEN, inf. s. of E. at Egmore, June 12.
PLATEL, J. T. at Calicut, May 29.
SHEDDEN, inf. d. of A. H. at Paulghaut, June 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 11. *Madagascar*, Hight, London.—12. *Malabar*, Noahs, London and Tranquebar; *Phabe Dunbar*, Michie, Mauritius.—14. *Steamer Precursor*, Griffen, Galle.—15. *Roman Emperor*, Champion, Mauritius; *Kerelaw*, Wilson, Greenock and Colombo.—16. *Louisa*, Snow, Boston; *Saphir*, Colin, Pondicherry; *steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Masulipatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Madagascar*.—Capt. and Mrs. Place, Capt. and Mrs. Nott, Lieut. and Mrs. Murrel and child, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. and Miss Evelyn, Miss Douker, Miss Fitzsimons, Capt. Stewart, Lieuts. Jarvis and May; Messrs. Kelly, Innes, Fenell, Loyd, Hooper, Glidon, Timbury, Fraser, Onslow, Renich, Humphries, Courjon, Atherton, McNeil; Mr. McCarmen, and child.
Per *Malabar*, for TRANQUEBAR.—Mr. T. Clarke and family.
For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Clarke, and two children; K. Kettle, servant; Mr. A. Freese, Rev. A. J. Rodgers, Capt. C. F. Seymour, 84th regt.; Lieut. G. Macbean, 84th regt.; Mr. T. B. Wilkinson, Dr. A. J. Box; Messrs. B. Barnett, J. T. La Presle, W. G. Ward, G. C. Hadding, and C. J. Key.
Per *steamer Precursor*.—Mr. Tait and lady, from Galle; Mr. L. Pereira, and R. Parker.
Per *Saphir*.—Mr. A. S. Brown, and servant.
Per *steamer Hugh Lindsay*.—Capt. Holloway, Mr. Mollett, Mrs. Harvey and three children, Capt. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Houghton, Mr. Arbuthnot.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 10. *Sarah*, Skey, Penang and Singapore.—11. *Essex*, Pexley, Calcutta and London; *Palm*, Norie, London and Demerara. 13. *Diana*, Fletcher, London, via Pondicherry.—14. *Steamer Precursor*, Griffin, Calcutta.—15. *Culloden*, Ferguson, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sarah*.—Mrs. Kingsley and 3 servants, John Gartz, Esq., and Mrs. Skey and daughter.
Per *steamer Precursor*.—Mr. Wm. Gibbons.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 18, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 3½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	5 to 5½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	7½ to 8 per cent. dis.
1835-36	6½ to 7 do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt	13 to 14 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	7 to 7½ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 8 per cent. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do. 8 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 6 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 9
Ditto above 30 days 10 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10 to 10-1 ea.
Bank of England Notes None.
Spanish Dollars Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, none.
Mauritius Government Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.
Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.
" Sell, 2½ do. do.
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.
" Sell, 1½ do. do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 7s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 2s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND MR. ARRATOON.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have published entire the correspondence on the subject of the charges of Sir Charles Napier against Lord Dalhousie in the matter of Mr. Arratoon. The first letter is from Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, secretary to the Bombay Government, dated 13th April, forwarding to the Chamber a letter from Sir H. Elliot. That letter is addressed to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, and dated Camp Pichami, 1st April, and is as follows:—

"SIR,—The attention of the Governor-General was lately drawn to a number of the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper, which contained a speech said to have been delivered there by his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, in which his Excellency is reported to have made the following statement—the extract is given in full, omitting only some personal allusion:—

"I met an Armenian of the name of Arratoon the other day in the Punjab—a man of great energy and enterprise, and who largely assisted our armies in Afghanistan in procuring supplies,—who told me that he had felled an enormous quantity of timber, which was now lying on the banks of the Chenab, as he could not bring it down to Bombay—Lord Dalhousie having refused him the protection of Government unless he could prove that he had the means of carrying out his enterprise. It is true that I had only this Arratoon's own story, and he was an interested party, but I believed what he told me. Now I don't know much of such things, and I am speaking in the presence of those who do, but I should say that Government had nothing to do with a man's means. Commerce requires to be nursed like a child. But in justice to Lord Dalhousie, I must tell you again that I got this story from Mr. Arratoon himself, an interested man, who told me that the timber would be ravaged by the rajahs without he had the protection of Government, and which Lord Dalhousie refused him. It is nothing to the purpose whether Lord Dalhousie is right or wrong, but it is to the purpose for you to know that this Arratoon complains that he has a great abundance of timber, the produce of the countries of the Punjab, ready to be borne to Bombay, and that the Government will not give him the fair protection he requires to bring it here. Is it not a pity that such opportunities should be neglected for bringing England nearer to these rich Indian provinces? With proper arrangements, I say that Bombay will soon be the great rendezvous for all things, both from England and the Punjab. Calcutta will not lose her grandeur, but she cannot rival Bombay or Kurrachee as mercantile ports. Eight years ago Kurrachee had a population of only 5,000 men, whereas now, as I found passing through it the other day, it numbers 25,000 men; and it must continue to increase and prosper, while Bombay must become the grand mart of India."

"The Governor-General, I am desired to say, does not concern himself to contradict any of the numerous errors and misrepresentations regarding the Government or himself which appear from time to time in the public journals. But when the late Commander-in-Chief of the army is represented to have publicly repeated statements imputing to the Governor-General that he had refused to a merchant of enterprise, willing to engage in large undertakings, that fair protection from obstruction which he had a right to expect from the Government of the country, his lordship thinks it necessary that the error should be noticed and corrected.

"Sir Charles Napier, indeed, is reported to have guarded his statement by adding, that he had only the story of Mr. Arratoon, an interested party. But the Government and the community of Bombay may probably be aware, that his Excellency was present in the station of Simla, with the Governor-General and Mr. Arratoon, when the communication with that person took place, and that then and there, or afterwards and at all times, his Excellency had ample and simple means of verifying the state-

ments made, and of ascertaining whether Mr. Arratoon's story was true or not. They will, therefore, naturally and reasonably have concluded that, since his Excellency did afterwards publicly give currency to Mr. Arratoon's injurious statement, he must have had very good reasons for believing and circulating it.

"The necessity of sending for information, which was not in camp, has hitherto delayed his lordship from noticing this matter. A mere perusal of the correspondence which passed will be sufficient to show that the statement made by Mr. Arratoon is without foundation. The facts are these:—

"In the month of October last, Mr. Arratoon submitted to the Governor-General his proposal through the private secretary. The following memorandum was addressed to him in reply:—

"The patent which Mr. Arratoon seeks, it is not within the competency of the Government of India to grant. But every facility which the Governor-General can by any of the means at his disposal, procure for Mr. Arratoon in carrying out his desirable objects, his lordship is very willing to afford. Mr. Arratoon had better address a short letter to the secretary to Government, Foreign Department, stating briefly the nature of the assistance he requires, and the mode in which it would be most available given. The Governor-General will be prepared to accede to any practicable and reasonable request.

"(Signed) F. F. COURTENAY,
Private Secretary to Governor-General.

"Simla, 15th October, 1850."

"In pursuance of this recommendation, Mr. Arratoon addressed to me the letter which follows:—

"To Sir Henry Elliot, K.C.B., Secretary to the Governor-General of India.

"SIR,—I beg to inform you that, agreeably to Mr. Courtenay's request, I waited upon him, and annexed is the copy of his lordship's reply. Mr. Courtenay verbally stated to me that his lordship was willing to afford me all the aid in his power; such as giving a contract or any other thing feasible; and to write to you on the subject, explaining the nature of the assistance I required. I beg, therefore, respectfully to state that the first thing I require is a radharry perwannah to the hill chieftains, to the effect that I am not to be molested, and any assistance I may stand in need of to be given me; such as workmen and coolies, payable at the usual hire, in felling and floating the masts from the Himalayas down the rivers winding through their territories. And although I have felled a number of pine trees on the Beas in Kooloo, yet I have found the river Chenab a much better one adapted to float down timber of large size than the Beas. My intention is to float down timber by that river next hot season. A radharry perwannah from yourself or the Board of Administration is necessary; for without it the obstacles that would be thrown in my way would render the undertaking impracticable.

"If the Governor-General would sanction the Naval Board of Bombay should grant a contract, say for ten (10) years, for the large timbers and spars they may want, I am sure that thus aided by the Governor-General my exertions would ultimately close the American trade in timber with British India, which would be supplied from its own internal resources, and at less cost.

"In searching for the timber I met with copper and lead veins, and if the Government would grant me a period of say 20 or 30 years' lease, to enable me to form and work mines for minerals generally, wherever I might find it profitable or sufficiently remunerative, I should be prepared to pay to Government a duty on the amount of minerals produced and brought into the market, leviable on value or quantity, as might be determined upon.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"(Signed) M. T. ARRATOON.

"Simla, 18th October, 1850.

"P.S.—I would beg to mention that in my memorial to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, I have set forth to what extent I had carried on operations with respect to the supplying of timber for the Bombay Government, and the obstacles which prevented my carrying out this desirable object."

RECENT LAKES IN THE DECCAN.

We give the following extract from the letter of an able and excellent observer: every scrap on the subject is of importance. The fresh-water formations described by Dr. Malcolmson may be left out of view in this discussion,—his discoveries are perfectly made out beyond the reach of dispute. The lakes, whose existence may, it appears to us, be established, are of very recent date in comparison, and hereafter it may be better perhaps to allude to them as two separate matters altogether. We should call the one set,—the old lakes in Central India, "Malcolmson's"; the other set, "recent lakes in the Deccan." It is not easy to say what relation the former of these bear to the date of upheaval or of partial change of level—undoubtedly great

volcanic eruptions followed the deposit of the fresh-water shells, the matrix of which is often so melted as to be readily mistaken for trap. We hold that all alluvial matter must have been deposited in water partially stagnant, and that when found on the summits of eminences, there is good reason to suppose that a recess of the waters which brought it into existence, or an elevation of the sites on which it now prevails, must have occurred. Does our correspondent mean to state that the Godavary rose one hundred feet perpendicularly? Such an enormous flood as this may doubtless produce phenomena very closely resembling those described by our Aurungabad correspondent. But the fresh-water shell-bed first spoken of in September last was described as existing on the banks of the Moola Moola, at the Jamsetjee Bund at Poona, where no such inundation as this ever could have occurred, excepting under circumstances differing as widely as possible from those now prevailing; the shells were beneath a bed of alluvium ten feet thick, the surface being from ten to fifteen feet higher than the highest flood. Nothing but stagnant water—a lake in fact, could have brought the alluvium into existence. How far the Poonah lake may have extended, or whether or no it may have been a portion of a series, are matters that require to be determined by observation:—

"Your remarks on evidences of lakes in the Deccan I hope will bring forth some discussion. I hardly look upon the observations of your correspondent as in any way confirming their existence in the site he appears to allude to; the fluvial strata being in all likelihood nothing beyond the usual deposits of periodical floodings, and of far too recent a period to suit our purpose. Two years ago the river Godavary rose a hundred feet in thirty-six hours, and remained in that state for a day or two. In floods of such a nature it is quite possible for shells such as he describes to have been deposited in elevated spots. Malcolmson upwards of sixteen years ago demonstrated the existence, in days bygone, of an inland sea or lake in Central India, and the supposition was that the trap mountains were raised above it in a series of gradual throes and upheavals, and that that was the case. The discovery of lacustrine shells lying in their marshy beds 200 feet in the hill-side above the level of the plain, is good evidence, as well as the black alluvium now seen resting on the summits of the table-lands, there deposited prior, and not subsequent, to their upheavement, as your correspondent supposes; and I fancy it was during those great changes of level that occurred in the later periods of the tertiary epoch, that the deep alluvial beds were deposited in the valley of the Godavary he alludes to, for they all have the appearance and character of deposits from moving rather than quiescent waters. What the eleppers fossils may be, I cannot conceive, nor have I ever met with the name before; but it is probably a local term. During my late tour in the districts, I have settled one point of doubt about the true nature of the Lake of Loonar, by obtaining about a bucket-full of scorie and vitrified sand, as well as tracing its stream of molten rock, east and west, for a distance of upwards of a hundred miles. Malcolmson has written a very interesting account of it; but I regret to say ours in the Geographical Society's proceedings gives but a very indifferent description. I happened to have had both with me on the spot, and found rocks described that never were, at least, such as I could not discover. It is a very remarkable place, and worth visiting."—*Bombay Times*.

WRECK OF THE CHARLOTTE.

The following are the particulars we have been enabled to collect in regard to this unfortunate event, and which may be relied on as perfectly correct. The *Charlotte* left Calcutta on the 1st instant, and was tossed about as is usual in this season of the year in the Bay of Bengal. On the whole her voyage was very tedious and troublesome. About a week ago she encountered very bad weather, for about two days the sun was not seen, and in consequence no observations were taken, and the captain was in great doubt about the latitude the ship was in. On Wednesday last, the 11th instant, a faint observation was taken, which induced the captain to go about directly to the northward, as he found he had been previously mistaken in her latitude. This was along the Hubsheesh country, twenty or thirty miles south of Bombay. The weather was very thick and squally, and the winds so boisterous that the ship was driven about very violently until she was eventually in six fathoms, when the captain deemed it advisable to come to an anchor, giving her a whole chain; the sea, however, setting in stronger every minute, a second anchor was dropped with sixty fathoms of chain, and, after labouring greatly for two or three hours, the ship parted from both chains, and in consequence of the heavy surf, drove towards the shore until six o'clock on the same evening, when she grounded half a mile from the shore in

a most perilous and confined situation, the wind blowing at the time a perfect gale, and a heavy swell running in to the shore.

The captain and crew remained on board all that night, and the following morning at six o'clock the mate with twelve hands in the ship's cutter tried to land. A heavy surf was running at this time, and when the cutter had got about half way between the ship and the shore, the boat swamped, and one European apprentice and a native Kiassee were drowned; the mate and the remainder of his party were providentially enabled to reach the shore, partly by the aid of the oars they had with them, and partly by swimming, but their position is represented as having been most perilous, and that they were all nearly drowned. Immediately after reaching the land at Jinjoora the mate procured writing materials, such as were to be had in the village, and wrote the letter which we noticed on Monday, reporting the loss of the vessel, and applying for assistance from Bombay. The letter was intrusted to two of the villagers, who were promised twenty rupees as a reward if they delivered it safely, which they did, and on a representation being made to Government on the subject, instructions were issued to the agent at Angria's Colaba to render every assistance in his power to the captain and crew of the *Charlotte*.

At noon that day with the rising tide the masts went overboard, and the ship parted amidships. Five minutes previously the captain and remainder of the crew left her, as they saw she could not hold together long: they proceeded ashore on a small raft which they had constructed, formed with two royal yards and broken spars, and in this frail vessel they eventually got safely on shore, but greatly exhausted, and nearly overcome from the force of the elements.

The ship soon went to pieces; the shore for miles was strewn with fragments of the vessel, and the cargo, which consisted chiefly of rice and gunny-bags, valued at sixty thousand rupees, the vessel also being worth a similar sum;—both the cargo and vessel were inured, but not to their full value.

The captain and mate, with the crew, principally natives, then proceeded by foot along the coast, until they reached Angria's Colaba, where they were hospitably treated by the agent, Mr. Jones, and sent over to Bombay, where they arrived late on Monday night, without having been able to save the least particle of property belonging to them. The captain's loss is particularly heavy, as he was part owner of the vessel and cargo.—*Gazette, June 18.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JAMES ESDAILE, who will long be remembered as the father of painless surgery amongst us. Amidst a storm of ridicule and derision, Dr. Esdaile, some five years since, commenced systematically to practise surgery on patients rendered insensible by mesmerism, and continued in this way to perform the most painful and difficult operations with perfect success. To satisfy the general scepticism which prevailed on the subject, a committee of inquiry was appointed, and ultimately a mesmeric hospital established, where painless surgery was practised with much more uniformity and success than it had ever been under the influences either of ether or chloroform, and with entire exemption from the dangers attendant on the administration of drugs. Dr. Esdaile leaves India in the prime of life, to resume, we trust, in his native country the career of honour and of usefulness he has hitherto pursued in Bengal.—*Bom. Times, June 24.*

THE RAILWAY.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* draws the following animated picture of the progress of the Bombay Railway:—"The hills some three miles beyond Tannah are being vigorously assaulted; a few weeks since where all was solitude and quiet, and where traces of tigers unmistakably indicated that they had not yet abandoned these haunts, may now be seen hundreds of labourers pioneering a track for civilization. Following the road beyond Peerseek, you suddenly come upon a work-shop, forges, and tents, and close at hand a chunam-mill, and here also men, women, and children are moulding bricks. Glancing at the hills, you see men on the face of the steep, clearing off the bushes and invading the grounds that hundreds of monkeys have hitherto possessed in undisputed right; on the left the river contributes its freighted boats of lime and building materials. The contractors in the western presidency do not appear to have been harassed by any difficulties in the way of obtaining land, nor by any reluctance on the part of the owners to part with their ground. Some interest has been manifested as to the effects likely to be produced on the earthworks of the railway by the burst of the monsoon, and it is satisfactory to learn that they have suffered no material injury from a total fall of twenty-four inches, six of which fell in eight hours' time, an event of very unusual occurrence, even for Bombay.

FALL OF ICE.—On the 22nd of May, an extraordinary fall of ice occurred near Bangalore, during a storm of thunder, lightning and rain; the hailstones which at first made their appearance were about the size of limes and oranges, but broke through the tiles and roofs of houses, and destroyed gardens and fruit-trees. Some of the hailstones found next morning were as large as goose eggs, some as big as pumpkins—one block, found in a dry well, measured four feet and a half in length, three in breadth, and one and a half in thickness,—it was probably the result of the cementation of several of the smaller pieces into one lump, although the fall of pieces of ice of this size is not unfrequent in India. In the reign of Tippoo Sultan, a piece was found the size of an elephant, which took several days to melt; in 1826 a piece of similar size fell in Candeish; in 1838, a block of ice, apparently a mass of cemented hailstones, was found near Dharwar, measuring twenty feet in circumference.—*Bombay Times, June 24.*

WRECKS.—During the storm which occurred on the 11th June, the ship *Atlet Rohoman*, with nearly 300 pilgrims from Mecca on board, was wrecked at the island of Kenery, at the mouth of Bombay harbour, with a loss of above 100 lives. The vessel appears to have been badly managed, and miserably provided with stores: her sails were blown away early in the storm, and she had none to replace them with—she lost her rudder, her cable parted, and she was driven ashore on the rocks. The sufferers were chiefly females. The ship *Charlotte* was wrecked at the same time near Jinjeerah, twenty miles to the south of Kenery, with a loss of two of her crew. She was on her way from Calcutta, but lost her reckoning in the storm, and so went on shore, and almost immediately afterwards became a total wreck.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL W. OGILVIE.—This lamented officer, after several weeks of severe suffering, to which from the first a fatal termination was apprehended, was attacked by paralysis in the end of May; it was followed by gangrene, and he expired at Poona on the 17th June, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Colonel Ogilvie arrived in India in 1805, and has thus been forty-five years in the army, without having once visited his native country. In 1836 he was appointed Judge Advocate General to the Bombay army under Lord Keane, in succession to the late Major-General Vans Kennedy, and difficult as it was to stand a comparison with one of the first masters of military law, Colonel Ogilvie not only in no way suffered by the contrast, but throughout the fifteen years during which he has occupied the eminent position to which he was then appointed, has been distinguished for the ability, knowledge, patience, labour, zeal, temper, and forbearance, at all times exhibited by him, and which won the admiration even of those it was his duty to prosecute. In private life he was distinguished for a generosity of disposition bordering on indiscretion, and often taken advantage of to his extreme embarrassment by those to whom—considering the favours with which he had loaded them, though in no way connected with him by affinity or blood—his interests ought to have been most dear. His reading was extensive and varied, and his memory tenacious to a degree altogether extraordinary; the writings of Scott and other distinguished authors of his country he could repeat with an accuracy the author of Waverley himself might have envied—the Ettrick Shepherd admired. Removed for nearly half a century from home, the scenes and friends of his youth were remembered with a freshness, and cherished with a tenderness, rarely met with even amongst those just parted from all that is dear to them. The feelings of his earlier years were fresh, tender, and warm within him to the last, and we question if there was one who had ever enjoyed his friendship whose career was overlooked or fate forgotten by him. His views of politics had changed little with the times, and he continued one of the few specimens to be met with of the old Scottish Episcopalian and Aberdeenshire Tory of the last century.—*Bombay Times.*

THE NEW ENGLISH COLLEGE AT POONA was recently opened in form by Mr. John Warden, one of the judges of the Bombay Court of Appeal (Sudder Dewanny). This college is an extension of the former Sanscrit and Mahratta college, where those languages were exclusively taught. Mr. Warden said that the object of the Government was to obtain native officers from the college who were fit to sit as judges in cases of life and liberty, and one of the conditions on which these high offices would be conferred upon natives was, that they should qualify themselves to record in the language of their rulers the reasons which had actuated them in deciding upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner tried by them. This is a great step; and if hereafter natives are appointed to act as judges over their own countrymen, the most earnest hopes of their advocates here and in England will be fulfilled.—*Bombay Telegraph, June 25.*

SHAHAMET ALI has been appointed as native assistant political agent at Settane in Rajpootana.

THE FORGERIES ON THE ORIENTAL BANK appear destined to occupy our magisterial bench, and the gentlemen of the long robe, for some time to come. Another forged cheque for eleven thousand rupees, was paid by the bank in December last, and the loss of this trifling amount was only discovered on the 5th instant.—*Bombay Telegraph, June 25.*

SCINDE.—We hear that the Kardar of Kurrachee has got into a scrape. Whether he gets out of it remains to be seen, but we hope he will. As far as we can learn, it appears, that some characters, one in particular, a famous one, have lodged a complaint, that the said Kardar, on a certain day, put a man out of the way, the said man being required at Kurrachee, by permitting him to run away. We know nothing of the merits of the case, as our informant was very mysterious, and would give us nothing more than a hint, letting us gather, however, that the complaint has probably been manufactured, well cut and dried. This also remains to be seen. In justice to the Kardar, we must say, that we have always heard him highly spoken of, and we hope he will be able to throw back the stone hurled at him by his accusers. It is a common saying that a zealous servant will make enemies; this may be so in a certain acception of the term, and may apply to the present case; but we happen to know many would-be zealous servants, possessed of india-rubber consciences, and capable of stretching to any extent. Consciences are sadly at a discount at times, and it is very little we would give for many consciences, or conscience cases which have come before us within a few short years.—*Kurrachee Advertiser, June 11.*

BELGAUM.—A letter of the 13th June, from Belgaum, mentions that the monsoon had set in, and that cholera prevailed to rather an alarming extent in the districts around. A new Masonic Lodge had just been built and consecrated at the station.

COLABA.—Shortly before one o'clock on the 12th June, a shower of hail fell at Upper Colaba. The stones were about the size of large pistol bullets, and the shower lasted close on a couple of minutes. This is the second time we have ever heard of hail falling, on this side of India, south of lat. 20 deg. at the level of the sea—the hail on the previous occasion was of insignificant size and quantity.

THE SHIP *Charles Forbes*, from Bombay to China, was lost on the 2nd of May. She grounded on the Parcellar Hill in the Straits. No lives lost, and part of the cargo saved.

MEDICAL RETIREMENT.—The following is the substance of a circular addressed to the members of the Bombay Medical Service:—"After the complete stagnation in promotion in our department since the retirement of Dr. Burnes, I am glad to be able to announce to you that Dr. Cahill, now the second surgeon on the list, has agreed to retire from the service for a reasonable sum, and in soliciting your support and co-operation to secure this valuable step, I trust I may be excused in remarking that of the several steps which seem by some to be expected, I consider Dr. Cahill's, for various reasons, the best to all his juniors. 1st. Because if Dr. Cahill is not now bought out, the step will be lost for ever, as he will be necessitated to make arrangements which will prevent his ever leaving the service. 2nd. Because Dr. Cahill, on account of the unfortunate misunderstanding among the seniors, cannot subscribe to any one above him, and he must therefore prove an obstacle to all promotion. 3rd. Because Dr. Cahill not belonging to the Medical Retiring Fund, his retirement will not interfere with the annuities available to his juniors."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAZETT, R. Y. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 BELL, A. fr. 2nd to 1st class, fr. May 15.
 COXEN, M. A. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. April 14.
 DAVIES, C. J. actg. 1st asst. to coll. of Broach, is pl. in perm. ch. of the districts of Jumbooni and Alunode, June 11.
 ELLIOT, E. E. fr. 2nd to 1st class, fr. May 15.
 FORBES, C. asist. judge and ses. judge of Dhamru, asst. ch. of his duties, May 31.
 FORBES, A. K. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. April 14.
 FORBES, G. S. attached to the office of the commr. at Sattara, app. an asst. to the coll. of Poona, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta lang. May 29.
 FREE, W. E. to be judge and ses. judge of Surat, June 11.
 GIBBS, J. qual. for public business, June 14.
 GOLDSMID, H. E. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11; sec. to gov. in rev. and finan. dept. to proceed on June 11 to join the Right Hon. the Governor at Poona as sec. in attendance, and in ch. of all the civil depts. dur. his absence.
 GORDON, S. app. an asst. to the coll. of Poona, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta lang. May 29; passed exam. in Hindustani.

GRAY, A. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. April 14.
 HARRISON, W. H. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 HARRISON, C. M. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 INVERARITY, J. D. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 JENKINS, E. S. coll. of Ahmedabad, perm. to remain on dept. in districts until the setting in of the monsoon, June 14.
 JONES, E. C. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 LIGHT, R. H. to be a supernumerary asst. to the superintendent of the rev. survey and assessment in the Southern Mahratta country, fr. March 21.
 LAUGHNAN, T. C. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 LUMSDEN, J. G. to act as a mem. of the mint com. and as a gov. director of the Bank of Bombay, dur. abs. of Mr. Goldsmid fr. presidency, June 11.
 MACTIER, R. F. 3rd asst. to the coll. of Sholapoor, to accompany the 2nd asst. coll. into the districts, and to rem. till the setting in of the monsoon, May 30.
 MALET, A. to res. ch. of pol. and secret dept. at pres. June 4; to resume appts. as a gov. director of Bank of Bombay, and as a member of the mint committee, June 9; to cond. duties of sec. in rev. and fin. depts. dur. abs. of Goldsmid fr. presidency.
 OGILVY, T. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 PELL, J. H. deliv. over ch. of the office of agent to the Rt. Hon. the Gov. of Surat to J. M. Davies, May 17; acting judge and ses. judge of Surat, recd. charge of the adawlat on that station.
 PINHEY, R. H. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PRENDERGAST, C. G. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 REMINGTON, A. to be judge and ses. judge of Dharwar, June 11.
 SIMS, F. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 SUART, E. M. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. May 11.
 TUCKER, H. P. St. G. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. April 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HARRISON, C. M. 1 mo. in ext.
 HARRISON, W. H. leave cancelled.
 HARRISON, F. G. 6 mo. on m. c.
 MALET, H. P. 1 mo. to the Deccan.
 PRICE, W. S. leave cancelled.
 SUART, E. M. 1 mo. to Poona.
 WARDEN, J. 1 mo. fr. July 1.
 YOUNG, H. 1 mo. in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

ALLEN, Rev. G. L. chaplain of Decca, to rem. in the Deccan, on m. c. till Sept. 30.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. C. G. 1st N.I. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Ahmednuggur until Sept. 1, and directed to join, June 13.
 ATKINS, Ens. F. W. M'L. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 5, in suc. to Shirt, dec.
 BANNERMAN, Lieut. W. 3rd N.I. to join.
 BLACK, Lieut. T. 3rd asst. to pol. agent in Kattewar, res. ch. of his duties, May 21.
 BOLTON, Ens. J. S. D. to do duty with 3rd N.I. at Poona, to join.
 BRETT, Ens. F. P. F. 11th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani.
 BROWN, Ens. F. W. posted to 20th N.I. May 16.
 BURNES, 2nd Lieut. J. G. H. 1st Eur. fas. to join.
 BURROW, Capt. 19th N.I. to be supt. of pensions and family payments, v. Hart, dec. June 7.
 CHAPMAN, Ens. J. F. 3rd N.I. qual. as int. in Guzerattie, June 12.
 CHISHYRE, Lieut. A. P. 12th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani.
 DENNIS, Lieut. J. H. B. 1st L.C. to be qr. mr. and int. fr. May 8.
 FEARON, Lieut. P. S. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 16, in suc. to Morse, inv.
 FIELD, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, June 13.
 GOBLE, Ens. E. G. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 16, in suc. to Morse, inv.
 GODDARD, 2nd Lieut. J. sappers and miners, to join.
 HICKES, Ens. T. W. posted to 2nd gren. N.I. to rank fr. May 16.
 HOGG, Capt. C. R. 1st Eur. fas. to join.
 HOUGHTON, Lieut. R. W. 14th N.I. to be adjt. v. Fearon, prom.
 JACOB, Maj. G. Le G. pol. agent in Cutch, ass. ch. of app.
 KELLY, Capt. J. R. 20th N.I. to be major fr. April 5, in suc. to Shirt, dec.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. reported by the garrison surg. fit for duty, is directed to join his regt. June 10.
 KEYS, Lieut. F. 12th N.I. qual. as int. in Mahratta, June 13.
 LAUGHTON, Lieut. J. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, June 12.
 LE GEY, Cornet P. H. fr. 2nd L.C. to the 3rd L.C. June 6.
 LODWICK, Lieut. W. 12th N.I. qual. as int. in Mahratta, June 13.
 MCCRERY, Ens. R. to do duty with 27th N.I. to join.
 MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, June 13.
 MILDMAJ, Ens. A. G. St. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join.
 MOORE, Ens. H. attached to 8th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani.
 MUTER, Lieut. S. J. O'N. 2nd gren. N.I. to be capt. fr. May 13, in suc. to Hart, dec.
 MYLNE, Capt. C. D. 6th N.I. to offic. as sec. to the mil. board dur. abs. of Capt. Thornbury, June 14.

NAPIER, 2nd Lieut. G. art. ret. to duty, May 25.
 OLIPHANT, Lieut. A. E. to be acting qr. mr. to the 3rd L.C. v. Oldfield, perm. to resign the app. of interp. and qr. mr. June 6.
 OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. C.B. resident at Baroda, resumed ch. of his duties, May 23.
 PITCAIRN, Ens. H. 25th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, June 12.
 POTTINGER, Ens. L. H. to do duty with 29th N.I. and directed to join.
 PRESTON, Ens. W. B. posted to 14th N.I. to rank fr. May 16.
 SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd gren. N.I. qual. as int. in Persian.
 SCOTT, Lieut. to be 1st class asst. to supt. of roads, v. Cowper.
 SCOTT, Lieut. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, June 12.
 SEYMOUR, Lieut. L. W. 2nd L.C. qual. as int. in Hindustani.
 SHEKLETON, Lieut. J. H.A. qual. as int. in Hindustani, June 12.
 VAUGHAN, Ens. H. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Poona, and directed to join, June 27.
 WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. to rec. ch. of duties of adjt. of 2nd Belooch bat. fr. Lieut. Johnston; also to act as 2nd in com. on dep. of the latter officer fr. Hyderabad, May 28.
 WAY, Ens. A. C. 7th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, June 12.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 16th N.I. to join.
 WOOD, Lieut. J. A. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 5, in succ. to Shirt, dec.
 YONGE, Ens. F. L. 16th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerattee.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

BOLTON, John S. D. May 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Brev. maj. W. S. asst. qr. mr. gen. Scinde div. fr. May 28, to remain at Bombay and the Deccan.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. C. G. 1st N.I. to June 30, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
 BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. fr. June 1 to 30, in ext. to Poona, on m. c.
 BRASSEY, Capt. W. 2nd N.I. fr. May 25 to June 20, in ext. to remain at Vingoria, on m. c.
 BRET, Ens. F. P. F. 11th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 1.
 BRET, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L. C. fr. June 1 to 30, in ext. to Poona, on m. c.
 CAMERON, Lieut. C. 24th N.I. fr. June 15 to Aug. 31, to Poona and Ahmednuggur.
 CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. fr. June 11 to 30, in ext. to Poona, on m. c.
 COOPER, Lieut. E. M. G. 13th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 CUMMING, Lieut. col. J. P. 20th N.I. fr. June 9 to July 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. art. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. to May 22, in ext. on m. c.
 MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. fr. June 1 to 30, in ext. to Poona, on m. c.
 MILDWAY, Ens. A. G. St. George, 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. fr. May 31, to Poona.
 MORSE, Capt. C. H. invalids, 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 MUTTEBURY, Ens. G. A. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 3, to Bombay.
 PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd L.I. fr. June 1 to 30, in ext. to Poona, on m. c.
 THORNBURY, Capt. sec. to the Mil. Board, 6 mo. fr. July 5.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. to receive med. ch. of the detachment of Golundauze at Surat, fr. March 7.
 DE CRESPIGNY, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Kaira, to act as post mr. in Guzerat, dur. abs. of Harrison, June 4.
 HOSKIN, Asst. surg. R. qual. as int. in Mahratta, June 12.
 FIGOU, Asst. surg. W. H. to med. ch. of S. Mahratta irreg. horse, June 7.
 RIGORS, Asst. surg. W. H. to receive med. ch. of the Southern Mahratta irreg. horse, June 13.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. to be civ. surg. at Hyderabad, June 12.
 WINCHESTER, Surg. 6th N.I. to temp. med. ch. of head qrs. 14th N.I.
 WRIGHT, Asst. surg. A. to rec. med. ch. of the 8th N.I. v. Pitcairn, June 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LAIVES, Asst. surg. T. art. 1 mo. fr. May 25, to Dessa.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARRON, Mids. of the *Feroze*, reported fit for duty, to join, June 18.
 BREWSTER, Volunt. J. B. arr. June 15, to join the *Ajdaha*.
 BROOKS, Mids. to join the *Sesostris*, June 5.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. of the *Clive*, to aff. med. aid to officers and crew of the *Auckland*, *Tigra*, and the *Balsadore* station.
 BURNS, Mids. of the *Ajdaha*, reported fit for duty, to join, June 18.
 CHILD, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, June 18.
 COBBOLD, Volunt. H. W. arr. fr. England.
 CONSTABLE, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, June 18.

CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Sesostris*, June 6.
 DICKENSON, Mids. A. M. perm. to reside on shore.
 GILES, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore, June 10.
 GILLIS, Lieut. ret'd. to duty, to join the *Hastings*.
 HEATHCOTE, Mate J. A. passed exam. in Hindustani, perm. to reside on shore, June 10.
 HEWETT, Volunt. G. B. arr. fr. Eng. June 6, to join the *Feroze*, June 7.
 HUNTER, Mids. to the *Hastings*, June 18.
 HURLOCK, Mids. R. of the *Auckland*, to reside on shore for 1 mo. from April 18.
 KING, Lieut. ret. to duty, to join the *Hastings*.
 LEWIS, Volunt. L. G. arr. fr. Eng. to join the *Hastings*, June 18.
 LIARDET, Mids. to join the *Ajdaha*, June 5.
 MACDONALD, Commander, com. *Clive* to com. the *Auckland*.
 MANNERS, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, June 18.
 M'ALISTER, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to vessels of squadron while lying in Bushire-roads, fr. Feb. 11.
 ROGERS, Volunt. T. R. arr. fr. Eng. June 4; to join the *Hastings*, June 5.
 ROGERS, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Feroze*, June 17.
 SEARLE, Mids. W. S. to be mate fr. Sept. 1; fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdaha*, June 17.
 STRONG, Volunt. J. arr. fr. Eng. June 6; to join the *Ajdaha*, June 7.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANNUNCIATION, the wife of J. J. s. at Kalbadaree, June 8.
 GODFREY, the wife of Capt. W. H. 17th N.I. s. at Baroda, June 9.
 JOHNSON, the wife of W. d. at Girgaum, June 13.
 KINGCOME, the wife of C. s. at Bombay, June 7.
 MULLOY, the wife of Lieut. A. E. H.M.'s 64th regt. s. at Bombay, May 12.
 FIGOU, the wife of Asst. surg. W. H. s. at Sholapore, June 10.
 WHITE, the wife of R. c.s. s. at Ahmednuggur, June 19.

MARRIAGES.

LAWES, V. to Jane T. d. of Lieut. G. Corry, H.M.'s 8th regt. at Dreesa, June 3.
 MARK, Lieut. A. R. art. to Mary, d. of the late J. Birch, at Byculla, June 10.

DEATHS.

BANNERMAN, the wife of C. at Colaba, June 16.
 BARR, inf. d. of Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. regt. at Bombay, June 17.
 DONNE, Lieut. J. E. engs. at Poona, June 15.
 FELL, the wife of R. at Poona, aged 30, June 10.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. A. I.N. on board the *Euphrates*, at Bassadore, June 5.
 HATCH, inf. d. of Lieut. W. S. art. at Tardeo, June 15.
 HYNES, inf. d. of J. L. at Colaba, May 29.
 JERROM, Rev. T. at Nassik, aged 35, May 20.
 MALONEY, Caroline, at Bombay, aged 20, May 29.
 OGILVIE, Col. W. at Poona, aged 65, June 17.
 PEABTER, J. at Poona, aged 28, May 26.
 PRICE, inf. s. of Rev. S. at Nassik, June 1.
 ROBERTS, E. at Surat, June 3.
 TOWNSEND, Major E. H.M.'s 33rd regt. at Kurrachee, June 2.
 WEBB, J. at Nassick, aged 28, June 1.
 WEBSTER, Catherine, relict of the late J. at Bombay, aged 77, June 12.
 WHEATSTONE, inf. d. of Lieut. R. W. 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad, June 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 7. *Victoria*, Smith, Singapore; *John Moore*, Sleigh, Liverpool; *Helena*, Grote, Zanzibar; *India*, Ritchie, Liverpool.—12. *Emperor*, Geulle, Liverpool.—13. *Teazer*, Burton, Calcutta.—14. *Mohassur*, Thompson, Mauritius.—15. *St. Abbs*, Willes, London and Madeira.—16. *Sovereign*, King, Liverpool; *Anne Mitchell*, Wilkie, London; *Marion*, M'Irving, Greenock; *Inconstant*, Wilson, Liverpool; steamer *Berenice*, Draper, Bushire; steamer *Malta*, Potts, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—21. *Good Success*, Hunt, China and Singapore; *Victory*, Mullen, New Zealand.—22. *Margaret Skelly*, Topping, London and Cape Town.—23. *Thomas Campbell*, Clark, Greenock.—24. *David Malcolm*, Sinclair, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Forfarshire*.—Mrs. Whitehill, Mr. Stevens and child, Miss K. Tanner, Miss Ellen Ingham, Master C. Whitehill and servant, Capt. Whitehill, 2nd B.E.L.I.; Capt. Stevens and Ens. Sheehy, H.M.'s service; and Mr. John Mane.
 Per *Atlet Rohoman*.—Mrs. Burn and family.
 Per *William Watson*.—Lieut. W. L. King and Lieut. E. Giles; Mr. H. Liardett and Mr. Jas. Barrett.
 Per *Helen Stewart*.—Mrs. Donnell, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Cotes, Mr. Donnell, Mr. M'Lean, and Mr. Strong.
 Per *William Gillies*.—Mr. Rodger.
 Per *St. Abbs*.—Messrs. R. Macready and Brewster.

Per Sovereign.—Lieut. Thomas Walsh, 8th reg.; Mrs. Walsh and 3 children.

Per Ann Mitchell.—Messrs. Schneider, Smith, and Louis, H.C.S.
Per Berenice.—Lieuts. Manners, Child, and Constable; and Messrs. Hunter and Osborn, I.N.; Meerza Mahomed Hussan Khan, with 13 followers.

Per Malta.—Capt. Maher.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 7. Steamer *Sesostris*, Ball, Aden.—13. *Memnon*, Gordon, Whampoa; *James White*, Turner, Hull; *Bilton*, Hood, Liverpool.—14. *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Liverpool.—16. *Bride*, Dobie, China.—17. *Kalmia*, Rennie, Liverpool; *Faize Allum*, Eames, Singapore and Siam; *Elizabeth*, Maine, Liverpool.—19. Steamer *Singapore*, Purchase, Hong Kong; *Anne Armstrong*, Williams, China; steamer *Feroze*, Young, Laccadives.—20. *Stree Rajahswaree*, Denham, Calcutta.—22. *Emperor*, Day, Liverpool; *Belcochee*, Miller, Liverpool.—23. *Tinto*, Hicks, London; *Sir Howard Douglas*, Snell, Liverpool.—25. Steamer *Ajdaha*, —, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Memnon.—Mrs. Gordon.

Per Ann Armstrong.—Mrs. Donnell, Miss Cotes, and Mr. Donnell.

Per steamer Ajdaha.—Lieut. Webb, 14th N.I.; Dr. J. Drever, Madras army; Capt. C. H. Morse, Bo. Inv.; Lieut. R. O. T. Nicolls, 6th M.N.I.; Mumbarruck bin Hussain, to Aden.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 25, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 114 to 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107½ to 108 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107 to 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 105 to 105½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 95½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 99½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	20½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	1,000 each 500	15½ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do.	10 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do.	1 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do.	22 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do.	15.700
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do.	15,000
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each 500 do.	50 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each 27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 1-16th
Bank of England Notes, per £	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	220 to 222
German Crowns,	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 3-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	100½
..... 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	101½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs.	214 to 215

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l., and Liverpool, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 15s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 14.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The *Singapore Free Press* learns that cholera has broken out at numerous places in Java. The new Governor-General of Netherlands India landed at Batavia on the 10th May, and on the 12th assumed the functions of government. His Excellency is said to meditate extensive reforms, and, it is reported, will commence with the civil service, whose allowances are threatened with curtailment.

CEYLON.

The *Ceylon Times* has the following with reference to cholera at Jaffna:—"We hear sad accounts of the ravages of this disease in the north of the island; the cases since the beginning of the year having been about 5,000, the deaths near 3,000. In the district of Wadamaratchy alone the number of cases have been 2,400, out of which 1,300 have proved fatal." The Governor, the same paper understands, leaves Kandy for Colombo early in July next for the Session of the Legislative Council, when the new arrangements contemplated in the civil service will doubtless be brought forward.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Sydney and Port Phillip papers are filled with appalling accounts of the destructive bush-fires which commenced in the beginning of February, and have caused extensive damage in the colony of Victoria. Their origin, though some allege the combustion to have been spontaneous, seems attributable, in the first instance, to the firing of the stubble by the farmers, after harvest, and the flames, owing to the great heat and drought, became uncontrollable. We subjoin, from the different journals, descriptions of these fires, and of the terrible heat and hot winds.

Kilmore.—The aspect of the heavens at sunrise upon the morning of the 6th February foreshadowed an intensely hot day. At 10 a.m. the thermometer stood at 90° in the shade, the atmosphere being loaded with a heavy, stifling vapour, occasioned by the fires. The altitude of the sun could only be distinguished by its lurid glare through the veil which enshrouded it. About this time a heavy gale, varying from N. to N.W., sprung up, bearing clouds of dust of a hot, suffocating nature. The greater portion of the stubble upon the wheat and other lands, about 3,000 acres of which were under cultivation during the last season, had been burned off on the 4th, according to an almost unanimous agreement entered into amongst the farmers; but, unfortunately, one of the farmers, it is understood, fired his stubble on the 5th, just before the commencement of the gale, and to that may be attributed, in some measure, the extensive loss; but, almost at the same time, fires might have been seen raging to each of the cardinal points. The tongues of flames, driven by the gale, glided through the stubble, like the fiery serpents of old, utterly consuming and melting away whatever opposed their course. The fences next provided fuel, forming direct lines to houses, farm buildings, stacks, &c.; all human aid could avail nothing against the consuming enemy, whose advances were rapid, steady, resistless, and overwhelming. It was distressing to witness the destruction of stacks, barns, and houses, by which was prostrated all the hopes of the industrious farmer; parents and children tearing themselves from each other with a heart-rending cry, and seeking in flight security from the enemy who followed close upon their heels. Although many were scorched by the flames and otherwise injured, no human life was sacrificed. After nightfall, the scene was grand and impressive. *Kilmore* being built in a valley, the high surrounding lands, covered with glowing trunks of trees stripped of their branches and leaves, bore a remarkable resemblance to the lights of a mighty but distant city. In many instances the flames coquetted with the stacks and farmhouses, approaching within a very few feet, burn all around them, and then retreating, sparing that upon which the farmer had literally garnered up his hopes. The loss sustained in wheat only is estimated from eight to ten thousand bushels, independent of oats, barley, hay, agricultural implements, &c. Several drays travelling on the road were destroyed.

—*Geelong Adv.*, Feb. 7.

Geelong.—Yesterday morning, from the north-westward, came sweeping along a heavy cloud, accompanied by towering columns of dust, driven with a tempestuous hot blast; so sudden was the change, that the fiery blast might be felt on one cheek, whilst the southerly wind played on the other. This was about half-past seven o'clock. The wind grew in fury and in heat. The air was full, not only of sand and dust, but of small pebbles, which drove with incredible force. The heat increased every hour, and the wind blew with resistless fury. It swept the streets—it hauled round the angles of the buildings, and fell with a deadening heat on all that it came in contact with—men were prostrate and helpless—business was stopped—the streets were deserted—the houses closed; and for many weary hours the blast and the sand storm ruled supreme. The sun, where it struck, seemed to leave a burning spot; the suffocating dry air filled the lungs with a rarefied heat and choking thirst. The thermometer ranged 111° in the shade; sometimes rising, sometimes sinking, as the hot winds swept by, or partially lulled. All were stricken, and cowed before it. The horizon was

dimmed, and ever and anon the face of heaven was obscured with the thick murky clouds of sand and stones, hurled aloft and scattered by the sirocco, which now blew with increased and increasing fury. The will was powerless, and sunk into a dreamy torpor; men lay on floors, couches, and chairs, denuded of all superfluous clothing, and on them, and on everything else, came the fine dust, insidiously creeping through every crevice, and spreading itself over all, human and inanimate,—dust to dust. Appetite was destroyed, and in its place came thirst, and then sleep. The dogs slunk to dark corners, and lay panting—the fowls covered in covies, with half-opened beaks and ruffled feathers—the bullocks hung down their heavy heads, turned tail to the driving wind, and lolled their tongues, uttering now and then a faint bellow—men rushed desperately round the corners, and plunged madly into the whirlwind, in the hope to regain their homes; others, dead beaten, turned their backs to the tempest, and journeyed crab-like. Towards evening, it would have been not only futile, but dangerous, to have faced the storm, which hailed pebble-stones; and westward of the Dam, the wind had drifted the sand ankle-deep, so that the rise to the west of the bay was one huge drift, out of which, swayed by the wind, the trees rocked to and fro, with threatening motion, and groaned as their branches were thrown about for the sport of the passing wind. In the evening the sun sunk with a malignant aspect into a dark bank of clouds, and then the wind blew furious again for a while, bringing down upon the town a thick dense vapour from the north-west, which increased in density and volume as the night wore on, until the pungency of its nature but too truly demonstrated the existence of large fires, accounts of which came fast trooping in, with melancholy descriptions of the losses sustained, and the fears entertained that further devastations might result—rumours unhappily but too true. The day will be remembered with sorrow.—*Ibid.*

A most remarkable meteoric phenomenon occurred on the 6th February, which will be long remembered. The morning opened fine, but gave strong indications that the day would be sultry. Between 12 and 5 o'clock, the heat was oppressive; the inferior animals felt it to be so, and eagerly sought shaded places; even the poultry drooped their wings, and gasped for breath. At 2 p.m. the thermometer stood at 92 in the shade, and 130 in the sun. At about 4 o'clock a dense and murky mist, resembling a combination of smoke and fog, gathered all round the town, and completely obscured the sun. The appearance of the atmosphere was remarkable. The retreating sun, shining behind a vapour, imparted a lurid glare, resembling the light reflected from polished brass. The timid and superstitious anxiously inquired if similar appearances had been before observed; some mentioned the similarity of the phenomena which preceded the dreadful earthquake at Lisbon. The evening was followed by a fearfully dark night; but, fortunately, at about 1 o'clock on the ensuing morning a breeze sprang up, accompanied by a slight shower of rain, which cooled the atmosphere delightfully.—*Launceston Examiner.*

The master of the *Henry Edward*, on arriving at the Laurence Island, experienced a hurricane of hot winds, which parted the vessel from her cables, riding at a hundred fathoms on each cable. The fire flew above the vessel in large flakes, which caused to burn the running gear, so that the sails fell down on deck. The lights below were lit from 11 a.m. till 2 p.m., which burnt as blue as possible. After this the gale ceased, and blew from the W.S.W. a moderate breeze.—*Portland Herald.*

It would appear that the sirocco-like north-west wind extended over a tract of country exceeding 600 miles: we have accounts of its being felt at the same time at Adelaide, Port Phillip, and at sea to the eastward of Wilson's Promontory. Although we have often suffered from bush-fires in this part of the colony, we have never had them to the extent to which they have recently prevailed in Port Phillip. The amount of damage done will probably never be known, but it must have been immense. Mr. Willis, of Geelong, estimated the loss of the settlers on the Barrabool Hills and adjoining district at 50,000 bushels of grain and 700 tons of hay.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

Terrific as was the visitation of the bush-fires in the neighbourhood of Geelong, the phenomena displayed in the enormous forests of the Cape Otway Coast, extending from near the Barwon Heads to Apollo Bay, were more fully grand, although the amount of loss to settlers has been, although serious, not so great as in the open country. The most striking features of the Cape Otway country are the immense size and crowdedness of the timber trees, and the density and luxuriant growth of the fern scrub. This scrub, in ordinary circumstances, burns slowly, while a fire may continue for weeks in some parts of the timber without extending far from where it originated. Such a fire was, in fact, known to have existed for a month past in the ranges, but no alarm was felt in consequence. The hot blast of

the 6th February, however, playing upon the kindled nucleus, caused the fire to spread with such fury that the dense scrub was swept away like stubble, and the flames were carried along the tops of the trees, leaving the massive trunks ignited wherever any decayed, hollow, or dead branch gave it a nestling place. The body of flames came down with such rapidity from the ranges towards the coast, that, as was the case here, those persons who left their huts for a few hours found on their return all swept away.—*Geelong Ado.*

The ship *Diana*, from Madras to Sydney, encountered the hot wind, and the ashes from the fires to the eastward of Bass's Straits. The following extract of her log appears in the Madras papers:—"At noon of the 6th Feb. we were in lat. 39° 03' S., long. 147° 26' E., a clear sky overhead, but a strong haze all round. At 1 p.m. the haze increased in thickness from E.N.E. and by N. to N.W., extending up to the sun, and preventing it from casting a shadow. At 1.30 the breeze freshened, bringing more haze with it, which increased so fast that at 2 p.m. the sun was invisible, and at 3 it was difficult to read in the cuddy; small, dry, dark, burnt-looking leaves were borne along by the breeze, and a considerable quantity of dragon-flies. At 3 p.m. the breeze was light, the haze increasing in thickness in the W.S.W., and assuming a peculiar dark-looking colour. At 3.15 the haze began to disperse a little in the S.W., the breeze shifting to N.W. increasing, and bringing hot puffs of wind with it; sail was at once reduced, so as to prepare the ship for the worst. At 3.30 the haze thickened all round, increasing so fast that at 4 was as dark as it ever is at night; the sun, however, made one more attempt to exert its power, by tinging the haze red for about a quarter of an hour, soon after 3.30 o'clock. At 4.15 the whole heavens were darker than ever remembered by any on board; it was literally impossible to see even a mast whilst standing within half a yard of it, much less any of the upper spars; the boom, painted white, could not even be seen: the darkness was complete. The breeze from 3.15 to 4 was variable between N.W. and W., bringing with it a fine black dust, very similar to powdered charcoal, in addition to hot wind, the hottest of which came from W. in gusts; in the face of which, the thermometer rose to 98, and no doubt would have risen much higher, had the gusts lasted long enough to affect the mercury fully, before the colder portion of the breeze blew upon it again. At 4.15 the breeze settled down at N.N.W., increasing fast, so that at 4.30 it blew a fresh gale, continuing so until 5.45, when it began to lull, and at 6.30 had fallen to a moderate breeze. During this period, viz. from about 4.30 to 5, we had an exhibition of the phosphoric lights, illuminating the points of the three royal and top-gallant yards, the gaff and fore top mast studding sail boom ends, and the royal yard lifts, both to leeward, a swell at windward, these latter being quite covered with it. This gale brought with it a quantity of the fine dust, preventing any one from looking to windward."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from these islands, to the 3rd of May, represent their condition as one of continued prosperity. Strong opposition, on moral grounds, seems likely to be raised against the concession demanded by France, and which the king has consented to submit to the House of Representatives, of a reduction of the duty on spirits from five dollars to two dollars and a half. The commerce of the port of Honolulu still increases, and efforts are being made to call general attention to its advantages as a commercial depôt, consisting in its general safety, its facilities of access, which require only a small steam-tug to make them perfect at all periods; the wharfrage, where ships can discharge without the expense and delay of lighters, and to which extensive additions are now being made by the Government; and, lastly, the convenience of warehouse-room. In addition, vessels can get stone ballast and wood in any quantities, and also abundant supplies of soft water so near the shore, as to allow of casks being filled simply with the use of a hose connected with the iron pipes. "In view of these facts," it is said, "and with the knowledge that goods can be entered at Honolulu for re-shipment, subject only to a transit duty of one per cent., it would appear that consignees at San Francisco, having cargoes upon their hands, might effect a material saving by sending their ships here to discharge, and store their goods until a favourable moment for having them forwarded to meet any existing demand." A line of steamers, it was believed, would be established shortly between the islands and San Francisco, when the communication would be sufficiently rapid for the objects contemplated.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The progress of knowledge, by limiting the domains of the imagination, tends to curtail a fruitful source of intellectual enjoyment. Fancy, which once could sport at large in the world of nature, is now "cribbed, cabined, and confined;" the pure sciences have encroached upon the regions of poetry; the spiritual essences, that were supposed to throng the air, thick as "the motes that people the sunbeams," have shared the fate of the vulgar witches, and even the sublime phenomena of the heavens are now regarded as parts of a mere mechanical machine,—a kind of huge clock. The recent total eclipse of the sun, which would have at one time startled mankind, was looked at by the few, besides astronomers, who could catch a glimpse of it through the veil of clouds which interposed, almost as an ordinary physical occurrence.

Eastern nations still treat these matters less prosaically. Their notion of an eclipse is that it denotes a struggle betwixt the powers of the air for the mastery,—a mode of reasoning not to be ridiculed, since nothing is more calculated to inspire an uninformed mind with supernatural awe than a total eclipse of the sun. The Chinese, indeed, pretend to a knowledge of the true nature of these obscurations of the heavenly bodies from the earliest times, and a total eclipse of the sun is recorded in the *She-king* as early as the 6th September, in the year 776 before Christ. In the ancient works of the Hindus, the celestial phenomena are allegorized in a highly poetical manner. Some time back* we adduced striking evidence of this in extracts from the *Rig-Veda*, the oldest authority for the religious and social institutions of the Hindus, in which Indra, lord of the firmament, is described as battling with a demon named Ahi or Vritra, whom he smashes with his thunderbolt, the electric fluid.

But the fullest personification of the agents of a solar eclipse is given in the episode of the "Churning of the Ocean," contained in the 15th chapter of the first book of that ancient Hindu epic, the *Mahābhārata*, which represents the demons or giants warring with the gods. We subjoin a metrical translation of a portion of this episode from the *Asiatic Journal*.†

"Another mount there is, Mandāra called,
Lifting its craggy summit to the clouds,
Whilst deep in earth its giant roots descend.
Its desert waist the wandering creeper clothes
With tangled tendrils, that reticulate
Hamper the tiger in their mazy toils.
This mighty mound the heavenly bands essay
To lift into the deep :—a vain attempt!
Firm stood the stubborn rock. The Dévas, foiled,
Besought Great Brahma's succour. At his call
The snaky deity appeared, and taught
By great Naráyana, he upheaved and raised
With its incumbent weight the ponderous load,
And on his Atlantean shoulders bore
His burthen to the ocean. Váruna
Beheld with dread the impending mass, and claimed,
As compensation, to divide the prize.

The mountain placed upon the tortoise-back
Of Kúrama rāja, Vāsuki, the snake,
Twined as a rope around its well-poised bulk,
The fiery Indra whirled the monstrous staff,
That made the ocean boil. The serpent's head
Anon the Sûras seize; the Asûras grasp
The tail; thus to and fro they vigorous pull
The living cable, whilst its gaping jaws
Belch mingled smoke and wind and ruddy flame,
O'er head concentrating in pitchy clouds,
That dart the forked bolt. Fainting with toil,
Refreshing dews revive the bands divine,
And showers of blossoms from the sky descend.

Meanwhile old ocean groaned; its finny tribes
Were crushed to paste and mingled with the foam.
The dire convulsion from the centre shook
The solid earth; devouring flames burst forth
From conflagration; craft, nor strength nor speed
Could rescue man or beast, the general prey:
The conflagration runs with direful speed,
Till Indra's power the spreading ruin stays.

The ocean now a milky hue assumes,
And straight coagulates like thickened cream.
But sinking with their task, the exhausted bands

Once more implored the omnipotent; whereat
Naráyana their drooping spirits cheers
With words of comfort and encouragement.

The labouring gods again commence their toil;
Again the frothing ocean boils and groans.
When lo! from out the foamy, unctuous mass,
First rose the moon, with placid aspect, clad
In twice ten thousand beams of lambent light,
Looking benignity; next Sri appears,
Couched in the water-lily's snowy cup;
Wine's smiling goddess next arose, and then
Uchisrava, and that bright gem Kaustubha,
And Párijátaka, and the sacred cow:
Along the solar path they march to heaven.
Last came the bearer of the precious lymph,
A Déva, but in mortal shape; his hand
A crystal goblet held, where sparkling flowed
The AMRIT, beverage of the deathless gods.

Loud shouts of triumph from the Asûras spring,
And each with boisterous uproar claims the prize,
As vast Airāvata uprears his bulk.

Not yet the mighty staff suspends its whirl;
The ocean still fermenting, from the dregs
And fæces of the mass, a deadly bane
Was spawned upon the surface: flame and smoke,
Pestiferous, rank, and mortal, issued thence,
Wrapping all nature in the garb of death.

Now had the universe itself expired,
But Siva, touched at human misery,
Stood forth in man's behalf, and ate the drug,
Which to his throat adhered, blue-dyed, and thence
'The blue-necked god,' his name 'mongst grateful men.

Despair the Asûras seized: when Vishnu stood
In lovely form before their wondering eyes,—
Fairer than fairest amongst mortal fair,
Whose charms with magic fascination stole
Each heart, and maddened they resign the prize
To their enchantress: she passed round the cup
Till every Sûra quaffed the living stream.

Ráhu alone, of all the Asûra throng,
Clothed in a Sûra's shape, tasted—no more:
The sun and moon revealed the cheat, and ere
He drank, Naráyana his chakra seized,
Miraculous weapon, like the solar disk
Refulgent; launched with more than lightning's speed,
Its treacherous edge severed the demon's head.
Down dropped the unwieldy trunk, ploughing the earth,
That shuddered at the shock; hills, islands, woods
Rocked, as when labouring nature feels a pang.
The monster's head, immortal, cleaved the air
With horrid cry, and heavenward took its course;
And there its rancorous feud it still maintains,
Still striving to devour both sun and moon."

The term *pagoda*, now usually applied to the lofty hexagonal storied towers common near Chinese cities, is said to be derived from the Sanscrit word *bhagavati*, or 'holy house.' By the Portuguese and French writers, the word is still used to designate temples of all kinds in India, Siam, and China; the lofty storied pagodas being called towers. Many of the temples in India have lofty pyramidal structures attached to them, as in the famous pagoda at Tanjore; and the application of the term to the Chinese structures was easy and appropriate. English writers, however, have looked chiefly to the towers in China as resembling the Hindu buildings, while continental travellers seem to have paid more regard to the general purposes of the latter establishments, and have called the temples in China pagodas. This distinction needs to be attended to in reading books on China, for a large proportion of the pagodas here have no temples attached to them. Whether the *ták*, or Chinese pagoda, is derived from the Indian, is a question which has been discussed at some length; we are inclined to think that it is indigenous, and that even the unimaginative Chinese architect would have produced something better than the simple nine storied pagoda, if he had tried to imitate the ornate pyramidal edifice of the Hindu. The similarity between the two is too slight, and the purposes for which they were erected too unlike, to lead us to suppose that one was copied from the other. The Chinese *ták* is somewhat connected with the Buddhist faith, and a few still have monasteries near them; but they are so much more closely related to the geomantic notions of this people, that they are not now much associated with the Buddhists. The remark of the

* Last vol., p. 743.

† O.S., vol. xxvii., p. 32.

Rev. Mr. Milne, in reference to the tower of Ningpo, "that the presence of such an edifice not only secures to the site the protection and favour of heaven, if it already bears evidences of enjoying it, but represses any evil influences that may be native to the spot, and imparts to it the most salutary and felicitous omens," at once explains their purpose, and discloses the motive which has impelled the Chinese to erect such apparently useless buildings.

The number of pagodas in China is unknown, and there is some variety in their height and mode of construction; but their general aspect is marked with the same uniformity that attaches to everything architectural in this country. De Guignes has given drawings of seven, which he visited in his journey to Peking; the highest among them was near Káutáng chau, in Shántung, and was eleven stories high. This writer seems at a loss to account for the fact that those erected near small towns are lower and smaller than those in cities, and supposes there may be some proportion demanded by usage between the size of the pagoda and the town; but the difference is owing probably entirely to the greater wealth of the city. This author mentions one of seven stories high, near Yángchau fú, in Kiángsú, nearly uniform in size to the top, the stories of which were merely divided by three rows of black bricks. He also speaks of many pagodas of five and seven stories in height; indeed, no district town or prefecture is considered to be complete without one of these felicitous structures, and they are probably as numerous as the district towns, though in many cases a cheap brick edifice of five stories is made to insure whatever of good luck the *tá* can bring.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1851.

In a preceding number,* we noticed a case, in the *Sudder Adawlut* at Bombay, in which the wholesome law of 1850,† which protects a native, changing his or her religion, from loss of civil rights, came to the rescue of a Hindu convert to Christianity, and restored to him the possession of his minor son, detained by his wife, the child's mother, who separated from him upon his conversion. In our present issue will be found a similar case, though of still more importance, wherein a Brahmin, who had renounced his own creed and embraced that of the Gospel, by virtue of the same law recovered his wife (who had been withheld from him), by the judgment, not of a native tribunal, but of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. The incident seems to have made a deep impression upon the native mind, and caused no little stir amongst the proud and inflexible caste to which the suitor belonged.

The convert, Streevanassa Charry, who received the rite of baptism in April last, and desires to be employed as a missionary amongst his countrymen, was immediately deserted by his young wife (not more than fifteen, to whom he had been married nine months), as he alleged, through the influence of her relatives. The process of the Supreme Court brought her before one of her Majesty's judges, who decreed that she should be immediately restored to her husband, the order of Court providing that, whilst under his custody, she should be permitted to partake of food prepared after the manner of her caste; that she should not

be forced to eat with her husband, or do any act calculated to forfeit her caste; and that she should be allowed to speak with her parents once a week, in her husband's presence.

These very proper precautions show some of the difficulties which beset a work that, in the sight of many zealous persons at home, appears light and simple,—that of converting the Hindu people to Christianity. The sequel of this case reveals difficulties and perils of another kind.

When directed by the judge to go to her husband, this young creature refused. The husband was told to take her hand, but it was resolutely withheld. The judge employed entreaties and soothing language, but in vain; it was found necessary to use force, and a European constable carried her into the judge's room. The scene without the Court became somewhat alarming. A female relation of the wife endeavoured, or seemed to endeavour, to commit suicide. A crowd of excited Brahmins, with uplifted fists and loud imprecations, assailed the Court-house, charging the police peons, who, highly to their praise, in this critical emergency, stood firm, and repelled the exasperated mob, happily unarmed.

That the natives at the Presidencies, especially at Calcutta and Madras, are beginning to discern a growing change of religious sentiment in their community, is pretty evident from various indications. The anti-missionary movement amongst the "orthodox" Hindus at Calcutta, the result of which was recorded in our last impression,* affords the strongest testimony to the jealousy of the Brahmin caste of the progress made by missionary teaching, and to the apprehensions of this section of the Hindu people that their domination is in a tottering state. It was acknowledged at the meeting at the Oriental Seminary, that, in consequence of the conversions, it was necessary that "a great Hindu movement should be organized to resist the progress of the missionaries;" and a mild form of purification was suggested, to enable those who had embraced Christianity to return to their ancestral creed. It appears, likewise, from a letter written by certain native converts (which is given in a preceding page), that "the most tempting offers" had been made in the vain hope of seducing them into apostasy.

The account of the Hindu castes, contained in the last *Calcutta Review*, proves that, although the influence of the Brahmins, owing to the political ascendancy of the Mahomedan and other foreign powers in India, has diminished, and the "earthly gods" do not enjoy the unqualified reverence they once claimed and received, their spiritual supremacy remains unaltered in theory, and they are still venerated by the other castes. We must be prepared, therefore, for the most bitter and uncompromising hostility on their part towards every measure of improvement which tends to dulcify the condition of the inferior castes, and to impair still further the fabric of power constructed by the crafty contrivers of the Hindu social system, which, like other schemes of mixed spiritual and temporal government, is built upon the ignorance of the many. "Every man," observes Dr. Channing, in his argument against slavery,† "has a right to exercise and invigorate his intellect, and whoever obstructs or quenches the intellectual life in another, inflicts a grievous and irreparable wrong." This truth is almost a truism; and the Hindu people, with a very

* No. 172, p. 272.

† No. 150, p. 321.

* P. 411.

† Works, vol. ii. p. 35.

little enlightenment, will discover the results to which it leads. Their enthrallment to the Brahmin caste must, then, give way, and, the keystone of the arch removed, the edifice must eventually fall. The dominant classes perceive this consequence, and are bestirring themselves to avert it.

There is so much natural equity in the law of 1850, which extends and enlarges the provisions of a previous Act, applicable to cases where one party in a civil suit was a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan, that even an "orthodox" Hindu would encounter some embarrassment in devising a sound argument against it; but simple and equitable as the principle is, the consequences with which it is pregnant are serious. Whilst the provisions of the Hindu law of caste formed part of our code, religious freedom and the rights of conscience were idle words; the present law establishes those rights, but, as observed in the *Friend of India*, at the period when it passed, it virtually abrogates that portion of the Shastras which was intended to keep the land of India for ever bound to the support of Hinduism.

THE alleged disturbance of our shipping trade in the East by the appearance of fleets of American vessels from California at the ports of British India, offering to carry goods to Europe at freights so low as to shut our shipowners out of the market, furnished a formidable and plausible argument against the change lately made in the navigation laws. Our readers will, perhaps, remember that, a few months back,* we noticed a statement of an alarming character by Mr. Aylwin, who appealed to the fall of freights at Calcutta, owing, he said, to the increased number of American ships ready to bring cargo on return at any rate, and insisted upon the absurdity of supposing that our shipowners could contend with "the gigantic fleet that has been constructed for the Californian trade." This subject has been recently placed in a more prominent light, during the debate of the 24th July, in the House of Commons, when Mr. Herries and Mr. Young strongly urged this point, which appears, however, to have received a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Herries, in presenting to the House a very gloomy picture of the state of the British shipping trade and of the reduction of freights from 50 to 40 per cent., asserted that the San Francisco ships drove the British out of the Chinese market, and under-bid them in India; whilst Mr. Young reproduced Mr. Aylwin's statement, observing that, in 1850, 1,100 ships left the Atlantic ports of the United States for California, a very large portion destined to take away our trade in our Eastern ports.

"If the tonnage thrown into the trade of the East was doubled without any increase of the quantity of goods to be carried, the result must be low freights. When we come to that competition, who must go to the wall? The British shipping, of course, because, the American having made a very large freight from the Atlantic ports of the United States to California, was only completing the voyage, and could take any freight whatever."

The reply to these allegations, by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Wilson, if there be truth in figures, refutes them altogether. The former showed that, in the year 1850, the tonnage of British ships employed in India had increased, the inward 55,000 tons, the outward 120,000 tons. Mr. Wilson entered more minutely into details. Mr. Young, he said, had

"Referred to inroads made by the Americans on the East-India trade of this country. From accounts of tonnage outwards and

inwards employed in the East-India trade for the last three years, it appeared that in 1848 there were in that trade 840,000 tons; in 1849, 928,000 tons; in 1850, when the British East-India trade was said to have been absorbed by America, the tonnage rose to 1,015,000 tons. During the last six months the tonnage of shipping inwards and outwards in the East-India trade, as compared with the tonnage in that trade during the corresponding six months of 1849, was 486,000 tons to 439,000 tons, showing an increase of 47,000 tons in the East-India trade alone. It further appeared, from accounts brought by the last Indian Mail, that British shipping was scarce in India, and that freights had risen from three guineas to 4*l.* and upwards."

We must, in fairness, say that Mr. Wilson is not quite accurate in his last assertion, inasmuch as the rates of freight in India had (as our readers may satisfy themselves) slightly declined; nevertheless, the quotations from Calcutta to London were 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*; rates which are by no means unremunerative, and which present a strong contrast to those of Mr. Herries.

That in America we have a rival who will run us very hard, no one denies; the question is, can we beat her by removing the restrictions of our navigation laws? It is, in our opinion, a delusion to think that this is practicable. On the other hand, affording the shipowners of both nations fair play, we have as little doubt that those of Britain will succeed in a struggle from which the community will reap the benefit resulting from cheapness of conveyance. Mr. Lindsey, the owner of half of each of the vessels forming the new line of Indiamen, has enumerated certain "grievances and burdens" to which British shipping is exclusively subjected; but "there is not one of them," he adds, "that need terrify the Chancellor of the Exchequer." All these will doubtless in time disappear; meanwhile, there are advantages on the side of the British shipowners, which, though they are, for obvious reasons, not generally put forward in this controversy, will always secure to them some odds in the race.

The journals brought by the present mail state that complaints are made by the mercantile community at Calcutta, that while by Act of Parliament their vessels must carry a certain number of men, the Americans are left free to sail their ships with as few hands as they please, and also that the capacity of American ships so much exceeds their registered tonnage, that they pay nothing like the amount of port-dues, in proportion to the cargoes they carry, that is paid by their English competitors.

The result of the debate to which we have referred, ending, after the speeches of the four gentlemen before named, in the withdrawal of the motion, seems to imply that, in the opinion of the House, a sufficient answer had been given to the advocates of the shipowners, and that our liberal policy, so far as it has yet been tried, has realized expectations.

THE FOLLOWING is a return of things found in the Crystal Palace, which were delivered over to the custody of the police, between the 1st of May and the 1st of July, and were at that last date still unclaimed by their owners:—271 handkerchiefs, 65 bracelets, 183 brooches, 118 parasols, 77 shawl-pins, 4 bonnet-shades, 14 silk umbrellas and 9 cotton, 46 veils and falls, 2 shirt studs, 57 catalogues and other books, 35 bunches of keys, 44 neck-ties, 1 pair of goloshes, eight lockets, 3 camp-stools, 16 victorines, 1 pair of slippers, 10 ladies' cuffs, 1 pendulum, 2 coats, 3 card-cases, 15 breguet and other chains, 3 knives, 3 pincushions, 28 pair of gloves, 25 walking-sticks, 10 pair of spectacles, 12 eyeglasses, 16 pencil-cases, 3 umbrella-cases, 4 rings, 3 fans, 1 silver watch and guard, 1 opera-glass, 2 tooth-picks, 1 thimble, 30 reticules and baskets, 14 shawls, 2 boxes, 1 petticoat, 2 carpenters' rules, 1 Prussian 5 dollar note, 3 scent-bottles, 1 purse 6*d.*, 1 ditto 1*s.*, 1 ditto 2*s.* 7*d.*, 1 ditto 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1 ditto 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, 1 ditto 6*l.*, 1 ditto 11*d.*, 1 ditto 6*s.* 3*d.*, 3 empty ditto, cash found, 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*."

* No. 168, p. 141.

THE BORNEO CHURCH MISSION.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Borneo Church Mission was held, July 24th, at the Hanover-square rooms, the Earl of Ellesmere in the chair, supported by the Bishops of London and Oxford, Sir James Brooke, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir R. Inglis, &c., and others.

The *Chairman*, in his opening speech, referred to the Rajah of Sarawak in the following terms:—"In mentioning that illustrious man, he felt admiration and gratitude. When that man left England, but a few short years ago, the men of worldly wisdom would have sneered at the earnestness of his enthusiasm, but few would have suspected the eminent success that was to attend his devotion to the cause of humanity. He went forth to establish Christianity and civilization in a far country: he did not go for conquest; but if conquest fell in his path, who was there that would blame him for subduing the enemies of the human race?"

The *Bishop of London*, in moving the first resolution,—"That the accounts received from Borneo are highly encouraging as respects the progress of the mission and the opening there presented for the progress of Christianity; but at the same time they show the necessity for increased exertions to promote the accomplishment of the objects for which the mission has been established,"—alluded to the measures resorted to for the suppression of piracy. That suppression was the work of Sir James Brooke, who devoted his time, talents, means, and faculties of body and mind to the cause of humanity and civilization. The blessings of Christianity would follow in their track, and the name of Sir James Brooke would be enrolled in the annals of history as the pioneer of Christianity in the Indian Archipelago. The commencements of the Bornean mission were prudent, temperate, and limited, according to Sir J. Brooke's advice, and it consequently had been eminently successful. Great credit was also due to the Rev. Mr. Macdougall, the missionary, who attended to the temporal as well as to the spiritual welfare of the population, and whose discretion, prudence, and piety triumphed over the greatest difficulties. The Dyak population were in many respects singularly unfit for Christianity. In other respects they were singularly fit to become converts. They had very distressing feelings and practices. They immolated human creatures, and were fond of taking heads. The possession of many heads made them respectable. They believed in a future life, but they also believed that the chance of happiness in another world depended on the number of their followers—in other words, on the number of heads they had taken. This description would seem to indicate a hopeless state of things; but hopeless it was not. The Dyaks were cruel on principle rather than by their feelings. They were naturally mild, gentle, and generous, and as such, open to the teachings of Christianity. If the Church of England would not convert the Dyaks, there were those who would convert them to a less pure creed.

The resolution was seconded by *Sir James Brooke*, who reminded the meeting that, four years ago, in that very room, he intimated his willingness to receive and foster the Bornean mission. He had then his grave anxieties and fears. He knew that the collision of Christianity and Mohammedanism had been attended with lamentable results to social order and peace, even in much better regulated communities. He was aware that in Sarawak he reigned by moral influence alone. Still the greatness and the sanctity of the object in view tempted him to brave the dangers with which he knew it was surrounded. When the missionaries arrived, he impressed it upon the nation, that all he wanted was toleration for them and their converts. One of the people—the prime minister—told him that the Dyaks were happy to see the missionaries, who would save their bodies and souls, and, therefore, he proposed that they all should become Mahomedans, and live in peace. This proposal he (*Sir J. Brooke*) respectfully declined. The mission was established, and flourished; and it was something to say that, after four years, there was peace, goodwill, and toleration between the Christian and Mahomedan population, and there was now a Dyak population not one of whom had taken a head. Sarawak was the central point whence the mission must radiate into the interior. The tribes in the interior were given to plunder and to the taking of heads; they were ferocious in their habits, but they were a generous nation. They were not treacherous. He spoke of them as he found them. With respect to himself, he must disclaim the merit of any bold, enthusiastic, and premature plans. His views arose with his position. In the course of events, his view of his duty became clearer and, he hoped, better. As to the future prospects of the mission, he was of opinion that the missionaries ought not to lose sight of the prudence with which they commenced. It was better that the population should remain as they were, than they should hear

the inculcation of Christian principles and find no Christian practice. He was the protector of that people; and if it were his misfortune to fall on evil times and on evil tongues, he would bear it. He would, in such cases, stand by the judgment of his country.

The *Bishop of Oxford* moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting agrees with Sir James Brooke in his opinion that the erection of the bishopric of Sarawak is a step urgently required by the circumstances of the mission." The right rev. prelate protested that the step proposed was the true, apostolical, and primitive way of planting the Gospel, and that the abandoning it had marred the success of many missions that had been sent from England.

The last resolution affirmed the propriety of making an appeal to the public for the endowment of the bishopric of Borneo. This resolution was carried by acclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BUCKINGHAM has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East-India Company for indemnification for his losses as an Oriental journalist. The Bill before Parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the Government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of 400*l.* per annum.—*Globe*.

RAILWAY BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA. — The Viceroy of Egypt has made final arrangements for the construction of a railway between Cairo and Alexandria, and has signed an agreement for that purpose with Mr. Borthwick, who is here on the part of Mr. Robert Stephenson, and who intends returning to England by the next steamer to send out a staff of engineers to commence operations forthwith. This undertaking will confer inestimable advantages on Egypt, by bringing forth the resources of the country, besides facilitating the transit of passengers and merchandize to and from India. It is calculated that the line will be completed in about two years and a half. The whole length will be about 130 miles, and it will cross the Nile at the barrage, where a substantial bridge is already nearly finished, having been made by French engineers with the object of damming the Nile for the better irrigation of the land—an attempt in which they have signally failed, after having spent an immense amount of money.—*Times Alexandria Correspondent*.

THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF BOMBAY.—*Oxford*, July 28.—In a convocation held this day, the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John Harding, M.A., of Worcester College, the bishop designate of Bombay.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The following reduced rates of duty on sugars imported into this country came into operation from and after the 5th July, by virtue of the Act 11th and 12th Vict. c. 97:—

£. s. d.

- Sugar or molasses, growth and produce of any British possession, into which the importation of foreign sugar is prohibited, being imported from any such possession, viz. —

Sugar-candy, brown or white, refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, per cwt.	0 13 4
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined or equal to refined, per cwt.	0 11 8
Muscovado, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to white clayed, per cwt.	0 10 0
Molasses, per cwt.	0 3 9
- Sugar or molasses, growth and produce of any other British possession, being imported from any such possession:—

Candy, brown or white, refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, per cwt.	0 17 0
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined or equal to refined, per cwt.	0 14 0
Brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed, per cwt.	0 13 0
Muscovado, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to brown clayed sugar, per cwt.	0 12 0
Molasses, per cwt.	0 4 6
- Sugar or molasses, growth and produce of any foreign country, and on all sugar or molasses not otherwise charged with duty:—

Candy, brown or white, &c., as before, per cwt. ...	1	0	8
White clayed sugar, &c., as before, per cwt. ...	0	16	4
Brown clayed sugar, &c., as before, per cwt....	0	15	6
Muscavado sugar, &c., as before, per cwt. ...	0	14	0
Molasses, per cwt. ...	0	5	3

This is the final reduction of duties upon British plantation sugars. A further reduction of duty on the sugars mentioned in the second and third tables, will take place on the 5th of July, 1852, 1853, and 1854, respectively, when the import duties on all descriptions of sugar, whether foreign or colonial, will be entirely equalized.

A MAP OF THE PROPOSED GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY IN INDIA, with its branches and alternative lines, as laid down in the Report of the Railway Commissioners, has been published to accompany the third edition of *Indian Railways*, in which the railway advocated by Mr. Andrew is indicated.

A DESCRIPTION OF CHASSELOUP DE LOUBAT'S SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION, as executed at Alessandria, has been published by Mr. J. S. Macaulay, accompanied by plates to illustrate his treatise. The impulse given to the study of fortification, which has been required as a necessary qualification in candidates for commissions in the army, induced Mr. Macaulay to think that a system prepared by Marescot and Chasseloup, and approved by Napoleon, possesses an advantage over mere theoretical systems, as a manual in field instruction.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.—The examination of the candidates for admission into the E. I. College, next term, which will commence on Wednesday, the 10th of September, took place at the E. I. House, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst., when the following candidates were reported duly qualified; viz.—Messrs. Myers Willoughby Barr, Richard Henry Clifford, George Weststead Colledge, Cairnes A. Daniell, Bradford Hardinge, Donald Macnabb, Henry Albert Mangles, and Frederick Beresford Molony.

THE SHIP Nile has been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 17. *Eclipse*, Sedgwick, Mauritius; *Wilhelmina*, Robbins, Mauritius.—18. *Georgia* (American), Talbot, Hong Kong.—19. *Essex*, May, Portland Bay; *Rajasthan*, Primrose, Whampoa; *Pio I.Y.* Lemetfairs, Bengal.—21. *Rodney*, McLenn, Port Phillip; *Prince Charlie*, McEachern, Shark's Bay; *Bengal*, Devereaux, Ceylon; *Halifax*, Wright, Bengal.—23. *Rookery*, Turner, Van Dieman's Land; *Cumberland*, Davison, Madras and Demerara.—25. *Hercyna*, Mason, Bengal.—28. *Margaret*, Cormack, Manila.—29. *Dundonald*, Gillies, Bombay; *Rienzi*, Taylor, Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JULY 16. *Eliza*, Sturdee, Trinidad, Madras, and Calcutta.—16. *Victory*, Nicol, New South Wales; *Syria*, Hurrell, Port Phillip; *Elgin*, Burn, Adelaide; *Vixen*, Bell, Cape; *Surprise*, Jarman, South Seas; *Undine*, Farr, Hobart Town; *Benjamin Elkin*, Overbury, Adelaide; *John Williams*, Morgan, Sidney, Hobart Town, and South Sea Islands; *Lord Metcalfe*, Cargill, Bombay; *Thomas Hughes*, Ferguson, Port Phillip; *Emma Tully*, Wilson (from SUNDERLAND), Ceylon.—17. *Chebucto*, Beech, Shanghai; *Marchioness of Londonderry*, Young (from SHIELDS), Calcutta.—18. *Sir George Pollock*, Withers, New Zealand; *Dido*, Evans, Swan River; *Pauline Houghton*, King, Mauritius.—19. *Viscount Sandon*, Marsh, Hong Kong.—21. *General Hewett*, Gattonby, Sydney; *Robert Small*, Small, Hong Kong; *Agincourt*, Hyne, Calcutta; *Tropic*, Russell, Buffalo River; *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, Williams, Launceston.—22. *Canute*, Barber (from SHIELDS), Calcutta; *Duireland*, Kreyz, Batavia.—25. *Eliza Hart*, Hart, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Robert Syers*, Morrison, Sydney; *Despatch*, Gales, Algoa Bay; *Trafalgar*, McNiddr, Calcutta; *Aden*, Byron, Launceston.—26. *Edmundsbury*, Redpath, Manila; *Wigrams*, Thurtoll, St. Helena and Cape.—25. *Ebenezer*, Alderson (from STOCKTON), Aden.—27. *Hamlet*, Wilson, Sidney.

From LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.—*Preciosa*, Molleda, Manila; *Conjucius*, Scott, Hong Kong; *Euterpe*, Morten, Aden; *Jane*, Salters, Aden; *A. F. Moore*, George, Cape and Algoa Bay; *Betsy*, Atkinson, Cape and Algoa Bay; *Adino*, Davies, Cape; *Marie Sarah*, Peterson, Cape.—19. *Bland*, Hosken, Calcutta; *Lena*, Plain, Calcutta; *Lord Ashburton*, Forrest, Ascension.—18. *Christina*, Craig, Singapore; *Dorisana*, Robertson, Singapore.—20. *Acyon*, Heidtman, Batavia.—19. *Otter*, Fox, Halifax and Mauritius.—23. *John Fielden*, Strang, Port Phillip and Adelaide; *Zeenemer*, Kayser, Batavia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington* from Suez. For MALTA.—Miss Gamble,

Miss Gamble, jun. and servant; Ens. Carpenter, Dr. Templeton, Mrs. Templeton, Capt. Airey and servant; Mrs. Cotton, Ens. Vincent. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. Dodd, Capt. Gumble. For ADEN.—Mr. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. Walmsley, Mr. W. Gordon. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Singleton, Dr. Bentson, Mr. E. Worsley, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. P. Carstairs, Mr. R. Nicolls, Col. Haldane, Mr. Chair, Mr. J. G. Garrett, Mr. A. Raikes. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Roberts, Lord H. V. Browne, Mr. Demmesley, Capt. Hicks, Lieut. col. Graves, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Gough, Mr. R. Gowan, Mr. A. Penke, Lord Stanley, and friend. For PESANG.—Mr. W. Taylor. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Adams. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Franheim, Mr. Westray, Capt. Evans.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAGNOLD, the lady of Col., Hon. East-India Co.'s service, d. at 28, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, July 22.
MONEY, the wife of Capt. E. K. Bengal artillery, s. at Leavenden-hall, Herts, July 22.
NASH, the wife of John Y. d. at Langley, Bucks, July 23.
PONSONBY, Hon. Mrs. Spencer, d. at 3, Cumberland-street, July 26.
WOODGATE, the wife of the Rev. George S. d. at Pembury Vicarage, Kent, July 25.

MARRIAGES.

BRYCE, Alexander, to Anne, d. of the late Thomas Gadsby, at St. Mary-le-Bow, Church, Cheapside, July 21.
BUTLER, James H. F.R.C.S. Bengal presidency, to Matilda P. d. of J. M. Rainbow, at Kennington, July 17.
DRURY, Lieut. Fleetwood P. Madras army, to Caroline A. d. of the late Robert T. Heysham, at Stoke Damerel Church, Devon, July 12.
FAGAN, Rev. Henry S. to Emily, d. of James Kinnier, at St. James's, Paddington, July 23.
LIMOND, Campbell, Bengal civil service, to Marion, d. of the late Robert Limond, Bengal medical service, at Edinburgh, July 16.
SOUTHEY, Capt. C. G. 48th Madras N.I. to C. S. d. of James Sword, at 13, Dean-terrace, July 15.
WRIGHT, Thomas C. barrister-at-law, to Fanny, d. of William Loftus Lowndes, Q.C. July 24.

DEATHS.

CUMING, John B. at Peckham, aged 79, July 24.
FISHER, Capt. John, R.N. aged 70, July 22.
GIBBON, Benjamin P. at Albany-street, Regent's-park, aged 49, July 28.
HAWARDEN, Isabella Anne Dowager Viscountess, at No. 10, Gloucester terrace, Regent's-park, aged 93, July 26.
JONES, Abary A. d. of Dr. B. at Wandsworth, July 26.
MATHIAS, Charles, at Lamphey-court, Pembrokeshire, aged 73, July 23.
WIMBLE, Capt. John, at Upper Tulse-hill, aged 55, July 23.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 16th and 23rd, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. George Inverarity.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. capt. Nathaniel A. Staples, artillery.
Capt. George R. Budd, 3rd cav.
Maj. W. Phillip, 7th cav.
Brev. capt. Henry G. C. Plowden, 9th cav.
Lieut. E. J. Hughes, 57th N.I.
Surg. James Esdaile, m.d.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Colin Campbell, 1st cav.
Ens. Gilbert Heathcote.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Hill Wallace, artillery.
Lieut. col. George Macan, 2nd Europ. reg.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. S. Ellis.
Mr. W. M. Cadell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. Turton, artillery.
Lieut. F. Remington, do.
Lieut. col. R. Hawkes, 1st cav.
Cornet H. Hammersley, 9th cav.

Lieut. E. J. White, 2nd Europ. reg.
 Capt. G. R. Cookson, 4th N.I.
 Brev. maj. J. C. Plowden, 17th N.I.
 Maj. G. Burney, 38th N.I.
 Capt. J. H. Reynolds, 53rd N.I.
 Capt. R. Price, 67th N.I.
 Assist. surg. G. C. Wallich.
 Assist. surg. J. H. Butler.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Fitzgerald, 32nd N.I.
 Lieut. col. Robert Thorpe, 52nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. J. Bruce, artillery.
 Ens. D. C. E. Turford, 2nd Europ. reg.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. R. M. Price, B.A., per *Tudor*, 5th Aug.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. H. Hora, purser, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. T. Le Bas, 6 months.

Mr. A. J. Elliot, do.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. W. Reade, 3 do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Bishop, artillery, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. George Aiken, 20th N.I., do.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Richard Lindon Long, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

Memo.—Lieut. John Lewin Sheppard, of the Bombay estab., has been appointed to do duty, whilst on furlough, at the Depot at Warley, as subaltern officer, v. Lieut. Castle, resigned.

ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Cadets, who passed their public examination on the 11th Dec. 1849, for Engineer service, and who are reported qualified for that service, have been stationed as follows, viz.—

At Bengal.

George Ayton Craster.

Henry Alexander Brownlow.

At Bombay.

Joseph Rogers Soady.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 18TH JULY, 1851.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Capt. Edward Fellowes, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., v. William Howe Hadfield, who exchanges, receiving the difference between full-pay of cavalry and infantry. Dated 18th July, 1851.

96th Foot.—Ens. Alfred John Ford to be lieut. by purch., v. Rogers, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 25TH JULY, 1851.

Bengal, 53rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Thomas Acton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Maude, appointed to the 77th foot. Dated 25th July, 1851.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Henry Brett to be capt. by purch., v. Keown, who retires. Dated 25th July, 1851.
 Cornet Thompson Donovan to be lieut. by purch., v. Brett. Dated 25th July, 1851.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Hotspur*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 19th, 170 Queen's troops:—Capt. Ryan, H. M.'s 70th; Lieut. Whigham,

H. M.'s 70th; Ens. Langford, H. M.'s 29th; Ens. Meares, H. M.'s 98th; Asst. surg. Reid, H. M.'s 53rd.

Per *Agincourt*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 19th, 111 Queen's troops:—Capt. Gordon, H. M.'s 61st; Ensign Moore, H. M.'s 22nd.

Per *Monarch*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, July 25th, 164 Queen's troops:—Lieut. Brown, 14th light drag.; Cornets Mansel and Dymand, of the 3rd light drag.; Cornet Coates, 14th light drag.

Per *Bussorah Merchant*, for Bombay, 204 Company's troops:—Capt. G. Wilson, 26th N.I., and Capt. H. Weston, 14th N.I.; Surg. B. A. R. Nicholson.

BOOKS.

Tibet, Tartary, and Mongolia; their Social and Political Condition, and the Religion of Boodh, as there existing. By HENRY T. PRINSEP, Esq. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE basis of this compilation,—for Mr. Prinsep offers it as nothing more,—is furnished, as mentioned in the title-page, by the *Souvenirs d'un Voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet, et la Chine, pendant les Années 1844, 1845, et 1846*, of M. Huc, who, with M. Gabet, a fellow Lazarist missionary, performed a hazardous journey from Chinese Mongolia to H'lassa, the capital of Tibet, whence they were forced by the Chinese resident at H'lassa, the celebrated Ke-shen, to return through a dreary alpine country to the frontiers of China, and thence to Canton. A copious notice of this highly-entertaining work, which is not only full of curious incidents, but is written in a lively strain, appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for April last.

Mr. Prinsep has made a careful *résumé* of this work, compressing all the materials contained in the two volumes which he required for his purpose into about 120 pages: he has prefixed a digest of the reports of early European travellers into Tibet and Tartary, and has appended some new matter concerning the Buddhist faith, or rather the Lamaic form of it, pointing out the resemblances which its ritual and observances present to those of Roman Catholicism.

There is a work which appears to have escaped the notice of Mr. Prinsep,—who justly laments the penury of our information respecting these countries,—which, we think, might have supplied him with much assistance. We allude to the *Description of Tibet*, translated from a Chinese account, written by a civil officer employed in the country, into Russian, by the Archimandrite Hyacinth, rendered afterwards into French, and republished, with some valuable notes, geographical, political, and philological, by the late M. Klaproth, in 1831. This work contains copious itineraries, as well as historical records of Tibet and the adjoining countries, the political and military institutions, and details respecting the manners, customs, and creeds of the people. It has a map of the country between long. 86° and 102° (meridian of Paris), and the parallels of 28° and 32°, with a chart of the route from Ching-too-foo, in Sze-chuen, to H'lassa, and a very curious coloured view of the city of H'lassa, its temples, and the residence of the Dalai-Lama, from a Tibetan original. The proper names in the work, the Archimandrite says, were written being by him from the pronunciation of the H'lassa Tibetans he met with at Peking, and they were adjusted to the true orthography of the Tibetan tongue by M. Klaproth.

A reference to this work would have enabled Mr. Prinsep to expand his narrative, and to correct the nomenclature, which does not appear to be very accurate in the original text, owing to the missionaries being forbidden to take written notes, and being obliged to write chiefly from memory. Thus the "Teeshoo Lomboo" of Capt. Turner, who knew nothing of the language, should be (as M. Huc writes the name) "Jashi Lombu." It is the place of residence of the incarnate divinity, Banjin, written "Punjin" by Turner, and "Bundshan" by M. Huc. The title "Nom-khan" should probably be "Nam-gial." The four *kalons*, described by M. Huc as state officers of the Nom-khan, are represented by the Chinese author as local governors. We have vainly endeavoured to identify various titles given by M. Huc with those contained in the Tibetan vocabulary furnished by M. Klaproth.

The reader must not infer from our remarks that we mean to depreciate the work before us; on the contrary, we think the public are much indebted to Mr. Prinsep for a very readable volume, which combines amusement with information.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 23rd July, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta July the 3rd, Seabor on the 5th, Madras on the 9th, Point de Galle on the 13th, Aden on the 28th, and arrived at Suez August 4th.

The *Scosiris*, with a mail, left Bombay June 7th, and arrived at Aden July 11th.

The *Auckland*, with a mail, left Bombay July 5th, and arrived at Aden on the 24th.

The *Achilles*, with the China mail, left Hong Kong June 23rd, Singapore July 3rd, Penang on the 5th, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 12th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 7th inst. They reached Malta on the 11th (per *Indus*), and Marseilles on the 15th (per *Medusa*).

The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 23rd inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Aug. 19.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 3	Bombay	July 5
Madras	— 9	Ceylon	— 13
China	June 23.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

We are again nearly in the predicament of Mr. Canning's needy knife-grinder,—

"Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir!"

All the journals of all the Presidencies, with those of the Mofussil to boot, assure us that they have little or nothing to relate worth relating. The *Bombay Telegraph* alone ventures, though with hesitation, to notice a rumour of disturbances in Cashmere, in which four European officers had been murdered; withholding credence, however, until this intelligence shall have been confirmed. The report was communicated in a letter from Wuzerabad, dated the 22nd June, which states that, on the 21st, the officer in charge of the Secret Intelligence department received information from one of his emissaries, that he had been recently to Bhimbur (a place on the border of Golab Singh's territory), and had found the passes shut, in consequence of a disturbance which had broken out in Cashmere; that four European officers had been murdered by the order of Golab Singh's youngest son,—either for killing a cow or for insulting some women of the country; and that four of Golab's regiments were in open mutiny.

Letters from the Nizam's capital concur in representing that the long-expected crisis is instant; that General Fraser, the British resident, had received positive orders from Simla, to demand payment of the debt due from his Highness forthwith, and in the event of nonpayment, to take immediate measures for occupying certain districts; namely, Berar, Neildroog, and Shorapore, the revenues of which are estimated at thirty lakhs annually. A grand durbar was to be held on the 1st July, when the Nizam, it was expected, would exert his utmost efforts to postpone the evil day, by paying down part of the debt in cash, and pledging his jewels for the remainder. The *Madras Athenaeum* observes:—

The purport of the letter from the Governor-General to the Nizam is variously reported. The most generally received version of it is to the effect, that the cession of territory, or rather we ought to say, perhaps, the usufruct of territory, has been peremptorily demanded in discharge of the debt of eighty lakhs due by this state to the British Government; that the Nizam immediately appoint an efficient dewano; and that the treaties between the Hyderabad Government and the Honourable Company be declared void. With regard to this latter article, we quite concur in the opinion of the *Madras Spectator*, that "this news is too good to be true;" for as that journal rightly points out, the dissolution of the Nizam's existing engagements might, if turned to good and legitimate account, prove the political salvation of the Deccan, as his highness could then at once shake off that intolerable incubus on the resources of the country, saddled upon it by the present treaties,—the Contingent. But, to quote the words of our contemporary, "Lord Dalhousie has no intention of letting the Nizam slip his neck out of the treaty noose, although he may seek to work on his fears and

ignorance, by threats which his highness does not see the meaning of. Freed from the British yoke, a vigorous and able sovereign, backed by judicious ministers, might yet renovate the expiring kingdom of Hyderabad, and place it once more on that footing among the states of India which it used to occupy."

The matter appears to have proceeded so far as the arrangements for the administration of the assigned districts. Berar is to be placed, according to report, under the charge of Mr. Dighton; and the other two portions under the management of Capt. Bullock and Capt. Meadows Taylor.

The kingdom of Oude remains in the same condition as it has languished in for many years past. The revenue is coming in very slowly, and some of the districts are in a disturbed state, that of Nunpara for instance, where the collection of the revenue is obstructed by a dispute for the raj between two Ranees. The younger had taken possession of the raj, and the king's troops were sent there to protect her; but the dependants of the elder Ranee, who was obliged to fly to the Company's territory, made inroads into the zemindaree, burning and plundering the villages, and destroying the fields. The king had married, and brought his bride from her father's house, which, with everything in it, he claimed as her dowry. The minister was disgusted, the more so, as his niece, the first queen, had had influence enough to persuade his Majesty not to grant him the expected document of exemption from paying up the revenues due to the treasury. The first queen had, however, been obliged to present her nuzzer to the bride. A letter from Lucknow says:—

Many people think that the minister, instead of having made his position more secure by marrying his daughter to the king, has gained nothing by it but enemies. His niece, the first queen, and mother of the princes, is of course very angry with him for having given her an equal and a rival, who is particularly favoured by his majesty. The young begum has a larger monthly allowance than the first, and her title, "Akhter Begum Nawab Moolky Oudh," proves her superior rank. The elder queen would, in fact, now have little influence with her consort, if the dowager queen, the king's mother, did not intercede for her with her son.

At Peshawur, Kohat, and throughout the Punjab, the country was tranquil and the troops were healthy.

The rumour of the death of Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabul, was revived: the *Agra Messenger* had been assured by "a trustworthy correspondent at Loodiana," that authentic information had reached that station of the death of that ruler. Reports were afloat at Agra to the effect that a vast number of Sikhs were in the neighbourhood, waiting an opportunity to rescue their countrymen from the Agra jail.

The *Eastern Star* informs us that the Governor-General positively leaves Simla in progress to Calcutta in the middle of October: his lordship was to visit Lucknow on his way.

The Commander-in-Chief, who remained at Simla, is said to be still engaged in considering and maturing the "compulsory mess" system, which, though likely to be very unpopular with the army at large, is understood to be recommended generally in the reports of commanding officers of corps.

A letter from Simla states that the much-talked-of tunnel on the Hindostan and Tibet road was opened on the Queen's birth-day, when the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, attended by Mr. Edwardes, superintendent of the Hill States, walked through it.

The neglect, so long deplored, of the health of European troops in India, is now beginning to be remedied: the bulk of the Europeans in the Bengal army are now quartered in the hill stations in the N. W. Provinces; barracks for the

accommodation of a large body of Europeans in the Madras Presidency are to be constructed, at the expense of 30,000, on the Neilgherries; and investigations are in progress at Bombay to ascertain whether Paunchgunny or Poorundhur be the more suitable station, or whether it might not be judicious to adopt both. The expensive barracks built for Europeans at Hyderabad, in Scinde, will hereafter remain tenantless, and none but natives be ever quartered away from the coast, unless in cases of emergency. At Bombay the Colaba barracks, long notable from their liability to fever, are to be abandoned, and quarters built on the fine airy romantic ridge of Chinchpooogly Hill, near Parell, six miles from the fort, and 200 feet above the sea close by—the railway is on one side, the boat accommodation at Sewree on the other.

The Calcutta papers report that the Committee on ship-burning continued its investigations, but nothing had been made public as to the progress or results of its inquiries; and that Mr. C. D. Fox, a gentleman employed on the railway survey, a young and quiet Englishman, had been sentenced to twelve days' imprisonment by the authorities of the French settlement Chandernagore, for having assaulted a sepoy upon duty.

The communications between India, Europe, and the further East, exhibit a gratifying tendency to acceleration. The *Bombay Times* says:—

The *Moozuffer*, with the mails of the 7th June, reached Bombay on the 2nd July, having occupied twenty-four days, thirteen hours, on the transit. This is the fastest mail by twenty-seven hours, the fastest save one by three days, that has ever reached India yet from Suez. The rate of steaming was no more than nine and a half knots, with a strong wind in favour,—at twelve knots, the speed now attained by many of the Peninsular Company's steamers, three days would have been saved. The present speed is mostly due to the improvement by twenty-four hours of the transit through France. The railway would enable the mails to pass through Egypt in eight in place of sixty hours, as at present; and, with these two sources of acceleration alone, we should have the transit from England shortened by four days, and our mails transmitted on an average of three weeks, giving return of post for eight months in the year from all parts of India. The P. and O. Co.'s steamers begin in September plying from Bombay direct every second month; they will be of great importance to those bringing goods overland, the war packets at present carrying nothing but samples and packages, and charging for these the most extravagant prices. Assuming the average voyage by the Cape to be a hundred days, it will save us two-thirds, our brethren only half the whole time, and assist in effecting the celerity of mail conveyance now so desired. Steam communication betwixt Bombay and Kurrachee, and thence all up the Indus to the centre of the Panjab, will be opened so soon as the stormy season is over.

The public benefits to be derived from the establishment of a direct steam communication between India and China have been exemplified in the return to Calcutta of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Erin*, with news from Hong-Kong only fifteen days after date.

The China papers continue to speak of the insurrection in the Kwang provinces as alarming, and as exhibiting tokens of an approaching crisis in the affairs of the Celestial Empire. The pretender, who had been proclaimed emperor, and had issued an imperial almanack, which his emissaries were circulating throughout the country, had arrived within 200 miles of Canton.

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope is by no means of an encouraging character. The Caffres were becoming more numerous and bolder than at any time during the war; the Hottentots in Lower Albany had risen, meditating the expulsion of the colonists, and the creation of a Hottentot nation; whilst the levies of this race, chiefly from the Western districts, had determined, with whatever

motive, in spite of the most alluring offers, to return to their homes at the close of the period of their enlistment, the 10th July, which would deprive the Governor of a large portion of his field force, and that upon which he chiefly relied, as best adapted for bush-fighting. In the meanwhile, Sir H. Smith had been compelled to remain at King William's Town, sending out patrolling parties, it is true, but unable to take any measure of a decisive character. *The Cape Town Mail* says:—

The accounts from the frontier become at every post more painful and disheartening. It is evident that the colonists there find themselves unable to make head against the increasing hordes of the enemy. The most active and resolute leaders are falling one after another. Field-Cornet Gray, in Lower Albany; Field-Cornet Bower, of the Kaga; Field-Cornet Albertse, of Albert District, have all been struck down within a month. We receive week after week lamentable news of the murder of travellers, the burning of homesteads, the devastation of wild tracts of country, where the horizon is described as lighted up at night by the flames of deserted farmhouses. There is no wonder that, as our correspondent writes, a general gloom prevails at Graham's Town. The frontier colonists have certainly done almost all that has been done during the last six months, and that is not a little, for the defence of the colony. But there is no concert, no system—in a word, no Government. Our enemies are united, and the colonists, the troops, the military officers, the civil authorities, are working, if not absolutely against one another, at least without co-operation or sympathy. The levies are about to return to their homes. Sir Harry Smith, who lately announced the approaching close of the war, has ordered a European force of 300 men to be embodied at Graham's Town for a term of six months; but, under the present system, there is no apparent reason why the war should not continue for six years. Yet, with a colonial parliament, uniting all classes of the colonists in a phalanx for the common defence, and with Sir Andries Stockenström as commandant-general of the colonial forces on the frontier, this wretched contest, which is wasting the best blood and devouring the wealth of the border districts, might be brought to a close in six weeks.

The latest advices from Cape Town mention a rumour that the Home Government had consented to grant a constitution to the colony, and that "a constitution will shortly be granted to the Cape, based in its main provisions on the '16 articles' of the popular plan of government."

By this mail we have received our missing files from Bombay, from the 25th May to the 4th June. It appears that the *Sesostriis* steamer, which left Bombay with the Southampton mail on the 7th of June, found herself compelled from stress of weather to make for Ceylon, where she put in for repair on the 18th. The Calcutta steamer expected to carry on her mails, and which she was to overtake at Aden, had passed on the 13th, and reached Aden on the 24th.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Cornet J. Brinkley, 9th Lanc. at Kusowlie, May 18; Capt. W. H. Mitchell, 84th, at Madras, June 25; Lieut. Dawson, Ceylon Rifles, at Hong-Kong, aged 25, May 30.

BENGAL.—Asst. surg. A. Collins, at Lahore, June 16.

MADRAS.—Capt. D. R. H. Beadle, 12th N.I. at Cochin, June 17; Maj. gen. J. Thos. Gibson, 1st fus. at Kotagherry, June 30; Lieut. J. H. Gallivey, 12th N.I. at Mysore, June 14; Lieut. gen. Nathaniel Forbes, Madras estab. at Sloane-street, Chelsea, Aug. 16.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Wm. Topham, 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad, May 18; Lieut. W. E. Wilkinson, 21st N.I. at Tannah, June 25.

BENGAL.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

To tell you that the Arabs have again been busy putting men to death, is to repeat an often-told tale. These murders and affrays originate in money dealings, and are considerably multiplied, as the Arab is now the universal capitalist, being engaged, either for himself or for another party, in almost every money transaction. No man now lends money without the protection of an Arab's name; in fact, the Arabs are concerned for or against every person of note in some one of the several capacities in which their power can be useful.

The recent events have been the slaughter of six sepoy of the line by a party of Arabs, acting under the direction of Bowanee Sing. Thirty of these sepoys were going to Bowanee Sing's to exact payment, by such means as they possessed (*a dunga*), of an order for ten thousand rupees, which they held from the Nizam's Government. The Arabs were sent forward to meet them, and before they had reached Bowanee Sing's house, or had committed any overt act to justify hostility, they were fired upon by the Arabs—six men fell, the rest dispersed. This affair occurred in the city of Aurungabad. I hear the Arabs were hired by Bowanee Sing for this special service.

The house of Meer Bubbar Ali was attacked by his Arab creditor, Sultan Ghalib. The house was carried against a few Arabs who defended it for Meer Bubbar Ali. Four Arabs fell on either side, and, as usual, Meer Bubbar Ali's house being situated in the city, two unconcerned persons suffered. There is something peculiarly atrocious in this attack; Meer Bubbar Ali is a member of the starving Khas Ressala, who have been sitting for three or four months at the Nizam's gate, making it their petition that they would relinquish all their arrears, provided the Nizam would satisfy their Arab creditors; and Sultan Ghalib might at least have refrained from violence till the result of their application, likely to produce money, and to enable the Khas Ressala to discharge a portion of their debts, had been ascertained. His Highness's order to Sultan Ghalib is significant of his approbation; upon what part of his conduct that can be made to rest, His Highness can alone tell—"when you have done with him, send him to me."

Events are occurring here, produced not by the volition of the Nizam, nor devised as a systematic measure of government, but forced upon it by the unavoidable necessity of the case, which promise to extricate the Nizam from his pecuniary difficulties. It is no less than the forcible extinction of all his liabilities, whether on account of loans or arrears of pay due to the different departments of the state. If upon the total ruin of the Nizam's finances depended the interference of the British Government, the day of its advent is protracted. The state of affairs is in this position. The debts to the Sahoo-kars and dispossessed Talookdars are virtually extinguished, inasmuch as they are never heard of. The arrears of the Munsu-bdars are equally extinguished; they are too powerless even to ask for them, and as assignments on the revenues are allotted to them for a portion only of their pay, it may be considered that (though not professedly) retrenchment has been made in the department. The line, a large body of infantry, have accepted the condition proffered them by Ghoolam Hyder Khan, of receiving fifteen days' pay in each month, for five months, and subsequently their entire pay. This gives example for future measures, which I presume will be still more encroaching upon their rights. Not a word has been said of their heavy arrears, which may also be considered as extinct. The Khas Ressala, a body of remarkably fine men, after a protracted mutiny of some three or four months, have consented to receive two lacs of rupees, guaranteed by Ghoolam Hyder Khan, and subsistence money for the future at the rate of twenty-five, instead of fifty-five, rupees per man. Not a word has been said of the balance of their arrears; and that also is in effect extinct, and a large retrenchment made by restricting their demands for the future to subsistence money. The humiliating acquiescence of these brave men is not imputable so much to fear of the Nizam's power in his Arabs, as to the wretched condition of their class, for which there is now no maintenance throughout India. A considerate review of the new attitude assumed by the Nizam's government will instruct the British Government, that if, in expectation of its speedy dissolution from its financial embarrassments, it has permitted the evils which prevail to exist for a time, that expectation must now be foregone; and the British Government will have nakedly to bear the odium that it did not redress the wretchedness and misery, which never could have arrived at this height without the support which its power carries to the Nizam. The subsidiary force is the safeguard of the Nizam's person and authority; were it not here, the Nizam might suffer, but the condition of the corpo-

rate body would be meliorated by any revolution, whether Abdoola Bin Ali or Ghoolam Hyder Khan were at the head of it.
—*Correspondent of the Englishman.*

JUSTICE AT CHANDERNAGORE.

Mr. C. D. Fox, employed in the railway survey, in the neighbourhood of Chandernagore, is now experiencing the blessing of living under the tri-colour flag. He is incarcerated a second time in the Bastille of that place. There exists in Chandernagore a municipal regulation, prohibiting any one from riding his horse at a canter on the Esplanade after a certain hour in the evening. Mr. Fox, in blissful ignorance of the local rule, was cantering along the forbidden ground, when he was stopped, as we hear the story, by a sentry, who pointed his bayonet at him. The horse shied, and Mr. Fox, in high indignation, called the Sepoy a "soor," the abomination of the Mohammedans. He was immediately collared by the Sepoy and others of his comrades, and pulled off his horse, and conveyed to a miniature black hole, where he remained for thirty-six hours. He was then accused by the Sepoy before the procureur, of having "assaulted a sentry upon duty," but the fact of assault was most strenuously denied by Mr. Fox, supported, as we understand, by other English gentlemen present on the Esplanade. The Sepoy, however, showed a bruised hand, and called upon his comrades, who gave their evidence in his favour. There is a curious report current as to the real origin of the bruised hand, but, as we do not wish to be libellous, we refrain from publishing it. The procureur considered that there was sufficient evidence to send him up for trial, and he was accordingly tried in the "Supreme Court," and condemned to twelve days' imprisonment, and he is now undergoing this sentence. It is difficult to speak of this transaction without appearing to violate that respect which is due to the representative of a foreign power; and we fear that there are few who hear of it who will not at once regard it as a vindictive proceeding, and believe that the French authorities are now making Mr. Fox expiate the indignity committed on the French flag by the forcible abstraction of Mr. Arrathoon.—*Friend of India, June 19.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindustan*, with the London Mail of May 24, reached Calcutta June 28.

FOUR INFANTRY MAJORS are about to take Major Bygrave's bonus.

SPORTING ACCIDENT.—The following is an extract of a letter from Nagode, Bundelcund:—"Capt. Robertson, of the 22nd M.N.I., met with a very severe accident the other day when out shooting with Lieut. A., at Dunnow, where they were on command. It seems Capt. R. and Lieut. A. got separated in the jungle, when R. suddenly heard a tremendous shouting, but thought nothing of it till he saw an enormous wild boar charging down on him; he let fly at him, but with no effect (with small shot); the animal knocked him over, very fortunately on his stomach, ripped him up from side to side, and inflicted an awful wound. I am sorry to say Capt. R. is in a very bad way." *Englishman, June 14.*

CONVERSION.—At Benares, the parents of a boy, who had taken up his dwelling with a missionary and declared his conversion to the Christian faith, lately brought an action before the magistrate for his recovery. The magistrate, Mr. Tucker, on the score of the boy's nonage, issued an order that he should be restored to his natural guardians. The decision has delighted the natives in the neighbourhood.—*Hurkaru.*

THE CHURCH AT SERAMPORE, recently a Danish settlement, has been made over to the Bishop of Calcutta, who performed divine service in it on the 31st May. The church was erected in 1805, through the exertions of the Governor, the Marquis of Wellesley, giving Rs. 8,000 towards it.

RAPID SAILING.—The *City of Glasgow* has arrived at Calcutta, from the river Clyde to the Sandheads, in only eighty-seven days!

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.—We learn with much gratification from a native correspondent, that the education of females is favourably regarded by the natives across the water. A number of young men have undertaken the tuition of their wives and other female relatives, and in several cases with no inconsiderable success, as it is mentioned that some of these Hindoo ladies are able to aid their sons in preparing their school lessons, while one of them has actually on hand the translation of a series of Bengalee tables, and that she has already gone through half the task. Thus the mustard seed of native female education sown by Mr. Bethune is fast putting forth shoots in all directions.

THE EX-AMMERS OF SCINDE located in the Deccan seem destined to misfortune. A fire breaking out on the premises where they were residing, they have been burnt out of house and home, besides losing property to a large amount.

AN OFFICER at Agra is before a court of inquiry on the charge of cramming food from his table down the throat of his kid-mutgar.

MARTABAN.—CAPTAIN IMPEY.—News of a really exciting nature came to hand lately, and which we lay before our readers. Capt. Impey had been located at that place during many days, and been seen moving about in the Burmese costume. It is stated that having failed to establish himself at Zimmay as a merchant, to accomplish which object he had betaken himself to the Shan country in the first instance, he contemplates a trial at Ava, but whether of the same pursuit he had followed among the Shans, or has other objects in view, we have not been able to obtain satisfactory information. That he is on his way to the metropolis of Burmah, we have reason to believe. While at Martaban he is said to have corresponded with some of his friends at Maulmain, the nature, however, of which we have not been able to ascertain.—*Maulmain Chron., June 4.*

JOTEE PURSAUD.—It is asserted in the *Delhi Gazette*, that the interest of Mr. Lang in the *Mofussilite* has been transferred to Lala Jotee Pursaud, and that a new editor has been engaged by the new proprietor.

STAFF EMPLOY.—We have been informed that the Honourable the Court of Directors have sanctioned the absence of seven officers, three captains and four subalterns, from each regiment of native infantry on staff employ.—*Delhi Gazette, June 28.*

The *Bangalore Herald* says:—"Capt. Impey, 31st N.I., was at the Burmese town of Martaban (on the opposite side of the river, and two miles from Maulmein) last month. He was visited daily by his old friends, &c., from Maulmein, who reported that his manners are as pompous and magnificent as ever, his spirits as good, and his expectations as grand. He announces that he has been solicited to take the command-in-chief of the Burmese army at Ava!"

SALES OF LAND FOR REVENUE ARREARS.—A table, appended to an official return of the revenues and expenditure of the N.W. provinces, should be forwarded for the especial information of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, that gullible worthy, who was told by somebody, and who repeated it in the Commons House of Parliament, that a great proportion (we think he said one-half) of the landed property of India was yearly sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue. This table shows that the number of *land sale* sales that took place in one year was eighty-one, and that of these even sixty-nine were sold in one division alone (that of Allahabad, Banda being the chief defaulting district), leaving the ridiculously small number of twelve estates sold for rent in 1848-49, throughout the vast districts of Delhi (1), Meerut (6), Rohilkund (3), Agra (5), and Benares (3). The revenue due by these estates at the time of sale was Rs. 81,072.—*Lahore Chron., June 21.*

GANG ROBBERIES.—The *Englishman* calls the attention of the Government to the astonishing frequency of gang-robberies, and the boldness with which they are executed. "Not a tenth of those which happen find their way into the newspapers," observes, "yet those are quite enough to strike any one with the insecure state of the country. The pet service itself is seriously alarmed. It sees that its own incompetence is thus loudly proclaimed, and that the rapid impoverishment of the country will soon begin to tell upon its finances. The service has accordingly put forth a feeler or two through its Serampore organ, in the hope no doubt of leading the investigation, which must take place, into its own channel. The true remedy will of course be purposely overlooked, but it must come out at last." There has been a dacoity at an indigo factory at Subdulpore, and the dacoits were so audacious that they did not move off until after fourteen shots had been fired at them from a double-barrelled gun.

MOVEMENT OF CORPS.—We understand that the 7th regiment N.I. now stationed at Loodiana, will march for Meerut at the close of the present year, in accordance with the requisition of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell for another native regiment. It is said that the company of sappers at Loodiana will be removed to Meerut at the same time, and that this, with the departure of the 8th N.I. on escort duty with the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief during his cold weather tour, will do much towards the long-talked of "breaking up" of the former station. The troop of horse artillery will, it is said, go to Jullundur, and all the force left will be one regiment of irregular cavalry, the 17th, and the 40th regiments of N.I.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE COLONEL SKINNER'S FAMILY.—We are glad to hear that the Court of Directors have taken into their favourable consideration the claims of the late Colonel Skinner's family. It is said that instructions have been sent out to India, that Captain Hercules Skinner, at present in the Nizam's service, is to succeed his brother, Captain James Skinner, in the command of the 14th irregular cavalry. Captain James Skinner's health, we regret to hear, will, in all probability, oblige him to retire before long.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 25.

MAJOR MACTIER.—The Calcutta journals inform us, that Major Mactier has filed an action for libel in the Supreme Court against Mr. Lang, proprietor of the *Mofussilite*, on account of the passage reflecting upon that officer's reputation for courage, which occurs in the report of Mr. Lang's speech in defence of Jutee Pershad. The action is brought against Mr. Lang, in his character of newspaper proprietor, rather than in that of advocate, in order, we suppose, to avoid the legal sophism, that an advocate has a right to utter anything he pleases, till checked by the judge. The jury have found a true bill against Mr. Lang.

DHULEEP SING.—The *Citizen* is informed, upon the very best authority, that the report of the little Maharajah Dhuleep Sing's having eaten a beefsteak is without foundation. He has, however, it is said, expressed an earnest wish to be educated in the principles of the Christian faith, but his present guardians are careful that he should keep within the restrictions of caste, at least for the present.

COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY IN INDIA.—While Mr. Anstey is proposing to Parliament to send out a Commission of Inquiry to India, to examine the state of the public administration. Lord Dalhousie appears to be anticipating his wishes by the appointment of a number of local commissions to investigate the state of various departments of the public service. In fact, we may almost affirm that the establishment of these commissions has been the distinguishing feature of his lordship's administration. They are composed of some of the ablest and most experienced public servants, who are authorized to call for all evidence, oral and documentary, and to make a searching inquiry into the state and condition of the public establishments placed under their revision. They are of far greater utility than any commissioners sent out from England could possibly be, for their ignorance of the subjects submitted to their investigation would deprive their reports of all value. These local commissions have also the additional merit of being economical. Within the last fifteen months, we have had no fewer than five such commissions in Calcutta.—*Friend of India*, June 12.

MORMONS.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* announces the arrival of a Mormon Elder in Calcutta, and says he has established himself near Cooly Bazar, with the view of setting up a branch church in Calcutta. He has already secured some converts, and professes to work miracles.

CHERRA POONJEE.—The *Eastern Star*, with reference to the libel case at Cherra Poonjee (see p. 412), and its incidents, has the following remarks upon the state of society at that station:—"We are convinced that ere long the Bengal Government will find it advisable to believe, that beneath the guarded grumbling of the press, some unpleasant truths are concealed, truths which at 5,000 rupees a piece would be rather dearly told, and which here as elsewhere are silenced by the terrors of the law, the force of power, and the weight of influence. We have said that the social condition of society in and about the Cossyah hills is not creditable to the Anglo-Indian Community residing there, and we may add that even this itself is so anomalous and unwholesome, as to convey at once an impression that there must be something very wrong indeed to have induced the state of disunion and feud in which its members have lived and died for the last few years, as the following items will prove. A clergyman hunted down, ruined, and dead of fever contracted in the jungles, where he had taken refuge; an assistant to the political agent permitted by Government to retire; a hostile message in Calcutta exchanged between a Cherra and a Sylhet official on leave; an assistant surgeon removed by the Commander-in-Chief from his regiment at the former place; a judge by the Bengal Government from his bench at the latter; a magistrate superseded from the same place; enmity, jealousy, feud, hatred, party spirit, litigation and estrangement, which have torn the society into factions and cliques, and ranged those who ought to dwell in friendship and union together in fierce array and mutual defiance and uncharitableness. This is the actual state of society in the Cossyah hills at the moment we write, and will remain as an example to the primitive people who inhabit them, of English unanimity and our social virtues, till evil influences shall be extinguished, and a clear stage and no favour in a political, mercantile, and social sense, thrown open to every one, civilized or savage."

CAPTAIN CLOSE.—The Court of Inquiry, to investigate the conduct of Captain Close, with regard to the trooper of his corps, has closed its proceedings. It is understood that Captain Close has fully refuted all the charges.—*Englishman*, July 2.

THE LATE MR. C. TUCKER.—During the past week, the community in Calcutta has had to mourn the removal by death of Mr. Charles Tucker, one of the oldest civilians at the presidency, having come out in the year 1806. He has, for many years, been the senior judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, where, by his conciliatory demeanour, and his close attention to business, as long as his health permitted, he acquired the esteem and confidence of all parties. He was not possessed of the eminent judicial talents with which Colebrooke, and Harrington, and Stuart, and Courtnay Smith, adorned the bench, but his long acquaintance with the laws and practice of the court, and his invariable amenity of disposition, served in no small degree to prolong the public estimation in which that tribunal had been held. In the private walks of life, he was endeared to a large circle of friends by the warmth of his attachments, and among the public in general, he was chiefly known by his large charities, and his unflinching encouragement of every plan of benevolence, without distinction of sect or denomination. About three years ago, he was constrained to go to the Cape for his health, when he ought at once to have retired to his native land. The great benefit he derived from his residence there tempted him to return to Calcutta, under the impression that there was yet a twelvemonth's work in him. But he soon found his strength fail, and he returned only to die.—*Friend of India*, June 26.

SHIP-BURNING.—We are informed that a clue has been obtained whereby to trace the incendiaries in the destruction of the *Ariel*, and that several merchants of the Bazar are concerned in the affair. We give the report as it reaches us, without vouching for its correctness; but our hope goes with it, inasmuch as one good example made will have the effect of teaching all concerned in these nefarious transactions that, however detection may be temporarily escaped, there is no real safety, and the hour of retribution will arrive when, perhaps, it is least expected.—*Cal. Morn. Chron.*

ON-DITS.—The sub-treasurer of Calcutta, Mr. J. J. Harvey, is likely to be shortly transmogrified into post-master-general of India, on a salary of Rs. 42,000 a year.—The chief magistrate of Calcutta, Mr. Mills, takes a commissionership, and is likely to be succeeded in the office of chief magistrate by Mr. Elliott.—It is in contemplation to abolish the office of marine surgeon, and to place that branch of the service on the same footing as the rest of the service in regard to medical advice; a moiety of the staff salary, however, it is intended to assign over for affording medical aid to those attached to the dockyard at Kidderpore.

A DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT occurred to a party of convicts. Seventy were on their march from Beerbhoom to Hazareebaugh. At Govindpore, while they were in a tent, all chained to one another, the tent caught fire, and the pole fell down upon the prisoners. Twenty-six of these poor wretches were at once burnt to death, and seven more are in a dying state. Nineteen others are scorched, but, under medical treatment, are expected to recover. If the guard placed over them had been on the alert, not a single life perhaps would have been lost. The men who thus neglected their duty will, we hope, meet the punishment they deserve.—*Harkaru*, July 2.

THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND, we learn from the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, having been audited by two professional accountants, has been declared to be in "a most satisfactory condition."

NORTH-WEST BANK.—The directors of this bank have called a special meeting to consider the following propositions:—1st, To receive and adopt the report of the examiners, as recommended by the directors. 2nd, To decide on the removal of the head office to Calcutta. 3rd, To abolish the board of directors, and place the management under a manager and trustees. 4th, To authorize alterations in the deed to the extent of the above requirements.

AGRA BANK.—The directors and shareholders of the Agra and United Service Bank have advertised their determination to register that institution before the 1st of January next.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 9, 1851.—As the removal of the chief medical officer of her Majesty's service to Umballa, and the extension of the Bengal presidency, render it impracticable for all officers, who apply for sick leave out of India, to appear before that authority, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to cancel the general order of 11th July, 1826.

Officers applying for sick leave out of India will appear, whenever practicable, before the inspector-general of hospitals at Umballa, or before the annual boards, at which he presides, at Meerut or Ferozepore.

In all cases where this is not practicable, the officer applying for sick leave out of India may appear before a board, to be convened by the officer commanding on the spot.

The medical officer, who attends the sick officer and gives the usual certificate, recommending him for leave out of India, should not be a member, and must not in any case be president of the board of medical officers assembled to examine and report upon the state of the officer's health.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRCH, E. G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, vested with special powers.
BUCKLAND, C. T. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Hooghly.
CAMPBELL, H. G. qual. for pub. service, attached to N. W. prov.
CAMPBELL, W. to be post mr. of Kamarara.
CHAPMAN, R. B. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, June 14; and joined his station, June 24.
DAVIS, S. F. to be mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Beaulah, June 20.
DRUMMOND, Hon. E. offic. coll. of Burdwan, res. ch. of office, June 16.
GILMORE, M. S. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, res. ch. of office.
GROTE, A. offic. coll. of Calcutta, to be ex-officio surveyor under Act XV. of 1847.
HEYSHAM, W. to be surveyor of Calcutta under Act XV. of 1847.
JENKINS, R. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, placed at disp. of govt. of India in foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab.
MACKILLIO, C. W. asst. to mag. and coll. of 24 pergunnahs, res. ch. June 7.
MARTIN, G. L. made over ch. of mag. of Bhagulpore to G. Loch, June 9.
MONEY, A. supt. of Monghyr, survey, res. ch. of office.
PRATT, H. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Bhagulpore, June 18.
RICHARDSON, H. C. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, vested with special powers, June 25.
STURT, R. R. rec. ch. of Mymensing collectorate fr. W. R. Pogson, June 11.
SWINTON, A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moozuffurnuggur, dur. abs. of Astell.
TUCKER, F. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Howrah, June 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, R. 1 mo. in ext.
ASTELL, A. G. 1 mo. to hills north of Deyrah.
BREWSTER, J. to Oct. 10.
CARNAC, C. F. fr. June 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla.
COLVIN, E. T. furl. to Europe, on m. c. fr. March 10.
CRADDOCK, E. H. to Dec. 31, 1852, in ext.
HUME, A. O. to Nov. 18 on m. c. to hills.
MACKENZIE, H. S. 1 year to Cape on m. c.
OMMANEY, M. C. 3 mo. in ext. to sea.
PORTER, H. 1 mo.
ROBERTSON, H. D. 8 mos. to Nynee Tal on m. c.
SAUNDERS, H. C. 1 mo. on m. c.
TEMPLE, R. 1 mo.
YOUNG, W. G. 1 mo. in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIRD, Lieut. A. F. 18th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Remington on leave.
BEAN, Lieut. col. J. 61st N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Griffiths retired with rank, fr. April 11, 1851, v. Hepburn decd.
BIRCH, Capt. T. C. 31st N.I. to rank fr. March 31, 1851, v. Griffiths, retired.
BLUNT, Ens. A. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BOWLER, Ens. H. 61st N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Griffiths, ret. with rank fr. April 11, 1851, v. Hepburn, dec.
CHASE, Lieut. D. A. 64th N.I. to offic. as extra asst. to commr. in the Tenasserim provinces, for Lieut. Ardagh.
CORFIELD, Lieut. col. W. R. 31st N.I. to rank fr. March 31, 1851, v. Griffiths, retired.
COX, Lieut. col. H. C. M. fr. 21st to 32nd N.I.
CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. col. E. A. 73rd N.I. to rank fr. April 7, 1851, v. Home, prom.
DAY, Ens. H. W. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
DELANE, Lieut. G. to act as 2nd in com. 9th irr. cav.
DICKSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 7, v. Hay, deceased.
EARLE, Lieut. J. M. to offic. as 2nd in com. Arracan local batt. v. Chase.
EDWARDS, Ens. E. A. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 1, in succ. to Melville, inv.
EDWARDS, Brev. maj. H. B. C.B. 1st Eur. fus. to be a dep. comm. in the Punjab, June 20.

ELLIS, Lieut. A. 31st N.I. to rank fr. March 31, 1851, v. Griffiths, ret.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. C. M. 31st N.I. sub asst. to be dep. asst. commy. gen. 2nd class, June 9.
FORTESCUE, Lieut. F. R. N. to rank fr. April 7, v. Home, prom.
GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. passed colloq. exam.
GODDY, Ens. C. J. to offic. as 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh local inf. in add. to his own duties as adjt. dur. abs. of Gordon.
GUYON, Maj. H. J. 31st N.I. to rank fr. March 31, 1851, v. Griffiths, ret.
HARRIS, Capt. W. O. 32nd N.I. to join his rejt. making over com. of detach. of recruits at Lahore, to Lieut. Stallard, June 10.
HEPBURN, Lieut. col. D. fr. 32nd to 21st N.I.
HOBDAV, Capt. T. F. 72nd N.I. depy. assist. 2nd class to be depy. assist. commy. gen. 1st class, June 9.
HOTHAM, Lieut. G. F. to act as 2nd in com. 15th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Fisher.
LANG, Maj. J. 36th N.I. and supt. of the Nuddea Rivers, to offic. also as agt. to the gov. gen. at Moorsshedabad, dur. abs. of Torrens.
LAWRENCE, Capt. R. C. 73rd N.I. to rank fr. April 7, 1851, v. Horne, prom.
MACDONALD, Maj. J. to be lieut. col. June 20.
MATHISON, Brev. capt. R. 54th N.I. to be capt. of a company fr. June 1, in succ. to Melville, inv.
MCGREGOR, Ens. F. A. R. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 1, 1851, v. Haig, inv.
MCMULLEN, Ens. C. N. 73rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
MCNAIR, Maj. R. 73rd N.I. to rank fr. April 7, 1851, v. Horne, prom.
MELVILLE, Capt. H. B. 54th N.I. trans. at his request to the invalid estab. fr. June 1, 1851, to reside and draw his pension at the presidency div.
OAKLEY, Lieut. Sir C. W. A. bart. 8th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
RATTRAY, Lieut. T. 64th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of the Ramghur batt. and commt. of the irreg. cav. attached to that corps.
REDDIE, Capt. G. B. 29th N.I. dep. asst. to be asst. commy. gen. 2nd class, June 9.
REEVES, Ens. G. J. 50th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
TALKELD, 2nd Lieut. P. eng. passed colloq. exam.
SANCTUARY, Lieut. P. J. 5th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay, March 24.
STALLARD, Lieut. S. art. to rec. ch. of a detach. of recruits at Lahore, June 10; to perform also his duties with 3rd co. 4th batt. art. and No. 7 lt. field batt. to which he is attached.
TALBOT, Capt. H. C. 61st N.I. to be major in succ. to Griffiths, ret. with rank fr. Apr. 11, 1851, v. Hepburn, dec.
TURNBULL, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to be com. of the Kookee levy at Cachar, fr. April 25, 1851.
TYRWHITT, Lieut. E. 51st N.I. ret. to duty, June 10.
WALKER, Ens. L. 2nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
WHEELER, 1st Lieut. T. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus. ret. to duty, June 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

ANDERSON, P. C. June 18. MEAD, C. J. June 18.
DEGREE, G. C. June 18. PERCIVAL, J. June 18.
DICKENS, T. E. June 18.

INFANTRY.

BRADFORD, G. S. June 13. JACKSON, E. S. June 18.
CARTER, A. H. June 13. ORMAN, C. E. June 13.
COGHILL, K. J. W. June 18. PARLEY, B. S. B. June 13.
FELLOWES, H. June 13. ROSS, D. June 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. 58th N.I. fr. May 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
BAX, Ens. G. J. 48th N.I. fr. March 28 to April 28, to Benares.
BURT, Capt. C. H. 64th N.I. to Straits, instead of to N. S. Wales.
DYAS, Lieut. J. H. executive eng. Baree Doab Canal, fr. July 11 to Nov. 10, to Dhoon, and hills north of Dehra, on m. c.
GLOVER, Lieut. T. G. eng. fr. April 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
GRAHAM, Cornet W. S. 2nd L. C. fr. May 1 to June 30, to Simla.
HYSLOP, Capt. M. 59th N.I. fr. July 20 to Nov. 1, to proceed on the river.
LANE, Lieut. col. C. R. 74th N.I. fr. June 15 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
LARKINS, Capt. R. 49th N.I. fr. July 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. 2 mo. fr. May 18 on m. c.
MACHELL, Lieut. L. art. 3 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla, on m. c.
MOFFATT, Capt. A. R. 58th, N. I. fr. May 4 to Oct. 31, to Simla.
MOODY, Lieut. col. S. 11th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
NORGATE, Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. fr. June 15 to Oct. 20, to Mussoorie, on m. c.
NORMAN, Ens. F. B. 14th N.I. fr. July 15 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta.
NUTHALL, Lieut. W. F. 18th N.I. fr. June 25 to Aug. 15, to appear before the exam. of college of Fort William.
PATTERSON, Capt. C. 4th N.I. fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, to Jullundur.

PEARSE, Lieut. G. G. asst. com. at Hazara, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Cashmere.
 RAPER, Lieut. M. 64th N.I. fr. June 15 to Sept. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 REID, Lieut. C. A. 20th N.I. fr. June 10 to Nov. 6, to Darjeeling.
 SIMPSON, Ens. J. R. 19th N.I. fr. June 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 SWINTON, Capt. A. R. J. 32nd N.I. to Deyrah, instead of leave granted him Feb. 1, to presidency prep. to appl. for perm. to retire fr. the service.
 WHITELOCKE, Capt. G. F. 13th N.I. fr. June 3 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 WHITING, Ens. R. C. 70th N.I. fr. June 1 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AMESBURY, Asst. Surg. J. W. R. passed colloq. exam.
 BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. art. to aff. med. aid to detach. of Eur. recruits arr. at Lahore.
 BEALE, Asst. Surg. A. 54th N.I. pl. at disp. of gov. of Bengal with a view to his being appointed to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Punjab.
 BICKNELL, Vet. Surg. J. to be vet. surg. of the Hanpper stud, v. Willis.
 CHEVERS, Asst. Surg. N. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 11th N.I. at Chittagong.
 COLLINS, Asst. Surg. A. to do duty with 2nd batt. art. at Lahore.
 COWPAR, Asst. Surg. J. civ. asst. surg. of Singapore res. ch. of duties.
 DURANT, Asst. Surg. J. J. to be in med. ch. of station of Mootcherry in district of Chumparam, June 23.
 FOGARTY, Asst. Surg. G. T. C. to med. ch. of Buxar and Koruntadhee stud depots, v. Whittall, June 27.
 GREGG, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to be surg. fr. June 5, 1851, v. Stuart, dec.
 LAWRENCE, Vet. surg. J. to ch. of gov. gen. body guard, June 13.
 LOWDELL, Asst. Surg. C. passed colloq. exam.
 MOTTLEY, Surg. C. perm. to retire from the service on a pension of 300l. per annum, fr. May 1, 1851.
 MOWATT, Asst. surg. F. J. M.D. sec. to council of education, book agent, and sec. to med. college, rec. ch. of office fr. Dr. Goodvee, June 17.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to 10th comp. sappers and miners, arrived at Wuzcerabad, v. Sealkote.
 PATON, Asst. surg. A. P. to be surg. fr. May 1, v. Mottley, ret.
 TRESIDDER, Asst. surg. J. N. to be civ. asst. surg. at Merrapore.
 WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. aff. temp. med. aid to 5th irr. cav. and rec. med. ch. of jail and civil establs. at that station consequent on departure of Rolland.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. J. 28th N.I. to afford med. aid to 2nd comp. sappers and miners.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BARCLAY, J. June 13.
 STEWART, C. M. D.D. June 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MOUAT, Asst. surg. F. J. M.D. leave cancelled fr. June 17.
 NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. to Europe on furl.
 WESHERED, T. A. 1 mo. in ext.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Surg. Carson, to med. of bd. qrs. staff and estab.; Brig. W. H. Elliot, to com. Mnlabar and Canara, v. Milner, who exch.; Brig. H. R. Milner, to com. Bangalore, v. Elliot, who exch.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. T. C. B. St. George, to Dec. 31, and 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Ens. Mackenzie, to rem. at Poona.—24th. Lieut. T. M. Greensill, to Oct. 15, in ext.; Lieut. W. D. H. Baillie, to Oct. 15, in ext.; Lieut. G. Wedderburn, 9 mo. to England.—29th. Lieut. G. A. Ferris, to Nov. 15, to Kangra, on m.c.—32nd. Asst. surg. Dunlop, to Nov. 3, to Simla, on m.c.—60th. 2nd Lieut. W. Teddie, 2 mo. to Simla and hills n.—64th. Lieut. R. Mockler, to be capt. fr. May 9, v. James, dec.; Ens. O'Grady, to be lieut. fr. May 9, in suc. to James, dec.—80th. Ens. T. W. Hunt, passed in Hindustani.—83rd. Capt. H. F. Ainslie, to be maj. fr. June 3, v. Townshend, dec.; Lieut. W. Nott, to be capt. fr. June 3, in suc. to Townshend, dec.—87th. Capt. L. H. Hamilton, to Oct. 15, to Simla; Lieut. G. Wolfe, 6 mo. in ext. on m.c.—98th. Ens. N. Goddard, to do duty with recruits at Cawnpore, under Capt. Dudgeon, 61st.; Lieut. M. Batt, to do duty with 32nd, at Jullunder; Ens. J. H. Reade, to Dec. 2, to Murree, on m.c.; Asst. surg. B. Swift, to Oct. 3, to Murree, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE, wife of Wm. s. at Seepore, May 14.
 BAPTIST, wife of E. d. at Calcutta, June 13.

BATTLE, Mrs. E. s. at Delhi, May 23.
 BECHER, the lady of S. J. C.S. s. at Nynce Tal, June 7.
 BELL, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta, June 19.
 BOILEAU, the lady of Lieut. col. S. B. commg. H.M.'s 22nd regt. s. at Dugshaie, May 20.
 BOLDERSTON, wife of Capt. A. 16th N.I. d. at Bareilly, June 11.
 BUCHANAN, the lady of Lieut. J. M. H.M.'s 70th regt. s. at Cawnpore, June 9.
 CAMPBELL, the lady of Major R. 43rd L.I. d. at Simla, May 26.
 CAMPBELL, the lady of Dr. A. d. at Darjeeling, June 18.
 COLLINGWOOD, wife of J. A. s. at Mundoutie, June 22.
 DACOSTA, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, June 15.
 DANIELL, wife of M. d. at Jodka, June 7.
 D'ROZARIO, wife of F. C. d. at Calcutta, June 22.
 FETHERSTONHAUGH, the lady of Capt. W. H.M.'s 14th drag. d. at Meerut, May 31.
 FRASER, Mrs. Charles, s. at Mymensing, June 14.
 GARSTIN, wife of the Rev. A. s. at Cherra Ponjee, June 10.
 GOOSE, wife of T. H. d. at Jullunder, May 16.
 HANLEY, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, May 19.
 HEMBROUGH, Mrs. Fred. s. at Dhurumsala.
 HICKEE, wife of E. s. at Delhi, May 22.
 HILLS, the lady of H. H. s. at Calcutta, May 24.
 INNES, the lady of Lieut. P. R. 1st fus. d. at Meerut, June 8.
 LARKINS, the lady of Capt. G. art. d. at Bareilly, June 9.
 LEMAISTRE, Mrs. E. R. d. at Bijnour, June 17.
 LLOYD, wife of Lieut. B. P. 11th N.I. s. at Beavi, May 22.
 MACQUEEN, the lady of Lieut. 42nd L.I. s. at Barrackpore, June 12.
 MAITLAND, wife of Capt. H. D. 72nd N.I. s. at Wuzcerabad, May 19.
 MILLS, wife of Lieut. H. 2nd N.I. d. at Rawal Pindce, May 15.
 MONTRESOR, the lady of C. F. C.S. d. at Kishnaghur, June 16.
 MOSES, the lady of O. s. at Calcutta, June 26.
 OWEN, the wife of Mr. C. d. at Calcutta, May 16.
 PATERSON, wife of the Rev. J. s. Bhowanipore, June 10.
 PATON, wife of R. M. art. d. at Simla, May 16.
 POND, the lady of Major J. R. asst. adj. gen. s. at Benares, May 18.
 REEVES, Mrs. Anne, s. at Agra, June 15.
 ROBERTS, wife of J. W. d. at Howrah, June 15.
 SEWELL, the lady of A. H. C. 47th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, May 28.
 SINCLAIR, wife of James, s. at Calcutta, June 7.
 SLATER, wife of the Rev. S. s. Calcutta, May 14.
 SMITH, Mrs. G. B. s. at Calcutta, June 18.
 SMITH, Mrs. C. R. twins, s. and d. at Calcutta, June 16.
 TAYLOR, wife of G. s. at Calcutta, May 25.
 THOMSON, wife of Maj. W. B. s. at Feerozpoor, June 2.
 VINCENT, the lady of W. s. at Nudjuffghur, June 9.
 WILSON, the lady of James, d. at Tirhoot, June 17.
 WODSEHOW, the lady of J. J. d. at Rungpoor, June 3.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. G. A. s. at Cawnpore, June 11.

MARRIAGES.

BARTHELEMY, J. A. to Miss Elizabeth Jane Cleghorn, June 10.
 DURHAM, Wm. B. to Annabella R. d. of Robt. Campbell, at Calcutta, June 25.
 GRIFFIN, A. C. to Isabella, d. of the late C. McNish, at Calcutta, June 24.
 JERVIS, Lieut. F. V. R. 56th N.I. to Henrietta, d. of the late W. E. L. Evelyn, June 25.
 JOHNSON, W. H. to Anne, widow of the late M. F. Monk, at Landour, June 10.
 MONEY, Henry, to Miss Emma E. S. Cahill, at Calcutta, May 23.
 MONIES, A. to Miss Judith E. Vyall, at Delhi, June 20.
 POLLARD, Lieut. C. Eng. to Maria, d. of C. Cole, at Peshawur, June 21.
 SMITH, Lieut. John, 51st N.I. to Agnes Sarah, d. of the late D. Ferrier, at Jullunder, June 19.
 URQUHART, D. Wm. to Miss Eliza G. Crofton, at Calcutta, June 11.
 VALPY, Capt. De Vie, H.M.'s 29th regt. to M. C. d. of R. McBeth, at Calcutta, June 20.
 YOUNG, Wm. G. C.S. to Jessie P. d. of W. Tayler, at Dinapore, June 11.

DEATHS.

BODRY, inf. s. of John, at Calcutta, June 15.
 BRINKLEY, Cornet J. H.M.'s 9th lancers, at Kussowlic, May 18.
 CALDWELL, Wm. J. inf. s. of the Rev. Mr. at Saharunpore, June 14.
 CHRAPE, G. Eliza, d. of Major C. dep. paymr. at Mussoorie, aged 4, June 16.
 CLAREY, Anne E, wife of S. at Benares, aged 37, June 1.
 COLLINS, inf. s. of J. W. June 8.
 COLLINS, Asst. surg. A. at Lahore, June 16.
 COPS, Capt. A. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, at Calcutta, June 19.
 CRITCHLEY, Matilda E. d. of H. T. B. at Calcutta, aged 5, June 9.
 EATWELL, Helen, d. of Dr. W. C. B. at Ghazeeppore, aged 4, June 18.
 EDE, F. d. of John, at Calcutta, June 5.

FASSON, Fred. S. inf. s. of Asst. surg. 14th Lt. Drag. at Meerut, June 14.
FERNANDES, inf. s. of W. at Calcutta, June 28.
GLASSFORD, D. A. inf. s. of Maj. Engs. at Meeran Meer, June 13.
HILLS, Mrs. Jane, wife of H. H. at Calcutt., May 31.
HOCKLEY, F. S. inf. s. of Lieut. J. J. 66th N.I. or Goorka regt. at Peshawur, June 6.
KEEP, Alice E. inf. d. of Wm. at Calcutta, June 23.
KIRK, Margaret, wife of James, at Rohcut, June 18.
LARRULETTA, M. at Juneypoor, May 20.
LOCHNER, Conrad, c.s. at Lahore, May 18.
MELVILLE, A. L. c.s. at Penang, May 25.
MILLS, Catherine Maria, wife of A. J. c.s. at Calcutta, aged 41.
MOORE, the wife of Lieut. E. H. H.M.'s 53rd regt. at Rawul Pindce, June 11.
MORROW, R. T. s. of R. at Landour, aged 14, June 2.
SINNIT, Thos. at Simla, June 18.
TUCKER, Chas. c.s. at Calcutta, June 18.
WOOLLASTON, Rev. M. W. at Mirzapore, June 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 15.—*Lady Bruce*, Simson, Liverpool; *Lady Bute*, McKinnay, London; *Teak*, Rouse, Singapore.—16. *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Liverpool; *Essex*, Pixley, Portsmouth; *Fazel Currim*, Ballantyne, Mauritius.—17. Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez.—18. *Persia*, Broadfoot, London.—19. *Cannata*, Kellson, Liverpool; *Taymouth Castle*, Nicol, Glasgow; *Cawasjee Family*, Durham, Singapore; *Lanrick*, White, Hong Kong; *Erin*, Tronson, Hong Kong.—20. *Solomon Hein*, Farding, Liverpool; *Duke of Lancaster*, Ward, Liverpool; *Iskender Shaw*, Shire, Singapore.—23. *Arratoun Apcar*, Durham, China.—24. *Paradise*, Henderson, London; *Gudin*, Saliz, Bordeaux; *Marathon*, Waterman, put back leaky.—27. *Eglinton*, Lorb, London; *Courier*, Towerson, Liverpool; *Futlay Salam*, Morrison, Bombay and Trincomalee; *Orissa*, Seart, Boston.—28. *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein and Akyab.—29. *Madagascar*, Hight, London and Madras; *Saphir*, Colir, Bordeaux and Madras.—30. *Ararat*, Wright, Singapore; *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yourston, London, Madeira, and Madras; *Rob Roy*, Rankin, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Bute*.—Mr. Tredgold.
 Per *Essex*.—Mrs. Pixley, Mrs. Jyrnhill; Lieut. Jyrnhill, Bengal army; Dr. Charles Stewart, Bengal army; Messrs. Depice, Mead, Dickens, Percival, Anderson, Ellis, Jackson, Robinson, Duncan Stewart, Henry Stewart, and Coghill, cadets; Miss Jessie Smith.
 Per *Fazel Currim*.—Dr. Mout.
 Per steamer *Precursor*.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Mr. and Mrs. Tait.—From GALLE. Mr. L. Pereira; R. Parker, R.N.—From MADRAS. J. B. Cox.
 Per *Teak*.—Mr. W. F. Kelly.
 Per *Erin*.—Mr. D. Foggo.
 Per *Iskender Shaw*.—A. Reumbell, B. Varger, and J. Kramke.
 Per *Fatta Salem*.—Mrs. Morrison and child, and Mrs. Swan and four children.
 Per *Orissa*.—F. T. Rollins, Esq., and R. S. Davis, Esq.
 Per steamer *Hindustan*.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Dearman; Mr. Keep; Capt. H. Brown; Mr. Rutherford; Mrs. Newall, and Mary Ann Sadler.—From MALTA. Mr. G. Brevio, and Mr. Kelsall.—From GALLE. Mr. Hume; Lieut. Twynam; Lady Buller; Miss Buller; Master Buller; Catherine Bennett, and Mr. Mountain.—From MADRAS. Lieut. A. G. Davidson.
 Per *Tenasserim*.—Mr. and Mrs. Plowden, Miss. Ricketts, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Nuthall, Capt. Barry.
 Per *Madagascar*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Munel and infant; Capt. Stuart; Dr. Kelly; Lieut. May; Messrs. Gilden, Tenbury, Innis, McNeill, Courjon, Lloyd, and Humphreys.—From MADRAS. Mr. Russell, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Koch.—From LONDON. Mrs. McCanna and child, and Miss Glyn.
 Per *Ararat*.—Capt. Stout and Mrs. Miller.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 15. *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore and China; steamer *Pacha*, McQueen, Straits and China; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein.—16. *Allioah*, Leunt, London; *Ether*, Sanderson, Liverpool; *Sydney*, Lemon, London; *Robina Mitchell*, Evetts, Liverpool; *Amazon*, Evans, New York.—21. *Ametha*, Wilson, Mauritius; *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Mauritius.—22. *Mahoree*, Cowan, Mauritius; *Hyderee*, Eaglesham, China; *Faithful*, Mathson, London; *Cherusher*, Bruha, London; *Punjab*, Palmer, Mauritius; *Protomelia*, Harrison, London; *Weraff*, Smoult, Singapore; *Patriot*, Younghusband, Moulmein; *Ann Mary*, Hilton, London.—28. *Thane*, Taylor, Moulmein and Rangoon; *Maria*, Howard, Penang and Singapore.—29. *Duncan*, Penrice, Liverpool; *Strabo*, Hassey, Boston; *Otterspool*, Hughes, Liverpool; *Walpole*, Le-favour, Boston; *Warwick*, Head, Liverpool; *Shamrock*, Poyntz, London.—30. *R. A. Maria*, Hickford, Singapore; *Joseph*, Manook, Singapore.—JULY 3. Steamer *Haddington*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Germania*.—Col. Jervis, Mr. T. H. Coles, Mme. Chedupas, Mlle. Champion, Mrs. Saigown, C. Rindiano, W. A. Pope, M. Morpurgo, C. Conomo; Mme. Conomo and 2 children, Mme. Cannelli, G. Piba, R. Fiorentina, Conte del Mediro, M. Valonsis and lady and child, T. T. Cathcart, Mr. Regales, F. Lafuentes, U. A. Hinn, lady, and child; Capt. Dewan, G. Medina, E. Fedescha, Anna Luzzatto and 2 children, G. Gopeloch, Dr. Ben and child, A. Saumont, E. Demeune, M. Caldour, Mr. Kretomer and servants.
 Per *Italia*.—Mr. C. Thurburn, Mr. S. Landawer, Mr. C. Benzi, ger, Maj. Greathard, F. W. Fonney, Mr. De la Fouché, H. F. Egerton, Mr. Frith, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. McKenzie, Earl of Grosvenor, Hon. T. L. Gower, Mr. Poolman, Mr. Thiel, Mr. Gromer, Mr. Eilbracht, Mr. Ruthbore, Mr. R. Hamming, Mr. Canaan, Mr. Comstock and servants.
 Per steamer *Haddington*.—To MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Swanton, Mr. Hicks and servant, Dr. and Mrs. Blackrock and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins.—To POINT-DE-GALLE.—Col. Chape, Mrs. Ann Byrne and child.—To SUEZ.—Mr. Charles Knaut.—To ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Rowlandson, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Wienholt.—To MALTA.—Mr. Robert Nichol.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. William Mackintosh, Lieut. Booth, Mr. Lattey, Mr. Wallace, Mr. G. R. Naylor, Mr. R. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Boothby and child, Lieut. Forster, Mr. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Barkinyoung and child, Capt. and Mrs. Field, infant, and servant, Mr. A. J. Clarke, and James Kidd.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 2, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 0	to 7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	par.		
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	3 0	3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	11 8	12 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	9 4	9 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	3275 to 2300
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0	13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	220 8	221 0	
Mexican ditto	219 14	220 7	} each.
Sovereigns	10 2	10 8	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14	20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1 1/2d. to 2s. 1 1/2d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 1 1/2d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 1 1/2d. to 1s. 1 1/2d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. to 4l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l.

MADRAS.

THE CASE OF STREENAVASSA.

In our number for April we adverted to the conversion to Christianity of a Brahmin youth of high caste, a quondam student at the Government seminary at this presidency. An event of this nature invariably brings to the surface sentiments of anger, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, which at other times are scarcely apparent in the character of the ignorant and bigotted Hindu population of Madras; but the excitement usually speedily subsides, and attracts little sympathy not only from unprejudiced Englishmen, but even from the small minority of educated and enlightened natives. In the case, however, of Andrew Streenavassa (as the youth under notice has been christened), his reception within the pale of Christianity has been followed up by a proceeding which seems likely to give a sort of permanence to the anti-Christian sensation among the Hindus, and, we think we may venture to add, the propriety whereof is seriously questioned by even the Christian community itself.

with the exception of its extreme missionary section. We refer to the measures that have been adopted to remove the convert's wife from the society of her relatives, in order to enforce her cohabitation with her husband. This was effected through the medium of the Supreme Court; a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained on the plea that the girl was kept in duress by her parents; on her appearance, and declaration that her stay with her friends was voluntary, which was of course a sufficient answer to the writ, she was ordered by the presiding judge, Sir W. W. Burton, to be delivered to her husband, upon which decision she was, with the "force and arms" of a constable, given into his hands. We have ever entertained the deepest respect for the liberal views and pious feelings, too often found in painful antagonism, expressed on various occasions by our worthy pious justice, with a warmth that guarantees their sincerity; but we must avow our conviction that his anxiety to protect the Christian husband's rights from sustaining damage through his adoption of a new faith has blinded him to the violation done thereby to the feelings of the heathen wife. Greater regard, in our opinion, was due to the religious principles in which Lutchmee had been educated, to which also she still adhered, and to the requirements of Hindoo law, which on the loss of caste practically abrogates the marriage contract, the outcaste becoming *civilitur mortuus*. Streenavassa was injudiciously counselled when advised to obtain forcible possession of his wife's person; the violence offered to her conscience became a bitter satire on the boasted liberality of the creed to which he had just vowed adherence; but we chiefly regret that his inconsistent attempt to coerce his unfortunate spouse into a life abhorrent to her religious prejudices received the sanction of a British judge. The acerbity of feeling excited by the affair among the natives will not easily be assuaged.—*Athenæum*, July 9.

We have rarely seen a case of conscience in India, in which it was so difficult to determine upon which side justice really was to be found. On the one hand, there cannot be the smallest doubt that Sir W. Burton's judgment was legally correct. He had nothing whatever to do with the ultimate result of his decision, and nothing with the consequences to either wife or husband; his duty was simply to decide whether the husband had, by his adoption of Christianity, forfeited those rights over his wife, which he undoubtedly possessed as a Hindoo, three months before. Upon this point there could be no doubt. The justice of the rendition of the wife in this instance is, however, a very different question; and with all possible desire to see full and absolute religious liberty extended to every convert, we must say we think that the liberty claimed for the one party infringed upon the liberty that ought to have been conceded to the other. The question has two sides. It was not merely whether Streenavassa Iyengar had forfeited his rights or not, but also whether Lutchmee Ummal should be compelled by positive force to do violence to her feelings of caste, and thereby not only isolate herself from the only human beings for whom she entertained an affection, but also from what she believed, however groundlessly, to be the only true hope of happiness in a future state. It is true, Sir William Burton endeavoured to provide for this difficulty by an order; but it is perfectly imperative. That the woman's caste will be broken by some of the thousand and one acts which must occur in a compulsory domestication with one of a different creed, there can be no doubt, and she is therefore compelled either to become a Christian, or to remain an outcast, disowned by all parties. To use even the smallest degree of compulsion in making converts is so repugnant to the true spirit of Christianity, that we cannot look upon this prospect with any degree of complacency. On the other hand, the question is still more complicated by the fact that the Hindoos themselves, anxious as they are to remove her from the contamination of her husband's society, will not allow the marriage to be dissolved, so as to enable her to marry again, but intend to condemn her, at fifteen, to perpetual widowhood, with all its temptations, dangers, and degradation. On the whole, we cannot but conclude that while the rights of the Christian husband have been fully preserved, those of the Hindoo wife have been, to some extent, unnecessarily compromised.—*Friend of India*.

LAW.

INSOLVENT COURT, June 13 and 14.

In Re Cornelius Traveller.—Mr. J. B. Norton appeared for Mr. Traveller, and Mr. Salmon for the opposing creditors, Vencata Rama Gundur and Oochema. Their debt amounted to Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Traveller, examined by Mr. Salmon.—I am editor of the *Madras Advertiser*; for the last thirteen years I have been editor

of various papers in Madras. I came the last time to India as a private individual, in no particular capacity; I came the first time as a missionary, in connection with the London Mission Society; in 1819, ceased to have any connection with the society; in 1824 or 1825, had a class in a school, besides my missionary pay. On leaving the mission, I opened a school, by which I made a respectable sum, sufficient to allow me to return home; returned to Madras in 1838, and again opened a school, having lost my money by building speculations. About six or seven years ago, began dealing in rice. Never had any connection with the courts of law, or the Sudder Court; I am neither a vakeel, nor am I personally known to the present judges of the Sudder Court; I have never had any connection, nor have any influence, or am in any way acquainted, with the mode of proceeding in that court; have drawn petitions, but never presented them officially to the Sudder; generally sent them to the secretary, but never to the court. I have taken petitions to the registrar, and explained the facts of the case; civil and criminal petitions have been drawn by me, but I generally confined myself to criminal cases. Remember Oochema being brought by the dubash in 1847; she came about her son, who was in jail at Arcot; the communications passed through her agent, Vencata Gundur, the dubash acting as interpreter; spoke to her only on the first instance; never uttered the words "don't be afraid. I will procure the release of your son in three months, if you will give me 4,000 rupees;" never said, "I will deliver your son in three months, send 3,000 rupees;" never heard Oochema say, "If my son be not released, you must return the 3,000." The whole transaction was carried on between Vencata and my dubash. The communication made to my dubash was that Oochema's son was in jail at Arcot having been taken with a band of robbers, and sentenced to seven years' transportation; and that they could establish the fact of his innocence; they requested me to represent the case to the authorities; I consented to draw up a statement of the case and send it in, for which Oochema promised, in the event of the liberation of her son, to give me 2,000 rupees. I understand Tamil: we were all in the same room, but everything passed through the dubash,—he spoke in Tamil. I received a statement of the case from the agent, but did not draw out the petition promised till after the dubash had received the 2,000 rupees. I never had any of this 2,000, 1,000 was sent to my son-in-law, Captain Price, for which he gave me a promissory note; had given the dubash orders to borrow 1,000 rupees for my son-in-law. I did not know he got it from these people. I gave an acknowledgment to Govindur for the money. If I succeeded, the 2,000 was to be mine; if unsuccessful, 1,500 was to be returned, including my son-in-law's 1,000. Have often been applied to for the money, when I generally stated that I should be able to do something for them when my goods were sold. Those goods and Captain Price's promissory note I assigned to Mr. Franck, who sold them. Again and again they have been told, they would come in for their share when the proceeds were realized—knew nothing of the Rs. 3,000 until applied to by Mr. Stewart for that amount. At the time I assigned the Tamil note for Rs. 3,000, I was engaged writing; the dubash stated that it was a mere Tamil copy of the Rs. 2,000 note; he said Vencata wished to have it; he did not understand English; it was not read to me, and when I signed I did not know its contents. I did not ask to have the English note returned. Captain Price's note is entered in the schedule as part of my estate. Rungasawmy, the dubash, owes me Rs. 10,000. I have kept no accounts, and have received none from him; I can, however, prove by indirect means that he has received this money. At the time the Rs. 2,000 were paid, I was indebted to the Agra Bank in the sum of Rs. 15,000, my income was 100 pagodas per mensem, out of which Rs. 80 went to the bank; did not have this income at the time of the Rs. 2,000 transaction. I received, as editor of the *Athenæum*, Rs. 350, *Atlas*, Rs. 200, and *Circulator*, Rs. 140, afterwards reduced to Rs. 100; sometimes made Rs. 60 or 70 by writing petitions, memorials, &c.

Examined by Mr. J. B. Norton.—Mr. Stewart, the attorney, was proprietor of the *Atlas*; it was a losing concern, and died unnaturally, not paying its editor; brought action of libel against Mr. Stewart, who apologised, paid the costs, but not my salary. I do not know whose opposition this is. Vencata told me he has no wish to inconvenience or injure me; that he knows my dubash alone is to blame. Govindur came to me with a view of obtaining intelligence of Rungasawmy; he also asked me to appear as a witness against Rungasawmy, and made the same depositions before the Court as I had made to him. I was subpoenaed on Rungasawmy's insolvency, and related the same then as I have to-day. The whole arrangement with these people was made by the dubash; he said they agreed to give me 2,000 rupees if successful, and if unsuccessful 500 rupees for my

trouble. It was Rungasawmy's duty to keep the books relating to the rice dealings; the 10,000 rupees owing by him was from other resources distinct from rice; he never rendered me any accounts. I am a married man with three children all grown up, one is unprovided for. My income from the paper and other sources is only 125 rupees per mensem; if my accounts were all realized, they would more than cover my debts. Rungasawmy has cheated me in every way.

Re-examined by Mr. Salmon.—Mr. Stewart did not pay my salary to Mr. Branson. I know I am not in debt to Mr. Branson for any law proceedings, because he has put Mr. Stewart down as a debtor for 480 rupees. Mr. Branson never threatened me.

Vencata Rama Govindur, *examined by Mr. Salmon.*—Remember coming to Madras with Oochema in the month of February, 1847; presented two or three petitions to the Sudder Court. In September, 1847, Oochema was sitting under a tree in the Sudder Court compound, bemoaning the incarceration of her son, when Rungasawmy, passing by, asked her what was the matter; he on being told said, "Come to my master; whatever he says, the Court will accede to." We went to Mr. Traveller's; Rungasawmy went in and brought the gentleman out to us. Mr. Traveller said, "Is it your son that is imprisoned?" Oochema replied, "Yes, my only son, who is unjustly transported for seven years; I pray you protect." Mr. Traveller asked for a copy of the petition, which I read, Rungasawmy translating it into English. The gentleman then said, "Your son has become mine; I will cause his liberty and give him to you, if you will give me 4,000 rupees." Oochema then said, "I have not so much," he said, "Give me 3,000," in which she acquiesced, and said, "We will write to our village and get it; I pray you will protect my son." Mr. Traveller then said, "If my labours are fruitless, you must give up 500 rupees." This was not acceded to, and we went away. In a short time Rungasawmy ran after us, and said, "If it is fruitless, give up 200 rupees." I said to the woman, "If you labour and not attain the object, it is only 200 rupees; let it go." This was agreed to, and we promised the money in ten days. I called upon the gentleman a few days after to ask what measures had been taken; he said, "When the money comes, we will take measures." In Dec., myself and Oochema went to Mr. Traveller's house with 1,000 rupees, in exchange for which the gentleman wrote a note of hand for 2,000; at this time only 1,000 was paid. We prayed the gentleman to commence proceedings, but he said he would not till the whole 3,000 rupees were received. Ten days after this, we took 2,000 more to Mr. Traveller's; the time for payment of the hoondie had not expired; we said, "We will get the money and pay it to you; pray begin." He said, "Speak to Rungasawmy; give it (the hoondie) to him; he will get it discounted; let the loss be mine." We gave the money to Rungasawmy by the order of Mr. Traveller. We had the gentleman's note of hand for 2,000 rupees; for the other 1,000 rupees Rungasawmy gave a Tamil note. The first 1,000 was paid into Mr. Traveller's own hands. Mr. Traveller did not procure the release of Oochema's son, for in a month after presentation, the petition was dismissed; he (the son) died in prison on receiving the news that the money was gone. When I asked Mr. Traveller for the money, he said he would pay in three months, but he never did so. Oochema, myself, and one Timucha, went to Mr. Traveller's house; we said, "If you do not pay, we will take you to the police." Mr. Traveller said, "Not so, I will get money somewhere; I will get 2,000, Rungasawmy will get the rest." We agreed to give one month's time, if he (Mr. Traveller) and Rungasawmy would give a bond for the amount; they gave the bond. The gentleman said, "Do not make complaint in any other place." I never said, "I do not wish to inconvenience you; I shall proceed against Rungasawmy only;" Rungasawmy was present, and acted as interpreter at all the interviews.

Examined by Mr. Norton.—I was examined by you when Rungasawmy came before the Insolvent Court. I said the same then as now. I did not accuse Mr. Traveller of having a guilty knowledge of the transaction. Would not have lent the money to Rungasawmy alone; Rs. 1,000 in notes were paid by myself to Mr. Traveller. At Rungasawmy's trial I did not state anything against Mr. Traveller, or about the terms entered into with him, or anything about him, because I was not asked. Mr. Traveller was examined at Rungasawmy's insolvency. I got Mr. Stewart to subpoena him; asked Mr. Traveller to speak the truth; to state what property Rungasawmy had.

Robert Franck, *examined by Mr. Salmon.*—Mr. Traveller made an assignment of his goods to us; we acted and paid dividends under it to the full extent of the money in hand, by the sale of property only; never paid any dividends to Vencata or Oochema. The name of Oochema was placed in the list of

creditors. Her portion was held by us; we gave them notice that it was at their disposal in the month of March, 1849. She never called for it. In April, as desired by Mr. Traveller in writing, we divided the sum *pro rata* amongst the other creditors.

Oochema, *examined by Mr. Salmon.*—Remembers coming to Madras about the release of her son, and being taken to Mr. Traveller. (This witness's evidence was precisely similar in effect to Vencata's, except that she stated, that Mr. Traveller tapped her on the head and on the hand at the time he assured her of her son's return in three months. In respect of the bond for Rs. 3,000, she said that Mr. Traveller ordered Rungasawmy to write a Tamil bond, and that when he had done so, Rungasawmy read it out first in Tamil and then in English; Mr. Traveller then read, looked at, and finally put his signature to it.)

Examined by Mr. J. B. Norton.—The first time we went to Mr. Traveller's, Rungasawmy took the petition, read it in Tamil, and explained it to the gentleman in English. Mr. Stewart has not spoken to me since I was in court yesterday. Vencata came to my house at night; he did not say a word about these proceedings. I have not paid any court fees, or anything to Mr. Stewart. Vencata is my younger aunt's son. Mr. Stewart will not call on me for costs; I am liable to Vencata; I have promised to pay.

The three bonds, one for Rs. 2,000, signed by Mr. Traveller; one for Rs. 1,000, signed by Rungasawmy; and one for Rs. 3,000, signed by both of them, were read by the clerk of the court.

Sir W. Burton.—I must say unprejudicially that this is a very painful case which I am to decide. It would be so if I had the honour of addressing a jury. It is doubly so when the duty falls on myself; but I must perform my duty, however painful to myself, by doing so. The matter is, that the insolvent has obtained a large sum of money on the false pretence that the liberation of a person from custody on a criminal charge could be obtained through influence. I am quite free to decide this case on the evidence of to-day. Nothing will be said of the former action. I did not then take into consideration what was not before me to decide, whether Rungasawmy had anything to do with Mr. Traveller. Rungasawmy was then charged with fraud, and I gave Mr. Traveller the credit that he had exonerated himself by his oath. I formed no opinion; it was not that I thought him free from censure, but it was to give him the credit of honesty when he was not accused of committing a fraud. The gentleman who conducted the case on that occasion is too well skilled to put into the examination anything not connected with it. And on the examination of Vencata he exercised a sound and good discretion. The present case I must speak of as one of conspiracy. Rungasawmy has been found guilty on evidence which left no doubt on my mind; and if there was any doubt the present evidence would confirm it: that he has obtained money from these people on false pretences, and whether his employer (for so Mr. Traveller is) is guilty, or not. The charge is one of the vilest, worst sort of pretence that a European can make use of, if it was made use of, that he could obtain the liberation of any criminal whatever. I hope you all will never listen to such a thing. Those who obtained money on such a pretence are guilty of a great crime, and those who pay are fools. Now in this case Mr. Traveller is the first witness, and the account he gives here forms my hinge on which to try the truth of the other witnesses. That Rungasawmy was his agent for several purposes is proved, though not for this especial purpose; but he took them (these people) to Traveller; and on his evidence, it is admitted that he took up their case on the dubash's information, and so admitting his agency for this matter; that he received a large sum from them, is proved by the promissory notes. It is proved, and that in a most natural way, from the evidence of Mr. Traveller himself, that he was acquainted with Tamil, both to read and write; I cannot therefore believe that he was unacquainted with what were the contents of the instrument. The money that was received, according to the evidence of the three persons, was Rs. 3,000; Rs. 1,000 was paid in bank notes to Mr. Traveller, and the Rs. 2,000 to his agent Rungasawmy by his orders. Rungasawmy is the keeper of the accounts for Mr. Traveller, by his (Traveller's) own showing, and that he himself never kept any. What is this sum received for? Would a gentleman who held himself out as a legal practitioner receive such a sum for a like purpose? He would not. Any European gentleman in office who should receive one rupee for such a purpose, would be turned out with disgrace from her Majesty's service. Mr. Traveller denies all that is said about the release of the son. (His lordship here read Mr. Traveller's evidence.) The statement of these people, then, with respect to note "A" in Tamil. Traveller's account of that is, that it purports to be a note for Rs. 3,000, signed by himself and Rungasawmy, and that

he signed it without knowing its contents. Now, on the other hand, the statement is quite contradictory. The first witness, Vencata Rama, relates what took place when the first note was given; he represents Traveller as addressing them. The first note is dated 8th December, 1847, for Rs. 2,000, from Traveller alone; the next is dated 18th December, 1847, and from Rungasawmy alone, for Rs. 1,000. It is said this Rs. 1,000 was paid to Rungasawmy, and not to Traveller. Mr. Traveller had given a note for Rs. 2,000, and on the other sum being paid on the 18th of December, Rungasawmy gives another. There is nothing inconsistent in the statement. Whether Traveller or Rungasawmy received the money, does not matter: they are both implicated. Then, on the 18th July, 1848, both of them sign for Rs. 3,000 in Tamil. I have already adverted to Mr. Traveller's account of this. I cannot take his statement, that he did not know its contents, when he understood Tamil; and the other parties were, it seems, in his presence. I am of opinion that the whole Rs. 3,000 was received. The evidence of Oochema is very clear on this point, and the manner of giving it carried with it a conviction, which is not always felt when hearing the statement of a native; she gives the same account about the meeting with Rungasawmy, as Vencata does; both the parties have sworn that the insolvent spoke to Oochema in the Tamil language. I must say, that both the insolvent and Rungasawmy were joined together in this matter; that they did obtain Rs. 3,000, on the expectations held out. I am of opinion that this pretence was false; that Traveller had no power; that it was a sum received for a purpose he was to fulfil, well knowing that he could not do so. All I have to consider is, whether this debt was contracted under these false pretences. I wish I could say to the contrary; it would be far more comfortable to my mind to acquit this gentleman, than to convict him. I rest directly on this, whether Rs. 3,000 was received: that is the contract, that is the debt admitted; he does not set down Rs. 500 as due to him, and therefore I do not trouble myself with the inquiry, but simply confine myself to this, that he was to have Rs. 3,000 for the liberation of Oochema's son. I must therefore punish Mr. Traveller as the Act directs. I have already imprisoned Rungasawmy, and I can make no difference between them. The law makes no difference, and I will make none; if I did, the European would be visited with the heavier penalty; but as they joined in the same transaction, so shall they be joined in punishment. Under the 51st section, I order that the insolvent be discharged from the debts of the other creditors, and that he be so discharged from the debt of this opposing creditor at the expiration of twelve months' imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. MACLEAN.—It is not often that a member of the civil service is compelled to resort to the Insolvent Court for protection against creditors, and it is, therefore, matter of some interest to observe how the Court deals with a case of such very rare occurrence. It will be remembered that a civilian at Madras, Mr. Alexander Maclean, passed through the Insolvent Court, went to England, and applied for the annuity of 1,000*l.* per annum, to which he was entitled from length of service. This, after some demur (for Mr. Maclean did not get through the Court without some rough handling, and six months' imprisonment), was granted; but he was not permitted to draw the annuity until the Insolvent Court should decide upon the amount to be deducted for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Maclean's debts amounted to 35,000*l.*, and his assets to 1,000*l.* per annum. The Court was of opinion (p. 417) that 250*l.* a year was a just and proper amount to set aside for the liquidation of his debts. The creditors will receive 250*l.* a year, which is about three-quarters per cent. interest on the sum due to them, while Mr. Maclean will be in the receipt of the very handsome annuity of 750*l.* We had an idea that it was the practice of the Insolvent Court to calculate the amount absolutely necessary for the livelihood of the insolvent, and award the residue to the creditors. If the Court had fixed upon 400*l.* a year as a sufficient sum for the maintenance of Mr. Maclean in England, no one would have thought that gentleman harshly treated, and, considering the large amount of his debts, 600*l.* a year to his creditors would not have been beyond the mark. It appears to us to be an extremely unjust decision, and calculated to form a very bad precedent. The Insolvent Court has been established for the protection of debtors, but that protection should not be carried to an undue extent. The interests of creditors should also be regarded, and in this case the Madras Court has grossly neglected them.—*Delhi Gaz.*

MURDER OF LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—The backwardness of the Madras authorities in taking steps to promote the discovery of Lieut. Johnstone's assassin, was noticed in last month's *Overland*. A notification has since been issued, offering on the part

of Government a reward of a thousand rupees for such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderer, and a free pardon to any approver not being the man who actually fired the fatal shot. The sum thus offered, added to the reward promised by the officers of the 3rd Light Cavalry, makes an amount of Rs. 2,000 now held out to induce a disclosure: we trust it may be successful.—*Athenæum*, July 9.

The *Madras Spectator* intimates that there is a strong probability that a reduced havildar, named Khader Khan, was the murderer of Lieut. Johnstone at Jaulnah, and that the threatening letters were written by him with the view of disarming suspicion. This havildar was the man first suspected, as there was a belief that he had escaped from confinement at the exact time when the murder was committed. Moreover, a nondescript weapon, between a musket and a pistol, has been found in his possession. The natives of Secundra, to whom the men of the regiment are well known, received intelligence of the affair long before the dawk arrived, and they with one accord declared that the perpetrator of the murder was Khader Khan.

ON DIRS.—If not actually settled, it is highly probable that H.M.'s 51st, K.O.L.I., will be embarked for Aden towards the close of the year, and the destination of the 43rd N.I. is also likely to be changed to the same place. A report is generally prevalent in military circles that the commands of the northern and southern divisions are likely to become shortly vacant, owing to the ill-health of the present incumbents. The adjutant-general of the army, it is believed, will succeed to the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, Brigadier James being advanced to the command of the northern division.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Considering the distance in the march of public improvement at which the benighted presidency lags behind, not only Europe, but even the other members of the political family of India, the announcement that steps have been taken for the laying down of an experimental line of electric telegraph at Madras will, we know, cause many eyes to be lifted up in sceptical astonishment. We fancy we can hear the irreverent scoffs which this attempt to follow in the steps of progress within the normal interval of delay, will call forth; from many an infidel lip will fall the ironical sneer,—why the electric telegraph is only yet an infant experiment at Calcutta; a lustrum hence it will have all the flavour of untried novelty at Madras. Incredible as it may appear, it is fact nevertheless; a commencement has been actually made, and before our next number issues from the press, we expect to witness a trial line in full play between the Government house on the Mount Road and Fort St. George. This attempt to introduce the Madras-see to one of the most striking and useful inventions of modern science, is the fruit of a suggestion by Mr. Kenrick, the clever and deservedly popular secretary of our Polytechnic Institution. A large portion of Mr. Kenrick's leisure time having been devoted to the study of electricity and galvanism, he has been led to the conclusion that the insulation of the wires employed in electric telegraphs is unnecessary. It is plain that an immense saving in the expense of laying down these invaluable media of rapid correspondence may be effected, should subsequent investigation on a more extended scale than the resources of a private individual could admit of, confirm the result of Mr. Kenrick's necessarily limited observations; and it is with the view of testing the correctness of that result, that the Madras government have, at the request of Mr. Kenrick, consented to bear the expense of laying down a double set of wires; one set protected in the usual manner and the other naked, between the termini already mentioned. The experiment is regarded with peculiar interest.—*Athenæum*, July 9.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, June 27, 1851.—In consequence of the demise of Colonel, Major-Gen. Sir W. Morrison, K.C.B., of the artillery, the following additions to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings are authorized:—

Colonel Patrick Montgomerie, C.B., to half-share from the Off-Reckoning Fund, from 16th May, 1851.

Colonel George Conran, to extra 8th (late 7th) share from the Off-Reckoning Fund, from 16th May, 1851.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, July 4, 1851.—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

Horse Artillery.

- A. Tr. from Saint Thomas' Mount to Jaulnah.
- C. Tr. from Jaulnah to Saint Thomas' Mount.
- E. Tr. from Secunderabad to Bangalore.
- F. Tr. from Bangalore to Secunderabad.

Foot Artillery—5th Battalion.

- A. Co. from Saint Thomas' Mount to Vizianagram.
 B. Co. from Straits to Mount.
 D. Co. from Vizianagram to Straits.
 Sappers and Miners.
 C. Co. from Aden to Mercara.
 F. Co. from Mercara to Aden.

Native Infantry.

- 2nd Reg. from Mercara to Palamcottah.
 4th Reg. from Hurryhur to Mercara.
 6th Reg. from Dharwar to Secunderabad.
 13th Reg. from Cuddapah to Trichinopoly.
 19th Reg. from Secunderabad to Dharwar.
 26th Reg. from Vizianapatnam to Moulmein.
 27th Reg. from Trichinopoly to Mangalore.
 50th Reg. from Cuttack to Masulipatam.
 31st Reg. from Bangalore to Hurryhur.
 34th Reg. from Moulmein to Vizagapatam.
 35th Reg. from Mangalore to Madras.
 42nd Reg. from Masulipatam to Cuttack.
 43rd Reg. from Madras to Straits.
 44th Reg. from Palamcottah to Bangalore.
 51st Reg. from Straits to Vellore.
 52nd Reg. from Vellore to Cuddapah.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- ARBUTHNOT, A. J. to be sec. to coll. and university board, July 1.
 BRUCE, A. F. rec. ch. of offices of civ. auditor and supt. of stamps, fr. G. L. Prendergast, June 14.
 BRUIER, J. G. S. civ. and sess. judge of Salem, del. over charge of the court to R. R. Cotton, June 17; civ. and sess. judge of Cuddalore, assd. charge of court, July 1.
 CLARKE, T. acting civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevely, assd. charge of court June 24.
 CLARKE, R. G. to act as dep. coll. of sea customs at Madras dur. abs. of R. H. Williamson, June 24.
 FORBES, H. to be coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, fr. date of A. Freese's retirement.
 FORSYTH, W. A. civ. and sess. judge of Tellicherry, del. over ch. of court, June 23.
 FREESE, A. perm. to resign the service fr. June 30.
 FREE, H. acting civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Tinnevely, del. over ch. to prin. sudder ameen.
 GOODWYN, T. W. to act. as coll. and mag. of Tanjore dur. abs. of Bishop on m. c.
 SCOTT, S. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Combaconum, res. ch. of court fr. J. J. Cotton.
 SIM, J. D. to act as dep. sec. to govt. in depts. under chief sec. dur. abs. of R. G. Clarke, June 24.
 TAYLOR, G. N. to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of Rajahmundry.
 UNDERWOOD, W. E. del. over ch. of off. of coll. of sea customs to R. H. Williamson, June 30.
 WILLIAMSON, R. H. actg. coll. of sea customs, assd. ch. of off. fr. W. E. Underwood, June 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

- BAYNES, C. R. 1 mo. to Poombaray hills.
 BISHOP, J. F. 8 mo. to Cape and Australia, on m. c.
 CATOR, F. S. W. 6 mo. in ext. on m. c. to remain at Cape of Good Hope.
 MAYNE, D. 3 mo. to Bangalore and Eastern Coast.
 MURRAY, M. 1 mo. to pres.
 THOMAS, E. B. 5 days in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- AMSINCK, Maj. E. art. to be lieut. col. fr. May 15, v. Morison, dec. posted to 3rd batt. art. July 1.
 ANDERSON, 1st Lieut. J. C. engs. to rank fr. April 10, 1850, v. Underwood, ret.
 ARDAGH, Lieut. R. D. 11th N.I. pl. at displ. of Bengal govt. for emp. as extra assit. to the commr. and joint mag. of Maulmein.
 BABINGTON, Brev. capt. J. art. to be capt. fr. March 25, v. Beresford, ret.; posted to 3rd batt. June 25.
 BAKER, Capt. E. 32nd N.I. to ch. of bazaar police at Jubbulpore.
 BARNETT, Eng. H. C. B. to do duty with 28th N.I. June 14.
 BAYLY, Lieut. N. F. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshree allowance, June 20.
 BELL, Ens. H. J. posted to 12th N.I. v. Francis, prom. to join; to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
 BELL, Capt. H. H. art. to com. of ord. Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Miller, June 14.
 BELL, Ens. C. J. R. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 24.
 BISHOP, Ens. F. F. R. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BLAIR, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Mar. 25, v. Beresford, ret.; posted to 1st batt. June 25.
 BRISTOW, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 24.

- BROWN, Lieut. P. A. 1st Fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshree allowance, June 20.
 CADELL, Ens. W. 36th N.I. pl. at disp. of supreme gov. for emp. in infy. branch of the Nizam's army, July 4.
 CHILD, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 24.
 CHURCH, Ens. T. R. to rank fr. June 14, 1850; posted to 12th N.I. as 5th ens. June 18, v. Dunbar.
 COBBE, 2nd Lieut. F. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 15, v. Morison, posted to 3rd batt. July 1.
 CONRAN, Brev. col. G. art. to be col. fr. May 15, v. Morison, dec.; posted to 5th batt. art. July 1.
 COOKE, Capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.L.I. acting deputy asst. com. gen. pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. to regt. duty, June 14.
 CORSTORPHINE, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshree allowance, June 20.
 CRISP, Maj. J. 1st N.I. bat. rel. fr. duties of pres. mil. exam. com. in Hindustani, language, June 25.
 DAKYNE, Ens. H. F. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, July 1.
 DANCER, 1st Lieut. G. art. to be capt. fr. May 15, v. Morison, deceased; posted to 5th bat. July 1.
 DENNISON, 2nd Lieut. G. eng. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. and emp. under orders of board of revenue in dept. of public works, June 17.
 DUNBAR, Ens. E. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 14, v. Gallwey, dec.
 FISHER, 2nd Lieut. J. F. engs. to be 2nd asst. civ. eng. and emp. under orders of board of revenue, in dept. of public works.
 FORSTER, 2nd Lieut. W. D. art. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of comp. July 1.
 FRANCIS, Ens. A. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 17, v. Beadle, dec.
 FRANKLAND, Lieut. T. 48th N.I. pl. at disp. of supreme govt. for emp. in inf. branch of the Nizam's army, July 4.
 FRYE, Capt. J. P. 22nd N.I. qual. as int. in the Khond language.
 GOMPERTZ, Lieut. W. W. E. 16th N.I. qual. as int. in Hindustani, July 3.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. C. 32nd N.I. to ch. of bazaar and police at Jubbulpore, until Lieut. Baker is relieved from com. of his regt. and the station.
 GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. returned to duty, June 27.
 GREENLAW, Brev. capt. A. J. qual. as interp. in Tamil, to act as asst. to superint. eng. pres. div. dur. abs. of Reilly on m. c.
 HEMERY, 1st Lieut. E. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1848, v. Johnston, ret.
 HEWETSON, Lieut. col. C. fr. 47th to 48th N.I. June 21.
 HILL, 2nd Lieut. C. E. D. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 30, v. Ditmas, ret.
 HITCHINS, Lieut. col. B. R. fr. 2nd Eur. L.L.I. to 47th N.I. June 21.
 HODDING, Ens. G. C. to do duty with 29th N.I. June 14.
 HOOPER, Ens. H. W. to do duty with 28th N.I. June 14.
 INNES, Brev. capt. H. D. 47th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, creditable progress, to rec. moonshree allowance.
 KEY, Ens. C. J. to do duty with 50th N.I. June 14.
 MACDONALD, Ens. H. C. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of comp. June 20.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M. 29th N.I. qual. as int. in Telooogo, to rec. moonshree allow.
 MCKINNON, Lieut. D. W. 2nd N.I. to be capt. by brevet fr. July 2.
 MCMAHON, Lieut. C. A. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. June 26.
 MAINWARING, Ens. R. Q. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MILLER, Capt. W. H. art. to be maj. fr. May 15, v. Morison, dec.; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, June 27; posted to 1st brig. to com. detach. foot art. Kamptee, and art. Nagpore subsidiary force, July 1.
 MURRAY, Lieut. W. 46th N.I. placed at disp. of govt. of India, with a view to being emp. in the inf. branch of Nizam's army.
 NEW, Ens. S. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, June 20.
 NOTT, Capt. H. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, June 17.
 PLACE, Lieut. A. F. 34th N.I. ret. to duty, June 24; to d. d. 50th N.I. until arrival of his corps fr. Maulmein, July 3.
 PLOWDEN, Ens. F. E. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ROBINSON, 2nd Lieut. G. C. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 25, v. Selby, dec.; posted to 2nd batt. June 26.
 SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. C. M. 9th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. G. 26th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Vizagapatnam, v. Blake, res. June 24.
 SIMSON, Capt. G. W. Y. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. June 25.
 STUBBS, Lieut. J. W. to be adjt. to 46th N.I.
 TRIPE, Lieut. L. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 17, v. Beadle, dec.
 TREVER, Maj. S. S. art. fr. 1st brig. to h. brig. non-effective.
 WARD, Ens. W. G. to do duty with 50th N.I. June 14.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. W. L. G. fr. 46th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.L.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

- BACH, Capt. T. 2nd N.I. to Aug. 30, in ext. to Madras.
 BRINE, Lieut. J. J. 4th N.I. fr. June 15 to Sept. 1, to Horroor and western coast.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. 50th N.I. fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, to remain in the Ganjam district.

CORSAIR, Capt. J. H. 3rd L.C. to March 13, 1853, to sea and Australia, on m.c.
 DOWKER, Brig. H. 30 days.
 DRURY, Lieut. A. 2mo. in ext. to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
 FRYE, Capt. J. P. 22nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 HANDS, Maj. F. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. June 12 to June 30, 1852, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.
 HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st Fus. fr. June 4, 1851, to July 1, 1852, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 HOOPER, Ens. H. H. 3 mo. fr. June 24, to Neilgherries.
 HOUGHTON, Lieut. R. R. 19th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. Lord D. 1st L.C. fr. June 20, 1851, to May 21, 1852, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M. 29th N.I. to July 31, in ext. to pres.
 MIDDLETON, Ens. J. C. 23rd L.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. 1st L.C. in ext. fr. July 1 to Aug. 1, to rem. at Bangalore.
 RAWLINS, Brev. maj. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 STEWARD, Lieut. F. T. 1st L.C. to Eur. on furl. June 30.
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. Eur. vetns. fr. July 1 to Nov. 30, to Rajahmundry and E. Coast.
 THORNTON, 1st Lieut. C. M. J. 5th batt. art. 4 mo. fr. June 17 to Dharwar, Canara, ceded districts, and Mysore territory.
 TOMES, Lieut. R. 41st N.I. perm. to reside at Palaveram dur. remaining portion of the leave granted to him, March 22.
 TULLOCH, Capt. H. W. 52nd N.I. fr. July 1 to Aug. 15, to pres. to apply for leave to Europe.
 WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. thirty days, to Neilgherries.
 WEST, Ens. J. C. 11th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
 WILSON, Lieut. F. J. 51st N.I. fr. June 18 to Oct. 31, to Hyderabad and Vizianagaram.
 WRIGHT, Capt. N. 2nd N. V. batt. to July 31, 1852, in ext. to Jaulnah, on m.c.
 YATES, Capt. C. 46th N.I. perm. to remain at Kamptee.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BETTS, Asst. surg. G. to rank fr. Feb. 26, 1851.
 BOUTFLOWER, Asst. surg. W. H. to do duty with H.M.'s 84th regt.
 CHISHOLM, Asst. surg. J. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 20; posted to 33rd N.I. July 4.
 DAWSON, Vet. surg. E. B. fr. 1st to 8th L.C. June 23.
 FITZGERALD, Asst. surg. P. G. M.D. of No. 2 horse field battery, d. d. 10th N.I. to proceed and join the battery at Mhow, July 4.
 HOLLOWAY, Vet. surg. R. H. U. posted to 1st L. C. June 23.
 JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. M.D. fr. d. d. H.M.'s 84th regt. and in med. ch. of 48th N.I. posted to 52nd N.I. July 4.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. J. appt. to 24th N.I. in G. O. May 12, is cane. and that off. is posted fr. same date to 10th N.I.; passed exam. in Hindustani, June 20.
 MARETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. posted to 2nd N.I. June 27.
 NOTT, Asst. surg. H. to be civ. surg. of Chittoor, v. Chimmoo.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. H. the removal fr. 24th N.I. consequent on his appt. as med. off. on the Neilgherries, is to be considered as not having taken place.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GOODALE, Surg. A. leave cane.
 RAWES, Asst. surg. W. W. to Europe on furl. to embark fr. Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the lady of Lieut. 34th L.I. s. at Maulmein, April 28.
 CALE, wife of Clement, d. at Madras, June 15.
 CLARKE, wife of Lieut. W. C. 2nd L.C. s. at Bangalore, June 23.
 CLUTTERBUCK, wife of Capt. E. 38th N.I. d. at Kamptee, April 29.
 D'MONTE, wife of A. d. at Royapettah, June 20.
 DOVETON, the lady of Lieut. J. H. 3rd L.C. s. at Jaulnah, June 6.
 FASSEN, the lady of Lieut. E. T. art. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, July 5.
 GREENWOOD, Mrs. s. at Trichisopolis, June 26.
 HOPE, the lady of Lieut. A. H. 3rd L.C. s. at Madras, June 23.
 LANE, the lady of G. E. d. at Bangalore, June 20.
 LAVIE, wife of Capt. T. art. d. at Madras, June 24.
 LEONARD, wife of J. jun. s. at Royapettah, June 23.
 NOWILL, wife of J. H. s. at Madras, June 25.
 PEARNS, wife of Major T. T. ENGS. s. at Adyar, June 27.
 PURVIS, wife of Arthur C. S. d. at Nellore, June 17.
 SHAW, the lady of Capt. R., 2nd N.I. s. at Mercara, June 27.
 THORNHILL, wife of G. o.s. d. at Masulipatam, May 13.
 VARDON, wife of Capt. F. 25th N.I. s. at Kionool, May 14.
 WHUNNELL, wife of P. B. d. at Madras, July 4.

MARRIAGES.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. T. J. McKay, 2nd N.I. to Ellen, d. of G. Wood, at Madras, June 25.
 DAILY, T. C. to Ann E. d. of J. Colecroft, at Black Town, May 14.

MONISSE, W. G. to Arrabella, d. of A. Rodrigues, at Madras, June 16.
 PARIZET, John, to Adelaide H. S. Ann, d. of the late C. Goodall, at Black Town, June 25.
 ROBINSON, Wm. R. c.s. to Julia E. d. of the late James Thomas, at Madras, June 26.
 ROSS, John M. to Miss Mary Ann Roper, at Bellary, July 1.
 STONHOUSE, V. to Charlotte, d. of the late J. B. West, at Madras, June 18.

DEATHS.

BRADLE, Capt. D. R. H. 12th N.I. at Cochín, June 17.
 BIRD, W. John inf. s. of John at Coonoor, June 9.
 CONWAY, Anne, J. C. d. of the late Col. T. H. S. c.b. at Vizianagaram, May 15.
 CURRIE, John, at Madras, aged 39.
 DINGER, G. Caroline, d. of J. at Madras, aged 2, June 25.
 GALLIVEY, Lieut. J. H. 12th N.I. at Mysore, June 14.
 GIBSON, Maj. gen. J. Thos. 1st Fus. at Kotagherry, June 30.
 GOWDIE, J. at Bellary, June 11.
 HAVELOCK, J. Frances E. d. of the late Lieut. col. Havelock at Cotacamund, June 18.
 HORSLEY, J. c.s. at Madras, June 12.
 KIRBY, Henry, inf. s. of Capt. C. F. 14th N.I. at Bangalore, June 27.
 LAVIE, Matilda, inf. d. of Capt. T. at Madras, June 25.
 LAZARO, W. s. of L. at Black Town, July 7.
 MITCHELL, Capt. W. M. H.M.'s 84th regt. at Madras, June 25.
 PLUNKETT, James, at Madras, June 3.
 THOMPSON, Caroline Mary Anne, wife of E. P. c.s. at Adyar, June 21.
 THORNHILL, wife of G. o.s. d. at Masulipatam, May 13.
 WILKINS, Alice G. inf. d. of B. at St. Thome, May 16.

ARDAGH, Lieut. R. D. to be extra asst. to comm. of Tenasserim provinces, to continue to offic. as jun. asst. dur. deputation of Lieut. Briggs as police mag.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 19.—*Nautilus*, Ellis, Arabia.—20. *Maria Pascalina*, Joys, Coriiza; *Marguerite*, Guernan, Coriiza; *Sir Robert Seppings*, Stuart, Cape of Good Hope.—23. *Alexandre Bertrand*, Guillevin, Bordeaux.—24. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez.—25. *Pilote*, Fabre, Marseilles.—26. *Zaphnaith Panneah*, Fowle, Singapore.—27. Steamer *Sphinx*, Shadwell, Trincomalee.—28. *Loven Corina*, Meppen, Vizagapatam.—30. *Anna Lutchmy*, —, Trincomalee.—JULY 1. *Scotia*, Strickland, Sydney.—4. *Ostrich*, Stephenson, Maulmein.—6. *Actif*, Goddard, Mauritius.—7. *Diadem*, Cayson, Akyab.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Robert Seppings*.—Major Ottley and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and 3 servants.
 Per *Alexandre Bertrand*.—Mr. Magry. For CALCUTTA.—Mons. Duplessir, Mrs. Leard, Miss Felicia Leard and 1 native.
 Per steamer *Hindustan*.—Lieut. Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Y. B. Beatty, and Mr. Ross.
 From SOUTHAMPTON to CRYLON.—Mr. H. D. Wright, Capt. Graves, and Mr. and Mrs. Fate and infant.
 To PENANG.—Mr. A. Colman.
 To SINGAPORE.—Mr. S. M. Taylor.
 To HONG-KONG.—Mr. G. Coutts, Mr. Rathwell, Mr. J. H. Winch, Mr. H. Winch, and Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn.
 To MADRAS.—Lieut. J. D. Grant.
 To CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, 3 children, and servants; Mr. and Mrs. Dearman, Mr. Kepp, Capt. H. Brown, Mr. Rutherford, Mrs. Newall, Mary Ann Saddle, and Mrs. Stead.
 From CEYLON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hume, Lady Buller, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. G. Twynnam, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Mr. Mountain, and Catherine Bennett.
 Per *Sphinx*.—Rev. Edward Moirart, and Lieut. A. T. Warburton, 15th regt.
 Per *Jocin Corina*.—Mr. Crow.
 Per *Anna Lutchmy*.—Rev. Messrs. Scudder and Green.
 Per *Scotia*.—Mr. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. and Miss Wallace, Master Wallace, and Miss Jackson.
 Per *Ostrich*.—Mr. G. R. Fox.
 Per *Diadem*.—Mrs. Cayzer.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 20. *William Fisher*, Jones, Liverpool; *Sovereign*, Campbell, Lonapore.—22. *Phæbe Dunbar*, Michie, London; *James Hall*, Harris, Northern Ports; *Melanie*, Moir, Pondicherry; *Saphir*, Stevenan, Calcutta.—24. *Madagascar*, Hight, Calcutta; *Maria Pascalina*, Joys, Pondicherry.—25. *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorston, Calcutta; steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Calcutta.—26. *Sir Robert Seppings*, Stuart, Coringa.—27. *Pilote*, Fabre, Coringa.—29. *Marguerite*, Guerneau, Bordeaux; *Eliza*, Pain, Mauritius and London.—JULY 1. *Louiza*, Snow, Calcutta.—2. *Alexandre Ber-*

trund, Gullivin, Calcutta; *Aztec*, Wright, Liverpool.—4. *Nautilus*, Ellis, Mauritius.—6. *Jorin Corina*, Meppin, Masulipatam.—7. *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowsher, Masulipatam.—9. Steamer *Haddington*, —, Suz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Lieuts. Glover, Poynts, and Ridout; two Misses Wright, Miss Faskin, Mr. and Mrs. Swartman; Miss Learmouth and maid.

Per *Sarah*.—Mrs. Kingsley and party, and 3 servants, John Garty, Esq. Mrs. Skeg and daughter

Per steamer *Precursor*.—William Gibbons.

Per *James Hall*.—Mr. and Mrs. White, Lieut. Wilson.

Per steamer *Hindoostan*.—Lieut. A. G. Davidson.

Per *Aztec*.—Mr. Lomax.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Cornets Cordington and Fraser, and 2 servants.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—To GALLE: Mrs. Heley.—To PENANG: A-st. surg. Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, and servant.—To SOUTHAMPTON: Major G. A. Baillie, Lieut. F. J. Steward, Lieut. G. Pringle, and A. Freese, esq.—To SUEZ: H. Cheape, esq. M.D.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 9, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2 to 3 per cent. prem.
1829-30	2 to 3½ do.
1841	5 to 6 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	7 to 8 per cent. dis.
1835-36	6 to 7 do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt }	9 to 10 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	7 to 8 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	8 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	8 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	6 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	9 "
Ditto above 30 days	10 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-0-6 to 10-1 ca.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.	
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Mauritius Government Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.	
.. Sell, 2½ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.	
.. Sell, 1½ do. do.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 15s. to 3l.; per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND MR. ARRATOON.

In our republication (p. 455) of the official correspondence on the subject of the charges of Sir C. Napier against Lord Dalhousie, in the matter of Mr. Arratoon, the following were omitted:—

[Reply to Mr. Arratoon's letter of the 18th February.]

Foreign Department, Simla, 23rd October, 1850.

SIR,—The Most Noble the Governor-General, having had under consideration your letter of the 18th instant to the address of Mr. Secretary Elliot, now directs me to inform you in reply that he is willing to afford you every facility in procuring timber from the Himalayas, if you will show that you have sufficient means for carrying the project into execution. You should place yourself in communication with the Board of Administration at Lahore, who will be instructed to receive and report upon your proposals.

With respect to Bombay, his lordship leaves you to treat with that Government respecting its own wants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. BATLEY,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

Accordingly, on the same day a letter was addressed to the Board of Administration, enclosing to them a copy of the correspondence that had passed, and calling their attention to Mr. Arratoon's project.

His Excellency Sir C. Napier observes that "Government has nothing to do with a man's means. Commerce requires to be nursed like a child." If Mr. Arratoon had simply asked the protection for his trade, which is said to have been denied to him, the Government would have made no mention of his means. But it was not protection only that Mr. Arratoon asked. He asked for privileges—he asked for *Rahdaree Perwannas*, which it is well known would, if they had been granted, have carried him into the territories of Maharajah Goolab Sing and every other rajah in the Hills, with powers at once over persons and prices. Mr. Arratoon, moreover, asked for contracts—for contracts extending over a series of years. These were the things that Mr. Arratoon asked from the Government of India—not merely protection. The Governor-General apprehends the Governor in Council will be of opinion, that his lordship would have dealt lightly with the public interests if he had granted to this person privileges and powers in our own and other states, without first ascertaining whether he was able to fulfil the ends for which they were to be granted to him. And his lordship apprehends the commercial community of Bombay would have little regarded him as an ordinary man of business if he had involved the Government in contracts without first instituting inquiries as to how far the contractor had the means of performing the large contracts he proposed to undertake.

Subsequent events have shown that the usual and reasonable precautions which his lordship took were not without necessity.

On learning the statements put forth respecting the alleged discouragement of Mr. Arratoon, the Governor-General requested the Board of Administration to inform him what had passed since his proposals had been made known to them. They were further requested to state any facts connected with Mr. Arratoon with which they might be acquainted.

The annexed reply from the board will show that Mr. Arratoon has never communicated with them at all since the letter of the Government was addressed to them while it furnishes some previous particulars regarding him.

To Sir Henry Elliot, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Lahore, 11th March, 1851.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 669 of the 3rd instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to state that the letter of the 23rd October from Mr. Under-Secretary Bayley, to which you refer in the 20th paragraph, was duly received, but that Mr. Arratoon having made no communication to the board, the letter was simply recorded as having been sent for the board's information, and no order passed upon it.

The president of the board has known Mr. Arratoon for ten or eleven years. Capt (Sir Henry) Lawrence, when in charge of Ferozepore, gave him assistance in carriage to enable him to take supplies to the army in Afghanistan. Mr. Arratoon made large profits by those ventures, but is not believed ever to have had any capital at command, or to have been on a higher footing than that of a small shopkeeper. He is, however, active, enterprising, and very plausible. About 1840-41, he induced Capt. Lawrence to give him a lease of waste lands at Ferozepore, on light clearance terms. Afterwards he promised to set up a sugar-mill—in short, was full of schemes, but carried out none of them. Latterly he seems to have turned his attention to cutting timber on the Sutlej and Beas, and to have traded in a small way on those rivers; but not content with the legitimate profits of a free trader, he appears from his letter to your address of the 18th October to have asked for orders from Government, which, if granted, would have made him virtually master not only of the forests of the Hill chiefs, but of their subjects too. The board remark, that his not having to this day acted on the very liberal orders of the Governor-General of the 23rd October, appears to show that he has not the capital required, and possibly he is afraid of coming into contact with the board, and having his propositions tested.

On the river Chenab, running as it does through Maharajah Goolab Sing's territory, Mr. Arratoon cannot have a single timber. If he has timbers on the Beas, there are no rajahs or

chiefs to interfere with him, and even on the Sutlej, if his wood is actually on the river, he no longer requires aid.

The perwannas he asks for are to aid him in getting wood at his own prices, to force labourers into his service in petty states where Government has the utmost difficulty in obtaining the number stipulated by treaty for roads or carriers, and, in short, not only to avoid entering the market, but to command it.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) P. MELVILL,

Secretary to the Board of Administration.

Lahore, 11th March, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Mozuffer*, with the London Mail of June 7, reached Bombay July 2. The Mail of May 24 reached Bombay June 27, per ship *Ayrshire*.

SIR C. NAPIER AND MR. ARRATOON.—In looking more narrowly into the matter of the Napier and Arratoon question, we find the misstatement wished to be corrected by the Governor-General much more flagrant than it at first sight appears. So far from any refusal of any sort, qualified or unqualified, ever having been given, or any delay having been incurred, the Governor-General replied on the 23rd October to Mr. Arratoon's application of the 18th, that he "is willing to afford him every facility of procuring timber from the Himalayas," and desires him to lay his propositions before the Board of Administration at Lahore, as on them would devolve the responsibility of details; the Board were addressed on the same day on which Mr. Arratoon was replied to, with a despatch in doing business any merchant might admire—a Government official would in most cases regard it as incredible. Mr. Arratoon never once brought the matter before the Board at all, and of course never could have received the refusal he complains of. He seemed to have thought that he had done quite enough in broaching the scheme, that he might make a boast of; and finding himself in all likelihood quite incapable of carrying it out, must convert it into a grievance, and set himself up as a martyr to gubernatorial caprice, and go off to the grand receiver and promulgator-general of grievances, the retiring Commander-in-Chief. The only portion of the Chenab, it seems, on the banks of which timber is to be found, is within the dominions of Goolab Singh, and from this the Lahore Commissioners state, in their explanations, it is impossible for them to have a log: the Jamoo chief has never been greatly addicted to permitting strangers to enter his dominions, or meddle with his property.—*Bombay Times*.

THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA.—We regret to learn that the lately-excavated sculptures in the caves of Elephanta are already beginning to be defaced and broken,—the lions brought last season to light being as much injured already as some of the older carvings, which have stood the brunt of 300 years' exposure to the hands of the European destroyer. Nothing can be more execrable than the English habit of defacing everything in the shape of statuary, ornamental or antique, that comes within reach: our folly in this way degrades us in the eyes of civilized nations.—*Ibid*.

THE RAILWAY EMBANKMENT from Byculla to Sion at present presents a somewhat striking appearance,—there it runs, a long, perfectly uniform, even rib of ground, across the country, flanked on each side by a formal canal, about half its own breadth, of still, translucent water. Just beyond this, the cultivators are all busy at work; ploughs and bullocks to be seen in all direction, and the rice-fields everywhere, not yet stirred by the ryot, begin to look green. The surface of the railway embankment is perfectly sterile, beaten hard down by the rain, and not a green blade is to be seen on it, but it is covered with countless sea-shells, and pieces of kunkur of the most fantastic forms. Here and there, it is full of great holes, from three to six inches across, and running several feet into the soil, from the bottoms of which peep every now and then tremendous frogs. These holes have already occasioned considerable irregularities here and there, and by the next fall will probably cause more. We wonder it did not occur to the contractors to protect the embankment by strewing it over with a little grass-seed; stable-litter, even, in the smallest quantity, would have answered to admiration. It is the first heavy burst of the monsoon that is so injurious to new earthworks, and the protecting influence of loose straw, and afterwards still more of grass-roots, is quite astonishing; they would, besides, have secured a good crop of forage in October, and not been at all in the way. The suggestion may be acted on, and the contractors may rely on it as being worth attending to: we speak from experience.—*Ibid*.

THE FIRST TRAMWAY IN INDIA.—The first Tramway ever constructed in India for the regular conveyance of goods and

merchandise, was opened on the 15th of May, 1851. It is not a very large or a very important undertaking, but it deserves a notice as being the first undertaking in India—with the exception of some temporary lines at Roorkee—in which rails have been laid down to facilitate the transit of heavy goods. The tramway we are alluding to has been constructed at Dholera, a place in Guzerat, to the north-west of the Gulf of Cambay, nearly opposite Broach, and the great depot for Guzerat cotton, under the directions of Captain Fulljames, of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, the funds being supplied by the merchants of the district, apparently rather with the view of improving the transit for their goods, than with any intention of making the line a directly profitable undertaking. The total cost was 45,000 rupees. Its length is only four miles and a half, stretching from the great cotton depot to the head of the creek, from which the cotton is shipped in bales.

ON-DUTY.—There is a probability of a vacancy occurring soon on the general staff of the army, and it is said Brigadier Foster Stalker, C.B., and A.D.C. to her Majesty, at present commanding the Rajpootana field force, will be appointed to fill this important command.

SUTTEE.—The *Bombay Telegraph* mentions that there has been a case of Suttee in the Dhoolia Talook of that presidency. The woman seems to have been quite determined in her resolve to immolate herself, resisting most obstinately all her husband's importunities before his death. On her determination becoming known, she was regarded in the neighbourhood almost with adoration, and was applied to for illumination as to "coming events." Great consolation appears to have been derived by her dupes from a prediction that the British rule would soon cease, and be succeeded by another raj. It is gratifying to reflect that nine of the Brahmins who were aiding and abetting at the murderous ceremony are expiating their zeal in imprisonment and hard labour.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, E. to act as attorney for paupers dur. abs. of Larkins.
COLE, W. J. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, passed colloq. exam.
FRERE, W. E. to be agent for govt. at Surat, fr. June 11.
HARDY, R. 1st asst. coll. of Kaira, placed in ch. of Kuppurwung, Thasra, and Muhoonda Talookas of that collectorate, June 23.
KARR, G. B. S. acting coll. of Poona, to remain in districts on gen. duty to June 10.
OLIPHANT, J. E. acting 2nd asst. coll. of Kaira, placed in ch. of Nepar and Borsud Talookas of that collectorate, June 23.
PELLEY, J. H. acting judge and sess. judge of Surat, del. over ch. of Surat Adawlut to J. Gibbs.
PINHEY, R. H. to be an asst. to coll. of Ahmednuggur, for purpose of prosecuting his studies in Mahratta.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LARKINS, J. P. 2 years on m.c.
PARKER, R. leave cancelled.
YOUNG, H. to July 10 in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

COTES, Rev. D. H. chaplain of Baroda, leave of abs. cancelled.
WATSON, Rev. T. asst. chaplain at Bhoof, leave of abs. in ext. to June 10.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINS, Lieut. F. W. McL. 20th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 26, 1850, v. Goodfellow prom. to be adjt. to the Khandeish Bheel corps, v. D'Arcy.
BATTISCOMBE, 2nd Lieut. R. C. art. to be 1st lieut, fr. April 28, in succ. to Rowland prom.
BRAMISH, 2nd Lieut. E. S. art. posted to 2nd comp. 1st batt. with No. 4 L. field battery attached, at Ahmednuggur.
BLOOD, Maj. R. 11th N.I. ret'd. to duty, June 4.
CLARKE, 2nd Lieut. C. art. posted to 2nd comp. 1st batt. with No. 4 light field battery attached, at Ahmednuggur.
COGHLAN, Maj. to offic. as director of art. depôt of instructions without prejudice to his regt. com. dur. abs. of Gaisford on special duty.
COMPTON, Capt. D. O. T. 29th N.I. to be supt. of the Gaikowar contingent and asst. to pol. agt. in the Mahee Kaunts, v. Leckie, resigned, rec. ch. June 10.
COWPER, Lieut. R. 1st Eur. regt. passed colloq. exam. in Scindee.
ESTRIDGE, Capt. J. to be gar. eng. and civ. architect at the pres. v. Crawford.
FORBES, Ens. J. P. posted to 20th N.I. May 18, to rank fr. Jan. 31, 1850.
HARRIS, 2nd lieut. T. M. art. to be qr. mr. and int. to 3rd batt. v. Mark, May 22.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. to act as int. to 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Down.
HICKS, Ens. W. 24th N.I. to do duty with 1st N.I.

HOLT, Lieut. G. M. 20th N.I. to rank fr. March 4, 1850, v. Bryan, retired.
 HOWISON, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and pay mr. to 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Down.
 MARK, Lieut. R. R. art. to be adjt. to 3rd batt. v. Worgan, perm. to res. the appt. May 12.
 MEREWETHER, Lieut. W. L. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter, June 28.
 MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be act. asst. to supt. of Bazaars at Poona, June 23.
 MORSE, 1st Lieut. R. A. art. posted to 2nd comp. 1st bat. with No. 4 lt. field battery attached, at Ahmednuggur.
 NAPIER, 2nd Lieut. G. art. to proc. and join h. q. of 3rd batt. at Ahmednuggur, May 30.
 POPE, Ens. R. S. posted to 25th N.I. May 5.
 ROBINSON, Ens. H. L. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 5, 1851, v. Wood, prom.
 ROWLAND, Maj. A. to be lieut. col. fr. April 28, v. Schuler, prom.
 SCHULER, Lieut. col. F. art. to be col. fr. April 28, v. Russell, dec.
 SKINNER, Brev. maj. P. K. 9th N.I. dep. judge adv. gen. to be judge adv. gen. of the army fr. June 18, in suc. to Lieut. col. Ogilvie, dec.
 SWANSON, F. to rank as 2nd lieut. art fr. April 28.
 TAVERNER, Lieut. E. L. 20th N.I. to rank fr. May 31, 1850, v. Lancaster, prom.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. A. G. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, for interp. June 28.
 TREVELYAN, Brev. maj. H. W. art. to be maj. fr. April 28, in suc. to Rowland, prom.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. W. leave to reside and receive pay at the Neilgherry Hills is cancelled, June 2.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. to rank fr. April 3, 1850, v. Younghusband, retired.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, June 6.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. W. E. posted to 13th N.I. fr. May 10.
 WOOD, Lieut. 20th N.I. to act as line adjt. at Sholapore, dur. abs. of Hammond.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

VAUGHAN, H. June 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Capt. G. G. 15th N.I. 3 years to Europe. on furl. on m.c.
 AULD, Capt. J. W. Bheel agent, leave cancelled.
 BEDFORD, Capt. J. N.V.B. in ext. to July 31.
 CLARKSON, Capt. G. R. 12th N.I. in ext. to June 30.
 COOPER, Lieut. E. M. G. 13th N.I. in ext. to June 30.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. art. in ext. to June 30.
 EYRE, Capt. T. in ext. to Oct. 31 to Egypt.
 GOODFELLOW, Capt. J. F. 20th N.I. fr. July 15 to Aug. 15, to Bombay.
 HEBBERT, Capt. exec. eng. Poona div. 1 mo. to presidency.
 HESSMAN, Lieut. A. J. S. 22nd N.I. in ext. to July 31.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. in ext. to June 30.
 LAUGHTON, Lieut. G. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. May 31 to June 26, in ext. to remain at Virginia.
 MORSE, Capt. C. H. invalids, in ext. to June 30.
 MUTTEBURY, Ens. G. A. 29th N.I. 1 year to Europe on furl.
 SCATCHERD, Lieut. G. R. 24th N.I. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 SCOTT, Lieut. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. May 31 to June 25, in ext. to remain at Virginia, on m.c.
 SKIPPER, Capt. E. 7th N.I. in ext. to June 30, 3 years to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 SYMONS, Capt. C. J. 5th N.L.I. fr. May 27 to June 30, to rem. at Bombay.
 TAYLOR, Capt. J. E. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 20, to remain at Mahabuleshwar and Poona, on m.c.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. W. fr. July 15 to Sept. 15, to Bombay.
 WALTER, Maj. E. 3rd L.C. fr. June 10 to August 10 to Bombay.
 WEBB, Lieut. W. L. 14th N.I. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. June 23 to July 31, to remain at Poona.
 WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. C.B. fr. June 30 to Aug. 31, to Poona.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp.
 HALLEN, Vet. surg. 1st L.C. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 3 light field batt.
 MEAD, Asst. surg. to perf. duties of dep. med. store keeper as a temp. measure conjointly with those of asst. garrison surg.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. to be civ. surg. at Hyderabad, with ch. of general hospital.
 THOMPSON, Surg. M. to rank fr. Feb. 25, 1851, v. Murray retired.
 WINCHESTER, surg. J. W. M.D. 2nd gen. N.I. trans. to med. ch. of 6th N.I. May 24.

WRIGHT, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. fr. March 14, 1851, v. Fraser, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WRIGHT, Asst. surg. A. June 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COTES, Asst. surg. H. 1 mo. fr. April 25, to Neemuch.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BEWSHER, Volunt. J. B. arr. June 15.
 CARPENDALE, mate, fr. the *Hastings*, to join the *Elphinstone*, June 30.
 COBBOLD, Volunt. H. W. to the *Sesostris*, May 27.
 DAVIS, mids. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore, May 27.
 HANDLEY, mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdaha*.
 HEWETT, Mids. to join the *Hastings*, June 24.
 KING, Lieut. W. L. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, June 21.
 LEWIS, mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, June 30.
 MANNERS, lieut. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, June 21.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. G. fr. the *Berenice* to the *Auckland*, June 26.
 WINDUS, mids. to join the *Hastings*, June 28.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BANNERMAN, wife of C., I.N. d. at Colaba, June 2.
 BLENKINS, the lady of Maj. C.B. s. at Rajcote, June 20.
 BROOKS, wife of Apoth. E. d. at Colaba, May 30.
 CORFIELD, wife of A. K. c.s. s. at Rutoagherry, June 23.
 FANNING, wife of Lieut. F. 9th N.I. s. at Belgaum, June 25.
 GORDON, wife of St. J. c.s. d. at Poona, May 26.
 HARRISON, wife of Lieut. J. 17th N.I. d. at Baroda, June 24.
 LAING, the lady of the Rev. C. d. at Malligaum, June 11.
 LAWSON, wife of L. s. at Colaba, May 30.
 LYON, Mrs. Alfred, d. at Malabar, May 29.
 PEET, Mrs. d. at Mazagon, June 27.
 WILLIS, wife of R. s. at Bombay, June 25.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. S. d. at Colaba, June 29.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE, T. to Miss Catherine Leonard, at Bombay, June 30.
 EASTHOPE, James, to Maria M. d. of J. Burrows, at Colaba.
 LAWES, Asst. surg. V. to Jane T. d. of Lieut. G. Corry, H.M.'s 5th, at Deesa, June 3.
 SPIERS, James R. to Miss Susan E. d. of the late R. D. Cutler, at Tanna, June 28.

DEATHS.

BALT, John B. inf. s. of the Rev. S. at Nassek, June 1.
 BEASLY, Elizabeth, inf. d. of Joseph, at Bombay, June 14.
 COLLIER, R. G. at Bombay, aged 41, June 23.
 CURRIER, John P. at Poona, aged 48.
 JARDINE, A. Anne, d. of the late Wm. at Bombay, aged 17, June 28.
 LAING, Mary, wife of Rev. C. at Malligaum, aged 24, June 26.
 LISTER, W. inf. s. of G. A. 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad, June 21.
 MAIDMENT, F. Wm. s. of Wm. at Bombay, aged 3, May 28.
 OUTHWAITE, W. C. s. of the late Lieut. W. C. art. at Kurrachee, aged 4, June 10.
 PEET, Eileen, inf. d. of John, at Mazagon, June 29.
 TOPHAM, Capt. Wm. 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad, May 18.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. W. E. 21st N.I. at Tannah, June 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 28. *Hydroose*, Nacoda, Cannemore.—30. *Philip Laing*, Sledenhead, London; *White Squall*, Lockwood, Hong-Kong.—JUNE 1. *Steamer Singapore*, Purchase, London.—4. *William Gilkes*, Brown, London; *Steamer Feroze*, Young, Suez.—5. *Pakenham*, Dougle, New Holland; *Marian*, Bilton, Liverpool.—6. *William Watson*, Ritchie, Falmouth; *Forfarshire*, Tudor, England; *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Siam; *Shakspeare*, Hull, Aden; *Aliet Rahoman*, Burn, China; *Diana*, Grant, Singapore; *Helen Stewart*, Kerr, London; *Viceroy*, Morison, London.—27. *Steamer Feroze*, Young, Lacadiva Islands; *Ayrshire*, Dewar, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Philip Laing*.—Mrs. Hodson; Mrs. Weaver; Lieut. Hodgson, 39th M.N.I.; Lieut. Weaver, 86th regt.; Dr. Martin, H.M. 8th regt.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Mrs. Bell; Capt. Bell; Capt. Rathborne, 24th N.I.; Lieut. Moulton, Ens. Murray, 64th foot; Lieut. Faulknor, 6th N.I.; Capt. Anderson, 64th foot; Lieut. Willey, Bengal army; and Lieut. Dickson, 3rd Bo. N.I.
 Per *Phlox*.—Lieut. Cooper, 13th N.I.; Mr. J. S. Jordan.
 Per *Singapore*.—Mr. Evans.
 Per steamer *Feroze*.—Maj. Blood, 11th Bomb. N.I.; Asst. Surg. Wright, and Mr. Vaughan, cadet, Bombay army; Lieut. G. H.

Holt, I.N.; Messrs. Oldham, Hedge, Augustino, Zacharia, and Corado.

Per *Good Success*.—Mr. and Mrs. Murett and family.

Per *Victory*.—Mr. Hill.

Per *Margaret Shelly*.—Mr. Robert Topping; Mrs. Eager and family.

Per *Thomas Campbell*.—Mr. Peter Clark.

Per *Sir Robert Seppings*.—Maj. Ottley and family; and Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland.

Per *Ayrshire*.—Mrs. Williamson; Lieut. J. E. V. Williamson, Madras army; Mr. J. Ross; Mr. J. Taylor; Asst. Surg. T. B. Beattie.—From ADEN. Mr. A. F. Windus, I.N., and Mrs. Muirhead.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 28. *Parsee Merchant*, Gordon, Calcutta; *Charles Grant*, Alcock, China; steamer *Pacha*, MacQueen, Calcutta; *Geneva*, Tucker, Calcutta; *Kaddree*, Gardner, Singapore; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—27. Steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewitt, Aden; steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—28. *William Stewart*, Jamieson, Liverpool.—29. Steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Surat.—31. *Gilmore*, Maw, London; *North Bend*, Jenkins, Penang; *Havering*, Pryce, London.—JUNE 2. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—3. *Ambassadors*, M. Foody, Liverpool.—4. *Futtay Salam*, Morison, Calcutta.—5. *Ceylon Merchant*, Nacoda, Gogo.—25. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Suez.—27. *Triad*, Whirter, Whompon.—30. *Helena*, Grote, Zanzibar.—JULY 2. *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, Liverpool; *John Melver*, Dalzell, Canton.—3. *Beethoven*, Thirwell, China; *White-squall*, Crowell, Whampoa.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Parsee Merchant*.—E. Urilla, Esq. and Mr. Edward.
Per *Phlox*.—J. H. Pelly, Esq.
Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Sylvester, Mrs. Bowie, Mrs. Hatch, Maj. Adams, Dr. Sylvester, Dr. Bowie, J. McLeod, Esq.; Capt. Cooper, Lieuts. Hatch, Anderson, Pottinger, and Ford.
Per *Dwarka*.—W. G. Frere, Esq.; Lieut. Jamieson, 28th N.I.; Dr. and Mrs. Bean, and family.
Per *Gilmore*.—Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Chauncy, and two children; Lieut. Chauncy, and Lieut. Scatcherd, 24th Bo. N.I.
Per *North Bend*.—Mr. T. Perkins.
Per *Havering*.—Mrs. Hollings, Mrs. Ross, Miss Hollings, Mr. Hollings, Capt. J. Ash, Bo. art.; Capt. G. Anderson, Bengal army; Lieut. Owen, 2nd Bo. Gren. N.I.; and Mr. J. Ross.
Per *Phlox*.—Lieut. T. J. Jamieson, 28th N.I.; Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Ford, Dr. and Mrs. Bean, and children; W. E. Frere, Esq.; and J. McLeod, Esq.
Per *Martin Luther*.—Mrs. Coates, and two children; Mrs. Hut-ton, and two children; Capt. Coates, H.M.'s 95th foot; Capt. Skipper, 7th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. Douglas, Bo. Art.; Lieut. Cooper, 13th Bo. N.I.; Mr. Neave, and Corporal Karachop.
Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Capt. Hunt and Lieut. Delisser, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Lieuts. Wray and Aylesbury, I.N.; and Mr. Ravenscroft.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 5, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 114 to 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 107½ to 108 p. 100Rs.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 107 to 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 105 to 105½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 95½ p. 100Rs.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 92 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	25½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each	500	15½ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank	" 1,000 each	500 do.	10 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	" 500 each	500 do.	par.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each	1,000 do.	22 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	" 12,500 each	12,500 do.	15.700
Colaba Press Com.	" 7,000 each	7,000 do.	15.000
Colaba Land Com.	" 10,000 each	10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 500 each	500 do.	50 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	" 50 each	27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 1-16th
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 220 to 222
German Crowns, "	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16 3-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 1d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0½d.	For credit bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	100½		
..... 30 days' sight	100½		
..... at sight	102		
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99		
..... at sight	99½		
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls.	Rs. 216 to 217		

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 12s. 6d. to 3l., and Liverpool, 1l. 12s. 6d. to 2l. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 14 to 14½.

CEYLON.

The leading topic of the present month is the agitation amongst the coffee-planters in aid of the movement by their friends in London against the adulteration of coffee with chicory, and with other abominable compounds. The first meeting at Kandy has been followed by others in outlying districts. A memorial has been adopted, with numerous signatures attached. The planters ask only for what is reasonable and right. They demand no restriction of fair and free trade; all they ask is, that the law of the land should be permitted to take its course so as to put an end to frauds equally injurious to the growers and consumers of coffee, and to the imperial revenue.

The rat has again made its appearance on the higher estates about Dimboola and Rambodde. The loss from swarms of this creature threatened at one time to be great, but an effectual remedy seems to have been discovered, in the application of coal-tar to the stock of the tree.

The Governor is still in Kandy, but a token has at length appeared of an approaching meeting of the Legislative Council in the shape of a draft of ordinance published in the *Gazette*. We believe the people of Colombo are beginning to think it high time for the Governor to appear amongst them.

Copious monsoon rains have fallen, accompanied occasionally by high winds. The weather is now hot and close, with the promise of more rain. Cholera has continued to prevail amongst the natives at Jaffna. In other parts of the country there has been no particular degree of sickness.—*Colombo Observer*, July 11.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COOKE, wife of N. d. at Ceylon, June 21.
FRANKLYN, the lady of Maj. H. M.'s 37th regt. at Colombo, July 9.
FERINDORGE, the lady of Chas. s. at Colombo, June 10.

MARRIAGE.

FRECKLETON, Thos. to Cecilia, d. of E. S. Waring, at Kandy, June 5.

DEATHS.

ANDREZ, Capt. of the ship *Clarissa*, at Singapore, May 17.
CLASSEN, D. V. d. of W. A. at Matura, aged 2, June 14.
JACOBS, Capt. M. at Colombo, aged 60, June 19.
TEMPLE, Henry, s. of the late G. at Kandy, aged 28, June 13.

SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Free Press*, of the 30th May publishes a statement of the receipts and disbursements of that settlement for the year 1850-51, in the three departments of Civil, Military, and Convict establishments, which is much more satisfactory than the last. Six or eight years ago, Singapore was enabled to pay the expense of all its establishments in every department; the receipts subsequently fell behind the expenditure to the extent of nearly Rs. 150,000. This was a very insignificant deficiency for a settlement so invaluable in a commercial point of view; but still it exhibited a state of financial deterioration which it was desirable to correct, and we now find that the receipts and the disbursements are nearly equal: Receipts, Rs. 435,311; Outgoings, 435,460. More than three-fourths of the revenue is derived from the Excise farms; the amount of quit-rent is Rs. 21,198, and the fees from the Court of Judicature, Rs. 20,823. The entire expense of the Government of every kind, civil, political, criminal, fiscal, marine, medical, and ecclesiastical, amounts to Rs. 240,212, and the expenses incurred for the military serving at Singapore, Rs. 195,248. Still, the statement exhibits a net deficit of Co.'s Rs. 57,942.

The same paper contains an account of an exploit of some Chinese pirates, which rivals in daring and success some of the achievements of the buccaneers. The rajah of Sangora, a little state tributary to Siam, and situated near the foot of the Gulf of Siam, died some months ago, and was succeeded by his brother, who proceeded to Bangkok to receive his investiture, leaving his nephew as his representative. About a month since four Chinese junks made their appearance at Sangora, and two of them came within the harbour. From these two a large party of men were landed, who proceeded at once to the rajah's house, and seized his nephew. So well were their measures taken, that they were able to obtain a ransom of fifteen thousand dollars, with which they got clear off. The plans of these pirates are, it appears, most systematically laid, and they invariably sail with regular papers, to be used upon any emergency.

The Sirangong district, near Singapore, is said to be still fearfully infested with tigers. It is reported, according to the *Singapore Free Press*, that the number of persons killed in that district alone in two months is fifty-five, and two more Chinese sawyers were carried away in the beginning of May.

CHINA.

The *Achilles*, with the London Mail of April 24, reached Hong-Kong June 12.

THE INSURRECTION.—The Tartar Prime Minister Sai-shang-ha, whose departure from the capital for the seat of war, was mentioned in our last monthly summary, has halted on the borders of the Hunan province (the one adjoining Kwangsi), from whence he tells his lord and master, that he finds himself surrounded by rebels to sovereign authority, whom it is necessary to put down before proceeding further. Tah-tung-ha is said to be sick. Of the other commissioner we hear nothing. Wu-lan-tai, lieutenant-general of Tartar troops at Canton, left his garrison about a fortnight ago, with intention of coalescing with the commissioners. The pretender emperor is reported to be at present stopping at Sin-chau, a departmental city in Kwang-si, having a water communication with Canton, from whence it is distant about two hundred miles. In a letter from one of his followers (from which extracts will be found in another place) we find it stated that Teen-teh is himself at the head of the rebel forces, whom he led to victory "in the middle term of the third month of the present year" (about two months ago), "when ten thousand of the Government troops were destroyed, being hemmed in a narrow pathway through a wood in a mountain pass." Having been duly proclaimed Emperor, Teen-teh dates the commencement of his reign from the month of September of last year, and has published an almanack, which his emissaries are busy distributing in various parts of the empire. In Kiang-si, the province between Hunan and Fokien, we hear that great demonstrations are made in his favour. These unmistakable signs of a fast approaching crisis in the affairs of the Celestial Empire induce an inquiry into the tenure of the Tartar dynasty. Aware that they became masters of the country in a manner similar to that by which Saxons obtained a footing in England, we are led to inquire how the dynasty has, for two hundred years, successfully resisted any attempt to displace it. Is its numerical strength so great—its superiority in arms so overwhelming, or its tact at government so effective, that all desire of having a native of the country for a ruler is effectually eradicated from the minds of the great mass of the people? Are the Manchous, the Mongols, and the Chinese so blended by intermarriage that it is difficult to discriminate between the one and the other? We believe the reverse of this to be the case. There has been but little general intermingling of the races. In the course of inquiry into this subject, we have ascertained, with some degree of certainty, that the whole of the Imperial army does not exceed three hundred thousand men of all arms. These are made up of three classes, Mantchou Tartars, Mongols, and *Han-keun*. The latter, and the largest section of the body, is composed of descendants of Chinese, who deserted from the Ming, to aid in placing the Tartar on the throne. It is true that the country boasts also of a militia, reputed to amount to nearly a million of men; but of this million it is supposed that more than half is made up of common rabble, pressed into active service as occasions require; and upon whom, in a pitched battle, there may not be placed the slightest dependence.—*Friend of China*, June 23.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HAGUE, wife of Patrick, H.B.M.'s Vice-consul, d. at Ningpo, May 12.

SMITH, wife of the Rev. Geo. D.D. Lord Bishop of Victoria, s. at Morrison's Hill, May 26.

MARRIAGES.

HIRSCHBERG, Henry I., M.R.C.S.L. to Mary, d. of Rev. John White, at Victoria, May 20.

YOUNG, J. H. M.D. to Miss Harvett, May 20.

DEATHS.

CARR, Eliza, wife of H. J. at Victoria, May 17.

DAWSON, Maria C. wife of Lieut. H.M.'s Ceylon Rifles, at Hong-Kong, aged 20, May 30.

DAWSON, Lieut. H.M.'s Ceylon Rifles, at Hong-Kong, aged 25, May 30.

KING, C. C. s. of Lieut. 95th regt. at Victoria, May 30.

THORBURN, W. C. surg. of the steamer *Phlegethon*, June 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 24. *Lord Hardinge*, Trecey, Bombay.—25. *Red Rover*, Claxton, Calcutta.—26. *Erin*, Tronson, Calcutta.—30. *Emu*, Smith, New Zealand.—JUNE 1. *Encarnacion*, Gandia, Singapore.—2. *Zephyr*, Brown, East Coast.—4. *Herald*, Lowson, Amoy; *Flash*, Thomson, Sydney.—5. *Fawn*, Rogers, Calcutta.—6. *Roman*, Putman, London.—10. *Brillon*, Bufham, Singapore; *Patna*, Rorison, Liverpool.—11. *Euphrates*, Gowerlock, Liverpool.—12. *Christian*, Nelson, Singapore; *Cheap-side*, Lewis, London.—14. *Argonaut*, Nott, London.—17. *Samuel Russell*, Limeburner, New York; *Samarang*, Escott, London.—18. *Maggie*, Davidson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Roman*.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and Miss White.

Per *Samarang*.—Capt. Bryam, Dr. Brisco, Eas. Tom, Eas. Hackett.

Per *Brilliant*.—Messrs. Elgass, Bernadet, and Torres.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 25. *John Brightman*, Scott, Calcutta.—28. *Bentineck*, Bragg, London.—30. *Denia*, Bordenave, Manila.—JUNE 1. *Iona*, Dowman, East Coast.—4. *Erin*, Tronson, Calcutta.—6. *Gazelle*, Penfold, East Coast.—8. *Zephyr*, Brown, East Coast; *Amelia*, Fench, Adelaide.—9. *Arrow*, McFarlane, Calcutta; *Jamestown*, Homan, Singapore; *Linnel*, Bellamy, East Coast.—14. *G. E. Webster*, Coting, New York; *Hindoo*, Bodmann, London; *Red Rover*, Claxton, Calcutta.—16. *Adelaide*, Moore, California; *Oscar Theodor*, Dahestrom, San Francisco.—23. *Steamer Achilles*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Penny and child, J. Penny, R. S. Wade, J. H. Haire, R.N. F. L. Hertslett, F. Woullett, J. E. Wildman, and J. P. S. Jones, Esqs.; Capt. W. T. Bridges, W. H. Lodder, and Urquhart; and Lieut. St. John, R.N.—For MALTA: F. Bernadole, Esq.—For SUEZ: N. Rawson, Esq.—For SINGAPORE: G. S. J. Oliver, J. Walsh, H. Briggs, and J. Arone, Esqs.

COMMERCIAL.

China, June 23, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On England, first-class Bills, 4s. 8½d.; on India Company's Accepted, 224. Mexican Dollars, 6 per cent. discount. Carolus, ½ per cent. discount.

Sycee, 100 touch, 3½ per cent. prem.; Gold Dust, .15 dol. to 16 dol. per ounce.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 2l. 10s. to 3l.; to the United States, 10 dol. to 12 dol. in common, and 15 dol. in clipper vessels.

ST. HELENA.

The *Advocate* or *St. Helena Weekly News* gives an account of some extraordinary occurrences said to have taken place on board the *Levenside*. The vessel had on board Capt. Vesey, of the Royal Artillery, in command of a detachment of his corps, and Capt. Neill, aide-de-camp to the expected governor, Sir Emerson Tennent. She arrived on the 29th of May, and it appeared that on the 15th of that month, while at sea, Capt. Campbell, the master, ordered the booby-hatch to be closed. This was done, and immediately afterwards Capt. Vesey summoned the troops under his charge to take off the hatch, in defiance of the master's order, which was immediately done. On the 17th, a squabble appears to have taken place between one of the soldiers and the ship's carpenter. Capt. Vesey insisted that the carpenter should be punished, but Capt. Campbell would not punish the man. This led to some sharp words between them, and it is asserted that Capt. Vesey said he had a superior force on board, and should use it when he thought requisite. This language appears to have excited Capt. Campbell. At half-past 8 o'clock at night the captain ordered the booby-hatch to be put on; Capt. Vesey said it should not be done. Capt. Campbell then pulled out a pistol, and told Capt. Vesey that, if he attempted to interfere with him, and prevent any of the crew obeying his orders, he would shoot him through the heart. Upon this qualified threat being uttered, Capt. Vesey called his

men to fall in round the hatchway, and ordered the bombardier to go below for arms. This order was instantly obeyed, and as soon as Capt. Campbell saw the arms being handed up the hatchway he went forward, seized hold of one of the muskets, and commanded the soldier to give it up. The soldier refused; whereupon a struggle took place for the gun, when some one called out "Seize him!" on which several soldiers seized the captain, threw him against a boat, and wrenched the pistol out of his hand, as well as the musket he attempted to take from the soldier. Capt. Vesey then ordered his hands to be lashed behind his back, and, it appears, at the instigation of Capt. Neill, he was hurried into the hold, and secured to a stanchion. The next morning he was unlashd from the stanchion, and had strong chains fastened to his wrists by padlocks. In this position he was kept in the hold twelve days and nights, an armed sentinel keeping watch over him. He was not allowed to communicate with the crew, nor was he released, even on the arrival of the vessel in the roads, till the police went on board and caused him to be unchained. Immediately Capt. Campbell was seized and forced into the hold, Capt. Vesey commanded one of the soldiers to turn every one of the crew out of the cabin, and take possession of it, which was done. He then seized the ship's papers, and the vessel was navigated by the mates, by direction of Capt. Vesey; and on its arrival at St. Helena, on the 26th, he went on shore and obtained a warrant against the master on the charge of assault and attempted murder. Capt. Vesey's alleged reason for not allowing the booby-hatch to be closed is, that the weather was hot, and that it would endanger the health of the men, about thirteen in number. After four days' investigation, Capt. Campbell was committed for trial on the charge of assault with intent to murder. Information was then laid by Capt. Campbell against Capt. Vesey and others of his passengers for piracy and illegal seizure of the ship, which information was taken by the magistrates.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The advices from Cape Town, which are to the 4th July, upwards of a month later than the previous intelligence, afford no further prospect of a termination of the Caffre war. Sir H. Smith remained at King William's Town, contemplating, it is said (as was said before), a decisive movement; Sandjili continued on the Amatola mountains; but the Caffres seemed to increase in numbers, and to have lost none of their audacity, whilst the insurrectionary movements of the frontier Hottentots had acquired a more formidable character. The objects of these rebels, it is stated, were the expulsion of the English colonists from that portion of the frontier districts which is situated between the Sunday's, the Baviana's, and the Keiskamma Rivers, and the occupation of that territory by the Hottentots, as an independent nation. These intentions, however, have not been entertained by all the Hottentots in that part of the country. Many of them have remained faithful, in spite of the defection of their comrades and relatives. The Hottentots in other parts of the colony have had no concern in the plot whatever, and have evinced no symptoms of disaffection. "The rebellion, taken in connection with the general hostilities," observes the *Cape Town Mail*, "cannot be properly termed a war of races. As the Fingoes have been contending against the Caffres, so, in like manner, the Hottentot levies from the western districts have been fighting unhesitatingly against the rebellious Hottentots of the frontier. The insurrection, in fact, is a purely local affair, affecting only a comparatively small and well-defined section of the colony."

The Hottentot levies had determined to return to their homes at the close of their term of enlistment, July 10th. The Governor assembled them at King William's Town, and offered them, for a re-engagement of only six weeks, a bounty of 1*l*. and a full suit of clothes, which offer they declined, persisting in their original determination of returning. An abstraction of so large a portion of the force in the field, and that portion the parties best adapted for bush-fighting and Caffre warfare, must be a serious loss to the Governor.

The *Cape Town Mail* of July 1st contains a review of the occurrences, which we present in an abridged form:—

In the latter part of May, the marauding bands of Caffres in the frontier districts became more numerous and bold than they had before shown themselves. It was generally reported that the Caffre chiefs had given orders to their people to enter the colony, and subsist in it by plunder during the winter, which had just commenced with unusual severity. This plan had been vigorously pursued by the enemy, with disastrous consequences to the colonists, whose losses of property have been heavy. Many valuable lives have also been lost; three field-cornets and several other respectable inhabitants having been killed in repelling the inroads of the plunderers. Sir Harry Smith has

continued to send strong patrolling parties of troops into the enemy's country. The Caffres have thus been kept on the alert, and have been prevented from entering the colony *en masse*. A few have been killed, some of their huts destroyed, and some hundreds of cattle captured. It does not appear, however, that any injuries have been inflicted upon them at all commensurate with those which the colony has suffered from them. The rebel Hottentots among them, however, are reported to be in a bad plight, from want of provisions, and a few had come in and surrendered. A party of frontier colonists, proceeding with a train of waggons from Cradock to Graham's Town, were attacked by Caffres, several of the waggons plundered, the oxen carried off, and one of the defenders, Mr. G. Dyason, son of the resident magistrate of Bathurst, was killed. Two days before, Mr. Whiting, another traveller, proceeding to Cradock, was attacked in his wagon, and stabbed to death with assegais. The accounts from the north-eastern boundary represent that part of the colony as in a deplorable condition, from the ravages of the Tambookies.

At the last accounts from head-quarters (21st ult.), Sir Harry Smith was preparing for an important movement, said to be a patrol intended to continue for two or three weeks, and to be commanded by his Excellency in person. It is rumoured that Sir Harry entertained the hope of being able by this movement to bring the war to a close.

Gen. Somerset was engaged, during the latter part of May, in attempting to expel the Caffres and rebel Hottentots, who, under the chief Mocomo, had taken possession of the Kat River settlement. The major-general's force, however, proved to be insufficient to accomplish this object. The enemy constantly withdrew as he advanced, and returned upon his traces whenever he retired to his encampment. The most unfortunate event which has occurred during the month,—and, next to the Kat River revolt, the most unfortunate occurrence in this war,—has been the insurrection of the Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station, in Lower Albany, near the sea-coast, and about thirty miles south-east of Graham's Town. These Hottentots had been previously joined by some deserters of the Cape Corps, through whose counsel and assistance, it appears, the insurrection was concerted and carried into effect. At daybreak on the morning of the 31st of May, the Hottentots suddenly fell upon several Fingoes who resided at their station, and murdered them. They then loaded their waggons with their families and goods, and moved off towards the Bushman's River, sending, at the same time, to one of the Caffre chiefs to ask for assistance. Theopolis, although considered a station of the London Missionary Society, has been for two years without a resident missionary, being only occasionally visited by the missionary resident at Graham's Town. The number of persons at the station has of late years been about 300, of whom about 70 were grown men. Many of the Kat River settlers originally emigrated from Theopolis, and an intimate connection has consequently always existed between the two places. The news of this insurrection spread with great rapidity, and caused the utmost excitement in Graham's Town, and throughout the neighbouring country. Major-gen. Somerset happened to be at the time in Graham's Town. The 74th regt., which recently arrived in the colony, had reached Graham's Town, on its way to Fort Hare, only three days before. The major-general at once ordered about 300 men of that regiment to proceed towards Lower Albany, in order to intercept the insurgents, he himself preparing to take the command of the force which was to surround and crush them. The Graham's Town Mounted Rangers, however, pushed on before the infantry, and, being joined by some mounted burghers from Lower Albany and Uitenhage, made an attack upon a party of the rebels, about 100 strong. A desperate conflict ensued, but the rebels were at length driven from the field into a neighbouring ravine, leaving their waggons and oxen, and seven of their number killed. Of the colonial force, Field-Cornet Gray, an old and much-respected settler, of Lower Albany, was killed; Capt. W. Stubbs, of the Graham's Town Rangers, and Commandant Woest, of the Uitenhage Burghers, with several others, were wounded. This action took place on the 3rd ult. On the 5th, early in the morning, Major-gen. Somerset, having assembled a force of about 600 men, proceeded to surround the stronghold in which the rebels had taken refuge. This was a covert, enclosed by dense bush, in a bend of the Karega river. The rebels were partially surrounded; but, through some unfortunate mistake or mismanagement, they were allowed to escape at an unguarded outlet. They fled, leaving some waggons and about 600 cattle in the hands of the troops. Immediately afterwards, in obedience to orders from head-quarters, Gen. Somerset and the 74th regiment proceeded to Fort Hare. The rebels, after burning the buildings at Theopolis, retreated into Caffreland.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Upon a former occasion* we extracted from a notice, by M. Bazin, of the dramatic literature of China under the Yuen dynasty, an analysis of a Chinese comedy. That gentleman continues, in the *Journal Asiatique*, his able review of this department of Chinese literature, from which we are tempted to borrow another specimen, because it illustrates, not only the genius of the Chinese drama, but the peculiar notions entertained by the moral philosophers of China regarding the soul, or spirit, and its independence of the body,—a subject very ingeniously treated of by a Chinese writer in a dissertation inserted under this head a short time back.†

The piece to which we now refer is a comedy by Ching-tih-hwae, entitled *Ts'een-neu-le-hwán*, literally, 'Ts'een-neu who lets her soul escape.' M. Bazin thinks it is a satire upon Chinese psychology, as another play in the collection under review is a satire upon the metempsychosis.

"In order to understand this piece," he observes, "some notion must be formed of the philosophical opinions of the Chinese respecting the nature of the soul. Their philosophers, or rather the commentators of the ancient books, teach that there are two principles in the soul,—one, the superior, which they term *hwán*; the other, the inferior, which they name *p'ih*. The *hwán* is a subtle portion of the *yang*, or first male principle; the *p'ih* is a subtle part of the *yin*, or first female principle. The *p'ih*, which was formed before the *hwán*, enters in the proportion of seven-tenths into the composition of the human soul; the *hwán* only three-tenths. According to the Taou-see, the separation of the *hwán* from the *p'ih* is not sufficient to produce death; when this severance takes place, the *p'ih* remains with the body, and the *hwán*, which then becomes what the Chinese term *wei*, 'a spirit,' assumes or preserves individually the human form with which it was before clothed."

The fable of the piece is as follows:—A young man, named Wang-s'ung, who had taken his bachelor's degree, and Ts'een-neu, a beautiful and sprightly girl, had been betrothed to each other by their parents. An interview took place between them, and, before knowing that they were destined for each other, like the young couple in *Love in a Village*, they became mutually attached. Wang-s'ung had lost both his father and his mother, and being in mourning for them, Mrs. Le, the mother of the young lady, judged it proper to postpone their marriage, partly on this account, and partly that her future son-in-law might attend a grand meeting of doctors, and obtain, if possible, a higher degree. Wang-s'ung, yielding unwillingly to the injunctions of Mrs. Le, took leave of Ts'een-neu, and set off for the capital.

The departure of her lover and the tenderness of his parting adieux produced such an effect upon the young lady that she became seriously ill. She took to her bed, and was seized with a species of frenzy which the Chinese call *Seang-sze-ping*, 'the malady of love.' In this state the spiritual part of her soul (*hwán*) escaped from her, assumed the charming form of the body it had tenanted, followed Wang-s'ung, whom it reached on the road to Chang-gan, and made the astonished bachelor believe that his mistress had clandestinely quitted her mother's house in order to follow him. The two lovers agreed to make the journey to the capital together.

From this moment the action of the piece (like the principal personage) is divided into two parts, the scene being alternately in the capital, and in the house of Mrs. Le, where Ts'een-neu,—that is, her body and sensitive soul (*p'ih*),—remains tormented with her amorous malady. In vain does her mother lavish upon her caresses and marks of maternal tenderness; the name of

Wang-s'ung is incessantly upon her lips, amidst sobs and cries of anguish.

At length, a messenger from the capital knocks at the door, bringing a letter from his master, Wang-s'ung, and announcing his elevation to a mandarinship of the first order. The female attendant conducts him to the chamber of her young mistress. The messenger, who is struck with the extraordinary resemblance between the young lady and his master's wife, delivers the letter, which is addressed to Mrs. Le, and though described as "a confidential missive," Ts'een-neu makes no scruple at opening it and reading the contents, which are to this effect:— "Wang, your son-in-law, first laureat, prostrates himself humbly at your feet. He has the honour to inform you that, having ascended the steps of the imperial palace, he was suddenly placed in the first rank of the doctors, and having obtained the eminent post of Chwang-yuen, only awaits the official notification to return with his bride to your noble dwelling. He begs ten thousand pardons."

The effect of this epistle upon Ts'een-neu may be readily surmised. "What!" she exclaimed; "has he married another? O, I shall die with rage and vexation!" She faints. The attendant, not knowing what to make of this, and concluding the messenger is somehow or other in fault, rates him and boxes his ears. The poor fellow, though he did not relish the cuffs, feels that the young lady had reason to complain, and that his master was to blame on his account as well as the young lady. "He has married another wife, then," he soliloquizes; "that is not much, perhaps; but to send me upon this errand, when I thought I was merely to deliver a complimentary letter, and to get me a drubbing, this is too bad;—master's wrong, master's wrong."

The rest of this act is made up of pieces of lyrical poetry, for which the author enjoys a high reputation, and some of them, according to M. Bazin, are of "great beauty."

In the next act we approach the *dénouement*. Wang-s'ung returns to his native place, accompanied by the being whom he has supposed to be Ts'een-neu. He visits his mother-in-law and, acknowledging with contrition the fault he had committed, asks pardon upon his knees. "Pardon!" replies the old lady, who seems to have been kept in ignorance of the letter; "I know not what you mean. What fault have you committed?" "Ah, madam!" rejoins the young mandarin; "I ought not to have allowed your noble daughter to accompany me without your permission." "My daughter!" says the astonished Mrs. Le; "why, my daughter has been ill and has kept her bed ever since you left us." "How! ill?" returned Wang-s'ung; "why, here she is," introducing his companion. Mrs. Le, in terror, shrieks out "A spirit! a spirit!"

A scene of explanation ensues. The spirit of Ts'een-neu was conducted into that young lady's bed-chamber, and perceiving its corporeal tenement, re-enters it with precipitation, the beautiful form it had assumed vanishing at the same moment.—through a trap-door, it is presumed. Every obstacle being removed, nothing opposes the wishes of the two lovers, and the piece concludes with the nuptial festival of Wang-s'ung and the beautiful Ts'een-neu.

The Council of the Asiatic Society of Paris has adopted a project submitted by M. Mohl for the publication of a collection of *Oriental Classics*, upon the following plan. The text of the author will be given, accompanied by a French translation, without commentary, but with very ample tables. The works of the most celebrated authors will be selected, and those which interest the greatest number of scholars. Works hitherto unpublished will be preferred, rare exceptions being made in favour of such very important ones as have been incompletely published, or are difficult to be met with. The editors of the works will receive an indemnity fixed by the Council per volume uniformly for the whole collection, which will be printed in the most economical form, and sold at the lowest possible price.

Letters, dated 28th of February, have been received from Mr. Richardson's expedition, which is accompanied by the Prussian *savans*, Drs. Barth and Overweg. The party had broken up from Abir, where Dr. Barth made an excursion to Aghades, and entered Nigritia, the country or different states that lie around Lake Tshad, the borders of which are so very little explored, that it is likely the travellers will be kept in that neighbourhood a good while. A little after Christmas they arrived at a place called Damerou, and proceeded to Zinder, where the three travellers parted, each taking a separate route, with his followers: Mr. Richardson direct to Kauka, not far from the shores of Lake Tshad, the capital of the empire of Bornu; Dr. Overweg to the west, into the country of Adar, with the view of making a geological expedition; while Dr. Barth went by Tsasana and Katschua to Kanu, the place from where his letters are dated. At Kauka all three hoped to meet again very soon afterwards. The travellers are in high spirits, and do not complain about the hardships of the journey or ill-health. Their means, however, are almost at an end, as a new supply, which was forwarded last summer, had not reached them. The goods, with which they support themselves, are unfortunately very unprofitably selected, so that they fetch only half the price they paid for them at Tripoli and Murzuk. Besides, passing from the protection of one chief to that of another has cost them a great deal, as they are obliged to pay very high for every person and camel. They hope, however, to find at Kauka the long-promised supply, and letters from Europe, for which they have been waiting since June of last year. They still adhere to their plan to approach the Upper Nile as soon as they have explored the vicinity of Lake Tshad, provided that the British and Prussian Governments will help them on. The interest of the scientific public will be excited by a very extensive report, which has been received from Dr. Barth, of his excursion from Teentellust to Aghades, where he witnessed the investiture of the new Sultan, Abd-el-Kader, and collected a quantity of materials for the history, topography, and ethnography of a hitherto almost unknown spot south of the Sahara. The report, to which a complete glossary of the Hausa and Enghedese languages, some itineraries, and maps, are annexed, is in the hands of Lord Palmerston, and there is every reason to hope that it will soon be published.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, August 19, 1851.

THE second report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon steam communication with India,—which is given in another page,—presents a very clear view of the existing system, and offers some valuable suggestions for improving and extending our intercourse by steam navigation with India and China.

The Committee explain, in the first place, the arrangements under which steam communication with India is at present conducted. On the 7th of every month, a mail is despatched from the Post-office for India *via* France; from Marseilles passengers and mails are conveyed in Queen's vessels to Alexandria, whence they are transmitted to Suez; vessels of the Indian Navy take them on to Bombay, and thence the mails are forwarded to their destinations by *dak*. A second monthly communication with India, extending to China, is conducted by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, whose vessels start from Southampton on the 20th of each month, and are overtaken at Malta by the express which leaves London on the 24th; they then proceed to Alexandria, whence, as in the former case, passengers and

mails are taken to Suez. These vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are ready to proceed to Point de Galle (Ceylon), Madras, and Calcutta, stopping at Aden, where steamers of the Indian Navy keep up the communication with Bombay, conveying the mails for Western India, and letters meant to be forwarded by express from Bombay to Madras and Calcutta. This extension of the bi-monthly communication to Bombay, which was gratuitously adopted by the Indian Government, was not intended to convey passengers, who are, however, permitted to proceed in the vessels as far as the accommodation will permit, which, it appears, is not sufficient to prevent complaints. The homeward service is carried on under similar arrangements.

The more legitimate complaints alleged before the Committee relate to irregularity in the arrival of the mails at Calcutta by the bi-monthly line; the rate of fares charged by the Steam Company and cost of freight; the difficulties encountered by passengers in taking advantage of the different European lines at Alexandria, and the crowded state of the vessels at certain periods of the year.

The arrangement for the bi-monthly service expires with the year 1852; that for the communication *via* Marseilles may be revised in January, 1853.

The Committee, having explained the nature of the existing arrangements, and the costs incurred, proceed to suggest improvements.

Premising that, although they consider the postal question paramount, yet when a contract is given for postal service, which necessarily interferes with competition, it is impossible to exclude commercial considerations, they express an opinion that, in future tenders, a considerably greater speed should be insisted upon. They also think it to be established by evidence, that a full communication every fortnight is required between England and the different presidencies of India and China, which, with a moderate assistance for postal service, would be remunerative.

With respect to the projected communication between England, India, and China, by the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, the express portion of the mails being carried by the Trieste route, in conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd's Company, the Committee recognize the political advantage of having two lines open across Europe; but they urge that stringent rules should be laid down in any new engagement between the Government and private companies, and that rates of speed and fares should be fixed. The only mode, they observe, in which the full advantage of the communication can be secured to the public is by a wholesome competition; and they finally recommend "that a communication twice in the month between England and the different presidencies of India should be established, and that such communication should be separated into two distinct services, and put out to separate tender."

The Committee say that, "with respect to the service now performed by vessels of the Indian Navy, it has been stated in evidence that, in point of economy, the comfort of the passenger, and the requirements of trade, this service would be performed to greater advantage by a private company." This paragraph in the report was the subject of controversy in the Committee. Sir James Hogg, supported by two other members, proposed a paragraph acknowledging the superior efficiency of private agency in the abstract, but stating that the communication between Suez and Bombay was committed to the East-India Company from im-

portant political considerations, who had incurred heavy expenses of a permanent character to give efficiency to this service, including the acquisition and fortification of Aden. This proposition was, however, negatived; but the Committee admit that, in any new arrangements, the heavy charges borne by the Indian Government require to be fairly adjusted. The political reasons for continuing this communication in the hands of the East-India Company they decline to enter into, as not within the scope of their inquiry.

In concluding their report, the Committee state their conviction, "that any arrangement which might tend to promote an exclusive traffic on the Indian lines in the hands of one company, is open to serious objection; and in the recommendations which they have suggested for the consideration of the Government, they wish to lay down the principle, that the only security to the public for the full advantage of these communications must consist in open and fair competition."

From the tenor of this report, and from the tone of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the debate, on the 25th July, 1849, upon the subject of steam communication with Australia, there is little reason to doubt that, when the existing arrangements terminate by effluxion of time, there will be an entire change in the machinery; that the principle of free competition will be carried out; all parties will be allowed to enter the field, and contend in the race of economy and speed, the political considerations which have hitherto kept portions of the communication in the hands of the East-India Company giving way to objects of more immediate importance.

BESIDES the positive and direct advantages resulting from the interposition of a body like the East-India Company between the executive Government of India and the Crown, there are indirect and incidental ones which are not to be despised. Amongst these may be reckoned the convenience of having such a butt as this body offers when a superabundance of explosive matter has been generated in relation to any Indian subject which requires to be discharged, and it is difficult or disagreeable to select the proper object. The East-India Company, not to speak of gender and number, may be treated either as an abstraction, as an essence not circumscribed by space,—the uncertainty of its locality cost Mr. Prinsep his seat,—or as a living substance without vital parts, wanting even that faint trace of sensation possessed by the lowest class of invertebrate animals.

It is to this impassive property of the East-India Company,—who may be likened to "that sort of persons" in *Copperfield*, whose feelings are never hurt, even when they suffer,—that, we presume, must be attributed the attacks which have been made upon them, at different times, both in and out of Parliament, in reference to the Turton defalcations, with which the Company had as little to do as with the Frimley robbery. Sir Thomas Turton was no servant of theirs; he was not appointed by them, nor responsible to them in any way, nor could their functionaries have exercised any check upon his actions. He was an officer of the Supreme Court, nominated by the Queen's judges, whose duty it was to watch his doings, and, if they had properly enforced their own rules, his frauds would have been prevented. The sufferers by this man's villany were

defeated in all their suits for redress in those quarters to which they very naturally resorted. Turton declared himself insolvent; his sureties alleged they were unable to pay; the judges appear never to have recollected or been reminded of their moral liability; and as to the Home Government, although the President of the Board of Control, upon ordinary occasions, stiffly answers all objectors,—like the man of Tyrconnel's regiment,—“I am the Government of India,” upon this occasion he was in the background. To think of touching the Consolidated Fund for such a purpose would have been the death of Messrs. Hume and Williams,—and how could the country bear their loss? The sufferers became importunate. What was to be done? “Why, there is the East-India Company,” said one; “hit them, they have no friends, or, what is better, no feeling.”

Now the Company had already been hit in this way before. Registrar Ricketts coolly made away with about 40,000*l.*, and the Company—that is, the revenues of India,—were saddled with the loss. The territorial debt of the Company is 40,000*l.* greater than it would have been but for this unjust diversion of so much revenue from its legitimate purposes. To add 60,000*l.* more to this debt would be, therefore, only following precedent; it would, moreover, make even decimal money,—exactly 100,000*l.*, or the tenth of a million; or ten lakhs of rupees, the tenth of a crore! So, a Parliamentary Committee being appointed, a resolution was put before them, by which the East-India Company would have been expected immediately to replace out of the territorial revenues of India the money plundered by an officer of the Queen's Court, whose judges had neglected to take sufficient security, and to enforce the rules for the protection of funds placed compulsorily in his hands. A director of the East-India Company (Sir James Hogg) happened to be a member of the Committee; his honest statement of the facts seems to have inspired some of his fellow-members with a sense of shame; the chairman's proposal was negatived, and what is termed “a middle course” was adopted,—but which is only a circuitous mode of doing the same thing,—that of paying the losses out of the proceeds of unclaimed estates in the hands of the Indian Government, for which that Government is responsible, and which it must pay whenever claimed.

This, however, was merely a resolution of the Committee, not a law. The East-India Company and their Indian Government might refuse to act upon this resolution; if they consented to act, a local legislative sanction was necessary. The following is an account of their proceedings, as stated by Sir James Hogg, in a letter to the *Times* :—

“The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the defalcation in the accounts of Sir Thomas Turton, made their report on the 11th of June, 1850, which was then ordered to be printed. On the 3rd of July following, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company forwarded a copy of the Committee's report to the Government of India, with a despatch which contained the following instruction :—‘We desire that, immediately upon the receipt of this despatch, you will proceed in your legislative capacity to give effect to the suggestions of the Committee.’ The despatch concluding as follows :—‘You will immediately place yourselves in communication with the judges of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of framing such legislative enactment as may be best calculated to afford the proposed relief to the sufferers, with the least practicable delay and expense.’ The draught of an Act was accordingly prepared and read in Council on the 27th of December, and ordered to be further considered at the first meeting of Council after the 27th of February, in conformity with the practice of allowing an interval of two months for receiving suggestions; the draught, after its first reading, being published in the *Gazette* for that purpose. After proceeding through the usual stages, and having received important amendments, the Act finally passed on

the 6th of June, from which date all persons whose claims were established were entitled to receive payment. On the 11th of that month (June) it was promulgated in the *Gazette* for general information; and on the 30th of July last (fifteen days ago), it appeared at length in a London newspaper, *Allen's Indian Mail*."

Besides this, the Court of Directors have ordered that all sums due to parties in this country should be remitted hither, and have appointed an officer of their own (Mr. F. Clark) to be agent in England for the administrator-general in India.

Throughout the whole transaction, not a shadow of blame can be cast upon the East-India Company. They may, perhaps, have offered too little resistance to the misapplication of a trust fund of which they are the guardians; but this is not the ground of accusation against them, which is, that they made any resistance at all;—that they did not anticipate all difficulties upon the subject of reimbursing the sufferers by at once saying, "Don't disturb yourselves; we have a large sum of money in our hands; it is not our own, and we have no right to give it you; but it belongs to poor people, who do not know it is their property, or may forget to claim it, so you shall have it."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA AND CHINA.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the existing steam communications with India and China, and into the practicability of effecting any improvement therein; and also into the best mode of establishing steam communications between England, India, China, Australia, New Zealand, or any of them, have made a second report, of which the following is an abridgment:—

"Your Committee having investigated the urgent claims of the colonies of Australia to a participation in the advantages of steam communication, which have been so beneficially extended to most other British settlements, and having laid before the House a special report upon the subject, have since carefully considered the improvements of which the steam communication with India is susceptible.

"In the investigation of this part of their inquiry, your Committee have not thought themselves justified in excluding its commercial bearings. Although they consider the postal question paramount, and the one to which their attention should be most directly pointed, yet they feel that, when a contract is given for postal service, which necessarily interferes to prevent the operation of completion, it is impossible to exclude these considerations, as they materially affect the cost at which such service can be obtained.

"The three heads under which this subject may be most clearly considered seem to be the following:—1. The arrangement under which the service is at present conducted; 2. The cost at which it is carried on, and the proportion which this bears to the speed obtained, and the facilities afforded; 3. The improvements required in future arrangements, and the best mode of securing them to the public.

"The arrangements under which the service is at present conducted are as follows:—On the 7th of every month, a mail is despatched from the Post-office for India, 'via France.' From Marseilles, passengers and mails are conveyed in vessels in her Majesty's service to Alexandria. At Alexandria, arrangements have been made with the Egyptian Government for their transmission across the Isthmus of Suez, where vessels of the Indian Navy are in readiness to start for Bombay; from Bombay, mails are despatched by *dak* runners to their different destinations in India.

"The existing pecuniary arrangements for this service between the Home Government and the Government of India may be revised in January, 1853.

"The second monthly communication with India, and the only one with China, is conducted by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Their vessels start from Southampton on the 20th of every month, and are overtaken at Malta by the express, which leaves London four days later; they then proceed to Alexandria, whence, under similar arrangements to those alluded to in the case of other service, they are conveyed across the Isthmus of Suez. Vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam

Company are in readiness to proceed from Suez to Point de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta, stopping in their route at Aden, the communication between which place and Bombay is effected by vessels of the Indian Navy, which convey the mails for Western India, and also such letters for Madras and Calcutta as are intended to be forwarded by express from Bombay.

"The arrangement by which this service is conducted expires with the year 1852.

"2. It appears that the sum paid from the revenues of England for the mail service performed by the East-India Company between Suez and Bombay amounts to 50,000*l.* annually. There is also the cost of communication between Alexandria and the Post-office in London, the amount of which your Committee have not the means of estimating. The expense of the transit of all the mails from Suez to Alexandria is borne exclusively by the East-India Company. For the service between Suez and Bombay there are three steam-vessels, provided by the Government of India, inferior in no respects to any steamers plying in the Indian seas; other vessels have, however, at times been employed inadequate to the service. The average speed required by the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company seems to have been maintained on this line.

"Complaints have been made that the comfort and convenience of the passengers have not been sufficiently considered in the arrangements. These complaints refer chiefly to the vessels engaged in the bi-monthly communication between Bombay and Aden; the vessels employed in which, as before observed, are not designed for passengers. It has further been stated, as respects the vessels of the Indian Navy generally, that inconvenience is experienced by the mercantile community from the high rate of freight of bullion, and from their not carrying merchandise.

"The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company receive for the mail service between England and Alexandria 23,000*l.*; for that between Suez and Calcutta, 115,000*l.*; and for that between Ceylon and Hongkong, 45,000*l.*; and of the amount paid for the two latter services, the East-India Company contribute seven-sixteenths, namely, 70,000*l.*

"Although the vessels on this line were considered of the first class when originally constructed, yet the rapid improvement which has taken place in machinery renders them now below the standard which has been reached on the North-American lines.

"Witnesses have stated that there has been some irregularity in the arrival of the mails at Calcutta by this line, and statements have been made to the same effect by the commercial bodies at Calcutta. The rate of fares charged by the company; the cost for the carriage of freight; the difficulties thrown in the way of passengers taking advantage of the different European lines, which might be made available for pleasure and for comfort from Alexandria, and the crowded state of the vessels at certain periods of the year, have all been matters of complaint. On the other hand, evidence has been brought forward to the attention the passengers have received on board the vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company.

"While your Committee think that it is but fair to acknowledge the enterprising spirit which has been displayed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company in the general management of the communication which they have now conducted for some years, they are of opinion that the English and the Indian public have at times experienced considerable inconvenience; and it is certain, also, that until the agitation of the question connected with the renewal of the contract brought the matter more prominently before the public, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company had done little towards introducing into their line those great and important improvements, as regards speed, which have of late years taken place in ocean steam navigation. Of late, however, some of these vessels have undergone considerable improvement, and have been rendered competent to maintain a speed much in excess of the contract rate.

"3. Your Committee are of opinion that in all future tenders a considerably greater speed should be insisted upon than that required by the present contract. In regard to the extension of the main line to any other points than those with which communication at present exists, it does not appear that, with the exception of a line from Hongkong to Shanghai, any further extension is required to which a Government would be justified in contributing, in the shape of a separate contract for postal service; all intermediate lines, such as those lately opened between Bombay and Point de Galle, and Calcutta and Hongkong, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, unless facilitating any general arrangements, should be left to private enterprise for their development.

"From the evidence of persons connected with the trade of India, your Committee are led to believe that there has been,

since the establishment of steam communication, a rapid increase in the commercial and passenger intercourse of England, India, and China, although it does not appear that within the last three years the number of passengers taking advantage of the overland communication has greatly increased. Your Committee have had in evidence that the more valuable articles of merchandize (opium, silks, and spices) will, if the freight be moderate, amply repay the cost of rapid communication between England, India, and China, and there is every reason to believe that, on the completion of a railroad across the Isthmus, which, from the evidence before your Committee, they trust may be shortly commenced, this important traffic will be largely developed.

"The evidence shows strongly that a full communication every fortnight is required between England and the different presidencies in India, and that such communication, with a moderate assistance for postal service, would be remunerative. Similar evidence has been given with regard to China, but not to the same extent.

"Your Committee, knowing the effect of steam communication in developing trade, and the tendency which it always has largely to increase the amount of traffic on any line, in proportion to the frequency of the opportunities afforded, and having before them an offer made for the performance of a similar service to the one conducted by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for nearly half the amount now paid by the Government for that line; having, likewise, the admission of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company that the present extent of the traffic is such as to induce them to build large screw-steamers for an additional communication, are induced to believe that a full mail service twice in the month to the different presidencies of India, and to China, might be established without any material increase of charge on the public revenue.

"Certain proposals appear to have been made by the Eastern Steam Navigation Company to carry out a communication between England, India, and China, the express portion of the mails to be conveyed '*via* the Trieste route,' in conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd's Company; the political advantages of having two lines open across Europe your Committee consider of some importance; and it appears from the evidence that the Governments interested in the Trieste line are prepared to enter into negotiation, and to give every facility for the transmission of the mails.

"It has been suggested that, in order to secure to the public the advantages of these communications, stringent rules should be laid down in any new engagement that may be entered into between the Government and companies undertaking the service, and that rates of speed and fares should be fixed. Your Committee concur in these suggestions, so far as regards the size of the vessels and the speed required, and they are of opinion that the penalties for failure in speed should be such as might be rigidly enforced when such failure cannot be satisfactorily accounted for; but they do not believe that there is any mode by which the full advantage of the communication can be secured to the passengers and traffic of India by the interference of Government in the internal arrangement and management of the affairs of a private company. The only mode in which this can be secured to the public is by the establishment of a wholesome competition.

"Upon a full consideration of the question, your Committee recommend that a communication twice in the month between England and the different presidencies in India should be established, and that such communication should be separated into two distinct services, and put out to separate tenders.

"Your Committee have already stated that the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company is terminable in December, 1852; and, as it appears from the evidence that any new parties competing will require at least eighteen months after their offer is accepted to prepare for the due performance of their engagements, it is the opinion of your Committee that no time should be lost by her Majesty's Government in taking all the preliminary steps which the fair encouragement of an open competition so obviously demands; and they therefore recommend that tenders may be called for, contemplating the arrangements already alluded to. Ample time will thus be given to enable her Majesty's Government to decide from the tenders which may be sent in whether a bi-monthly communication can be established on the plan proposed, without any probable increase of expense to the revenue of this country.

"With respect to the service now performed by vessels of the Indian Navy, it has been stated in evidence that, in point of economy, the comfort of the passenger, and the requirements of trade, this service would be performed to greater advantage by a private company. On the other hand, there are heavy charges borne by the Indian Government in connection with the expen-

sive arrangements entered into at the period when the question of steam communication was fully considered by her Majesty's Government in 1844, which in any new arrangements would require to be fairly adjusted. Your Committee have likewise been informed that there are political reasons which render it important that this communication should remain in the hands of the India Company. Your Committee have not entered into this point, but they consider that it is a question for investigation by those committees which they understand will be shortly appointed to consider the future arrangements for the government of India; should the service continue to be performed by the Indian Government, your Committee are of opinion that it should be maintained at no greater cost to the public than would be required by a private company, and that the same attention should be bestowed on the comforts of the passengers and the wants of trade as in vessels conducted by private enterprise. Your Committee think it right to add, that this principle has been fully admitted by the witnesses who have appeared before them on behalf of the Indian Government.

"Your Committee have had under their consideration certain proposals to connect the Cape of Good Hope with Calcutta '*via* Mauritius.' They are fully alive to the possible importance of a line to India, independent of foreign countries; but, looking at the principle upon which grants for postal service are allowed, they cannot recommend any grant to this line beyond what may be fair for the actual postal service performed; and they believe the growing wants of India are such, that ere long private capitalists will be found ready to embark in the undertaking.

"In the course of a protracted inquiry, much evidence has been taken before your Committee tending to show the decided advantage of iron over wood in the construction of vessels fitted for the packet service, more especially in those to which the screw propeller is applied, and they are of opinion that the postal service would suffer materially, both as regards speed and cost, if the contracting companies were compelled to employ steam-ships built of wood, and not of iron. And your Committee feel it their duty to call the attention of the Government to the evidence which has been received upon this subject from the many eminent practical and scientific men who have appeared before them.

"Your Committee cannot close this report without stating their conviction that any arrangement which might tend to promote an exclusive traffic on the Indian lines in the hands of one company is open to serious objection, and, in the recommendations which they have suggested for the consideration of the Government, they wish to lay down the principle that the only security to the public for the full advantage of these communications must consist in open and fair competition.

"On the Government must rest the responsibility of carrying out that principle with honesty and fairness to the public, and it can only be effected by ample notice, and full particulars of the terms and conditions required being given, so as to enable all parties to enter the field who may be desirous of tendering for the service.

"July 29, 1851."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY held its third annual meeting on the 9th inst., when the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. From these it appeared that the expenditure up to the 30th of June last, for wages, buildings, road-work, and other operations in connection with the establishment of the colliery at Labuan, has been 10,819*l.*, and the quantity of coal already raised is 3,829 tons, the receipts being 2,286*l.*, leaving 1,500 tons in store. A lease of the surface land of the coal-field has been granted to the Company by the Government, which will prevent the difficulties common to joint occupancies. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have certified to the excellence of the coal for steam purposes, and have contracted for 400 tons per month at 30*s.* 9*d.*, deliverable at Singapore. With regard to quantity, the Company's agent states the seams to be upwards of 11 feet thick, while the line of crop extends two miles and a half, and the principal vein runs nearly across the island. Some of the natives from the neighbouring coast, hitherto in the worst repute, have been employed as labourers at the mines with very satisfactory results. Negotiations are in progress regarding supplies of the coal for the general use of the foreign ships in the eastern seas, and a depot is to be established at Singapore. At the close of the meeting, Mr. H. H. Lindsay was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report of the directors, to be submitted to the shareholders on the 19th inst., states that it has been arranged with the authorities to adopt a gauge

of 5 ft. 6 in. Reports from Calcutta show that the works under contract were being proceeded with rapidly, and considerable progress had been made with the embankments, excavations, brick-making, &c. The Board of Directors have entered into contracts for a large portion of the permanent-way material, some of which has already been delivered in Calcutta, the remainder being in course of manufacture and shipment. During the construction of the line, the reports of the Board will necessarily be brief; but, should any matter of interest arise, the Board will not fail to communicate it to the shareholders.

RAILROAD BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.—All the arrangements have been completed for this work, which, it is expected, will be commenced in October. Mr. Stephenson has received the first instalment from the Pasha, who has resisted all the endeavours of the Sultan to stop the undertaking.

Tax Ship *Earl of Hardwick* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops, and the *Carnatic* for the freight of stores, to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 30. *Salacia*, Armstrong, New South Wales; *William Hyde*, Applewhaithe, New Zealand; *Gertrude*, Campbell, Bombay.—**31.** *Tianadra*, Weeks, Cochín; *Zenobia* (American), Jackson, Bombay.—**AUG. 1.** *Sullej*, Gregson, Bengal; *Tigris*, Mawson, Bengal.—**2.** *Charlotte Jane*, Lawrence, New South Wales; *Fanny* (American), Johnson, Bengal; *Francis Ridley*, Danford, Ceylon; *Chatham*, Morrison, Shanghai; *Jalavar*, Heron, Bengal.—**4.** *Ann*, Walker, Madras; *Perscus*, Mason, Maulmain; *Goodwin* (American), Weeks, Singapore; *Monarch*, Duff, Shanghai; *Albert*, Pelequin, Whampoa to Rotterdam.—**5.** *Lady Peel*, Fraser, Hong Kong.—**6.** *Sophia Moffatt*, Woodward, South Australia; *Oriental*, Connell, Bengal; *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius.—**7.** *Tudor*, Lay, Bengal.—**12.** *Proponis* (screw steamer), Glover, Cape.—**13.** *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Madras; *Vallisneria*, Nicol, Cape; *Prince of Wales*, Stuart, New South Wales; *Constitution*, Luth, Singapore; *Old England*, Elms, Shanghai.—**14.** *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Wright, and *Undaunted*, Walker, New South Wales; *Hashemy*, Ross, Shark's Bay, Western Australia; *Taglion*, Jolliffe, South Australia; *Lancaster*, Thwaites, and *Recorder*, Sharp, Bengal; *Anna Maria*, Smith, Hong Kong; *Raleigh*, Volum, Batavia; *Alice Maud*, Winn, Alcoa Bay; *Patriot King*, Fletcher, Bengal; *Borneo*, Beauregard, Manila; *Cecilia*, Ijarme, Batavia.—**15.** *Ormelie*, Dallas, Bengal; *Sydney*, Duncan, Port Phillip; *Far West* (American), Briant, and *Inca* (American), Goodridge, Hong Kong; *Sheridan* (American), Cornish, Shanghai; *Emperor of China*, Locke, Shanghai; *Haidee*, Hopkinson, Bombay; *Gloriana*, Toynbee, Madras; *William Simpson*, Surfen, Batavia; *Reliance*, Burgoyne, Breede River, Cape of Good Hope; *State of Maine* (American), Boutelle, Manila; *Medway*, Mackwood, Ceylon; *Sydney Griffiths*, Cawson, Port Fairy, Australia.—**16.** *Majestic*, Cowan, Bengal; *Lochnagar*, Dalgarno, Port Phillip; *George Lord*, Amyott, Alcoa Bay; *Recovery*, White, Maulmain; *Courrier de l'Inde*, Donat, Bengal; *H. M. steamer Vulcan*, Penn, Cape of Good Hope; *Janet Willis*, Fyall, Bombay; *B. B. Grege*, Miller, Mauritius; *Walton Muncaster*, Steele, Bengal; *Samadra*, Johnson, Shanghai; *Cambodia*, Clendon, Bengal; *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Bengal; *Collingwood*, Kirby, Malabar Coast; *Mary Cannon*, Renny, and *Asia*, Newlands, Bengal; *Adelaide*, Wharton, Bombay.—**18.** *Glenherrie*, Fullarton, New South Wales; *Monterey* (American), McManus, Bengal; *Fortitude*, Robertson, Cape; *Brothers* (Whaler), South Seas; *General Sale*, White, Hong Kong; *Earl Durham*, Patterson, Ceylon; *Ada*, Christie, Alcoa Bay; *Princess Royal*, Cairncross, Portland Bay; *Saratoga* (American), Craak, Bengal; *Zelus*, Malcolm, Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*.—**AUG. 23.** Mr. W. Mackintosh, Lieut. Booth, Mr. Lattay, Mr. Wallace, Mr. G. R. Naylor, Mr. R. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Boothby and child, Lieut. Forster, Mr. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Burkiyoung and child, Capt. and Mrs. Field, infant, and servant, Mr. A. J. Clarke, Mr. J. Kidd, Maj. G. A. Baillie, Lieut. F. J. Stewart, Lieut. G. Pringle, and Mr. A. Freese.

DEPARTURES.

From the **Downs**.—**JULY 29.** *West*, Jones, Batavia; *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, Bombay.—**30.** *Antoinette Maria*, Day, Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang; *Mary Shepherd*, M'Donald, Calcutta.—**31.** *John King*, Martin, Cape and Mauritius.—**26.** *Deane*, Tialay, Cape; *Woltemade*, Guys, Cape and Batavia.—**AUG. 2.** *Juno*, Chevlier, Batavia; *Britannica*, Cruikshank, Portland Bay.—**3.** *Exchequer*, Duthie, Port Phillip.—**4.** *Middleton*, Storie, Hobart Town; *Killermont*, Roberts, Port Natal and Mauritius; *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius; *Island Home*, Martin (from Sunderland), Cape.—**5.** *Ann Langton*, Pearson (fr. Shields), Calcutta.—**7.** *Isabella Wood*, Griffiths, Cape and Mauritius.—**8.** *Inglewood*, Wrangles, Calcutta.—**9.** *Duchess of Sutherland* (from Shields), Aden; *Windermere*, Ross, Hobart

Town; *Caroline*, Stephens, Singapore and Penang.—**10.** *Maid of Auckland*, Shepherd, Adelaide.—**12.** *Kestrel*, Eyre, Madras; *Elizabeth*, Rees, Bombay.—**14.** *Scotland*, Davie, Hong Kong.—**16.** *Mariborough*, Webb, Calcutta; *Cornwall*, Dawson, New Zealand; *Agricola*, Bell, New South Wales; *Enterprise*, Trader, Adelaide; *Severn*, Duncan, Ceylon.

From **PLYMOUTH**.—**JULY 16.** *Calcutta*, Wrangmore, Hobart Town; *Constance*, McBeath, Port Phillip.—**21.** *Minden*, Crawford, Swan River.—**25.** *Tasmania*, Bell, Portland Bay; *Lady Flora*, Pentreath, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—**30.** *Lysander*, Lulham, Adelaide; *Northumberland*, McKerlie, Port Phillip.—**AUGUST 4.** *St. Vincent*, Young, New South Wales; *Tory*, Rowe, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—**7.** *Candahar*, Goss, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *H. M. steamer Stys*, Cape.—**13.** *Lord William Bentinck*, Canney, New Zealand.

From **PORTSMOUTH**.—**JULY 21.** *Owen Glendower*, Pare, Cape, Malabar coast, and Bombay.—**25.** *Hotspur*, Toynbee, Calcutta.—**29.** *Southampton*, Bowen, Calcutta.—**31.** *Monarch*, Arrow, Calcutta.—**AUGUST 1.** *Waterloo*, Green, New South Wales.—**10.** *Hempseyke*, Barlow, Gibraltar, Demerara, and Madras.—**6.** *Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, Cannanore and Bombay.

From **LIVERPOOL**.—**JULY 30.** *Majesty*, Richardson, Cape.—**26.** *Robert*, Camella, Singapore.—**28.** *Duke of Wellington*, Hargreaves, Calcutta; *John Ritson*, Ritson, Bombay.—**29.** *Albatross*, Geves, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—**30.** *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Bombay.—**31.** *John Melhuish*, Bradley, Calcutta; *John McKenzie*, Bor, Aden and Bombay.—**AUG. 1.** *Roscoe*, Murray, Bombay.—**5.** *Osprey*, Honeyman, Sydney; *Dinapore*, Wilson, Calcutta; *Columbia*, Hildreth, Calcutta; *John Taylor*, Hawkins, Bombay.—**11.** *Magnolia*, De Matta, Manila.

From the **CLYDE**.—**JULY 15.** *Indus*, Poole, Port Phillip; *James Lumsden*, McNider, Calcutta.—**16.** *Eliza Leishman*, Dickson, Mauritius.—**23.** *Bell*, Forsyth, Calcutta.—**AUG. 1.** *New Orleans*, Begg, Bombay.—**2.** *Sappho*, Hildreth, Singapore and Penang.—**3.** *Portland*, Smith, Calcutta.—**8.** *Radiant*, Parkin, Maulmain.—**9.** *Foam*, Findlay, Bombay.—**11.** *London*, McKinnon, Batavia and Singapore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS, the wife of F. E. d. at Aden, June 26.
HOLMESDALE, the Viscountess, d. at Montreal, near Sevenoaks, Aug. 11.
LUSHINGTON, Mrs. Charles M. d. at 9, Mansfield-street, July 31.
MAITLAND, the wife of Thomas F. s. at Wargrave, Berks, Aug. 9.
SNODGRASS, Mrs. s. at Fullerton Cottage, Troon, July 18.
TAYLOR, the wife of Henry Corbett, late Madras army, s. at Harewell, Middlesex, Aug. 3.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKER, Murray M. s. of the late Lieut. col. V. Blacker, C.B. Surveyor-general of India, to Frances E. d. of the late Samuel Blacker, LL.D. at Brussels, July 26.
BREMER, Lieut. A. R. 41st Madras N.I. to Helen, d. of the late Capt. Allen Stewart, at the British Embassy, Brussels, Aug. 6.
BROTHERTON, Augustus H. to Mary J. d. of the late John Rees, Bengal civil service, at Chelsea, Aug. 16.
BUCKLE, Rev. William, to Emma F. d. of the late W. J. Brereton, at Stiffkey, July 29.
DICKINSON, James E. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Henrietta L. d. of the late Rev. J. W. Hughes, M.A. at Hammer-smith, Aug. 9.
DUDDEN, Edmund, to Hannah, d. of William Budden, at Kensington, July 30.
GINGELL, E. J. of Malta, to Jane K. d. of Samuel Jones, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, July 31.
KEITH, Thomas W. of the East-India House, to Mary d. of Thomas Baddeley, at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Aug. 16.
MASON, Francis J. M. Madras Native Infantry, to Jane d. of William Morton, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, at the parish church of Powick, Aug. 7.
MAXTONE, James, to Caroline M. A. d. of George E. Russell, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Old Warden, Bedfordshire, July 30.
MCKEIL, Lieut. A. 37th Madras Grenadiers, to Rosianne, d. of E. A. McKell, at Cushindun Church, county of Antrim, Aug. 7.
ROPER, Rev. A. W. to Frances S. d. of the late David L. Chambers, and grandniece of the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice, Bengal, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Aug. 7.
ROTHERY, Henry C. to Madeline D. d. of the late Alexander Garden, M.D., presidency surgeon at Calcutta, at St. James's, Paddington, July 31.
STANNELL, Charles G. to Margaret, d. of the late Capt. S. Athill, Bombay engineers, at the church of St. Pancras, Aug. 14.
TASMUND, Baron Theodore Von, of Prussia, to Emily, d. of J. Tanner, of Bombay, at All Souls, Langham-place, July 27.
WALCOT, Lieut. William H. 47th Bengal N.I. to Jemima A. d. of R. Burton, in Kempey, Worcestershire.
WIGRAM, Money, jun. to Ann W. d. of William W. Maitland, at Chigwell, Essex, July 30.
WHITING, Rev. Walter J. A.M. chaplain, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Mary E. d. of Henry Harvey, at Paddington, Aug. 7.

DEATHS.

- BARKER**, Capt. H. F. late of the Madras fusiliers, at Epping, July 25.
- CHARTERS**, Mary L. wife of William S. M.D. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at 15, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, Aug. 9.
- CUMING**, Sarah, relict of the late Capt. A. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, aged 91, Aug. 11.
- ELLIS**, Capt. William, late of the Bengal army, at 46, Cadogan-place, July 29.
- FORBES**, Lieut. gen. Nathaniel, Madras establishment, in Sloane-street, Aug. 16.
- FORD**, Benjamin T. late of Calcutta, in the island of Jersey, aged 28, July 28.
- HAMILTON**, Margaret J. E. d. of the late John, at Woodside-crescent, aged 2, Aug. 2.
- HOOPER**, Sarah, relict of the late Capt. George, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Clay-hill, Walthamstow, aged 84, Aug. 1.
- MACLEOD**, Lieut. col. G. F. C.B. late royal engineers, at Penrith, July 26.
- STORY**, Anne Caroline, d. of Lieut. col. P. F. C.B. 9th Bengal light cavalry, at 22, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, aged 16, July 30.
- WALLER**, William, s. of T. P. of Madras, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 21, Aug. 6.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 30th, and Aug. 6th and 13th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Richard N. Shore.
- Madras Estab.*—Mr. John C. Wroughton.
Mr. Henry Newill.
- Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Frank Sims.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Affleck Fraser, artillery.
Lieut. Samuel Owen, 19th N.I.
Lieut. Henry Ward, 33rd N.I.
Capt. George N. Greene, 70th N.I.
Col. J. S. Marshall, retired.
Surg. Ebenezer Mitchell, invalids.
- Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Henry P. Cambridge, 8th N.I.
Lieut. col. Francis B. Lucas, 28th N.I.
Surg. John Drever.
Assist. surg. William Hilbers.
- Bombay Estab.*—Capt. George C. Kemball, 1st cav.
Lieut. John P. Winfield, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. Frederick E. Hunter, 4th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

- Madras Estab.*—Mr. Gordon S. Forbes.
- Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Henry Liddell.
Mr. Arthur W. Jones.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Charles Dempster, artillery.
Brev. maj. Henry J. Stannus, 5th cav.
Capt. Walter Hore, 25th N.I.
Lieut. the Baron F. Von Andlaw, 26th N.I.
Capt. John H. Fergusson, 33rd N.I.
Ens. Henry C. D. Anley, do.
Lieut. William B. Castle, 38th N.I.
Lieut. Charles B. Basden, 61st N.I.
Lieut. William Hampton, invalids.
- Madras Estab.*—Lieut. William F. B. Laurie, artillery.
Lieut. Charles A. Purvis, do.
Cornet Edward M. Lawford, 4th cav.
Capt. Anthony R. Thornhill, 5th cav.
Capt. Lousada Barrow, do.
Lieut. Frederick H. Helbert, do.
Brev. maj. Henry Griffith, 11th N.I.
Ens. Benjamin Wilson, do.
Capt. John Wilson, 26th N.I.
Lieut. Hugh McIntosh, do.
Lieut. Alexander MacNeile, 37th N.I.
Lieut. Andrew K. Hunter, do.
Lieut. Home M. Fergusson, 45th N.I.
Capt. Charles Southey, 48th N.I.
Capt. Stephen G. Prendergast, invalids.
Capt. George S. Mardall, do.
Surg. James Supple.

- Bombay Estab.*—Capt. Adam A. Drummond, 11th N.I.
Lieut. Thomas B. Webster, 15th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. Burlton, 2nd cav., 6 months.
Cornet Henry Hammersley, 9th cav., do.
Lieut. George A. H. Lillie, 13th N.I., do.
- Madras Estab.*—Lieut. John P. Hamilton, 1st Europ. reg., do.
Lieut. col. Thomas D. Carpenter, 1st N.I., do.
Lieut. Frederick Tyrrell, 18th N.I., 4 do.
Capt. Peter G. Cazalet, 29th N.I., 6 do.
Lieut. Isaac L. Reid, 41st N.I., do.
Assist. surg. John Mathison, M.D., do.
Assist. surg. Charles Daubeny, do.
- Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. Thomas Gidley, 15th N.I., 4 do.
Lieut. Nathaniel J. Newnham, 23rd N.I., 6 do.
Surg. James Ryan, do.
Assist. surg. Patrick Cruickshank, M.D., 4 do.
Assist. surg. John Y. Smith, M.D., 6 do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

- Madras Estab.*—Maj. Oswald Bell, invalids.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Cornet Edward W. Williams, 3rd cav.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

- Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Thomas Stanley Clay, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Mr. William Hay Ogilvie, do.

Memo.—Engineer Cadet W. S. Trevor has been stationed at the presidency of Bengal.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 1st AUGUST, 1851.

- Bengal*, 32nd Foot.—Capt. Henry William Bace, from half pay unattached, to be capt., v. John Pelling Pigott, who exchanges. Dated 1st Aug. 1851.
- Madras*, 84th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Abraham Whitmore Ayton, from the 2nd West-India reg., to be lieut., v. Saunders, promoted to an unattached company. Dated 1st Aug. 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 8th AUGUST, 1851.

- Bengal*, 24th Foot.—Maj. Charles Henry Ellice to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Paynter, who retires. Dated 8th Aug. 1851.
- Capt. Edmund Wodehouse to be maj. by purch., v. Ellice. Dated 8th Aug. 1851.
- Lieut. William Hartshorn to be capt. by purch., v. Wodehouse. Dated 8th Aug. 1851.
- Ens. James Tennent Tovey to be lieut. by purch., v. Hartshorn. Dated 8th Aug. 1851.
- Second-lieut. Andrew David Hays, from the Ceylon Ride reg., to be ens., v. Tovey. Dated 8th Aug. 1851.
- 53rd Foot.—Ens. Frederick Richard Solly Flood to be lieut. by purch., v. Johnston, who retires. Dated 8th Aug. 1851.
- Bombay*, 10th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Thomas Manners Townley to be lieut. by purch., v. McMahon, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1851.
- 83rd Foot.—Brev. maj. Henry Francis Ainslie to be maj. without purch., v. Townsend, dec. Dated 3rd June, 1851.
- Lieut. and Adj. William Nott to be capt., v. Ainslie. Dated 3rd June, 1851.
- Ens. Richard Thomas Sweeny to be lieut., v. Hall, appointed adj. Dated 3rd June, 1851.

Ens. John William Huskisson, from the 55th Foot, to be ens., v. Sweeny. Dated 8th Aug. 1851.
Lieut. William Hall to be adj., v. Nott, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1851.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Mary Shepherd*, for Bengal from Gravesend July 20:—
113 Company's troops; Brev. capt. P. G. Cornish, 10th N.I.;
Lieut. J. H. Frith, 5th N.I.

BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Screw Propeller. By JOHN BOURNE, C.E.
To be completed in Twelve Parts. Part I. Longman and Co.

"The attitude now assumed by the screw propeller in connection with steam navigation, and the probability that, at no very distant period, screw vessels will not merely supersede paddle steamers, but also sailing ships in many important lines of packet communication, render it desirable that sound and practical information touching this new instrument of propulsion should be more widely accessible, and that such facts in connection with the performance of screw vessels should be accumulated and recorded, as will suffice to illustrate, not merely the present state of the question, but its future tendencies." With this view, Mr. Bourne proposes to produce a work upon the screw propeller, which, deriving its doctrines, not from theoretical speculations, but from the results of numerous experiments carefully performed, and from the experience afforded by screw vessels in the ordinary routine of commercial operation, shall, if failing to illustrate the whole subject, at least communicate as much as is at present known respecting it.

In the first chapter, Mr. Bourne recapitulates the various projects made for propelling vessels by means of a screw, tracing the early history of this contrivance, and inquires to whom the practical realization of the idea of screw propulsion is properly attributable.

In the elaborate tables of the dimensions and performance of the screw steam-vessels of the navy, given in this number, several facts are exhibited of great practical importance. One is, that, with certain proportions of the propeller, screw vessels are driven through the water by the steam alone at higher velocity than if the screw worked in a solid, like an auger in a piece of wood, or a bolt in a nut. In all paddle vessels, the vessel moves less rapidly than the circumference of the paddle wheel, and, in most screw vessels, the vessel moves less rapidly than if the screw worked in a solid; and the difference between the advance of the screw, or paddle, and the advance of the vessel, is what is termed slip, since the propelling surface slips backward to some extent, from the recession of the water, in the same manner as the wheels of a locomotive sometimes slip upon the rails. In some screw vessels, however, there is not only no positive slip, but the slip is the other way, to the extent, sometimes, of 17 per cent., and where this negative slip appears the vessel is propelled swifter than the screw.

Another result given in the tables shows the great importance of a fine form of the stern in screw vessels.

The value of the scheme of the penny postage is felt in every household throughout the kingdom, but its extent will be well shown by the extraction of some figures from a return just made to the House of Commons. The first general reduction of postage took place on the 5th of December, 1839—a fourpenny rate being interposed for a short time before the universal charge of a penny. At this time, the number of letters delivered annually in the United Kingdom was about 75 millions, the actual estimate for 1839 being 75,907,572. The gross amount of the tax levied upon this delivery was 2,339,737*l.*, of which, as the cost of management was only 657,000*l.*, there were 1,652,421*l.* carried to the account of profit. Last year, the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was estimated at upwards of three hundred and forty-seven millions, while the penny tax upon the same amounted to no more than 2,264,684*l.*; so that, while our payments to the Exchequer have been actually lessened, the service rendered to the public has been multiplied fivefold—in other words, we pay less for five letters than we formerly paid for one.—*Times.*

The late Miss Cook gave at different times sums (including her testamentary bequest) towards the conversion of the Jews amounting to about 60,000*l.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY have lately received from the Government of Bengal the following Notification, which is published for general information.

NEW PILOT STATION FOR THE S.W. MONSOON—DISTINCTION OF LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 15th of March, 1852, the Pilot Station for the South-West Monsoon will be changed to the position described in the following Sailing Directions of the Master Attendant of this Port; and that from and after the date specified, the Eastern Channel Light Vessel will show a bright red light instead of a plain one, as at present, to distinguish it from the Gaspar Channel Light, which bears from it about N.N.W., distant 22 miles.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAMES SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

Fort William, 6th May, 1851.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR VESSELS REQUIRING PILOTS DURING THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON AT THE NEW STATION, ON THE NORTH-EAST PART OF THE PILOT'S RIDGE.

False Point Light House is in latitude $26^{\circ} 19' N.$ and longitude $86^{\circ} 47' E.$, and a buoy is placed in 21 fathoms on the Pilot's Ridge, in latitude $26^{\circ} 49' N.$ and longitude $87^{\circ} 42' E.$; the buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House N. $59^{\circ} 49' E.$ true, and distant 59 miles.

A vessel, therefore, after making the Light House at False Point (in passing which she ought not to go into less than 10 fathoms) should bring it to bear about W.S.W. 10 or 15 miles distant, when she will be in 11 or 12 fathoms, then steer East North Eastward, when the soundings will gradually increase to 23 fathoms on the eastern edge of the Pilot's Ridge. She should then regulate her course so as to keep between the Ridge and 27 fathoms, when, by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to avoid making the Pilot Vessels, as their cruising ground is immediately to the North-East of the Light Vessel stationed during the South-west Monsoon in close proximity to the buoy on the Ridge.

The soundings to seaward of the Pilot's Ridge are in general a greenish or olive-coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it; whilst those on the Ridge are of a shelly sand, or minute gravel, of a reddish or rusty-brown colour.

Vessels approaching the Station are earnestly warned to be careful in avoiding collision when communicating with either the Light, or supplying Pilot Vessel; and on making the former at night, they are strongly recommended to heave to, at a proper distance, till daylight; by which measure they will avoid the probability of passing the supplying Pilot Vessel in the darkness of the night.

The Eastern Channel Light Vessel is in latitude $21^{\circ} 04' N.$ and longitude $88^{\circ} 14' E.$, and therefore bears from the buoy on the Pilot's Ridge, N. $63^{\circ} 26' E.$ true; and distant 32 miles.

The Eastern Channel Light Vessel burns a blue light every hour during the night, commencing at 7 p.m., and a maroon (or torch) at the intermediate half-hours, and her standing Light will, from the date above specified, be a bright red colour.

The Pilot's Ridge Light Vessel shows one plain standing Light, and burns a blue light every hour, and a maroon at the intermediate half-hours, and also fires a Gun on sighting any vessel.

During the North-east Monsoon, the cruising ground where Ships will have to seek for Pilots will be, as heretofore, in the Eastern Channel.

(Signed) H. L. THOMAS,

Master Attendant's Office,
25th March, 1851.

Master Attendant.

Published by order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.
JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House,
London, 23rd July, 1851.

East-India House, 30th July, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 24th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th July, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0*d.* the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1*d.* the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th August, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 27th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS for packing;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 27th day of August, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 13th August, 1851.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 20th August, 1851, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 100, and they must embark between the 2nd and 13th September next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 13th August, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 27th August, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.—

RUSHY PARK COAL,	Screened.
BRYMBO COAL,	} Handpicked.
EWLOE COAL,	
COED TALON COAL,	

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th August aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
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The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 14th of May, 1851, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums, being a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premium. This will be found a most liberal reduction, if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20	On or before 14th of May, 1846.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
30		1,000	24 8 4	13 8 7
40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50	1846.	1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

* * * The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

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MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

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CAPITAL, £500,000.

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Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	Rs. 33	Rs. 31	20	Rs. 38	Rs. 35
30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

After the expiration of 1851, the profits will be declared annually, and the payers of five complete annual premiums be regularly entitled to a participation therein, with a like option as to the mode of application.

Parties assured in India for Life shall, on their return to England for a permanency, and on the first half-yearly premium becoming due, be entitled to come upon the English rates of premium, and be placed under the rules and conditions of the Society there obtaining.

All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the number of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

The Society also grants ENDOWMENTS and DEFERRED ANNUITIES for India, the Tables for which, with full information, may be had at the Office of the Family Endowment Society, No. 12, Chatham Place; or at the Office of the Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.

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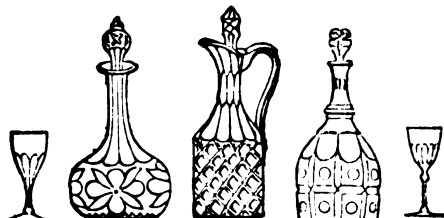
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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE accelerated speed of our steam intercourse with the East is attested by the arrival of this mail in less than two days from Marseilles. Although a brief interval of eight days has elapsed since our last issue, we are in possession of intelligence thirteen days later from Calcutta, and twenty-one from Bombay. Our supply of matter is, therefore, not scanty.

Of political news there is, as usual, but little to record. The Hyderabad question appropinquates to an unexpected end. The *Bombay Telegraph*, of July 25, publishes a communication received from the Nizam's capital on the preceding day, which contains the latest information upon this subject. The writer states that an arrangement had been made for payment of the large debt due to the Indian Government, and that the cession of the districts would not take place. The regular payment of the contingent force is to be provided for by the appropriation of the revenues of certain districts to that object, with which, though administered by native functionaries, the Nizam had pledged himself not to interfere. This account is corroborated by another letter from Hyderabad, dated the 19th July, the writer of which states:

I hear that Capt. Davidson, the assistant resident, says forty lacs of rupees have been already paid by the Nizam, and the balance will certainly be paid by the end of October. The money is to come partly from the contribution of the Nizam's wealthy ameer and subjects, and partly from his own coffers. General Fraser seems now to be quite happy. The country for a time is saved, and its future salvation depends on the degree of proper interference hereafter, tying up the Nizam's hands and insisting upon extensive retrenchment, including the Contingent, to which British policy and patronage are greatly opposed.

This result is doubtless to be attributed to the decisive tone of the Governor-General's missive, which was communicated to the Nizam on the 21st June. "The propositions it contained," says the *Englishman's* correspondent, "as I hear from the best Durbar authorities, are, that the Nizam shall give up, to the management of the Resident, territory yielding a revenue of thirty-six lakhs a year, to be held by him till the debt of the Government of India, now amounting to somewhat more than eighty lakhs, be discharged: that the Nizam will be required to arrange, in a manner satisfactory to the Resident, the future regular payment of the Contingent; and that he shall appoint a competent minister. The language of the letter, as described to me, is extremely severe, although it does not announce an impending danger, and I believe it to be correctly quoted,—'You do not understand the power of the British Government; it can destroy you in a moment, and leave not a vestige of you. (*Nabood-o-be-nishan.*)'"

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Feroze*, with the mails, left Bombay July 26th, and arrived at Aden August 7th. The mails were forwarded to Suez by the *Acbar*, and arrived on the 16th.

The mails left Alexandria August 19th (per *Banshee*), and arrived at Malta on the 21st (in 72 hours), from which island they were conveyed by the *Medina*, and reached Marseilles on the 25th.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Aug. 28.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal July 16 | Madras July 15
Bombay July 26.

The rumoured disturbances in Cashmere, noticed in our last Summary, turn out, as we anticipated, to be a fiction. The only foundation, and it is a flimsy one, for these rumours is the fact, that an officer did give some slight cause of offence in the direction indicated, but of so unimportant a nature, that Golab Singh bestowed not the smallest attention on the complaint made to him. No fewer than forty officers, who went up to Cashmere from Wuzerabad and Seealkote, have just returned from their month's excursion, and are full of praises of the Maharaja for his most persevering attentions to them. It appears, however, that the Maharaja was preparing for an expedition against his hill subjects in the north, who had beaten his troops. The expedition was to leave the Valley about the 24th or 25th June, under the command of Dewan Huree Chund.

The report, to which we have referred, of the murder of four British officers, with another unfounded rumour of the assassination of Golab Singh, had, it seems, affected the price of Government securities at Calcutta. This fact shows how much importance is attached to the continuance of the Maharaja's influence in the affairs of the Punjab. The *Englishman* thinks that the death of Golab, whether from natural causes or by the hand of an assassin, must almost necessarily embroil us in another war; and that such war will be far more protracted, if not more severe, than any which has yet been seen in India.

The Khalsa was not extinguished at Goozerat. The main body of Sikhs who fought there survive; and whenever a man with money springs up, ready to employ them, it will be found they have still sharp swords, and strong right arms to wield them. The country, too, will offer to an advancing army considerable opposition. We have now done with fighting on the plains of India. We have conquered province after province till we have arrived at the foot of the hills, and if Sir Charles Napier's retreat from Kohat was significant of anything, there is reason to conclude that, in case of another war, the obstacles to surmount will be far greater than what we have hitherto encountered.

Another report, which had been authoritatively asserted at a post near the frontier, has met with no confirmation: we allude to the death of Dost Mahomed.

From Lucknow we learn merely that the kingdom of Oude remains in its ordinary unquiet state. The minister continues in his post.

The Governor-General was still at Simla; but it is confidently affirmed that he proposes to quit the hills so soon as the state of the weather will permit, and proceed to Calcutta, where he will continue during the remainder of his stay in India. He came out in October, 1847, and his term of five years' service, the ordinary period, will expire in October, 1852; it is generally believed that he will retire earlier. Complaints are uttered in some of the journals of the injury which the public interests suffer by the protracted residence of the head of the Government so far from its seat. "It is impossible," observes the *Bombay Telegraph*, "to ignore the fact, that the most important transactions are effected by the subordinate local authorities, without having been sanctioned by, or even submitted to, the master-mind that animates, or is supposed to animate, the *corpus* of the Governor-General; or, on the other hand, measures of the highest importance, as parts of the executive business of the minor Presidencies, must await an indefinite period before they can be carried into effect, and consequently the whole object which they were expressly calculated to achieve may be marred and lost by the delay."

It would appear that our Indian government has so few

criminals of its own to look after, that it has consented to become gaoler to the Nepaulese. Our acquaintance, Jung Bahadur, had requested the Indian authorities to take charge of the conspirators whose design upon him was defeated some months ago. These men had been transmitted from Katmandoo, the capital of Nepal, to the nearest British station within the Bengal territory, and were to be permanently located at Allahabad.

The *Englishman* hears, on good authority, that the relief of troops, this year, throughout the Bengal army, will be very limited, and that, with the exception of the corps on half-batta, and those which come in their room, very few changes will take place.

The local intelligence of the Presidencies, though by no means scanty, comprises few incidents calling for prominent notice.

At Calcutta, the committee on ship-burning was still sitting, and had not yet proclaimed its discoveries, if it has made any. It was stated that the lascar of the *Ariel*, under sentence of transportation for setting fire to that vessel, had made disclosures which implicate native merchants and other persons not before suspected. The refusal of the underwriters to insure vessels manned by lascars has led to a large demand for European seamen, who consequently obtain a very high rate of wages.

From Bombay we learn that an inundation had occurred in Kattywar, by which many villages on the borders of the Runn of Cutch had been swept away, and much life destroyed; no less than nineteen inches of rain are said to have fallen in the neighbourhood in twenty-four hours. Two natives had been convicted before the criminal sessions of stealing notes under their charge from the Oriental Bank, with the addition of forgery on the part of one prisoner. Orders had been received from the Governor-General for the immediate establishment of a small cause court at Bombay. The monsoon at that presidency, so far as it had gone, had been most favourable: above sixty inches of rain had fallen; and accounts from other quarters were all most gratifying. The last fortnight had been fatal to not a few of the best-known members of the Bombay society. On the 6th July, Lieut.-col. Macan was cut off at the presidency by apoplexy. On the 16th, Maj. Lewis Brown, distinguished for his heroic defence of Kalun in 1840, died at Baroda. On the 18th, Mr. H. Cormack and Mr. W. C. Le Geyt, both of the house of Leckie and Co., were cut off, the former at Poona, the latter at the presidency: both healthy men, in the very prime of life, and both much esteemed.

A great variety of intelligence from various parts of the farther East will be found under their appropriate heads.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—A. M'Douall Stuart, Surg. 24th N.I. at Chira Poonjee, aged 45, June 5.

MADRAS.—Capt. John Seagor, 8th N.I. at Sea, on passage home from India, May 30; Lieut. H. Scraggs, 50th N.I. on board the *Gloriana*, off Gravesend, aged 25, Aug. 15.

BOMBAY.—Maj. L. Brown, 5th N.I. at Baroda, July 16; Lieut. col. Wm. Macan, 6th N.I. at Bombay, July 6; Lieut. J. Randall, b. art. at Poona, June 30; Lieut. L. Heathorn, art. at Park Village, Regent's park, aged 22, Aug. 22.

BENGAL.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We have to thank the local government for a copy of the Report of the Sudder Board of Revenue on the Revenue Administration of the North-West Provinces for 1848-49. This report shows the successful working of the "settlement" of these provinces, and forms a triumphant reply to those who assert that the rent or tax on the land is too high. The effect of the shortcoming of the rains in particular seasons is likewise shown, the scantiness of the rains in 1848-49 having caused a proportionate increase of balance of revenue at the close of account.

The districts bordering on the Jumna, from Hurriana to Hummerpoor, are those which suffer most from the want of rain, and which happen to be the countries most dependent on rain. The strata along this line is much impregnated with various salts, and the water is nearly useless for irrigation, particularly on the south bank of the river. The balances which accrue in the countries bordering on that line, are, therefore, not attributable to heavy assessment, but to the nature of the seasons. This portion of the country being also peculiarly liable to droughts. Thus, in the Bhutte district, Delhi division, the Government demand is, Rs. 1,34,081, and the collections of 1848-49, Rs. 41,854, showing a balance of Rs. 96,227. In Hurriana district, Delhi division, the Government demand is, Rs. 4,51,446, and the collections of 1848-49, Rs. 2,64,319, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,90,127. Whilst in Meerut, close by, the best irrigated district in the North-West, the returns are—Government demands, Rs. 17,71,765, collections of 1848-49, Rs. 17,70,824, balance, Rs. 941. In Allypurr, which is well irrigated, the balance on a demand for Rs. 19,83,121, is only Rs. 472. Agra, again, a portion of which is on the south bank of the Jumna, on a demand of Rs. 16,18,860, falls in balance Rs. 97,982; and the greater portion of these heavy balances are declared irrecoverable, whilst in the more favoured districts they are merely accidental, and collected after the closing of accounts.

The sales of estates for revenue balances are trifling until we come to Banda, where fifty-one estates, paying a revenue of Rs. 62,358 have been sold, and in the Allahabad district sixteen estates, paying a revenue of Rs. 6,000; whilst in all the other thirty-one districts there are only fifteen estates sold, altogether paying a revenue of Rs. 2,000.

Banda has been very unfortunate, and looking to the returns of the other districts, perhaps milder measures than selling out would have been better. As the Government has resolved on making its settlements with the ryot, the actual cultivator, giving long leases, it must be prepared to grant large remissions when the seasons fail. The cultivator cannot save from one year to another; his small surplus at any time is too small to save for an emergency. Government has moderated the rents very much, in order to carry out its policy of treating with the cultivator; still, when the evil day comes, we do not think selling out should be resorted to as a matter of course. A judicious remission would be far more just to the small farmer. The settlement officer may make safe averages at the time he fixes the amount to be paid, but averages do not give a just result in the case of the cultivator on a small scale; with an average of 60, there might be a fluctuation from 20 to 120, and the means of the ryot to provide his revenue are dependent on the fluctuations, not on averages.

We also observe in this report, that the mutations of property by decrees of court or private transfer are very few indeed, all tending to show a state of prosperity as well as ability to meet the demands upon the zemindars, both public and private. In Meerut, for decrees of court, 148 acres are sold, at an average of Rs. 11.29 per acre, the Government rent being Rs. 2.72 per acre. By private sale, 318 acres have changed hands, at an average of Rs. 9.03 per acre, paying Government revenue Rs. 1.93 per acre. In Allypurr, 4,120 acres are sold on account of decrees of court, at an average of Rs. 4.59 per acre, paying revenue Rs. 1.63 per acre. By private sale, 1,966 acres are sold, at Rs. 13.78 per acre, paying revenue Rs. 2.05. For arrears of revenue, none. In Hurriana, 2,628 acres are sold, at Rs. .44 per acre, paying Government Rs. .18 per acre. In Banda, for arrears of revenue, 71,229 acres are sold, at Rs. .33 per acre, paying Government Rs. .87 per acre. For decrees of court, 9,433 acres are sold at Rs. .70 per acre, Government revenue, Rs. 1 per acre. By private sale 34,973 acres are sold at Rs. .55 per acre, paying revenue Rs. .97 per acre.

These figures show how much Banda has suffered for want of rain; whilst in all other districts land sells at four times the Government annual demand, and above it, property is sold in Banda at a figure considerably less than the annual rent paid to

Government. Banda was the district chosen for the great experiments in cotton with American superintendents; a district more subject to fluctuations of seasons than any other, where although the soil is stated to be generally superior, the rent of land charged by Government does not exceed 12 annas an acre, whereas there are few districts which do not pay an average of 1 R. 12 annas, and in the well irrigated ones, 2-4 per acre. The irregularity of the seasons evidently depressing the value of land in Banda, it strikes us as strange that such a district should have been the one chosen for the cotton-growing experiment.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 25.

MOVEMENT IN THE HINDOO COMMUNITY AGAINST THE LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE ACT.

The committee appointed by the Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, for the purpose of obtaining the repeal of the Convert Inheritance Act, met on the 26th instant, at the house of their chairman, Rajah Radhacant Deb, and settled the preliminaries for sending the Hindoo memorial to England. It has also been determined to forward to Mr. Leith a copy of the report of the case of Lutchemee Ummall, recently decided by Sir W. W. Burton at Madras, with instructions to bring it to the notice of the Court, as the first fruit of the operation of that obnoxious enactment. It is gratifying to observe that the petition contains upwards of five thousand signatures. When Mr. Macaulay put forth his draft of the *lex loci* Act, in 1845, the number of our countrymen in Bengal who remonstrated against the enactment of the proposed measure, was limited to only thirty names; but in the course of the last five years, the natives of this country have so much advanced in intelligence, that five thousand individuals are now capable of discussing the merits of a public measure and judging for themselves. This is surely an auspicious sign of the times.—*Hindoo Intelligencer*, June 30.

The *Hindoo Intelligencer* informs us, that the memorial of the Hindoos against the Act for establishing Liberty of Conscience is ready to be transmitted to England. The memorial is said to have five thousand signatures attached to it; yet a memorial representing the grievances of the Madras native community obtained more than a hundred thousand signatures, in half the time which has been found necessary for obtaining the names of one twentieth the number, in a town with double the population. Nothing could, we believe, have been easier than to have obtained fifty thousand signatures to this petition, or to any other which the Baboos of Calcutta chose to encourage, in the shortest space of time. Such a memorial, therefore, for the removal of a grievance which was said "so nearly, so closely, so vitally to affect the most sacred and most valued rights of the Hindoos," with only five thousand signatures to it, from the metropolis of British India, can be considered in no other light than as a miserable failure.

Since this memorial was originally drawn up, events have occurred in the Hindoo community from whom it emanates, which cannot fail to influence the minds of those to whom it is addressed in England. The measure against which it is directed,—that of allowing a convert to inherit his ancestral property—is said to be totally repugnant to the principles of Hindooism, and to the practice which has been in vogue from time immemorial. It is said to strike at the root of one of the most important religious institutions of the country. But, if there be any one institution of the Hindoo creed, more ancient, more sacred, and more vital than another, it is that of caste. It has always been considered as the great bulwark of Hindooism, and the strength of the whole system has been supposed to consist in the rule, by which he who once forfeited his caste could never, under any circumstances, be restored to its honours and privileges, but became an outcast for life. It was the impossibility of an "apostate's" return to the bosom of Hindoo society, when he had once crossed the rubicon, which retained so many under the standard of the national creed. But a meeting has been held in Calcutta within the last few days, at which the same native gentleman, who is the chairman of the committee appointed to obtain the repeal of the law, himself proposed to break down this great bulwark of the Hindoo religion, and to re-admit to the distinctions of caste all those who had forfeited it by a profession of Christianity, on the performance of a slight penance. This proposal, coming from such a quarter, and brought forward under the auspices of so large a number of the most influential natives in Calcutta, must seriously damage the memorial. If the Hindoos themselves are prepared, for their own convenience, to dispense with the safeguards which have hitherto protected the national creed, surely the British Government must be at liberty to remove one of them, when it is found to be utterly incompatible with the rights of conscience, and the principles of religious liberty.—*Friend of India*, July 10.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

Proceedings of a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of the Agra and United Service Bank, held at the Bank-house, on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1850, for the purpose of resolving that the company shall be registered under Act XLIII. of 1850.

A copy of the *Government Gazette* of the 8th March, and a Calcutta newspaper of the 24th February last, containing the advertisement calling the meeting, as required by Clause 4 of the Act, were laid upon the table, and the said advertisement having been read by the secretary—

At the request of the meeting, W. H. Tyler, Esq., takes the Chair.

The secretary then stated that in reply to the directors' circular of the 14th January, on the subject of registration of the company, votes had been received from 214 shareholders; of these, 207, representing 7,992 shares, were in favour of, and 7, representing 99 shares, were against the bank being registered. In consequence of an opinion adverse to the registration having been given by the Advocate-general of Madras, the directors had obtained the best legal advice in Calcutta, and both the eminent counsel they had consulted agreed in opinion, that the bank could be registered; that it was not required by the Act that all the branches should be separately registered, but merely the head office, in Calcutta, and that on this being done, it would bring the company at the other presidencies within the operation of the Act.

It is acknowledged that the Act is not expressly applicable to the requirements of a company such as this, and in its practical working, difficulties may possibly have to be encountered: these objections, however, in the opinion of the Directors, are insufficient to outweigh the advantages conferred by the Act on joint-stock companies, and the additional security it affords to shareholders, and they therefore recommend that the bank be registered under its provisions.

The following resolutions were then proposed and passed:—

Moved by F. H. Robinson, Esq., seconded by J. Middleton, Esq.

1. That the bank be registered under Act XLIII. of 1850.

Moved by E. H. Longden, Esq., seconded by G. Snell, Esq.

2. That it be left to the Directors for the time being to carry out the measure as may best consist with the interest and convenience of the bank, it being understood that, as far as depends upon them, the registration must be effected by the 1st January next.

W. H. TYLER, Chairman.

The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Secretary.

NORTH-WEST BANK.

At a meeting of the Calcutta shareholders of the North-Western Bank of India, holden at the Bank-house, on Tuesday, the 1st July.

Present—Mr. Orde, Capt. Bazely, Mr. C. Gubbins, Mr. Wood, Mr. Theobald, Baboo Sibchurn Sein, Mr. Green, and Mr. Mounttain. Mr. Theobald in the chair.

Mr. Theobald stated that the meeting was convened for the purpose of considering the three several plans about to be submitted at a general meeting, viz. that of the directors, that of the Calcutta committee, and that of the Benares shareholders, and he thought the proper course on this occasion would be to read those plans, *serialim*, and pass resolutions upon them.

Read the first proposition of the directors, viz. for the adoption of the report of the auditors.

Resolved—that the shareholders present disapprove several of the recommendations of the report, and that they will give a negative vote to the proposition.

Read the second proposition of the directors.

Resolved—that the shareholders present disapprove of this proposition in connection with the next and third proposition, and that they will give a negative vote to this proposition.

Read the third proposition, viz. to abolish the board of directors, and place the management under a manager and trustees. Negatived.

Read the fourth proposition, to alter the deed to the extent of the above requirements. Negatived.

Resolved—that this meeting strongly advise the other shareholders in Calcutta, and the shareholders generally, to vote against all the above propositions. The proposals of the Benares shareholders were then discussed.

The Chairman said the Benares shareholders declared their intention to apply to the Supreme Court if they could not get the bank wound up by general consent; and therefore the shortest course would be at once to consider whether the bank could be compulsorily wound up. He read the 86th clause of the Deed of Settlement, by which it is provided "that in case the company

shall at any time happen to lose one-third of its capital, the business of the company shall immediately on such event cease." In his (the chairman's) opinion, this event had happened, and therefore the directors ought not further to risk the capital of the shareholders.

Resolved—That the Calcutta shareholders take the same view of the present condition of the bank as the Benares shareholders, and that they concur in the proposal to wind up.

Resolved—That this meeting recommend that the bank be accordingly wound up at Calcutta by the Calcutta agent (one of the oldest servants of the bank, and best acquainted with its constituents generally), under the superintendence and control of a committee.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that winding up the bank will involve no increase of loss unless it be done with unnecessary haste, or the debtors be unnecessarily pressed beyond their usual and established means.

Resolved—That the capital be repaid by instalments as collected.

These resolutions were passed unanimously.

The Chairman said it was a satisfaction to him that this course had originated with an independent body of shareholders; the plan of the Calcutta committee was to have obtained the authority of a general meeting to carry on the business at Calcutta temporarily, and until a better system could be prepared, but it fell to the ground by the resolution to wind up.

Resolved—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman.—*Englishman*.

THE CALCUTTA GALLERY OF ART.

WE published last week a letter signed "A. B. C." containing an announcement of a gallery of art which it was intended to open in Calcutta in the month of October next. The *Hurkaru*, in noticing the project, allows that such an undertaking would be of the highest value, but entertains no hope of its success. We desire to assure him that the project is not started by some poor artist anxious to increase the facilities for the study of his art in Calcutta, but by gentlemen who possess full means for carrying out their design, and that unless some unforeseen event should occur, the gallery will positively be opened at the time specified. Neither can we think, that when the project is once known to be really in a fair way of accomplishment, the projectors will be left to their own unassisted efforts. Although the peculiar circumstances of Anglo-Indian society, and the supposed injurious effect of the climate upon pictures, have proved exceedingly unfavourable to the collection of works of real merit, there are still a few scattered over the country, while a rather numerous band of brothers of the brush will, we have no doubt, be happy to lend the aid of their pencils to the undertaking. It would perhaps be invidious to name them, as there must be many with whom we are unacquainted; but a gallery might well hope for efficient support from such enthusiasts as the authors of the "Hog hunt," of the beautiful sketches of the meeting between the Governor-General and the Maharajah of Cashmere, which appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, and from the caricaturist of Meerut, who is, we believe, equally eminent in the use of the brush and the graver. A gallery upon a similar principle has already been opened at the Cape, with the greatest success; and although society in that colony is not so fluctuating as in India, it possesses perhaps even fewer advantages than those which are within our reach in Calcutta. The gallery is to be one of sculpture as well as painting, but we have not, that we are aware of, any English sculptures in India, and very few houses boast of the possession of anything of the kind, beyond a few more or less indifferent plaster casts. It is evident, however, from the really remarkable ability already displayed by natives in the art of modelling, that they only require a fair degree of encouragement, and the contemplation of really good examples, to take another step forward, and produce figures in stone with the same accuracy and beauty which they have already displayed in clay. We think even in the sister art much may be obtained from native sources, though the only branch of it in which native painters have hitherto shown any real power has been portrait-painting.

The projectors of the undertaking, with a perfect appreciation of the taste of the City of Palaces, have not confined themselves to the exhibition of inanimate objects, however beautiful, but intend to add other attractions in the shape of three concerts a week, after the plan of Jullien's concerts, and thus combine almost every description of intellectual amusements. A concert is almost the only public amusement which will induce a resident of the City of Palaces to abandon his drive or his dinner, and the proposal before us promises an unusual gratification

for those blessed with musical tastes. We are promised a more detailed prospectus in a short time, and we shall not, therefore, enter into the pecuniary branch of the project, which will, we think, be hereafter modified, but at once recommend the scheme to the hearty support of such of our readers as desire to increase the knowledge of art in India, or to gratify their taste and amuse their evenings.—*Friend of India, July 3.*

FEROZEPORE MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MILITARY FUND.

Proceedings of a meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund, held at Ferozepore on the 18th of June, 1851, by permission of Brigadier Gowan, C. B., and A. D. C., commanding the division and station, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition now in circulation from the directors of the fund, that assistant-chaplains be permitted to subscribe to the fund as majors after nine years' service.

Present:—Col. Mackenzie, 22nd Regt. N.I.; Major Shuldham, 52nd N.I.; Major Gray, 18th N.I.; Major Cautley, 8th Cavalry; Major Sherwill, M.B., 2nd Europeans; Captains Bagshawe, Cantonment Joint-magistrate, 7th N.I.; Norgate, 18th N.I.; Hall, 52nd N.I.; Austin, 18th N.I.; Hunt, 22nd N.I.; and Campbell, C.O. Artillery; Lieuts. Sherwill, Ex. Officer 39th N.I.; Hathorne, 18th N.I.; Moxon, 52nd N.I.; Comber, 18th N.I.; Best, 8th Lt. Cavalry; Drummonde, 8th Lt. Cavalry; and Baird, 18th N.I.; Ensign Barton, 52nd N.I.; Surgeon Macrae; Assist.-surgs. Mawe and Hodgson; Veterinary-surgeon McDermott.

Colonel Mackenzie is unanimously voted into the chair. The original proposition now in circulation and dated 13th May, 1851, being laid before and read to the meeting, the president begs to call the attention of subscribers to Act 39 of the fund regulations, which enjoins that all propositions shall be published twice a week in each of the Calcutta daily newspapers for a whole month before circulation to the army for their votes, to ensure previous publicity and discussion of their merits and demerits at the expense of the appellant. This the meeting will observe has not been done in the present instance, as until the arrival of the circular at this station, a few days ago, it had not appeared in any of the newspapers, thus affording no opportunity for the discussion of the matter. The propositions, moreover, has not been laid clearly before the army by the directors, inasmuch that the opinion given by Major Hannington only tends to mislead the subscribers, and proves nothing; real merits of the case being entirely omitted. On calculation it will be seen that an assistant chaplain will, if permitted by the present proposition to subscribe as a major, have paid considerably less to the fund than the military officer after twenty-two years' service.

Proposed by Capt. Bagshawe, seconded by Dr. Macrae—That the directors be called upon to account for the proposition having been circulated in this unsatisfactory manner, and also to explain why Act 39 has not been acted up to.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Major Cautley, seconded by Captain Campbell—That assistant-chaplains be allowed to subscribe to the fund as majors at the expiration of nine years' service, but that they be called upon to pay the difference of subscriptions and donations with compound interest at eight per cent. per annum. The sum calculated by the fund actuary.

Amendment proposed by Captain Hall, seconded by Dr. Mawe—That the advantages accruing to the ecclesiastical establishment (under Act 7 and 8 Fund Rules) of subscribing as major, on promotion to a chaplaincy as lieutenant-colonel after 15 years' service, and colonel after 20 years' service remain unaltered and strictly adhered to.—Amendment carried by a majority.

Proposed by Capt. Norgate, and seconded by Lieut. Moxon—That as members in the Upper Provinces see chiefly the Mofussil papers, all propositions shall be published in the Mofussil as well as Calcutta newspapers once a week for a whole month before circulation to the army for votes, at the expense of appellants in a private reference, or of the fund in a general one, to insure previous publicity and discussion of their merits and demerits.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Major Gray, seconded by Major Shuldham—That under the above circumstances, i.e. want of information, the canvassing of this proposition regarding the subscriptions of assistant-chaplains to the fund as majors, by circular No. 5, dated 13th May, 1851, be null and void, and that the directors be called upon to re-circulate the proposition, and furnishing the correspondence which took place with them and Major Hannington, and other requisite information, as it is known that many persons have voted for the measure under a wrong impression.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Lieut. Sherwill, seconded by Dr. Hodgson—

That in future all propositions of the above nature, when being submitted to the army, be accompanied by the opinion of the fund actuary, as to their being detrimental, or otherwise, to the interests of the fund.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Major Gray, seconded by Lieut. Drummond—That these proceedings be sent to the newspapers for general publication, and this meeting earnestly requests the subscribers of the fund at other stations to convene similar meetings for the reconsideration of the subject.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Major Gray, seconded by Major Sherwill—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the present chairman for his able conduct in the chair.—Carried unanimously.

K. F. MACKENZIE, Lieut. col.

22nd Regt. N.I., Chairman.

—*Englishman, July 1.*

LAW.

COURT OF NIZAMUT ADALUT, JUNE 12.

Gour Chunder Gope v. Radhanath Gope.—The prisoner was charged, on the first count, with the wilful murder of Luckheena-rain Gope, for the sake of his ornaments; 2nd count, with theft of ornaments from his person. Offence perpetrated on the 9th April. Tried by Mr. C. T. Davidson, officiating Session Judge of Furreedpore, and the Law Officer, on the 30th April.

The prosecutor stated, that his family residence was at Mulgoorah, in the district of Furreedpore, but that he lived and carried on trade at Gobindpore Nulchittee, Zillah Backergunge: that his son Luckheena-rain Gope (deceased), who was seven years of age, was staying with his (prosecutor's) brother-in-law, Tarachand Gope; that on the 2nd Bysauk, he received a letter from Tarachand, conveying intelligence that his son was dangerously ill, and begging him to come and see him; that he immediately set out for his brother-in-law's house, and arrived on the 4th, when he heard from the police, who were investigating the case, that the prisoner had murdered his son, and robbed him of his ornaments.

The prisoner, on being called on to plead to the charge, was inclined to make admissions; but on the charge being explained to him, and on his being desired to confine himself to the simple plea of "guilty" or "not guilty," he pleaded "not guilty."

There were no eye-witnesses in this case to the commission of the crime. The prosecutor's brother-in-law, Tarachand Gope, with whom his son was residing, stated that, on the 9th of April, he went to Geereeschunder's house, at the village of Ulgee, and returned in the afternoon, when he found that prosecutor's son was missing; on inquiry, he learned from Gopal Koond and his wife, that they had seen the boy in company with the prisoner, Radhanath Gope, who, however, on being questioned on the subject by this witness, denied the circumstance. This denial induced witness to suspect something wrong, and he immediately made him over to the village chowkeedar, and they took him to the Thannah.

It was shown, by the evidence of the witnesses Ramkanye, Gopal Koond, and Tarachund Dutt, that the prosecutor's son was in company with the prisoner on the day he was missed. The identity of a skull and bones found in the jungle to the west of the witness Gopal Koond's house might, under other circumstances, have been wanting in positiveness; but taking into consideration the evidence of Gopal Koond, and to their having been found near the spot where the prisoner in his confessions stated that he left the body, no reasonable doubt, the session judge thought, existed as to the skull and bones found being part of the remains of the prosecutor's son Luckheena-rain Gope. The confessions of the prisoner before the police and joint magistrate, which were full and unqualified, had been duly attested before the sessions court. The recovery of the boy's ornaments, part from the spot where the prisoner had buried them, as pointed out by him, and part from the podars to whom he had sold them, had been proved by the evidence of witnesses.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated that all his neighbours were his enemies; that they forced him into his confession before the police, and persuaded him that it would lead to his release. He called no witnesses.

The *fuwah* of the law officer convicted the prisoner of culpable homicide, and declared him liable to *akoobut*. From this finding the session judge dissented, and would convict the prisoner of the crime charged; and, considering the aggravating circumstances of the case, especially his relationship to the murdered boy, recommended a capital sentence.

Minute by Mr. J. Dunbar, judge.—The deceased was last seen alive in company with the prisoner. He had his ornaments on at the time. Being missed, suspicion naturally fell on the prisoner, who was arrested, and made full confession of his guilt both in the mofussil and before the magistrate. He acknow-

ledged that he had taken the boy to a jungle a short distance from the village, and there strangled him; that he had then gone home and eaten his dinner, and had subsequently proceeded to a neighbouring bazaar, where he had disposed of a part of the ornaments taken from the person of the murdered boy, for Rs. 4.4½. He then purchased two new dhoties, came home, and hid the remaining ornaments under ground.

This statement was confirmed by the testimony of the persons to whom part of the ornaments had been sold, and by the finding of the rest underground in a spot indicated by the prisoner. On the day succeeding the murder a human skull was found in the jungle, and on the day following, a considerable quantity of human bones. The skull was pronounced by the uncle of the boy to be that of his nephew. He said he recognised it from the decayed condition of some of the teeth. This no doubt was but an imperfect identification; but the speedy disappearance of all those features whereby identity might at once have been established, is readily accounted for. The jungle in which the body was left by the prisoner after the murder is said to abound with jackals. It is no matter for wonder, then, that, after twenty-four hours, nothing was left but the skull and some bones. Looking to the confessions of the prisoner, however, which have been fully attested, and to the circumstantial evidence, there can be no doubt that the murder was committed by the prisoner, and no reasonable doubt can, I think, exist that the skull and bones found were really those of the murdered boy. The murder of children for the sake of their ornaments is a crime of so frequent occurrence in this country, that it seems extraordinary that parents and guardians should permit children to leave home at all, when they have their ornaments on. It must be allowed, however, that it would be almost impossible to guard against the treachery of near relatives. It must always be in their power to entice children away, and therefore is it the more necessary to make a severe example, when, as in the present instance, it is clearly proved that the power has been used for the purpose of murder. In his confession before the magistrate, the prisoner said the idea of murdering the child had presented itself to him suddenly. This constitutes no extenuation of his guilt, and is not reconcileable with the fact of his having taken the child to a thick jungle outside of the village, or with the cool way in which he proceeded to turn the murder to account by the sale of part of the ornaments.

I concur in the view of the case taken by the session judge and would sentence the prisoner to suffer death.

Mr. A. Dick, judge, concurred, adding "The magistrate should be directed, through the sessions judge, to call the attention of his police to the circular order of the Nizamut, warning parents not to put ornaments on their children. The warning should be repeatedly published once or twice a year, and especially when such an awful opportunity occurs for impressing the caution on the minds of the reckless people."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TURTON ROBBERY.—The *Calcutta Gazette* announces that the sons of the late Dwarkanath Tagore have memorialized the Government to relieve the family estate from the responsibility which he incurred by standing security for Sir Thomas Turton; adding, "we hope the prayer of the memorialists will be granted."—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* mentions a rumour that, on the expiration of Sir Thomas Turton's imprisonment, which will be in October, he is likely to be readmitted to practise as a member of the Calcutta bar.

CAPT. IMPEY.—It is mentioned that the Court of Ava has ordered the Governor of Martaban to forward Capt. Impey to the capital at the public expense. The report, which appeared the other day in the Madras papers, that he is to have the command of the Burmese army, may therefore have some foundation. *Englishman, July 1.*

EMBARKATION OF COOLIES.—Among the few draft Acts issued by the Legislative Council lately, is one for extending the season during which Indian labourers may be embarked at Calcutta for the West Indies. Hitherto the legalised period of embarkation has been from the 1st October to the last day of February; but it is proposed to extend it by permitting the embarkation at Calcutta from the 1st September annually. — *Ibid.*

THE LAHORE LIBRARY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* notices, that the collection of books found in the treasury of Lahore, and known by the name of the Durbar Library, have been presented by the board of administration, with the consent of the Government of India, to the new College of Umritsur.

CONVERSION.—We understand that Baboo Gyanendranath Tagore, the only son of Baboo Pro-onocoomar Tagore, and nephew of the late Dwarkanath, was baptized at the old church last evening by his countryman, the Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee. — *Hurkaru, July 11.*

COLONEL STEINBACH.—A correspondent at Sealkote alludes to a report, which prevailed at his station, that Colonel Steinbach had applied to resign the service of Maharajah Goolab Sing. The report is correct. Col. Steinbach thought it proper to take this step in consequence of Dewan Hurree Chund being sent in command of a force towards Gilgit, of which the Colonel's two regiments were to form a part. His resignation was immediately accepted. — *Lahore Chronicle.*

MISSION IN THE PROVINCE OF KUMAON.—It is now thirty-five years since this province came under the direct control of the British government, and much has been done during this period for the physical improvement of the people, but little or nothing for their moral and religious instruction. Recently, however, some of the Christian residents in it made a proposal to the Rev. J. H. Budden, connected with the London Missionary Society, to raise funds for his support, if he could obtain the consent of the Society to direct his labours to the province. A favourable reply was received, and a meeting was held at Almorah on the 25th of August last year, when the Kumaon mission was formally commenced; a committee was formed, and it was determined that the arrangements should take effect from the 1st of January in the present year. An overture had at the same time been made by a private party, on his own responsibility, to Mr. W. Rebsch, who formerly had charge of the station school at Meerut, which was accepted, and he arrived in Almorah in March, a few weeks previous to Mr. Budden. The mission which has thus been established in this very interesting province is intended to be independent of the mother country for its support. The mission has been so recently established, that Mr. Budden cannot have much progress to report. A commencement has been made; convenient premises have been engaged in Almorah adjoining the bazar, and one of the houses has been fitted up as a chapel. The school numbered at the beginning of the year 87 boys, of whom 21 are reckoned in the English department, 32 in the Persian, and 34 in the Sungskrit. It appears singular, that in this remote province, so large a number of boys should prefer the study of that abstruse language. Some opposition was made when the school commenced the introduction of Geography, and Scripture reading, which were new and strange to both pupils and parents. To counteract this feeling, prizes were offered for those who gave their hearty attention to them. In addition to this school, an attempt has been made, though not with success, to open an infant school, and to give religious instruction to the people; but it is considered more advisable to concentrate the efforts of the mission on the establishment and consolidation of the school, before entering on more public and direct missionary operations. — *Friend of India.*

ABSURD CEREMONY.—The following paragraph from a native paper describes the performance of a ceremony performed by a Hindoo wife in honour of her husband: "The ceremony of the Shabithree Broto (which is observed by a Hindoo wife in honour of her husband) was recently performed by the Ranees of Burdwan, lady of Maharajah Mahatabchand Bahadur, with the usual pomp and pageantry attendant on such occasions. The husband was first seated on a throne of gold, and hundreds of feminine hands kept fanning him with chamurs (cow-tails) of first rate beauty and elegance. The reason why so many hands were engaged to fan the Maharajah, was lest the intense heat of the weather should be any inconvenience for remaining stationary at one and the same place till the whole of the ceremony was over. The Ranees next worshipped his Highness's feet, and then all those little observances enjoined by the Shastras were punctually attended to; after which she gave orders for feeding the Brahmins, who had accumulated there on purpose, and whose number did not fall short of 2,000. The Bhoj or entertainment was as it should be, and every man did justice to it, to the fullest extent of his appetite. In the meantime the Kanglees, or street mendicants, were heard bursting forth in quite an exulting tone, "Sreemotee Maraneer joy ho-ook," i. e. "Success attend the great Ranees." This somewhat flattering outburst being soon overheard by the lady, orders were immediately given to admit the whole mob (which counted full 5,000 paupers) into the house, and regale them with all the dainties that her bhandar could boast of. The gates were forthwith flung open, and the Mahatab Munjeel, Del Avam, and the Surus suttee yard were shortly after filled up; they were next seated in rows, and fed to their heart's content. A present of a rupee each (in the shape of dukhina) was then ordered by the Ranees, which drew forth loud shouts of joy and blessings from the crowd. Presents were awarded to the Brahmins and Pundits the next day, so that nothing but warm plaudits of the Maharanees were to be heard for a time in the streets of Burdwan. Considering her tender age, such pious acts reflect no common credit on her; may she live to be the mother of a son of her character."

MESS COMMITTEES.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Simlah, 3rd July:—"The mess committee has hitherto only met once. The returns necessary for its guidance come in very slowly, and the business is consequently retarded. Those who express opinions on the subject seem to think the officers chosen for the regulation committee peculiarly fitted for the work."

THE BANK OF BENGLA has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 249 per share, for the half year ending 30th June.

THE UNION BANK.—The virtue of the Indian Legislative Act for legalizing the Assessment Scheme, under which the affairs of the late Union Bank are being wound up, is likely to be put to the test of judicial arbitrement here. Mr. D. Wilson, a shareholder who has paid his assessment of Rs. 50,000, has been called upon to show cause why execution should not issue against him for an almost equal sum, on behalf of a creditor who obtained a verdict against the bank, represented by its secretary. —*Hurkaru, July 12.*

THE BUNDLECUND AND NERBUDDA DISTRICTS.—We have reason to believe that Government contemplate making a new settlement of the Bundlecund and Nerbudda districts, out of which three or four new zillahs are to be formed. The present military-civil officials will be continued, but as vacancies occur, they will be filled up strictly from the service, and the district will become a regulation province. Mr. Bushby is to be the commissioner of the whole. This will give a great lift to the civil service in the north-west, and we recommend the unemployed in college to eschew Bengal for the next two years. —*Englishman, July 7.*

SHIP BURNING.—One of the men convicted of having set fire to the clipper *Ariel* has confessed that he and his brother incendiaries had been paid by a native merchant of Calcutta for burning the ship; the ship *Belvidera*, destroyed some eight years since at Singapore, was proved to have been set fire to by her commander. The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, July 7, says:—"We have received further information, on which we can rely, in confirmation of what we stated last week regarding the confessions made by Kurreembux, the lascar of the *Ariel*, under sentence of transportation for life. As the publication of all that has reached us would be premature at present, and calculated probably to defeat the inquiry in progress, we shall merely state that the executive police is diligently following up the information communicated by Kurreembux; and parties least likely to be suspected may ere long be put on their defence as the instigators of the destruction of the ill-fated vessel."

OR DITS.—We have heard a rumour to the effect, that there are to be six additional assistant commissioners in the Punjab, and that the appointments will be almost immediately filled up.—We understand that the 7th regiment N.I., now stationed at Loodiana, will march for Meerut at the close of the present year, in accordance with the requisition of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, for another native regiment.—It is said that the company of sappers at Loodiana will be removed to Meerut at the same time, and that this with the departure of the 8th N.I., on escort duty with the camp of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, during his cold weather tour, will do much towards the long-talked-of "breaking up" of the former station.—The troop of horse artillery will, it is said, go to Jullundur, and all the force left will be one regiment of irregular cavalry, the 17th and the 46th regiments of N.I.—We understand that the station of Loodiana is to be abandoned at the close of the present rainy season; Capt. Turner's troop, it is said, will go to Hoshiarpore, and the 8th regiment N.I. to Meerut.—We learn that H.M.'s 98th and 61st will positively relieve H.M.'s 60th Rifles and 22nd at Kussowlee and Dugshia next season. —*Delhi Gazette.*

CONNECTION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS WITH BANKS.—It is now generally known, though not officially, that the order for the discontinuance of the connection of public servants with public banks is in the pocket of the Governor-General. Its announcement will be hailed with general satisfaction. For as it is felt that while that connection has done little to credit a section of the military body who have been thus engaged, as regards the military position; so also the profit accruing to these "institutions" (as they have been charitably termed) from the direction of mere gold-seeking amateurs, destitute of mercantile education, banking experience or business-judgment, has been less than naught. The North-Western Bank is convulsive in a dying struggle, through its directors and secretary, to avoid the winding-up, which its shareholders desire; but the effort promises to be unavailing; while a gradual and careful decline from business would appear to offer, if not the most prosperous, at least the less ruinous result. —*Delhi Gazette, July 13.*

THE MORMON PROPHECY.—The *Englishman* reports that the Mormon prophet, or elder, or whatever he is, who lately made his appearance in Calcutta, has been more successful than was anticipated. He has already secured twenty-three converts, among whom are the reader of the sailors' home, and eleven women.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT is about to be tried in the Agra district. The Baptist missionaries have a small village settlement at Nistarpore, near Chitoura, and most of the members of their little community are weavers. The minister who resides amongst them has observed for a long time past, with regret, the extra labour and delay which their rude and imperfect loom entails upon them. He has at length procured two pattern looms from England, and these have been put in order for him by a soldier of the Fusilier regiment, who has himself in earlier life been a Manchester weaver. It is now proposed to raise a sum of money for the construction of a number of looms after the English pattern, and should universal use of them be introduced into this Christian village, it is hoped that some curiosity will be excited amongst the weavers in general about a machine which they will soon see requires less labour and produces more profit.

THE LATE SIR W. MCNAGHTEN.—A long and elaborate article has appeared in the *Friend of India*, completely clearing the character of the late Sir W. McNaghten from the charges brought against him by the *Calcutta Review*, in reference to his sanction of the arrangements in contemplation for the assassination of certain of the Afghan chiefs.

THE NEPAULESE have introduced into their country the punishment of transportation, and Allahabad is their convict station, whither, with the consent of the Earl of Dalhousie, the ringleaders of the late attempted rebellion at Katmandoo are now in transit for a period of five years. Their names are Mylala Sahib Jee, the Nepaulese King's brother; General Budree Sing, Jung Behadur's own brother; General Jy Behadur, Jung's cousin. They were marched off from the Nepal head-quarters on the 25th June.

MOOLTAN.—"There is a well at a place called 'Mukdoom Durgah,' about twenty miles from hence, the water of which is said to possess highly medicinal qualities. Natives from all parts crowd to it, not only Punjabees, but Hindustanees. The water to the taste and smell is very nauseous, and I am informed, by a medical man, that it is precisely similar to the Harrowgate springs. Be this as it may, natives have great faith in its efficacy, and relate many wonderful cures." —*Correspondent of Delhi Gaz.*

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. M. CANNON, M. B., is, we understand, likely to be permanently appointed to Simlah, taking half the medical duties of the military sanatorium there, the civil medical duties and the superintendence of the vaccine department. This arrangement will deprive young medical officers of one of those biennial hill tours of duty, which were, a few years ago, established for them by Lord Ellenborough, so that "each might have his turn" and enjoy the benefits of a residence in the hills. It is only a year ago that the civil medical arrangements at Simlah underwent some alteration, and now we have another change, the latter calculated to deprive the medical service, in its military branch, of one of its much coveted hill appointments, and we understand that for the two expected to be vacated in December next, there are already no less than four or five applications, and some from officers of eight or nine years' standing in the service. —*Delhi Gazette.*

JUNCTION OF THE DELHI AND SIMLAH BANKS.—We have heard that a new proposition is on foot for the junction of the Delhi and Simlah Banks. We do not know what the prospects of success are, but there must be some strong attraction, some magnetic or biological affection between the two, which draws them so frequently into this sort of flirtation. In unity there is strength, and perhaps profit; the field occupied by the North-west Bank is now open, yet if the capital of the Simlah is employed in the hills, and the Delhi in the plains, we do not quite understand the object of junction. If the Simlah will cut its London branch, reduce its establishment and bring capital to the united bank in the plains, we have no doubt the advantages of the concentration to both will be great, to the Simlah certainly the greater. We have as yet only heard of the proposition; when the plan is made public, we shall be able to discuss it. —*Delhi Gazette.*

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. MR. THOMASON.—A letter from Simla says:—"An accident, which might have been attended with very serious consequences, occurred on the evening of Saturday the 12th to the Hon. Mr. Thomason. It appears that his Honour, attended by Captain Minchin, A.D.C., was taking his usual ride; when in the neighbourhood of Elysium Hill, at a portion of the road where there are no rails, the horses

commenced fighting, and during the plunging and kicking, the Lieutenant-Governor was thrown, and fell over the khud down a precipice to a distance of about two hundred feet. Fortunately the descent, was not very steep, and his Honour escaped with only a few bruises and some severe cuts about his face. Dr. G. Craigie happened to be passing at the time, and rendered all assistance.

AGRA—The following extracts are made from a private letter, dated Agra, 7th instant:—

"I am heartily grieved to have to state that Lieutenant Blair, of the 2nd European fusiliers at this station (a son of Colonel Blair, of the cavalry), cut his throat yesterday evening, in a state of desperation produced partly by his pecuniary embarrassments, but far more by the apprehension under which he laboured, that his debts and his frequent appearance as a defendant before a Court of Requests would ere long entail his arraignment before a court-martial.

"I know that his mind was pervaded by this apprehension,—for 'it was only the day before yesterday that, in a brief conversation which he had with me on the subject of Captain Thompson's court-martial, he remarked, 'that, as he was himself not only in debt, but totally unable to prevent himself from being hauled up to the Court of Requests month after month, he supposed his turn would come next,' ['for being tried by a court-martial,' being words implied, but not expressed.]

"He first of all attempted to shoot himself, but was prevented by some of his servants. He is not the only man I know, poor fellow, whose spirit (bowed down by these late orders) 'would rejoice exceedingly and be glad, if it could find the grave.'"

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"I am sorry to hear that Dr. McLeod, our superintending surgeon, is lying dangerously ill of fever."—*Bombay Telegraph and Courier*.

ENS. WILLIAMSON.—We regret to hear that Ens. Williamson, of the 28th N. I. died very suddenly at Peshawur on the 6th inst.

CAPT. THOMPSON, 2ND FUSILIERS.—A general court-martial assembled at Agra, on the 30th June, for the trial of Capt. Thompson, 2nd Fusiliers, as previously announced. Lieut.-col. Caley, 64th regt. N. I. is president. Capt. John Plunkett, offg. depy. judge advocate-gen. conducted the proceedings. Lieut.-col. Spens, comdg. 2nd B. Fusiliers, prosecuted. We were misinformed as to the nature of the charges; they are three in number, and accuse Capt. Thompson of conduct discreditable to an officer and a gentleman, and also of a contempt of superior authority. 1st, in failing to pay a debt owing since 1845, and making various excuses of a frivolous nature for not paying; 2nd, for appearing, within the 5th April, 1850, and 5th April, 1851, as a defendant before the Court of Requests in seventeen cases, when awards were given against him in most of the cases, to the amount of some 2,000 and odd rupees; and thirdly, for having written, in answer to a letter from the brigade-major at Agra and the adjutant-general of the army, a highly disrespectful letter, to the effect that he had not constituted Sir Charles Napier his agent, and disputing the right of his military superior to interfere with his private pecuniary affairs. This is the substance of the charges, which our readers will remark involve a new and most important principle. Is it a military crime appearing as a defendant before a legally constituted tribunal for the recovery of debt? We look with considerable interest and anxiety to the verdict of the court, and so we are sure will the Indian army in general. We understand that the prosecution closed on the same day, and that the prisoner was given two days to prepare his defence. The court was to sit again on the 3rd of July.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

DINAPORE.—We hear sad accounts of Dinapore and Patna. In the former place, and at the penitentiary at Deegah, cholera is raging in full power; it is stated that two or three soldiers of H.M.'s 80th regt., and from five to ten prisoners are its daily victims. In the city of Patna small-pox has recommenced its ravages, and deaths from it, although not so numerous as when the disease is in its season, yet the mortality is extraordinary, sufficient to cause a panic among the residents of the place. At the civil station (Bankeepoor) and its environs small-pox is prevalent among the native community, several deaths have been reported, and among the European residents influenza, colds, and fevers are the order of the day, almost every house is more or less a hospital. The sickly state of the country is attributed to the paucity of rain, which has fallen during the month of June, only 7½ inches, while in the corresponding month of past years it very much exceeded that quantity. As the rains, the "Burra Bursat," as it is denominated in the higher country, cannot be much longer delayed, we hope shortly to hear better accounts from our friends at Dinapore and its neighbourhood.—*Englishman*.

EUROPEAN SAILORS.—Our police reports yesterday supplied some illustrations of one of the results produced indirectly by the ship-burning mania among the lascars. As our readers know, the insurance offices have refused to insure any vessel manned by a native crew. European sailors are consequently in great demand for the navigation of country ships, and the number available being limited, high wages are given to men of this class. Seamen who have come out from England, under articles, at 2l. 10s. a month, can here readily obtain as much as £4. 10s. Jack is, by the articles aforesaid, lawfully bound to his ship till her return to England; but of course he is not insensible to the advantages of almost double pay, or disposed to forego them without an effort to secure them to himself. The mode in which this desirable object is usually sought is the following. Jack deserts his ship, is taken before the magistrate, has offered to him the option of going on board or to the House of Correction, and prefers the latter alternative—his preference being ruled, as he says, by serious objections to the ship, its commander, or his officers. He is sent to break stones for a month, and cheerfully goes to work, in the hope, generally realized, that before he is liberated his ship will have sailed, and he be thus left free to form another engagement on the terms which have tempted him to break his former contract. Lately the House of Correction has been over-crowded by these self-devoted captives, and unless the extended term of imprisonment, which we believe has been lately awarded, puts a stop to the system, there is no saying to what extent it may be carried. But the dodge does not always prove so certainly and readily effectual as has been generally the case. On Wednesday, as mentioned in the police reports, to which we have referred above, a seaman was brought up for refusing to proceed to sea in his ship. He had just been liberated after a month's imprisonment for a former refusal, and fancied that his captivity had purchased his entire freedom and left him at liberty to do as he pleased. In this he was mistaken, as he was soon given to understand; and there was no chance of escaping except in another imprisonment. Jack probably had had enough of it, and did not relish the thoughts of more; but it will be seen that his consent to go on board was purchased only by the concession of almost humiliating terms on the part of the commander. Another man, having also had his month, was brought before the magistrate for similar recusancy, and he declared that he would rather stay in prison twelve months than go in his ship. He was told that the chief mate, "to whom he had so much aversion," had been discharged; but he was not to be so easily deprived of his justifying grievance,—"the captain," he said, "was as bad, if not worse than the mate!" He had "never had better living in his life than when in the House of Correction;" and to this luxurious abode he has returned—as we learn from the report published to-day—till his ship is ready to go to sea, when he is to be put on board her *volens volens*.—*Hurkaru*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Simla, June 25, 1851.—It having been brought to the notice of the most noble the Governor-General, that many staff and engineer officers, who are employed under the orders of Government, do not appear, while absent on leave, to consider themselves subject to the authority of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in regard to making the prescribed reports of arrival and departure from Simla, and the other hill stations, and the presidency, his lordship is pleased to direct attention to the orders noted in the margin,* and to require all officers employed under the orders of Government to conform to the rules and regulations of the service on the subject.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINSLIE, W. to be registrar of deeds for district of Cuttack; asst. to supt. of tributary meahs, vested with full powers of mag.
EDMONSTONE, G. jun. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Futtehpore.
HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. judge of Sarun, res. ch. of office, July 5; made over ch. of duties to prin. sudder ameen, to proc. to Mootecharee on sess. duty, July 9.
HUME, J. senior mag. of Calcutta police, res. ch. of his off. June 30.
JENKINS, R. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, to be an asst. comm. in the Punjab.
KAVANAGH, T. H. to offic. as extra asst. and in ch. of treasury at Umballa dur. abs. of J. Taylor.
KINLOCH, S. W. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Banda, dur. abs. of G. Smith; to offic. as agent to Lieut. gov. at Banda, dur. abs. of G. Smith.
LOWE, W. H. qual. for public serv. attached to N. W. provinces.

* G. O. C. C. Aug. 9, 1828, Dec. 6, 1843, April 13, 1846, Sept. 26, 1846.

LOWTH, F. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, prep. to proc. on circuit duty.
MUSPRATT, J. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in dist. of Moorshedabad, to cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset until relieved by E. Jackson.
POWER, J. qual. for pub. serv. attached to Bengal. div. of pres. of Port William, July 11.
STEER, C. offic. judge of Hooghly, rec. ch. of office, July 4.
TUCKER, F. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Howrah dists. joined his upp. July 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BECHER, S. J. 2 mo.
BRERETON, H. 1 mo.
CARNEGIE, P. 4 mo.
DRUMMOND, Hon. R. 15 days.
JACKSON, E. 1 mo. in ext.
LENNOX, C. W. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to hills north of Deyrah.
LUSHINGTON, S. 3 mo. to Patna.
MARTIN, G. L. to Aug. 1, in ext.
PATERSON, W. S. 2 mo. on m.c.
FLOWDEN, G. 1 mo. in ext.
SKINNER, R. M. 2 mo. in ext.
TRESIDDER, J. N. 2 mo. fr. June 28.
TREVOR, E. T. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MOORE, Rev. A. H. D. S. app. a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, Maj. W. executive eng. 1st div. dep. pub. works, to rec. ch. of office of supt. eng. lower provinces, in add. to his own duties, July 3.
ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. art. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 4th comp. 3rd batt.
BAIRD, Ens. G. W. posted to the 35th N.I. June 30.
BAKER, Capt. F. M. 65th N.I. to act as garrison eng. at Lahore, as temp. arrangement; dur. abs. on m.c. and on the responsibility of Lieut. T. G. Glover, engs. June 23.
BAX, Ens. G. J. 48th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
BLACKALL, Col. R. fr. 43rd N.L.I. to 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus. June 1.
BOULNOIS, 2nd Lieut. A. engs. passed colloq. exam. July 8.
BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. 1st N.I. to act as 2nd in com. and adj. to 1st Sikh local inf.
BURN, Ens. J. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, v. Conroy, res.
CARLETON, Capt. H. A. art. fr. 4th comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 1st batt. and to com. No. 17 horse field battery.
CHAMBERS, Ens. B. R. posted to the 13th N.I. June 30.
CHRISTIAN, Ens. H. H. 68th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, June 27.
CHRISTIE, 1st Lieut. P. art. fr. 1st comp. 9th to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
CONROY, Lieut. G. H. W. 40th N.I. perm. to resign fr. July 1.
CORFIELD, Lieut. col. W. R. posted to 31st N.I. June 17.
CORNISH, Capt. F. W. art. fr. 3rd to 4th comp. 2nd batt.
CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. col. E. A. posted to 73rd N.I. June 17.
CURRIE, 1st Lieut. M. E. art. fr. 2nd troop 2nd brig. to 2nd comp. 9th batt.
DAVIES, Lieut. T. H. J. 51st N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 28.
FITZGERALD, 2nd Lieut. M. M. art. posted to 1st comp. 4th batt.
FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. posted to 3rd comp. 5th batt.
FOOKS, Lieut. W. K. art. to ass. com. of 1st Punjab lt. field batt.
FORD, Lieut. C. W. 42nd L.I. to be adj. of 13th irr. cav. v. Murray, July 2.
GALLOWAY, Cornet G. A. posted to 2nd L.C. June 30.
GARSTIN, Col. E. engs. supt. eng. lower prov. to offic. as chief eng. with a seat at mil. board, dur. abs. of Col. Sir J. Cheape, on leave, July 3.
GORDON, Lieut. F. D. dep. comm. 3rd class Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, vested with powers of a jt. mag.
GREENE, Ens. O. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1 in succ. to Cook, pl. on ret. half pay list.
GREENE, Ens. A. R. J. J. to d. d. 27th N.I. at Benares, June 27.
GRIFFITHS, Lieut. col. C. fr. 73rd to 21st N.I. June 17.
GUCHT, Ens. T. E. V. posted to the 5th N.I. June 30.
GUYON, Maj. H. J. 31st N.I. perm. to retire on pension of rank fr. date of sailing of the ship *Walmer Castle*, July 4.
HAMPTON, Capt. J. H. 50th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Delhi.
HALE, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 6.
HARRIS, Ens. P. H. F. posted to the 19th N.I. June 30.
HATHOUR, 1st Lieut. J. G. art. from 2nd comp. 7th to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.
HAWKINS, Brev. col. F. S. C. B. fr. 31st N.I. to 43rd L.I. June 17.
HOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. 35th L.I. acting interp. and qr. mr. 54th N.I. to offic. in the same capacity with his own corps, v. Dickeens, app. to offic. in the commiss. dep. July 1.
HOLROYD, Lieut. C. 36th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 1, in succ. to Cook, pl. on retired half-pay list.
HOME, Col. R. posted to 43rd N.L.I. June 17.
HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. fr. 4th to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.

HUNT, Ens. J. V. posted to the 45th N.I. June 30.
JAMES, 2nd Lieut. M. art. posted to 3rd comp. 5th batt.
JONES, Lieut. L. B. 56th N.I. pl. at disp. of Foreign dept. June 28; to be 2nd in com. of 3rd regt. cav. Punjab irr. force, v. Weston, res.
JONES, Lieut. W. L. 42nd L.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 54th N.I. v. Lieut. Holland, July 1.
LINDSAY, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. posted to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.
MALLOCH, 2nd Lieut. R. J. art. fr. 5th comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 7th batt.
MASTER, Brev. maj. E. P. 4th batt. art. having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request transferred to the invalid estab. fr. July 1, 1851, and perm. to reside in the Punjab until Dec. 31.
MAXWELL, 1st Lieut. and Adj. H. H. 3rd batt. of art. to be adj. and qr. mast. to the div. v. 2nd Lieut. Hughes, of the 4th co. to do duty with 2nd co. 3rd batt. pending the result of his application for transfer to that co. July 1.
MAY, Lieut. S. B. 48th N.I. returned to duty.
MONCREIFF, Lieut. A. P. S. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 6.
MOORE, Ens. J. to offic. as adj. to Scinde camel corps, v. Paget.
MURRAY, Ens. C. 70th N.I. to join his corps, July 2.
NEDHAM, Lieut. and adj. A. 12th irreg. cav. to offic. as station staff at Hansi dur. abs. on detached duty of Lieut. and adj. T. H. Hilliard.
PHILLIPS, Ens. H. to d. d. 16th N.I. (Grenadiers) at Benares.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. W. 4th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
PRESGRAVE, Lieut. D. K. 59th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SHAKESPEAR, Brev. maj. J. D. art. fr. 3rd comp. 1st and comp. No. 17 lt. horse field battery, to 4th comp. 4th batt.
SIMEON, 2nd Lieut. E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 1st batt.
SISSMORE, Capt. E. 69th N.I. to offic. as major of brigade at Agra and Muttra.
SKENE, Capt. A. to offic. as 1st class dep. com. at Saugor, v. Elliott, on leave.
SMITH, Lieut. F. H. 2nd in com. 16th irreg. cav. to com. to perf. duties of adj. in add. to his own, pending arrival of Urnstoun, June 19.
STEWART, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 5th batt.
STRACHEY, 1st Lieut. R. engs. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 10.
TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. A. F. art. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 4th comp. 4th batt.
THORPE, Maj. R. invalids, perm. to reside at Allahabad, June 21.
TIERNEY, 2nd Lieut. E. art. posted to 1st comp. 8th batt.
TURNBULL, Lieut. M. J. 7th L.C. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 28.
WATSON, Lieut. F. 42nd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BUTTANSHAW, H. R. (abroad) **INNES**, A. M. July 1.
 July 5. **M'NEILL**, J. C. July 1.
ELLIS, R. A. F. W. July 1. **RUTHERFORD**, T. W. June 28.
HUMPHREYS, M. A. July 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. 53rd L.I. fr. June 17 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. fr. May 20 to Oct. 31, to hills in vicinity of Simla.
DEWAAL, Capt. P. H. K. 34th N.I. fr. July 6 to Oct. 15, to rem. at Meerut.
DUNSFORD, Capt. H. F. 59th, fr. July 16 to Oct. 16, in ext. to rem. at Dum Dum, and enable him to regain.
D'O'LY, Lieut. C. W. adj. 1st Sikh local inf. fr. May 30 to Sept. 13.
DOYNE, Lieut. C. A. 60th N.I. fr. July 20 to Oct. 20, to Gwalior.
ELLIOT, Capt. E. K. dep. comm. 1st class Saugor, 9 mo. on m.c. to Bhaugulpore and Sandheads.
FARRINGTON, Lieut. col. comdt. art. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. H. 19th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Mussorie, on m.c.
FRASER, Lieut. J. E. fr. May 24 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. 13th N.I. perm. to visit Nynee Tal on leave granted May 20.
GERRARD, Maj. J. G. 1st Eur. fus. 4 mo. fr. July 10, to Mussorie.
GRANT, Lieut. H. 74th N.I. fr. July 1 to Aug. 15, to Barrackpore.
GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. 70th N.I. fr. June 25 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
GREVILLE, Capt. S. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. fr. May 15 to Dec. 1, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
GROVE, Maj. S. J. comdt. 6th inf. regt. Scindia's contingent, 6 mo. fr. May 18, to remain in hills N. of Deyrah.
HARWARD, 2nd Lieut. T. N. art. fr. April 9 to May 31, to enable him to join.
HAWTREY, Ens. C. H. 50th N.I. fr. May 15 to July 31, in ext. to rem. at Calcutta, prep. to embark on furl. to Europe on m.c.
INNES, 2nd Lieut. C. D. engs. fr. May 1 to Oct. 18, to Simla and hills on m.c.

INNES, Lieut. P. R. 1st Beng. fus. fr. June 22 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
LINDSAY, Eas. J. H. 19th N.I. leave cancelled to join his regt. forthwith.
MALLOCK, Lieut. R. J. 16th N.I. fr. June 20 to Sept. 20, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.; to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
MARSHALL, Col. W. H. 32nd N.I. perm. to visit the pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m.c.
MATHESON, Lieut. J. B. Y. 2nd irr. cav. 5 mo. fr. June 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
MENTEATH, Capt. W. S. 6 mo. fr. June 7, to Simla, on m.c.
NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. fr. June 1 to Nov. 1, to rem. at Darjeeling, and visit presidency.
POLLOCK, Lieut. H. T. 35th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.
SEATON, Brev. maj. T. C.B. fr. June 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m.c.
SMITH, Lieut. B. C. 57th N.I. fr. Apr. 15 to Oct. 15, to Dacca and presidency.
SNOW, Lieut. and adj. T. R. 9th L.C. fr. June 20 to Dec. 30, to Nynee Tal.
STANBURY, Brev. capt. D. 60th N.I. fr. May 26 to Nov. 26, to Nynee Tal and Almorah.
STEPHEN, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. fr. June 3 to Oct. 3, to Simla.
STEVENS, Capt. J. F. 8 mo. fr. July 1, in ext.
STRACHEY, Capt. H. 66th or Goorka regt. fr. May 31 to Aug. 5, in ext. to presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
TURNBULL, Lieut. A. M. 13th N.I. fr. June 20 to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain at presidency, on m.c. and to enable him to rejoin his corps.
WATSON, Lieut. H. A. 49th N.I. fr. May 23 to Oct. 31, to Simla and Kussowlie, on m.c.
WYNDHAM, Cornet C. 9th L.C. fr. June 1 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEALE, Asst. surg. A. to offic. for H. Diaper, as civ. asst. surg. of Purneah, June 28.
COCKBURN, Civ. asst. surg. R. to affd. med. aid to the detach. of 53rd N.I. at Jaunpore, June 16.
DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. civ. asst. surg. of Purneah, del. over ch. of med. duties of station to D. Pienchy, sub.-asst. surg.; to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Behar, dur. abs. of Wethered, June 28.
DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to the wing of the Kemaon batt. at Nusseree, June 14.
HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. 2nd Eur. fus. to med. ch. 69th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Oakley.
HELY, Vet. surg. F. A. 7th L.C. passed colloq. exam. July 3.
HORTON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. pl. at disp. of the C. in C.
HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. M.D. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. returned to duty.
MCDONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. 2nd irr. cav. to aff. med. aid in hos. of H.M.'s 61st regt. July 1.
MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. 9th irr. cav. to affd. med. aid to 3rd N.I. and art. at Jhelum, dur. abs. on leave of Asst. surg. C. Johnson.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. F. M.D. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, with a view to his being appointed civ. asst. surg. of Tipperah, July 11; to proceed to Gyah, and relieve Asst. surg. Wethered fr. the civ. duties of that station.
YOUNG, Asst. surg. D. M.D. d. d. 67th, to proceed to Buxar, and perf. med. duties of control stud depot, June 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOWBURN, Surg. J. 37th N.I. 1 year, fr. April 15, to Simla, on m.c.
CUMBERLAND, Surg. R. B. 62nd N.I. fr. July 15 to Nov. 15, to Calcutta.
OAKLEY, Asst. surg. R. H. 69th N.I. fr. June 5 to Oct. 20, to Mussoorie, on m.c.
SMITH, Surg. J. C. 8th N.I. fr. May 12 to July 10, to Simla.
STOKES, Surg. J. M.D. 50th N.I. fr. Aug. to Jan. 31, 1852, to hills N. of Deyrah and Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to retire fr. the service.
WETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. fr. May 17 to July 31, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m.c. in lieu of former leave, granted June 21, 2 years to sea, the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and N. S. Wales, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Lieut. W. W. Bird, 1 yr. to England. —14th Lt. Drag. Cornet J. Leith, June 8 to Nov. 1, to Nainee Tal, on m.c.
INFANTRY.—8th. Capt. A. C. Robertson, Aug. 14 to Feb. 15, 1852, to Agra and Umballa.—10th. Capt. J. V. H. Montague, June 16 to Dec. 15, to Simla on m.c.—Eas. M. V. Maher to be Lieut. v. Taylor, ret. June 25.—29th. Eas. Carew, June 22 to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.—53rd. Capt. J. M. Walter, 3 mo. fr. June 22, to Murree, on m.c.—60th. Lieut. R. J. E. Robertson, to July 31, in ext.—61st. Lieut. T. M. Moore, June 19 to Oct. 15, to Murree hills, on m.c.—64th.

Lieut. Sheehy to be attach. to 86th; Capt. Anderson, 1 mo. in ext. to rem. in the Deccan on m.c.; Ens. Murray, 1 mo. in ext. to rem. in the Deccan, on m.c.—70th. Capt. Reynolds, July 8 to Sept. 7, to hills N. of Deyrah; Ens. W. W. Lynch, June 22 to Aug. 21, to Goruckpore.—75th. Lieut. W. T. Smith, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Lieut. W. Meynell, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Lieut. W. J. J. Smith, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Asst. surg. Furlong, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Lieut. J. R. Turnbull, June 1 to Aug. 31, to Simla.—75th. Lieut. Deisser, July 10 to Oct. 11, to the Deccan, on m.c.—83rd. Ens. Sweeney to be lieut. fr. June 3, v. Hall; Lieut. Hall to be adjt. fr. June 3, v. Nott.—96th. Lieut. J. S. Cannon, June 22 to Nov. 21, to Simla, on m.c.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JOHN DONALDSON, late an assistant indigo-planter, in the service of Mr. John Taylor, of Rajmahal, to the admin. gen. Supreme Court.

THOMAS CRAHLEY BROWN WARD, late an assist. and sub-contractor in the employ of Messrs. Hunt, Bray, and Emsley, contractors of the railway in India. Ditto.

SARAH EVELINA HARVEY, a British subject, and an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, to Francis Edwin Harvey, of Eutally, in the suburbs of Calcutta. Judge and Burkingyoung, proctors.

DAVID MACNAB, Esq. formerly a doctor of medicine, in the service of the Company, but late of Auchadashenaig or Gienaros, in the island of Mull and shire of Argyre, in North Britain, to William Ainslie, of the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

MARIA BUSHBY, widow, late of Weymouth-street, in the county of Middlesex, in England, to William Ainslie, of the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HEATHCOTE WILSON, late a capt. in the 32nd regt. of N.I. in the service of the Company, on their Madras estab. to the administ. gen. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

JAMES MORRIS, Esq. late of Manantoddy, in Wynaad, in the presidency of Madras, to the administ. gen. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

FREDERICK PHILIP SANDERS, late of Loll bazaar, in the town of Calcutta, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Sanders, Coes, and Co. of the same place, printers, to Anna Maria Sanders, of Loll bazaar, widow. W. G. Campion, proctor.

CHARLES JAMES McDORMOND, late a British subject, and a mate pilot in the service of the Company, to the administ. gen. Robt. Robertson, proctor.

RICHARD LIDIARD, of Park-street, in the town of Calcutta, and Sarah his wife, for letters of administration of the estate and effects of Penelope Thompson, late of Eutally, in the suburbs of Calcutta, spinster, to Sarah Liddiard, the sole sister and next of kin. Judge, Vignon, and Newmarch, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY, Mrs. T. s. at Agra, July 10.
BARBER, the lady of Lieut. R. T. 63rd N.I. s. at Seen'kote, June 3.
BATTEN, the lady of J. H. civil service, s. at Almorah, June 26.
BIGNELL, wife of Capt. 69th N.I. s. at Agra, June 30.
BLENKINS, the lady of Major C. B. s. at Rajcote, June 20.
BOYD, wife of Lieut. W. D. H.M.'s 14th drag. d. at Meerut, July 9.
CORFIELD, wife of A. K. civil service, s. at Rutnagherry, June 23.
ERDE, Mrs. John, d. at Calcutta, July 2.
ELLOY, Mrs. M. s. at Calcutta, July 7.
FANNING, wife of Lieut. F. 9th N.I. s. at Belgaum, June 25.
FRITCHLEY, wife of J. s. at Dacca, July 2.
GODFREY, wife of Capt. W. H. 17th N.I. s. at Baroda, June 9.
GREENAWAY, wife of Lieut. T. 40th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, June 1.
HARRISON, wife of Lieut. John, 17th N.I. d. at Baroda, June 24.
HELSEMEYER, the lady of the Rev. C. d. at Tezpoore, June 26.
HILL, wife of T. J. s. at Moradabad, July 1.
HOME, the lady of C. C. s. s. at Nynee Tal, June 24.
LAING, the lady of the Rev. C. d. at Malligamb, June 11.
LAWRENCE, wife of J. H. s. at Hooshiarpore, July 2.
LAWRENCE, wife of John, C.S. s. at Simla, June 23.
MAISEY, the lady of Lieut. F. C. 67th N.I. s. at Simla, July 7.
MANOOK, Mrs. C. J. s. at Dacca, July 5.
MITCHELL, wife of Maj. W. St. L. 13th N.I. d. at Delhi, July 2.
OBARD, the lady of Lieut. 61st N.I. s. at Lucknow, June 28.
PRET, Mrs. d. at Mazagon, June 27.
PIGOU, wife of Asst. surg. W. H. s. at Sholapore, June 16.
PRAZER, Mrs. Charles, s. at Mymensing, June 14.
REID, wife of Surg. A. art. d. at Jullunder, June 26.
ROBEIRO, wife of V. d. at Calcutta, July 12.
RUSSELL, Mrs. Wm. d. at Jubbulpore, June 5.
SAUNDERS, Mrs. P. d. at Agra, July 8.
SHARPE, wife of Lieut. E. art. s. at Meerut, July 2.
UNWIN, the lady of Lieut. R. 16th N.I. d. at Benares, June 28.
WEMYSS, wife of Maj. W. B. 9th L.C. d. at Nynee Tal, June 23.
WHITE, wife of R. C. s. at Ahmednuggur, June 19.
WILLIS, wife of R. s. at Calcutta, June 25.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHER, James, to Jane A. d. of the late J. Morgan, at Agra, June 17.
 BOXER, Lieut. B. H. H.M.'s 80th, to Frances L. A. d. of the late Capt. W. A. Stewart, at Dinapore, June 26.
 DUMERGUE, J. S. c.s. to Louisa, d. of Col. D. Macpherson, at Hansi, July 11.
 GIRDLESTONE, Ens. W. B. 67th N.I. to Mary Anne, d. of the late W. Greaves, at Dinapore, June 24.
 HATCH, Capt. G. C. 57th N.I. to Mary C. d. of David Fraser, at Calcutta, July 1.
 HILL, Capt. D. H.M.'s 75th, to Emma G. d. of the late Lieut. gen. J. Ross, C.B. at Landour, June 28.
 JEFFRIES, C. R. to Mary, d. of the late W. Saunders, at Calcutta, July 3.
 RIDGWAY, Asst. surg. A. R. H.M.'s 78th, to Fanny, d. of J. Fagan, at Peshawur, June 18.
 SHIRCORE, G. M. to Miss Catherine J. Manook, at Dacca, July 1.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. 51st N.I. to Agnes Sarab, d. of the late D. Fernier, at Jullunder, June 19.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Hannah, inf. d. of Mr. at Delhi, July 7.
 BALLANTINE, Capt. of the ship *Fyzel Kurree*, at Calcutta, July 1.
 BOHLE, Henry, at Mysore, aged 67, June 23.
 BOWIE, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 38, July 10.
 BRIETZKE, Eliza, widow of the late Col. C. at Calcutta, aged 77, July 11.
 BULL, Michael, at Lahore, aged 62, June 16.
 CHILL, Isabella, wife of H. R. at Calcutta, June 30.
 CONCANNON, George, at Lahore, aged 48, July 3.
 COOPER, Robert M. at Kishanghar, aged 30, June 11.
 CRADDOCK, Wm. F. s. of asst. surg. at Beerbhoom, aged 2.
 CRANENBURGH, Mrs. J. at Calcutta, aged 25, July 9.
 DYNE, Rev. W. M. at Ghazepore, June 30.
 FERRIER, R. H. at Ghazepore, June 10.
 HARWOOD, R. E. inf. d. of W. L. at Calcutta, July 2.
 HATCH, Mary F. inf. d. of Lieut. W. S. rrt. at Taiden, June 15.
 HARRLOCK, Isabella F. E. d. of the late Lieut. col. at Ootacamund, June 18.
 INNES, P. John F. s. of Lieut. 1st Eur. Fus. at Mussoorie, aged 1, June 28.
 LAING, wife of the Rev. C. at Mulligam, aged 24, June 26.
 LINNIT, Thomas, at Simla, June 18.
 MCKENZIE, Apoth. J. at Calcutta, June 25.
 MASSON, J. G. inf. s. of the late J. M. at Simla, June 27.
 ORBARD, Harry J. s. of Lieut. 61st N.I. at Lucknow, aged 1, June 25.
 PRICE, J. D. at Calcutta, aged 37, July 9.
 REID, James, at Calcutta, aged 31, July 1.
 RITA, S. E. at Moradabad, June 16.
 SMITH, Emma, inf. d. of Lieut. W. H. 61st N.I. at Patna, July 7.
 STUART, Surg. A. McDonald, 24th N.I. at Chera Poonjee, aged 45, June 5.
 SUTHERLAND, Maria, wife of civ. Asst. surg. John, at Azimgurb, June 23.
 THORNTON, Harriet M. wife of Asst. surg. S. at Bundelkund, June 28.
 WARING, R. at Calcutta, aged 47, July 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 3.—*Shand*, Christie, Liverpool; *Kongen*, Echalm, Lishos; *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, Sydney; *Thomas Fielden*, Huntress, Liverpool.—6. *Æneus*, Thompson, Mauritius.—11. *Sultany*, Handley, Penang; *Poppo*, Thomson, China and Singapore; *Louisa*, Snow, Boston and Madras; *Alexander Bertrand*, Guilliwin, Madras; *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Sydney and Copang; *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Pancy, Port Phillip and Point de Galle; *Cecilia*, Crisp, Rangoon; *Stree Rajah Rajaswaree*, Durham, Bombay.—14. *Brothers*, Wilson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sir Edward Paget*.—Capt. Griffiths, H. M.'s 96th; Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Barclay, and Mr. Buttenshaw.
 Per *Rob Roy*.—Mr. J. R. Callender.
 Per *Æneus*.—Lieut. J. C. Flood, 95th regt.; Mr. J. D. Woods, and Mr. A. Durnat.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 3. *City of Calcutta*, Brown, London; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Singapore.—4. *Paragon*, March, Madras; *Chateau*, Briand, Nantes.—6. *Actif*, Vidal, Marseilles; *City of Glasgow*, Muir, London; *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Liverpool; *Juniala*, Cheever, Boston; *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Liverpool.—7. *Faizel Curree*, Ballantine, Mauritius.—10. *Centurion*, Edward, London; *steamer Tenasserim*, Arracan, Moulmein; *Isabella Hercus*, Houston, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Tenasserim* for ARRACAN.—Lieut. Dawson and

Capt. Barry. For MOULMEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and Messrs. R. Berrill and A. W. Roghe.

Per steamer *Eria*, for PENANG.—Rev. Mr. M'Kail. For SINGAPORE.—Fossee Chinaman, Miss Ferrar and ayah, Nussim Judah, Mrs. Judah and ayah. For HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Young and servant, S. E. Judah and servant, Ruben Ezekiel, and Mr. R. Skinner.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 16, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	7 0	to 7 8
Bombay 5 per cent. par.	or 4 ans. prem.	
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do. prem.	3 0	3 4
Third Sica 4 do. do.	11 8	12 0
New Co.'s 4 do. do.	9 4	9 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	2050 to 2100
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	16 2	
Gold Dust	13 0	13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	220 8	221 0	
Mexican ditto	219 14	220 7	} each.
Sovereigns	10 2	10 3	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14	20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 15s.

MADRAS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

Dr. Hunter has published in the *Athenæum* a letter on the subject of paper-making at Madras, in which he says:—"Some years ago attempts were made to improve the quality of the paper manufactured in the jails at Cuddapah and Chingleput, and a good deal of trouble was taken to ascertain how far the native mode of manufacturing paper could be improved. Experiments were also made with the fibres of the plantain, melon, aloe, and common paddy-straw. At first the results of these were by no means satisfactory, but this arose from the adoption of the ordinary mode of steeping and rotting the pulp away from the fibre. After a time it was discovered that a great many plants, when quickly and carefully cleaned, would produce beautiful white or yellowish fibres, well suited both for the manufactures of cordage and paper. A great many varieties of white and fancy-coloured papers, of several delicate shades, were manufactured by the prisoners in the jail at Chingleput. The materials which were found to yield the strongest paper were mixtures of plantain fibre and gunny bags, or old fishing nets. The plantain fibre alone was found to yield a tough light paper of a yellowish or buff colour, well suited for envelopes, or for common writing or drawing-paper. If the pulp was allowed to remain long in a damp state before being made up, the colour of the paper became dark greenish grey, and in the first experiments where the plants had been cleaned by rotting the paper, was of a dark brown or slaty colour, harsh, brittle, and nearly useless except for common packing purposes. On coming to Madras and comparing the paper which I had brought with me from Cuddapah and Chingleput, I found it so superior in quality, strength, and colour to any of the papers made in or about Madras, that I thought it advisable to attempt to introduce amongst the native manufacturers, such improvements as could be economically

applied. With this view I visited several of the native paper-manufacturers' establishments in and about Madras, showing the samples which I had been able to get produced by native workmen, and offering to take paper for the use of the pupils in the School of Arts, if it could be supplied at moderate prices. The reply received from the paper-makers was that they were not wealthy enough to make any experiments of this kind, but that if I would defray the expenses of the experiments, they were willing to conduct them for me. Some good native paper-makers were accordingly engaged, and experiments were commenced which were soon followed by beneficial results. The most important points that were ascertained were, that the native mode of making paper is good so far as economy is concerned, but that the contract system of taking the paper from the cheapest manufacturer, had led the natives to adopt various means for cheapening their paper. One of these, which acted very materially upon the quality of it, was the making it almost entirely of the cuttings and refuse of English white and blue papers, which are sold annually in large quantities in Madras. A very fine thin strong paper was made from pure plantain fibres. This was submitted to the Military Board, who tested its durability by sending it long distances by bangy, with other qualities of paper used in the same way as envelopes for official letters, which were ordered to be turned re-addressed and sent back to Madras. On comparing the different kinds of paper that had been used, that from the plantain fibres was found to have sustained the least injury and to be quite free from cracks or tear. Some good qualities of paper were next made from different mixtures of plantain and gunny, the produce of a species of native hemp. When these experiments were first commenced, a good many natives were stirred up to exert themselves, and it was found that much better paper could be made if a remunerative price was offered, or if the money was paid directly into the hands of the manufacturers, who unfortunately make very little, if any, profit out of the contracts."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. FORSYTH.—The poisoning case in Malabar, which so nearly cost the life of a judicial officer, has been brought before Mr. Cooke, the subordinate judge at Calicut, and the three prisoners, viz., the nazir of the Tellicherry court, his peon, and Mr. Forsyth's garden lad, have been acquitted; the case being dismissed for want of evidence. The circumstances elicited on the trial present very peculiar features, reviving in many respects a picture of the dark conspiracies and superstitious ignorance of the middle ages. One of the witnesses deposes, that the accused parties held a secret meeting with a sorcerer, and that a waxen effigy of their intended victim was formed, and stuck full of thorns, at this interview. Two astrologers also are produced, who appear to have been consulted respecting the auspicious hour for administering a drug. It has occasioned some surprise that the case has been disposed of in the inferior court, as the actual criminal made a full confession before the magistrate, admitting that he had thrown some unknown substance into the soup, under promise of a recompense from the nazir, who was supposed to be the instigator of this crime. Many other facts concurred to cast great suspicion on this person, who is said to be a man of bad character. He appears to have had motives of revenge against Mr. Forsyth, and he has frequently expressed his resentment in violent language, venturing even to indulge in malignant threats, in the house of the principal sudder ameen, according to the deposition of that functionary, who has brought himself into trouble by concealing the occurrence. As the circumstantial evidence is represented to have been all but conclusive, it is matter of regret that the prosecution should have failed in establishing direct proof of guilt; but we hope that the narrow escape of the prisoners on this occasion will prove a salutary warning against such abominable attempts for the future.—*Spectator*, June 23.

HINDOO MATRIMONIAL LAW.—The *Madras Crescent* is of opinion that there are certain cases in which the Hindoo law permits a wife not only to abandon her husband, but also to be remarried. He produces the following sentence in support of his assertion:—"CLII. *Decala*. Whether such a husband be alive or dead, his wife may take another lord, for the sake of obtaining progeny, not through female independence."

NATIVE MEDICAL REMEDIES.—Dr. Maxwell, garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly, has sent a long letter to the *Madras Spectator*, containing a notice of the effects produced by certain native and European remedies in different diseases. One of these is remarkable, though we are not possessed of sufficient medical knowledge to test its accuracy. Dr. Maxwell has made experiments with *Margosa* or *Neeim* oil (*melia azadirachta*), and finds it a specific in scrofula, and nearly equal to cod liver oil in the treatment of consumption.

STRANGE ANIMAL.—We have seen several natives with deep indentations on various parts of the body, particularly about the face and hands, who complained that they were bitten by some animal, whose appearance they were unable to describe. Some said that it resembled a jackal, with an enormous brush, and length of body twice the natural size, while others declared that it possessed no sort of shape whatever, and was totally invisible. To-day we hear of it on the Mount road, to-morrow at John Pereira's; now gambolling with some little child and taking summary vengeance on its nurse or mother, should either attempt to interfere with it; again, attacking some honest wayfarer, who is made sensible of its presence by finding himself *minus* his nose or upper lip. Several of the bitten people have been admitted into the hospitals for treatment, but none are able to say how they came to be attacked. They were seized, and bitten, and left alone, and that was all they knew of the matter. One old woman, it appears, picked up a coco-nut in the street, which she placed in a basket she carried. The coco-nut opened a mouth of prodigious size, distended a pair of enormous jaws, and inflicting a severe bite on her face, vanished, and was never again seen! These circumstances have been brought to the knowledge of the police, and we hear that a reward of Rs. 25 is offered for the head of the offending animal. Of course, speculation is rife on the subject, and various are the surmises afloat in respect to the character of the mysterious visitant. Some say that the animal is a human being, now the victim of vindictive necromancy; others again are of opinion that it is Old Nick in disguise, sportively inclined to have a rise out of the good people of Madras. However this may be, true it is that, although a suspected "puss" has been slaughtered, and a large tom cat sent to the land of spirits, an old lady and a number of dogs were almost worried to death no later than yesterday morning.—*Spectator*, July 2.

LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—The murderer of this officer had not been discovered: Lieut.-Col. Fenning, the commandant of the regiment, had joined, and it was hoped that his popularity amongst the men would have induced the parties privy to the murder to disclose the facts. But this hope has failed, as also have the rewards offered.

MR. P. THOMPSON.—The *Madras United Service Gazette* states that it is pretty generally rumoured in society that Mr. Pen-ton Thompson, second Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udhwlut, is about to proceed to England, with the intention of taking the annuity, as soon as it shall come to his turn. Furthermore that the Honourable Daniel Elliott will resign his seat in council upon the occurrence of this vacancy, in order to make sure of a seat upon the Sudder bench, as an appointment worth upwards of Rs. 4,000 a month is not always to be found vacant when required! This arrangement will, of course, make an opening for Sir Vansittart Stonhouse, whose succession to a seat in council will cause very general satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, July 8, 1851.—In consequence of the demise of Col. (Major-general) John Thomas Gibson, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized.

Col. Westrop Watkins—to half share from the Off-Reckoning Fund from the 1st July, 1851.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN SAMUEL SEXTON, H.M.'s 94th REGT.

Head-Quarters, Madras, June 5, 1851.—At a general court-martial holden at Bangalore, on Thursday, April 24, 1851, and continued by adjournment to Thursday, May 22, following.—

Ens. S. Sexton, H.M.'s 94th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having at Cannanore, between Sept. 17, 1849, and April 15, 1850, wilfully, maliciously, and calumniously originated and circulated a false report, highly to the prejudice of the character of Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan, of H.M.'s 94th regt., to the effect that, in a conversation he, Ens. S. Sexton, had with the said Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan, the latter gave him to understand that he had been employed by Brig. H. R. Milner, commanding Malabar and Canara, to procure for him for illicit purposes a woman then at the public bungalow at Cannanore, and moreover that he, Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan, had read to him, Ens. S. Sexton, a note purporting to be from Brig. H. R. Milner, to himself, containing a request that he would assist him, Brig. H. R. Milner, in compassing his purposes with the woman

in question, such report so originated and circulated by him, Ens. S. Sexton, being altogether false and unfounded; no such conversation ever having taken place, and no such note ever having had existence.

Second Instance.—In having at Cannanore, on April 29, 1850, when waited on by Lieuts. G. Mahon and D. H. Blair, both of H.M.'s 94th regt., and told by those officers that the report set forth in the first instance of the charge had become generally known in the cantonment of Cannanore, and that it had been stated that he, Ens. S. Sexton, was the originator of it, at first denied that such report had been originated by him, but subsequently acknowledged that he had originated the report in question, falsely stating at the same time that Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan had read to him, Ens. S. Sexton, the note alluded to in the first instance of the charge, and further that he, Ens. S. Sexton, had seen the signature at the bottom of the note, which he was prepared to swear was Brigadier H. R. Milner's.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) R. W. VAUGHAN, Lieut.
H.M.'s 94th regt.

Cannanore, 16th July, 1850.

Upon which charge, the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—Not guilty; and doth therefore acquit him.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. BERKELEY, Lieut. gen.

Head-quarters, Madras, 4th June, 1851.

Ensign Samuel Sexton is to be released from arrest, and directed to rejoin his regiment.

This order is to be entered in the general order-book and read at the head of every regiment in H.M.'s service on the establishment of Fort St. George.

By order of his Exc. Lieut. general Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B.

(Signed) T. S. PRATT, Lieut. col.
D.A.G., H.M.'s forces.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FORBES, H. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, assd. ch. of dist. fr. M. Murray, July 1.
FRERE, H. civ. and sess. judge of Tellicherry, ass. ch. of court.
MOLLE, W. M. del. over ch. of off. of coll. and mag. of Coimbatore to E. B. Thomas, July 4.
MURRAY, M. del. ch. of off. of coll. and mag. of Cuddapah to H. Forbes, July 1.
THOMAS, E. B. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, res. ch. of the dist. fr. W. M. Molle, July 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LUSHINGTON, J. L. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAN, Capt. J. H. 15th N.I. perm. to retire from the service on pens. of a major, fr. July 25, 1851.
BURN, Maj. G. 14th N.I. to be lieut.-col. fr. June 30, in suc. to Laurie, prom.
BRUCE, Ens. A. J. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 30, in suc. to Burn, prom.
BURN, Lieut. col. G. posted to 14th N.I. July 8.
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. 38th N.I. to be asst. comm. gen. v. M'Call, prom. July 8.
CHURCH, Ens. T. R. to cont. to d. d. with 47th N.I. until Oct. 31, 1851.
CLERK, Lieut. E. 4th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani for general staff, July 9, to rec. moonshree allowance.
COOKE, Capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be dept. asst. comm. gen. v. Campbell, prom. July 8.
COTTELL, Lieut. C. G. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, July 9.
DEERVILLE, Lieut. col. A. to be col. fr. April 7, 1851, to stand next below Col. Hutchinson.
FRASER, Cornet C. 7th L.C. to d. d. 5th L.C.
FRYE, Capt. J. P. 22nd N.I. perm. to res. app. of asst. to agent to Govr. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, July 11.
GOAD, Brev. Capt. J. W. art. to office as dep. asst. comm. gen. dur. abs. of Shepherd, on m. c. July 8.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. G. to be col. fr. April 7, 1851, to stand next below Col. R. Horne, Bengal infantry.
INNER, Ens. J. 46th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, July 9, creditable progress, to rec. moonshree allowance.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. J. fr. 14th to 36th N.I. July 8.
LAURIE, Col. J. posted to 1st Mad. fus. July 8.
LAURIE, Brev. col. J. to be col. fr. June 30, v. Gibson.
LAW, Ens. G. V. d. d. 21st N.I. posted to 14th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Bruce, fr. July 7.
LE HARDY, Brev. maj. C. F. 14th N.I. to be maj. fr. June 30, in suc. to Burn, prom.

LENNOX, Lieut. T. W. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, July 9.

LUKIN, Brev. capt. W. A. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 30, in suc. to Burn, prom.

MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M. 29th N.I. to be asst. to agent to gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, fr. date of Capt. Frye's embarkation.

MACKELLAR, Lieut. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. to be sub. asst. comm. gen. July 8.

MACLEOD, Col. D. 3rd L.C. to reside and draw pay at Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, until further orders, July 7.

MAESACK, Lieut. A. B. 15th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, July 9; creditable progress, to rec. moonshree allow.

MCCALLY, Maj. A. 44th N.I. to be dep. comm. gen. v. Watkins.

MULCASTER, Lieut. W. S. S. 6th L.C. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 1st L.C.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. C. M. 9th N.I. to be adj. July 11.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. E. V. 17th N.I. ret. to duty; to join his corps v. Jaulnah and Ellichpoor, under orders fr. off. commg. former station, July 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. art. fr. Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, to Calcutta.

BEGGIE, Capt. A. J. 5th batt. art. fr. June 20 to Dec. 31, 1851, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

COOKE, Capt. T. W. 1st N.V. brig. in ext. to July 17, to St. Thomè, and to enable him to join.

COOPER, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. to embark fr. Masulipatam.

CUNNINGHAM, Ens. W. 28th N.I. fr. June 24 to July 7, to Madras.

DENT, Lieut. T. W. 11th N.I. in ext. to Sep. 15, to Madras.

FRAZER, Cornet C. 7th L.C. to rem. at Hyderabad 1 mo. en route to join 5th L.C.

LAW, Ens. G. V. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.

LLOYD, Lieut. W. 11th N.I. to Europe on m.c.

MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 1, 1852, to Neilgherries on m.c.

PHILLOTT, Capt. H. R. 25th N.I. fr. July 10, 1851, to Jan. 10, 1853, to Bangalore, Neilgherries, &c. on m.c.

TAYLOR, Capt. W. 7th N.I. to Europe on furl. fr. Sept. 1, 1851, to embark fr. Bombay.

TRIFE, Lieut. S. 50th N.I. to Europe on m.c.

WESTON, Ens. C. 1st N.I. to Europe on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORR, Asst. Surg. J. H. passed exam. in Hindustani for med. charge, July 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEAPE, Surg. H. M.D. 2 years fr. July 9, to sea, Egypt, and Syria on m.c.

MACKINTOSH, Asst. Surg. J. H.A. 18 mo. to sea on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON, Mrs. H. W. d. at Pursevaikum, July 12.
JOHNSON, wife of Capt. L. 26th N.I. d. at Waltair, June 25.
MENEZES, wife of J. C. d. at Cannanore, July 3.
RAY, Mrs. Win. d. at Madras, July 2.
RICHMOND, the lady of J. s. at Secunderabad, June 23.
ROGERS, wife of Asst. Surg. C. J. 1st N.I. d. at Bellary, June 29.
SOMERVILLE, the lady of Lieut. J. 26th N.I. d. at Waltair, June 21.
WALE, wife of Apoth. H. d. at Kamptee, July 1.

MARRIAGES.

CONDY, Capt. G. J. 27th N.I. to Flora, d. of the late C. E. Macdonald, at Madras, July 9.
JOSEPH, J. M. to Catherine, d. of A. Kerakoose, at Madras, July 3.
LUSHINGTON, James L. c.s. to Emma, d. of Henry Nelson, at Madras, July 14.
PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. to Mary C. A. d. of J. F. Sandys, at Madras, June 21.

DEATHS.

KONNOR, Marian L. inf. d. of J. at Black Town, July 10.
MAYNE, Margaret, wife of R. at Bangalore, aged 52, July 4.
PALFREY, Clara, wife of W. at Secunderabad, aged 16, July 7.
TAYLOR, Jane S. d. of Wm. at Egmore, aged 14, July 7.
WHELDON, H. E. inf. s. of H. at Bellary, July 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 8. *London*, Scoles, Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land.—11. *Cressy*, Bell, Coringa.—12. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Masulipatam.—14. *Corsair's Bride*, Blyth, Algoa Bay; *Dhony*,—Point Pedro.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *London*.—Miss Harrison, and Mr. Richard Harrison.
 Per *Cressy*.—Mr. R. J. Walker.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Maj. and Mrs. Marshall, child, and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, 2 children, and 4 servants; Mrs. Elliot, 2 children, and 3 native servants; Lieut. Appelgath, Lieut. Presgrave and 4 servants, and Ensign Rhind.
 Per *Corsair's Bride*.—Messrs. T. Melgel and H. Clark.
 Per *Dhony*.—Mr. G. S. Forbes.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 9. *Diadem*, Cayzer, Mauritius; *Actif*, Goddard, Coringa.
 —10. *Kerelaw*, Wilson, Liverpool.—11. *Zaphnath Paaneah*, Towle, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—12. *Anglia*, Gardner, London.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 15, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2 to 3 per cent. prem.
1829-30	2 to 3½ do.
1841	5 to 6 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	7 to 8 per cent. dis.
1835-36	6 to 7 do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt	9 to 10 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	7 to 8 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	8 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	8 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	6 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	9 "
Ditto above 30 days	10 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-0-6 to 10-1 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.	
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Mauritius Government Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.	
" Sell, 2½ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.	
" Sell, 1½ do. do.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 15s. to 3l.; per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

PROCEEDINGS OF A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, 19TH JULY, 1851.

PRESENT—D. McCulloch, Esq. in the chair;

Cowasjee Nanabhoj, Esq.; Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.; Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.; R. Duins, Esq.; J. Geddes, Esq.; W. De Blaquiere, Esq.; Suntookjee Nanabhoj, Esq.; J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.; A. Lyon, Esq.; Manockjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.; Framjee Nanabhoj, Esq.; Luckmida's Dharsey, Esq., &c. &c.

The *Chairman* having read the advertisement convening the meeting, stated, that the directors had very little to report to the shareholders beyond what had already appeared in the auditor's report; but that he would make one or two remarks on the accounts. First, he was happy to state to the proprietors that during the past six months not a single bad debt had been made. Secondly, he begged to point out to their notice that the Government paper is valued in the accounts at par, whereas the 5 per cent. paper above 3 lacs of rupees is now saleable at 5 per cent. premium, and the directors hope to be able to realize it at a considerably higher rate.

Mr. *Geddes* asked the *Chairman* if he considered the debt of Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee secure?

The *Chairman* stated to the meeting the various properties held by the bank as security for this debt, and that two of them had been sold—one at the original value set upon them by the direc-

tors, and the other had sold for 18,000 Rs.—the value put upon it by the directors having been 20,000 Rs.—and that he had stated at the last meeting that he did not think the bank would lose anything, and he still was inclined to the same opinion.

Mr. *De Blaquiere* begged to know what the directors proposed doing with the Ceylon debt?

The *Chairman* stated that an offer had been previously made of 500l. for the Cocoa-nut Estate, but the directors hoped to realize more than that sum: in the mean time they considered that the account should stand as it is.

Moved by W. De Blaquiere, Esq.; seconded by Capt. Duins:—"That the directors' report be adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by W. De Blaquiere, Esq.; seconded by A. Lyon, Esq.:—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman and directors for their able services during the past half-year."—Carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Mahi*, with the London Mail of June 24, reached Bombay July 24.

MR. ARATHOON is a small shopkeeper, who, some dozen of years ago, had forwarded some supplies to the Bengal officers in Afghanistan, which, unlike similar adventures on the part of some of our Parsee shopkeepers, proved eminently profitable. In 1849 or 1841, he induced Captain (now Sir Henry) Lawrence to grant him a lease of some waste lands around Ferozepore, on light clearance terms; and he afterwards undertook to set up a sugar manufactory, but never seems to have carried out either project. He was without capital, but at all times full of schemes, and had lately been employed in a small way in trading on the Sutlej and Beas. He next turned his attention to the felling of timber on the banks of these rivers; but not content with the powers or profits of an ordinary trader, he in October last applied to Government for powers which would, if granted, have virtually made him master of the forests of the hill chiefs, and secured for him the compulsory labour of their subjects whenever he might fancy that he required it.—*Bombay Times*.

RITCHIE, STUART, and Co. are determined on extending their cotton plantations in Candeish, and upwards of 11,000 pounds of American seed have just been transmitted to Mr. Constable, their superintendent at Dhurrungaum. With good management there seems no reason to doubt that Candeish can be made to supply cotton of the best quality in any quantity that may be desired. Were a few more of the wealthy houses of Bombay to follow the example set by Ritchie, Stuart, and Co., the effect sure to be produced on the quality of the staple sent to market would be almost magical.—*Ibid*.

THE PLAGUE OF FROGS.—It is close on a century since Dr. Ives expressed his astonishment at the amount of frogs and fish with which the whole island of Bombay seemed to swarm within ten days or a fortnight of the setting in of the monsoon. "Betwixt the 10th and 15th of June," says he, "you see the people angling in every pool and puddle all over the island;" and a little later in the season he describes the land as covered with frogs. The lapse of a hundred years has made no change in these respects, and at the present moment may be seen what the worthy traveller described a century ago in the first published account we possess of the meteorology of Bombay. The marvel is where they all come from: the fish are all littoral, and are to be met with in the sea along our shores all the year round: how they manage to get or to live on shore, on the tops of our highest eminences, is more than we can explain. The mystery of the frogs is still greater than that of the fish. In the last week of May scarcely one is anywhere to be seen—they have even deserted our wells and tanks, or if a few are still to be met with, they are of the most insignificant dimensions in comparison to those which presently make their appearance. This season, nearly all our wells and tanks were dry. No sooner have we had rain sufficient to moisten the ground and afford a few pools of water, than "croak, croak, croak," we have them in thousands everywhere. At first they are dark brown, and rough in their exterior, but all immediately change their colour to an intensely yellow gamboge tint, and may, when seen at the edge of our larger pools, be readily mistaken for gigantic water-flowers. At present they may on an average weigh from 1½ to 2 lbs. avoirdupois, and when swimming measure full a foot from the snout to the tip of the extended hind feet—the feet spread out are nearly ten inches apart. They sometimes leap a distance of two or three yards at a spring. By the middle of July they fall off to about half their present size, and change their hue to a yellowish brown, with beautiful green bars from the sides of the mouth back towards the shoulders. Scarcely anything appears to have been written about them by naturalists, and all we can find in our books of reference

are a few general anatomical characters which convey no information worth possessing. The tree frog is the only reptile, perhaps the only wild creature, in existence, that of its own accord seems to seek the society of man. The feet of this beautiful little creature are provided with an apparatus by which it can not only climb trees and walls, but support itself on a plate of glass, however much inclined. They not only climb up the outside of our doors and windows, as if observing the proceedings within, but will sometimes select the top of a mirror or book-case, or outside of a glass globe, for the season. To whatever part of the house they may be carried, even when removed on purpose some hundred yards away, they return to their favourite haunts, their great pleasure appearing to be human society. Though they do not like to be handled, they seem to experience no alarm at being approached, however nearly.—*Bombay Times*, June 17.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DIFFERENCES.—A case of very rare occurrence in India was brought up before the Supreme Court of Bombay, on the 13th June. The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Mahim have for years been divided into two parties, one side supporting the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, and the other side a Carmelite bishop of their own. The Court of Directors, according to the terms of the treaty by which Bombay and Mahim were handed over to the English crown, appear to retain a kind of jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical. This jurisdiction they have invariably employed according to the wishes of the people, and after several changes, have allowed the parishioners of one of the churches of the island, named Nossa Senhora de Salvacao, to choose their own vicar, though under the jurisdiction of the Carmelite bishop. The latter now wishes to obtain the appointment of the vicar, and has endeavoured to interfere with the church property. The parishioners accordingly brought an action against him, to which he demurred on the ground of want of equity; and the demurrer has been allowed.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The *Bombay Times* gives a laughable anecdote of a "bit of sharp practice" upon the part of a medical practitioner in that presidency. Dr. Fogerty, the practitioner in question, had attended the police-office to prefer a complaint against a servant, when a little boy was brought in with a severe cut on the forehead, said to have been given by the staff of a police peon. Dr. Fogerty was casually asked by the magistrate whether he thought it had been given by such an instrument, upon which he expressed his opinion in the affirmative. A few minutes after the following note was presented to the magistrate:—

" — SPENS, Esq.

" Magistrate of Police, Bombay, &c.

" To DR. FOGERTY.

" To opinion on oath in a case of concised wound of the scalp situate on the *Os frontis*—this day in your Court—Fifteen Rupees.

" WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, M.R.C.S.

" London and Edinburgh."

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHoy—Having involved himself in a dispute with another Parsee merchant, about the custody of an hospital for the maintenance of dumb animals, Sir Jamsetjee, in the course of the discussion, published a pamphlet in Guzeratee, containing imputations upon his opponent's character for integrity. An action for libel was immediately commenced, and the damages laid at Rs. 20,000. A demurrer was put into court by Sir Jamsetjee's counsel, but it was disallowed, and Sir Jamsetjee instructed either to plead guilty, or a justification.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA has declared a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th ultimo. The net profit for the half-year is Rs. 1,37,974-7-6, of which Rs. 15,789-7-6 has been set apart to the credit of undivided profits and reserve fund accounts.

MAJOR LEWIS BROWN, 5th regiment N.L.I., died at Baroda on the 16th July. The lamented officer had received a kick from his horse a few days previously, by which the bone of his leg had been broken just above the ankle joint; this brought on lock-jaw, and death ensued. Major Brown was well known for his gallant defence of Kalun in the Murree Hills in 1840. For this he was made an aide-de-camp to the Governor-General and political superintendent of Pahlunpore, and two years ago he was promoted to the Rewa Caunta agency. He had been twenty-five years in the service.

COL. MACAN.—It is with much regret we have to announce the demise of Lieut.-Col. Macan, commanding the 6th regiment Bombay N.I. which took place 7th July, at the presidency. The deceased officer was attacked with apoplexy on Thursday last, and his case was almost from the first considered hopeless.—*Bombay Telegraph*, July 25.

SIR WALTER GILBERT is engaged in a commission to inspect and report upon the studs of the Hon. Company. His coadjutors are Col. Bradford, of the 1st light cavalry, and Major Dickson, of the stud department.

ROBBERY OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.—The principal domestic occurrence at Bombay has been the trial of the prisoners committed to gaol on the charge of robbing the Oriental Bank, and of uttering a forged cheque for twenty thousand rupees. After a lengthened but most impartial trial, both the prisoners were found guilty: the Parsee was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, the other to seven years; an attempt to stand out for a verdict of not guilty was made by a Parsee professing to have had an English education, but the reasonings of the presiding judge, and the arguments of his fellow-jurymen, speedily convinced the man that he had no chance of succeeding in his design. It now appears that there were at least no fewer than thirty-three forgeries paid at the counter of the Oriental Bank during the time that Doraljee was in office, involving an enormous loss, and exhibiting a degree of wanton and most cruel negligence on the part of those whose duty it was to protect the interests of those who intrusted them with the charge of superintending their affairs.—*Bombay Telegraph*, July 25.

The Command of the H. C. steamer *Nemesis* having become vacant by the transfer of Capt. T. Wallace to the *Enterprise*, Capt. G. J. Niblett, of the steamer *Phlegethon*, we understand, has been promoted by order of Government to the command of the *Nemesis*, and Mr. H. Goodwin, at present in temporary charge of the *Nemesis*, has been appointed to the *Phlegethon*. The former will, we learn, draw Rs. 500, and the latter Rs. 400 per month.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Applications from officers so circumstanced, for leave beyond the limits of the presidency, must be preferred, and disposed of in the military department; but in the latter case, the officer is bound to obtain in the first instance, through the civil department, permission to prefer his application in the military department, except in cases of certified illness, when, to obviate the consequences of delay, the latter condition may, if necessary, be dispensed with, the officer on the day of his making application to the military department merely notifying to the head of the civil department in which he may be serving, that he has so done. In this case the head of the department will immediately make to Government, through the proper channel, the same remarks in support of, or against the application, that he would have made had it been preferred through him.

By order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Sec. to Govt.

FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

Bombay Castle July 11, 1851.—Furlongs available on this date,—9. Admitted, Mr. T. A. Compton.

By order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COURTNEY, W. res. ch. of off. of coll. and mag. of Poona, fr. G. B. S. Kerr, June 14.

FORBES, A. K. 1st asst. to mag. of Ahmedabad, is vested with full penal powers of a mag. with the exception of the power of review, June 30; pl. in perm. ch. of the Talookas of Dholka and Veerumgaum, July 2.

HEARN, W. M. to be a sub.asst. in dept. of Inam Comm. fr. July 1.

HUTCHINSON, F. to be act. coll. of land revenue at the Presidency.

MANSON, C. J. to be an asst. to the Inam Commissioner, June 28.

RAVENSCROFT, A. W. res. ch. of gen. post-office.

RICHARDSON, C. M. dep. col. of Larkana, trans. to the Hyderabad collectorate, June 28.

ROSE, J. N. to be offic. coll. of land revenue at presidency, and supt. of stationery, July 1.

SCOTT, G. ret'd. to duty, July 16.

YOUNG, A. to be dep. coll. of Schwan, in succ. to Capt. Partidge, June 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GILLET, J. L. leave canc.

GRANT, G. 1 mo.

HARRISON, C. M. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.

MUSPRATT, J. W. 2 mo. to the Deccan.

TURQUAND, W. J. leave canc.

YOUNG, H. to Aug. 10, in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

WODEHOUSE, Rev. C. admitted an asst. chaplain, July 14.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLARD, Lieut. J. A. engs. passed colloq. exam.
 BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. to be an asst. mag. in Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar, June 30.
 BAYLY, Maj. R. A. to be lieut. col. fr. June 17, v. Ogilvie, dec.; posted to 5th N.L.I. July 4.
 BRETT, Maj. W. art. fr. 2nd batt. to b. brig. July 10.
 BRUCE, Capt. C. J. art. posted to 4th batt. July 10.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. J. H. A. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 25, in succ. to Wilkinson, dec.
 COOPER, Lieut. 2nd Belooch batt. to be an acting dep. col. in the Shikarpore collectorate, in succ. to A. Young, trans. to Schwan.
 COWPER, Capt. T. A. 22nd N.I. to res. ch. of duties as asst. to Inam Commis.
 CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. fr. 5th N.L.I. to 19th N.I. July 4.
 CURTIS, Capt. W. F. 1st L.C. to be dep. judge adv. gen. in succ. to Brev, maj. Skinner, July 11.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. July 10.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. H. M. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. July 10.
 ELLIOTT, Ens. H. H. posted to 21st N.I. June 25.
 FENNING, Capt. H. to be act. coll. of Hyderabad fr. May 14.
 FRANCIS, Lieut. F. E. 14th N.I. to be capt. to rank fr. July 6, in succ. to Stuart, prom.
 FRANCIS, Lieut. Deccan Rev. Surv. to be asst. mag. in Poona zillah, July 3.
 GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. T. to act as adjt. to sappers and miners, fr. March 3, 1851.
 GODDARD, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. passed colloq. exam.
 GRANT, Lieut. C. F. 3rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 GREEN, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Wilkinson, on leave.
 HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. art. fr. 4th to 2nd bat. July 10.
 HAIG, Ens. M. R. 5th N.L.I. to be Lieut. fr. June 17, in succ. to Bayly, prom.
 HATCH, Lieut. W. S. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. July 10.
 HEATH, Capt. J. C. 5th N.L.I. to be maj. fr. June 17, in succ. to Bayly, prom.
 HENNEL, Lieut. col. S. fr. 14th to 8th N.I. July 21.
 HODGKINSON, Lieut. 28th N.I. to act as a dep. coll. in Hyderabad collectorate, June 28.
 HOSSACK, Lieut. art. to act as line adjt. at Sattara, dur. abs. of Thomas on leave.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. M. 1st gren. N.I. to act as a dep. coll. in the Hyderabad collectorate, June 28.
 JOHNSTONE, Ens. R. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 18, in succ. to Taylor, inv.
 JONES, Ens. F. W. posted to 18th N.I. to rank fr. July 8, 1851, v. Johnstone, prom.
 KEAYS, Ens. C. F. to rank fr. July 6, 1851.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. V. S. art. fr. 1st to 3rd bat. July 10.
 LESTER, Brev. Col. F. P. fr. 4th to 3rd bat. art. July 10.
 LYNCH, Capt. E. P. 29th N.I. to off. as paymr. Poona div. July 9.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. W. G. adj. 1st Belooch batt. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Cowper.
 MILLS, Ens. G. L. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Houghton.
 NAPIER, 2nd Lieut. G. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. July 10.
 PARTRIDGE, Capt. S. H. to be dep. call. of Ghorabharce in succ. to Capt. Stewart, June 28.
 PRESCOTT, Lieut. Deccan Rev. Surv. to be asst. mag. in Poona zillah, July 3.
 RAMSAY, Ens. J. A. posted to 5th N.L.I. v. Haig. prom. fr. June 17.
 RENNIE, Lieut. G. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. July 10.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. W. 14th N.I. to be mag. to rank fr. July 1, in succ. to Stuart, prom.
 RICHARDS, Capt. R. 3rd N.I. to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. Poona div. v. Skinner, July 5.
 ROWLAND, Lieut. col. A. posted to 4th batt. to com. art. N.D.A. and 4th batt. July 10.
 SCHULER, Col. F. posted to 1st batt. July 10.
 SHORTT, Lieut. col. J. M. fr. 8th to 6th N.I. July 21.
 STANLEY, Lieut. H. 5th N.L.I. to be capt. fr. June 17, in succ. to Bayly, prom.
 STUART, Maj. C. J. to be lieut. col. fr. July 6, v. Macan, dec.; posted to 14th N.I. July 21.
 STUDDART, Capt. T. eng. to be a mem. of the committee directed in G.O. June 7 to sit at Poona, in the room of Capt. Pope, relieved from that duty, July 4.
 TAYLOR, Capt. J. E. 18th N.I. transf. to inval. estab. and to reside and draw pay &c. on the Neigherry hills, July 8.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. L. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 18, in succ. to Taylor, inv.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Belooch batt. fr. May 12, v. Grant, proc. to Europe, during time Capt. Houghs continues to com. July 19.
 TREVELYAN, Maj. W. H. art. posted to 2nd bat. July 10.
 WARDEN, Ens. A. S. 14th N.I. to be lieut. to rank fr. July 6, in succ. to Stuart, prom.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. R. H. acting 2nd in com. Poona irr. horse, to act as adj. dur. abs. of Robinson.
 WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be paymr. Poona div. v. Heath, prom. but to coat. at Scinde div. until further ord.

WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. M. W. to act as interp. 4th N.I. July 5.
 WILSON, Lieut. W. to act as adjt. to 1st gren. N.I. dur. abs. of Johnstone, July 7.
 WORMALD, Capt. com. of ord. Scinde div. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 WORMALD, Capt. R. C. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. July 10, to join h. q. 2nd batt. at presidency.
 YOUNG, Ens. D. B. passed colloq. exam.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

MACREADY, R. June 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRCH, Ens. H. 27th N.I. fr. July 17 to Aug. 31, to proc. to Bombay, on m. c.
 BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m. c.
 BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m. c.
 BRETT, Ens. F. P. F. 11th N.I. fr. July 1 to 20, in ext. to remain at Bombay, and enable him to rejoin.
 BROMLEY, Lieut. T. 28th N.I. leave cancelled.
 BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L.C. 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext. to remain at Poona.
 CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. fr. July 1 to Aug. 11, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m. c.
 CREAUGH, Lieut. W. 19th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Bombay and Poona.
 CUMMING, Lieut. col. J. P. 20th N.I. 2 years to sea and Australia, on m. c.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. 19th N.I. 2 mo. fr. July 15, to Ahmednuggur.
 DODDS, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Bombay for exam. in Mahratta.
 EYRE, Capt. T. paymr. N. div. fr. July 25 to Nov. 30.
 GELL, Capt. J. S. 10th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, to Mount Abro.
 HATCH, Lieut. W. S. art. fr. May 20 to departure of steamer to Kurrachee in Sept. to remain at Bombay.
 HEATH, Maj. J. C. 5th N.I. fr. July 14 to Sept. 15, to Poona.
 LUKIN, Brev. capt. W. A. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 2, to remain at Belgaum.
 LYNCH, Capt. E. P. 29th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 1, to Poona.
 MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 MUTTELBURY, Ens. G. A. 29th N.I. to Bombay.
 NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Bombay.
 PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd L.I. 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.
 RAMSAY, Capt. J. asst. com. gen. N. div. Aug. 21 to Feb. 20, 1852.
 SCOTT, Lieut. E. L. asst. to superint. of rev. surv. &c. Ahmednuggur, 1 mo. to Poona.
 SYMONS, Capt. C. J. 5th L.I. 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay; 3 yrs. to Europe, on furlough.
 TAYLOR, Capt. J. E. 18th N.I. fr. June 20 to July 10, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Surg. J. J. to rank fr. Mar. 9, 1850, v. Cramond, dec.
 BRATTY, Asst. surg. to 2nd Eur. regt. to do duty with 1st Eur. fus. July 7.
 COLLUM, Asst. surg. W. to be dep. assay mr. at Bombay, June 30.
 COLLUM, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to be surg. fr. Feb. 25, v. Murray, retired.
 LODWICH, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of convalescents of 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art. at Neemuch.
 NEILSON, Asst. surg. W. M.D. to be surg. fr. Mar. 14, v. Fraser, dec. rec. ch. of Sholapoor post office.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. to temp. med. ch. of head qrs. 14th N.I. July 3; pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, until the season admits of his joining his appt. in Scinde, June 27; above appt. canc. and that officer is appt. civil surg. at Sholapoor.
 THOMPSON, Surg. 5th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st N.I. dur. abs. of Grierson, on leave.
 THOMPSON, Surg. M. to rank fr. Aug. 1, 1850, v. Keith, ret.
 WRIGHT, Surg. A. to rank fr. Sept. 5, 1850, v. Walker, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BEATTY, T. B. June 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GIBB, Insp. Gen. of Hospitals, H. 2 mo. fr. July 21, to Poona.
 MCLENNAN, Physician gen. J. fr. July 3 to 15, to Poona.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Lieut. T. W. ret. to duty, July 2.
 BROOKE, Mids. A. perm. to resign the service fr. June 12.
 BURNES, Mids. H. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. reside on shore.

CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. J. C. asst. pol. agent at Aden, resum. ch. of duties, June 9.
DAHERS, Lieut. D. R. to join the *Hastings*, July 21.
DAVIES, Mids. to join the *Feroze*, July 21.
GILES, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
HARRIS, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Moozuffer*, July 4.
HEATHCOTE, Mate, of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
LAKES, Volunt. J. G. to join the *Feroze*, July 11.
LEWIS, Volunt. L. G. arr. June 18.
WARD, Lieut. pl. at disp. of gov. of Bengal for empl. in surv. duties, July 12.
WAY, Lieut. G. E. G. ret. to duty, July 2.
WOOD, Mids. J. W. C. to be mate fr. Feb. 23.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOCARRO, Mrs. J. s. at Cavel, July 3.
FORBES, the lady of A. K. s. at Ahmedabad, June 30.
HENRIQUES, wife of John, s. at Bombay, July 1.
INVERARITY, wife of J. D. C. s. at Byculla, July 21.
PREEDY, wife of Capt. H. W. 25th N.I. d. at Kurrachee, June 29.
SMYTTAN, wife of A. s. at Malabar Hill, July 8.
WEAVERS, wife of J. s. at Bombay, July 22.

MARRIAGES.

HEBBERT, Capt. engs. to Barbara, d. of J. King, at Byculla, July 8.
RIGBY, A. to Mrs. C. Porrett, at Bombay, July 14.

DEATHS.

BROWN, Maj. L. 5th N.I. at Baroda, July 16.
CORMACK, H. at Bombay, July 18.
CRAWFORD, W. M. H. inf. s. of W. H. S. at Girgaum, July 17.
DARM, Mary H. inf. d. of Lieut. J. 12th N.I. at Ahmedabad, July 5.
GONSALVES, John, at Colaba, aged 66, July 16.
JEFFERSON, Julia M. inf. d. of Mr. at Malabar Hill, July 7.
LE GRAY, W. C. at Bombay, July 18.
LISTER, W. St. George, inf. s. of Lieut. G. A. 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad, June 24.
MACAN, Lieut. col. Wm. 6th N.I. at Bombay, July 6.
MEIKLEJOIN, Catherine, d. of Mr. at Kurrachee, aged 1, June 29.
RANDALL, Lieut. J. h. art. at Poona, June 30.
SCOTT, J. W. inf. s. of Lieut. W. 13th N.I. at Baroda, July 4.
THORLEY, Mrs. at Kurrachee, aged 60, June 27.
WEBBE, Janet E. d. of Mr. at Poona, aged 5, July 7.
WOOLER, Mrs. Hy. at Poona, aged 49, July 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

* JULY 6. *Hydroose*, Brown, Port Louis.—7. *Arenis*, Rimington, Shanghai.—9. *John Wickliff*, Daley, China.—10. *John Hamilton*, Sillars, from sea; *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Liverpool.—14. *Jamseljee Jejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, China; *Cassidolunus*, Armstrong, Aden.—12. *Julia*, Tingate, from sea.—19. Steamer *Achilles*, Evans, Hong-Kong.—21. *Somnauth*, Law-on, London.—22. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Browne, China; *Sydney*, Wild, Shanghai; *Ocean Queen*, Rees, London.—24. *Muhai*, Foulerton, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Prince of Orange*.—Mr. Lake.
 Per *Achilles*.—Mr. P. Runkenn.
 Per *Somnauth*.—Messdames St. Amour, Lawson, and Munton, Miss St. Amour, and Lieut. D. Dakers.
 Per *Ocean Queen*.—Mrs. Gerald, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Whittell and 4 children; Lieut. Gerald, Mr. F. Taylor, Dr. Browne, H.M.'s 98th; Ens. Ball, 23rd N.L.I. and Mr. Whittell.
 Per *Mahi*.—Capt. F. Mayor, 6th Bomb. N.I. and Mr. Mignon.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 6.—Steamer *Auckland*, Macdonald, Aden.—9. *Julia*, Tingate, Calcutta; *John Hamilton*, Sillars, Liverpool; *Forfarshire*, Tudor, China.—10. *Prince Albert*, Richards, China; *Theodore*, Morton, Liverpool; *Patriarch*, Miles, Liverpool; *St. Abbs*, Willis, Colombo.—11. *Royalist*, Kerr, Liverpool.—13. *Atlet Rohoman*, Burns, Calcutta.—18. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong.—19. *Teaser*, Burton, Mauritius; *Mohussur*, Thompson, Calcutta.—20. *Chancellor*, Turner, London; *Eliza Pirie*, Darty, Liverpool.—22. *Good Success*, Hunt, Tuticorin; *Philip Laing*, Cadenhead, Calcutta.—26. Steamer *Feroze*, —, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Patriarch*.—Mrs. Howie and two children.
 Per *Malta*.—Lieut. Ward, I.N. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. Cossar, Col. Cumming, Bom. army. For PENANG.—Mr. Hayne. For GALLE.—Mr. H. Leonard.
 Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mr. C. Peel, Mr. Thos. Slaegg, a Gentleman, Lieut. Neild, 2nd M.N.I.; Lieut. J. A. Moultrie, H.M.'s 64th; and Mr. Sandley.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 26, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 116½ sales.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 108 p. 100.Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 105 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96½ p. 100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	21 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	1,000 each 500	10 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do.	11 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do.	par.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do.	30 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do.	16,500
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do.	16,500
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com...	500 each 500 do.	50 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Co.n.	50 each 27 4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 3-16th
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½ 3-16
Spanish Dollars, per 100	220 to 222
German Crowns,	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 3-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	100½
..... 30 days' sight	101
..... at sight	101½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	101½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls.	Rs. 216 to 217

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s. 6d., and Liverpool, 2l. 10s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 13.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

MOIR, the lady of J. F. d. at Kandy, June 26.

DEATH.

MUNRO, E. W. inf. s. of G. G. at Trincomalie, June 11.

CHINA.

The troubles caused by the outlaws in the southern provinces of China increase, and by a late report from Canton we learn that one of the leaders in Kwang-Si has not only taken to himself the title of a sovereign, but has gone so far as to name this the first year of Tien Teh, the Virtue of Heaven, which he would have to be the style of his reign—coining copper cash bearing these characters, and issuing invitations to the able of the land to come forward and take office. Whether he has united under him those chiefs who have before written themselves *Wang*, "kings," the outlaws of Kwang-Si alone, or all those of Hu Nan and Kwang-Tung, who have spread even to the borders of Kiang-Si, we are not informed. The death of Commissioner Li Sing-yuen, on the 12th of May, is believed at Canton, and that of the General Hiang-Yung, who was to have done so much, has been some time reported. Our authority for stating that the mischief has reached Kiang-Si is a memorial published at Peking on the 29-30th of March, reporting the repulse of "certain outlaws of the Ying-teh and other districts, who had fired a guard station at Ting-Nan in Kiang-Si about the 24th of January, and of a body of the same, 700 or 800 strong, in the adjoining district of Lung-nan, the following day." These are at no great distance from the Kwang-Tung district of Ung-yuen, which has been many months overrun.

We have hitherto hesitated to designate these outlaws by the name of rebels; apprehensive lest this term applied to them should induce a belief that their outrages, as banditti, are incidental to the development of a preconcerted scheme to subvert

the Manchu dynasty; an aspect under which some were disposed to view their first opposition to Government. We have no grounds for assuming more than that these desperadoes, of whose rise and progress in different parts of the south we have had several notices since the inundations and consequent famine of 1818-9, have been encouraged to make the most of a predatory life, to which their necessities had driven them, by the disgraceful apathy of the provincial officers, who, especially in Kwang-Si, have laboured with success to keep the court comparatively in the dark until a few months ago. In a decree, issued between the 30th of April and the 5th of May, the emperor states, that "though efforts have been made for the last half-year to exterminate the outlaws they are not yet put down." His majesty seems at length to be seriously alarmed, if we may judge from some papers alluded to below; but before proceeding to these it will not be out of place at the present stage to review briefly the history of the downfall of the Mongolian Yuen, between the circumstances attending which, and those of the insurrection alleged to threaten the security of the Ta Tsing, there is, however, no small dissimilarity.

In 1351 extraordinary taxes were imposed by Shun Ti, the last monarch of the Yuen, to enable him to form a new channel for the Yellow River. This dissatisfied many, and an ex-minister, who declared himself the descendant of the 8th emperor of the Sung, assumed command of the malcontents of Shang-Tung, Ho-Nan, and Kiang-Nan; he was joined by another at the head of 100,000 men; meanwhile a famous pirate harassed the coast of Kiang-Nan and Choh-Kiang. In the 10th moon another rebel in Hu-Kwang declared himself emperor, but in 1355 the colleague of the first proclaimed his, the ex-minister's son, emperor in Honan. In 1356 a young priest, who had been actively employed since 1352 in promoting a revolt against the Yuen, beat the Mongols at Nankin; in 1358 took possession of the capital of Hu-Kwang; and in 1364 overthrew a Chinese who had usurped the *soi-disant* empire of the Hu-Kwang claimant. The priest eventually established himself as emperor at Nankin in 1368; and, the last of the Yuen having fled in terror against the advice of his ministers, reigned for thirty-one years as Hung-Wu, the founder of the Ming. (See *De Mailla*, vol. x.)

The Yuen owed their downfall, which it took seventeen years to effect, to an overt act of tyranny producing immediate revolt. The only definite complaint against the Manchu family is that it usurped the empire 200 years ago, a cry not, of course, without its interest in China, but certainly not connected a twelvemonth since with the disturbances in the Two Kwang by the Chinese to whom we have ordinary access at Canton. It would be singular were the violence of the impracticable river known as "China's sorrow," once more to lead, though less directly than before, to the expulsion of the foreign usurpers of the throne.

A number of decrees issued between the 30th of April and the 5th of May were received in Canton about the middle of June. Seven of them relate to the outlaws. The first, which is to be promulgated especially among the inhabitants of the "rocky districts," *sc.* Kwang-Si, notices with satisfaction two partial victories obtained by the imperial troops, and the capture of some chiefs of the "rebels." 3,800 veterans are on their way from Hu-Nan and Kwai-Chau, and 1,000 picked men from An-Hwui. Commissioner Li and the rest have orders to make such use of their ground, "that if the outlaws advance they shall not dare to resist; if they attempt to fly no retreat shall be left open to them." Those constrained to act with them are to be pardoned if they come over, and rewards are to be given to any who deliver up the chiefs bound, &c.

The next document, which is also to have general circulation, states that 200 banner-men, and a reserve of 40, will leave Peking immediately for the borders of Hu-Nan and Kwang-Si. Saishangah has orders to leave the city after these; to minimise the suites of the officers accompanying him, and to keep the soldiery from extortion, and from smuggling merchandise for traders, for which on marches they employ the people supposed to carry their baggage at the expense of the state, and occupy much room to which they are not entitled when they halt. He is to leave the offending on the march, and to denounce all authorities, whose avarice of popularity may be found to have interfered with the efficiency of the military or police of their districts.

The third, above adverted to, deploras the ill success of the last half-year's efforts, and commiserates the condition of the lower orders. The premier, Saishangah, Patsingteh, a captain-general of banner-men, and Tahungah, of Formosan notoriety, are sent to the frontiers of Hu-Nan and Kwang-Tung; Li Sing-yuen, Chau Tienstsioh, and Hian Yung are desired not to relax their efforts because of this arrangement, and are promised that they shall be "steeped" in extraordinary favour, if they are able to announce a victory before the arrival of the last-

mentioned officers. It is mentioned in a previous decree that Saishangah is used to being sent on special missions, and will be able in consequence to keep the troops in order. This one closes with an affectionate assurance of his majesty's desire to put an end to the long suffering of the people, and an order for its general circulation.

The fourth states that in addition to 800,000 taels already granted to Li Sing-heun for the war expenses, the board of revenue have orders to remit 1,000,090 more to Kwang-Si, and the private treasury of the crown; in the court of the household, 1,000,090 more, to testify his majesty's affectionate regard for his southern states, his anxiety concerning which ceases not night or day, &c.

The fifth gives Chau Tien-tsioh the control of the military operations in Kwang si, appointing Lau Tsung-kwang governor of the province; and the remaining two are devoted to the reward and punishment of merit and delinquency in the engagements noticed above, which were reported as victories. As is usual, the slaughter of "ten and more," and the capture of "some tens," are made matters of self-gratulation.

The following memorial of Su Ting-kwei contains a remarkable evidence of the importance now attached by the Government to this insurrection:—"Su Ting-kwei, corresponding secretary of the cabinet for the board of war, addressed the emperor on an ancient text, importing that where the good man begins well he will succeed in the end. He would have rejoiced to see the re-establishment of the daily readings, before recommended by a vice-president of the board of ceremonies, but negatived by the board in council; as these cannot be, he beseeches his majesty to keep two matters constantly in remembrance—first, that the banditti in the Two-Kwang are not yet put down; secondly, that the English barbarians are constantly on the look out for a cause of quarrel with him." The memorial is a tolerably long homily on self-government, both for the sake of the advantage to be conferred on others by example, and of the attainment of the knowledge which secures a right judgment in the selection of fit persons to serve the state.—*China Mail*.

H. M.'s steam sloop *Reynard*, commander Cracroft, on the Pratas Reefs, 160 miles south-east of Hong-Kong, on the 31st of May, all hands saved.

BIRTH.

JAMIESON, Mrs. d. at Victoria, June 14.

COREA.

The *North China Herald*, May 31st, publishes a narrative of the loss of the French whaler *Narwal*, on one of the islands of the Amherst group, on the S.W. coast of Corea, and of the rescue of the crew.

The *Narwal* having been out twelve months without fish, her master (Rivalan) determined to cruise in the seas of Corea and Japan until the season allowed him to proceed to Behring's Straits. He entered the Yellow Sea in March, and after sighting the Shantung promontory, crossed over to the coast of Corea, turned southwards, and, proceeding through the archipelago, reached the last group, the Amherst Islands, when, on the 2nd April, the vessel struck on a sand-bank, a few miles north-west of the island, called Fei-kin-taou, N. lat. 34° 11'. They succeeded in getting off the ship, which was brought to anchor. During the following night a hard gale suddenly sprung up from the north-west, which, aided by a strong ebb tide, caused the vessel to drag her anchors, and in the morning of the 3rd she struck on the rocky and precipitous coast of that island. In a few minutes after striking, the decks burst up with a loud report, and the ship was literally crushed to pieces. Meanwhile, the captain and chief portion of the crew had pushed off in the whale-boats, while the others sprang upon a projecting ledge of rock, and with the exception of one man, who was drowned, they succeeded in climbing up the precipice. The boats kept off until daylight, when they entered a small cove to the north, and the men, landing, joined their companions already on shore. The whole coast was strewn with the wreck, and collecting empty casks, spars, &c., they set to work to establish a camp. So sudden was the disaster that little else had been saved beyond the clothes on their persons, and a small quantity of biscuit. Fortunately, the natives of the island, although they showed a propensity to pilfer, seemed otherwise well disposed, and the head men of the nearest village brought supplies of rice to the shipwrecked crew. Thus they remained for a week, on good terms with the natives, when the chief officer, M. Arnaud, and eight of the men, having come to the resolution to attempt to reach the coast of China, secretly prepared one of the three whale-boats, with a small supply of biscuit and water, and under

cover of night took their departure from the island. After considerable suffering from cold and wet, and from want of room, being unable to lie down to rest, after a five days' passage, they sighted the Chusan islands, and were shown the way to the harbour of Lookong by a Chinese fishing-boat. Seldom, perhaps never, had so small a bark crossed the Yellow Sea in safety.

On the arrival of M. Arnaud and his companions at Shanghai, on the 19th April, M. de Montigny, the French consul, accompanied by M. Arnaud and four of his men, took the resolution to proceed himself to the rescue of his countrymen. They engaged a Macao lorch, a stout-built but roughly-finished craft of about twenty-one feet beam, drawing with the rudder down about eight feet water, having one large and two smaller masts, with mat sails. The armament consisted of five guns, with abundance of small arms. The crew was composed of Portuguese and Canton Chinese. The former were the officers; the latter the working seamen. The captain was a native of Macao, and all spoke Chinese.

They left the river on the 20th April, and on the 25th arrived at the western point of Quelpart Island, in lat. 33° 19'. Throughout its coast Quelpart possesses "but one safe anchorage," according to Sir E. Belcher, at the eastern or opposite end of the island. No houses were visible except one beyond the hill, but they soon observed people collecting on the beach above their anchorage, to gaze at the unusual visitor; and a catamaran, sculled by one man, passed over from the rocky islet to the shore. They proceeded on shore, with the European sailors, all well armed, landing on rocks at a point where a small stream found its way through a very rocky channel into the sea. In the mouth of this rivulet were about a dozen catamarans aground on the rocks, it being low water. They were formed by ten or twelve pine logs of about fourteen feet in length, securely lashed together, with a top-work of a few uprights and cross bars of wood, and are well adapted for such a rocky coast. The people on the beach were of the lowest class, clad in the usual wide quilted jacket and trousers of unbleached coarse hempen cloth, yet their appearance did not seem to indicate less cleanliness or comfort than that of the same order of Chinese. Their complexions were similar to Chinese of a corresponding latitude, yet their *tout ensemble* was very different, arising chiefly from the head not being shaved, as in China, the men wearing the hair tied up in a knot on the crown of the head, and the boys having it long and hanging over the back. They were good humoured, cheerfully collecting shells, sponges, &c., for them, in the hope of being rewarded with a cigar. Presently the whole party having landed, at the top of the beach an officer appeared, talking in a loud key, and gesticulating with some vehemence. He had just arrived on a little rough pony, and as they approached he beckoned to them to return on board. They replied by handing him a slip of paper, with a line in Chinese, intimating that they intended to have a parley with him at his house. This he read off in a loud and interrogative tone; then talked on for some minutes in a vociferous voice, as before, and, as they showed no intention of returning, he suddenly mounted his little horse and trotted off. The day was wet, and the country dreary; but they trudged on by a narrow road, confined within stone dykes on either hand, and at the time little better than a watercourse. Around the foot of the hill were small fields of young wheat; farther down, on the other hand, the land was marshy. They soon descried the walls of a fort. One of the Coreans accompanying them beckoned them to follow him into the fort; but, the gate being shut, they turned off, and entered the first cottage in the adjacent hamlet. It was that of a poor husbandman, having three small apartments nearly filled with agricultural implements, &c., walls not six feet high, and thatched roof; a rough stone dyke of about six feet high enclosing the premises. The yard in front was soon thronged by the Coreans, most of whom could read and write Chinese; accordingly they addressed one of the principal men, inquiring regarding the officer and the fort. The former they were told was a "Great-Frontier-Protecting-General." The following dialogue in writing ensued:—"Tell the Great-Frontier-Protecting-General that we, guests, are waiting to be received." "The General has no time for idle conversation." "Not very polite." "Our country is distinguished for propriety of manners and rectitude of principle." "How many men and guns are there in that fort?" "The laws of our country are very severe, and forbid communication with you, so I cannot tell you." The scribe, moving away, drew his hand across his throat.

Finding nothing could be learned thus, they advanced to the fort. The gate was still shut, but one of the European sailors climbed over the wall to open it from the inside, while the Canton braves, each armed with a pair of the double short swords, put on a fierce look, as if in expectation of a desperate

sortie from the garrison. Great was the amusement, therefore, to perceive, on the gate being opened, that the interior contained nothing but a field of young wheat, with several small huts and two ponies at the further end. The wall of the fort was built of rough stone, about twenty feet in height, having numerous embrasures on the parapet and of a quadrangular form, with a projecting bastion at each of the four corners, and a covered gateway. It was about 200 yards long and about 100 broad.

Advancing up the path they perceived the general bustling about, who received them courteously in a small square cottage. Mats were spread on the floors, chairs not being in use in this part of Corea, but finding the posture not very convenient, the general did his best to procure substitutes for chairs.

Shortly after, conversation commenced in Chinese writing; the people collected around, began to express their interest in the proceedings with more noise than was agreeable, intimation of which being given, the general gave a loud order, and a man was instantly seized in the crowd. Making no resistance, he quietly submitted to be thrown on the ground with his face downwards; his clothes were then drawn down bare from the waist to the knees, and the instrument of flagellation was about being applied to the hams of his legs, when we interfered. The instrument resembled in size and shape the blade of a wherry's oar, having a round handle of about two feet, and would seem to be in much more diligent use than even the bamboo in China for the same purpose. It is a cruel and severe punishment, tearing the flesh and making the blood spurt after a few strokes are given.

(To be continued.)

FORMOSA.

The American barque *Antelope*, on her passage to Shanghai, was lying, on the night of the 1st June, newly becalmed off the south point of Formosa, when a boat was observed coming from the shore, and as several others were also near her, an attack from pirates being apprehended, Capt. Rounchy had his carromades loaded, and small arms prepared, and then fired a shot over the heads of the people in the boat. Shortly afterwards those in the *Antelope* heard the voices of Englishmen requesting that they might be taken on board. Capt. Rounchy accordingly hove to, and received three men—Alexander Beris, able seaman; William Blake, joiner; and James Hill, a lad of nineteen years of age, the sole survivors of the crew of the barque *Larpet*, of Liverpool.

It appears that the *Larpet* left Liverpool on the 18th of May last, on a voyage to Shanghai; the crew, including Mr. Bland (brother of Mr. Bland, of the firm of Shaw, Bland, & Co., of Shanghai), a passenger, acting as third mate, numbering thirty-one. On the 12th of September she passed Botel Tobago Xima, a lofty island, three or four miles in extent, bearing E. half N. from the South Cape, Formosa, from which it is distant thirteen leagues. At 9.30 p.m. all hands were alarmed at the ship suddenly striking on a rock. By backing the head sails, however, the ship came off almost immediately, but, on sounding the pumps, seven feet of water were found in the hold. The following day, as there was no prospect of gaining on the leak, Capt. Gilson ordered the quarter-boats to be lowered, and the launch to be hoisted out. In the hurry the jolly-bout stove and became useless. The captain, mate, and six men then got into the starboard quarter-boat, the remaining members of the crew taking to the launch, in which some provisions had been placed.

On the weather clearing up a little at daylight, they found themselves close to the shore, somewhere in the vicinity of the place designated on the map of Formosa, Mat-lar. Here they landed for the purpose of getting fresh water, and with the intention, also, of caulking the long boat. But in these purposes they were prevented by the natives coming down in great numbers, and plundering them of every moveable. Captain Gilson determined on putting to sea again to endeavor to reach Hong-Kong, a distance of four hundred miles. Both boats started together, but the launch, still leaking considerably, was unable to keep up with the lighter boat, and, parting company, she was never more seen; although it was afterwards heard that Capt. Gilson had landed near South Cape.

At daylight on the 14th the launch having rounded the extreme point, the crew landed on a shelving beach, surrounded by bushes. About 8 a.m., almost without any previous warning, they found themselves in the midst of a deadly fire of matchlocks. Young Mr. Bland was observed to spring a great height into the air and fall flat on his face, dead; those who could swim immediately took to the water, from whence the savages were seen, with long knives, stabbing those who were wounded, and immediately

cutting off their heads, which, to the number of nineteen, were then thrown into a terrible heap. Blake, the joiner, says that, although wounded by a shot when in the water, he swam for several miles across a broad bight, and had landed under a huge sugar-loaf rock, thoroughly exhausted, thinking that he was the only one saved, when, turning his eyes seaward, he observed the boy Hill, pursued by an enormous shark. The lad appeared nearly exhausted, and was about to sink; but cheered by his voice, he gave a few more strokes and grounded in shoal water, from whence he dragged himself over the coral to the place where Blake was sitting. Here they had not remained long when two natives with matchlocks were seen traversing a beach at some distance, apparently in pursuit of them. But they succeeded in hiding themselves for the time, and afterwards escaped to the mountains, where they remained until the 19th. Exhausted nature could hold out no longer, and, at a time when Blake says the feelings of a cannibal had arisen in his breast, and he insanely thought of partaking of his comrade's blood, rather than remain longer without food, they wandered into a field where some villagers were at work. From them they obtained a meal of rice, and shelter, and were afterwards made to work with the village labourers from daylight till dark; sometimes in boats diving for large shell-fish, at others with hoes about the paddy-ground.

The man Beris and another had landed at a different place, from whence they tried to reach a junk, in which one of them, Harrison, succeeded, but was almost immediately shot and decapitated in sight of his comrade. Beris appears to have subsequently joined Blake and Hill, the latter of whom, being unable to do so much work as the others, was subjected to very severe treatment. At the expiration of five months the villagers sold them to some neighbours for six dollars apiece; the purchasers proving to be of a more friendly disposition than the original holders.

The shipwrecked men tell of having seen on the beach, near where they landed, an anchor of about 1,900 cwt.—chain cable—cat and top blocks—iron knees, a bronze figure-head, four feet long, and other ship gear, the possession of which might be a clue to the fate of several vessels of which we are still in ignorance. They also heard of two white men being in captivity, but could not ascertain where.

We are informed that H.M.S. *Cleopatra* will proceed to Formosa, for what purpose, however, we are not advised. The extermination of every member of the bloodthirsty clan inhabiting the southern promontory of Formosa would be but an act of justifiable vengeance; but, in face of the sickening feeling of false humanity pervading a great number of our senators at home, there is no prospect of any action of this kind.

ADEN.

Another outrage has been committed by the Arabs in the neighbourhood of this place, evincing their deadly hatred towards British subjects. The *Sons of Commerce*, laden with coals, grounded upon the coast on the 11th July, in very boisterous weather. Next day, the captain and crew took to the cutter and launch, bringing away what was most valuable in the ship, intending to row to Aden. There was a heavy sea running directly against them, and in a short time the first mate, who commanded the launch, made known to the captain his determination to land, alleging that, unless he did so, a sick man, named Murphy, who was in the boat with him, would die. To this the captain was opposed, but, perceiving that the mate had already grounded the launch, he also abandoned his original idea of making Aden by sea, and landed with the rest of the crew. A temporary shed was erected, and the captain, taking four of the men with him, marched off towards the town, in order to seek assistance. The only weapons they carried were a harpoon, two axes, and a bar of iron. They had not proceeded far when they were met by four armed Arabs, mounted on camels, who made as though they would attack them. The sailors, however, showed front, and the Arabs passed them a short distance, dismounted, and then turned to pursue them. They escaped unhurt, and succeeded in reaching the "Wall," quite exhausted. Not long after the departure of the captain and his party, a number of Arabs approached the shed with hostile demonstrations. The mate, fancying that plunder was their object, held out his watch to them; whereupon he received two gunshot wounds from the Arabs, one of whom then plunged a dagger into his back, and a third ripped up his belly with a similar weapon. This was a signal for the rest to flee, leaving the sick man, Murphy, under the shed. Several shots were fired at them by their pursuers, one of which grazed the arm and another the hair of the fugitives. They reached Aden, partly that night and partly the following day, when the frigate *Elphinstone* was de-

spatched, under instructions from the local political authorities, with 50 Highlanders and 70 men of the 3rd Madras N.I., under Capt. Lockhart, and accompanied by Mr. Cruttenden, the assistant political, who marched beyond the "Wall," and succeeded in picking up a couple of the crew. There were still three men missing, viz. the chief mate, who had been murdered; Murphy, the invalid; and the carpenter. It being made known to the Highlanders by a Somali fisherman that an European was lying on the beach not far from their barracks, about 50 of their number went out in search of him. They found him well nigh senseless from fatigue and thirst, and both officers and men vied in their efforts to restore him. The poor fellow turned out to be the carpenter. On nearing the wreck, many Arabs were seen making their escape from her to the shore. A party was then despatched by Lieut. Batt, under Lieut. Lithgow, to examine the vessel. As many as twelve shots were fired upon the boat's crew by the Arabs, who were assembled on the beach to the number of 400. The morning following, another survey was made of the wreck, but finding that she was beyond rescue, and that to attempt to dismantle her in a position so dangerous, and while the sea was so boisterous, would endanger the lives of his crew, Lieut. Batt again set sail for Aden.

AUSTRALASIA.

An Anti-Transportation League, intended to embrace all the Australian colonies, has been formed at Melbourne, and large sums readily subscribed by the inhabitants of Victoria to defray its expenses. In April, delegates from Victoria and Van Diemen's Land went to Sydney to invite the inhabitants of New South Wales to join the League. The delegates were received with enthusiasm; they were entertained at a banquet; and a public meeting resolved, without one dissentient voice, to dissolve the Anti-Convict Association at Sydney, and join the League. Liberal subscriptions to the funds of the League were announced at the meeting. Eager, inveterate, uncompromising, the public feeling throughout Australia (with the exception, perhaps, of the poverty-stricken and isolated Western Australia) is now as irresistibly bent upon the abolition of convict transportation, as the public feeling in North America was in 1776 upon the assertion of independence, and the public feeling in Great Britain in 1832 upon the carrying of the Reform Bill. So intent are its members on the accomplishment of their end, that they are ready to adopt any means that promise to promote it. Already, independence of imperial control is freely canvassed as one of these means. And it is not the abolition of convict transportation to one or other province of Australia that is aimed at. The Australians know right well that convicts, if admitted into any one province, naturally and necessarily overflow into its neighbours; and they loudly and peremptorily declare that convict transportation to the whole of Australia must be put an end to. Concurrently with convict transportation, another topic of not less vital importance agitates the Australian mind. In all the provinces, except New South Wales, the elections under the Australian Colonies Government Act were in active progress at the dates of the latest despatches. The colonists were bent upon making the most of that measure. In New South Wales the Legislative Council had been summoned to pass the bills required to give full effect to the Act. The Council, in its reply to the speech with which the Governor opened the session, declined to express any opinion of the Act, but notice had been given by Mr. Wentworth of a motion to address a remonstrance against it to the Crown. A strong opposition was organising, both in the council and out of doors, against the Governor's electoral bills. The province of New South Wales gives the tone in a great measure to most of the neighbouring settlements; and there can be little doubt that the first use made of the new Australian constitutions will be to commence a struggle with the home government for greater concessions.—*Daily News*.

SIAM.

The Singapore papers announce the death of the King of Siam on the 3rd of April—an event for some months anticipated, and which, it was feared, would be followed by the disturbances of a contested succession. This, however, has not been the case, and the throne is now occupied by two of the brothers of the late monarch, the eldest being head and the other second king. This division of authority (not without precedent in Siam) has taken place in the present instance in accordance with a legal nomination, made at the wish of the people by his late Majesty shortly before his death. The elder of the two new rulers reads and writes English with ease, and is well known to be favourable to a more extended intercourse.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

In a paper on "Some uncertain legends upon coins of the Indo-Scythian Princes of Cabul," by Mr. H. Torrens, late secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (published in the last number of its *journal*), that able Oriental scholar has investigated this somewhat abstruse subject, and has arrived at results different from Professor Wilson, some of whose opinions he controverts with all due reverence to one to whom Indo-Bactrian numismatics owe much.

"The time," he observes, "appears now propitious for resuming the study of the history of Ancient Bactria, not simply as regards herself, but in her connection with India; and more particularly as respects later dynasties of Barbaric princes, the Indo-Parthians, the Indo-Scythians, and Sassanian monarchs, satraps, or prefects, who held sway, independently, or as tributaries to a greater power, in portions of the dismembered kingdom of the Bactrian Greeks. Provinces, some of which constituted component parts of these principalities, are now the frontier of the British Empire in the east; tranquillity and good government have succeeded the anarchy which so lately dislocated their whole system; amid the arts of peace, the local history of those lands through which successive races of mankind have from the remotest ages of the world poured themselves into the Indian peninsula, should most certainly be diligently investigated. The study should not simply be encouraged; it should be enjoined, and public measures taken, such as would be adopted by any other European Government placed in India as is that of England, to facilitate and promote inquiry as upon a question of science. It is not enough that from the little we do know something should have been deduced, and systematically put on record. The next step is to have a deduction critically examined, and tested by local investigation: if it still then hold good, we may either accept it as material for history, or at any rate allow it to pass current pending the appearance of further light.

"Much interest was excited by the appearance, on certain of the coins of Arian dynasties subsequent to the Greeks, of pure Greek words, and sometimes of Greek barbarized even to unintelligibility, in conjunction with the title of a Parthian or a Scythian prince. The immediate query in the mind of a philologist was, does this indicate the existence of a Græco-Barbaric vernacular language? Aristophanes introduces in *The Birds* a specimen of such a dialect, which no doubt, like the Carthaginian of Plautus's slaves, amused a classic audience as much as Pat or Sawney does an English one. The few words the barbarian of Aristophanes utters are chiefly bad Greek, which, if the conclusion be worth anything based on so small a fact, would lead one to infer that Greek in these dialects was predominant; and that, putting the case we come across an instance of one, the more Greek we can detect in it, the greater the likelihood that it constituted, not a sort of royal or medal language, but the actual vernacular of the particular people who made use of it. The thoughts involuntarily wander to the mountains of Kafiristan, that mysterious country, the *Opprobrium Geographicæ Anglicæ*, with its peculiar inhabitants, the self-declared descendants of Alexander's soldiers, who speak, say all informants, a peculiar and unintelligible language. This race of men, be they what they may, have certainly taken refuge from the overflowing tide of immigration in inaccessible haunts, where to this hour they exist, rarely, if ever, quitting their own limits. The Parthian, the Scythian and Sassanian, the endless tribes whom the Hindoos and Persians term *Saka* and the Greeks *Σκύθαι* (v. Wilson, *Ar. Ant.* C. III. p. 132, 4to ed.) have swept from the more accessible tracts of the lands they each in their turn sojourned in upon their way to India, the language and the race of their predecessors, after a partial adoption of the one, and an imperfect subjection of the other. It remains yet to be seen whether, safely removed from the high-way of nations, the descendants of those who were for a time tinctured with the tastes of the most civilized people of antiquity, may not be found extant, still perhaps retaining traces of the European stock they came of.

"It will perhaps not be uninteresting, before I proceed to a further identification of the Greek language than has yet been attempted, as the adopted tongue of barbaric princes dominant in Bactria, to make as it were a vocabulary of the Greek words in use upon their coins. These, it will be seen, are partly imitations, and adoptions of titles and attributive epithets in use with their predecessors, the Greek Bactrian monarchs;—and partly, which is very curious, verbal applications of their own, sometimes in pure Greek; occasionally, as I shall show, in words misused and mis-spelled; and sometimes, in their later periods, in an unintelligible farrago of letters, which either represent a wholly barbarized dialect, or else indicate the ignorant attempts of a barbaric people to continue the fashion of using a language,

the knowledge of which had died out. The philological value of these indisputable facts consists in the indication it gives us—

"1. Of the existence in Bactria of a spoken dialect of the Greek current after the conquest of Alexander from the time of Theodotus, B.C. 256, to that of Pantaleon, B.C. 120, (v. for dates Wilson, *Ar. Ant.* C. IV. *passim*)—

"2. Because, as the language of established monarchy and of the dominant class, it was continued on the coinage of their barbaric successors—

"3. Preparing us for the occurrence of dialectic peculiarities, savouring of Greek origin in the language of unread inscriptions or even of spoken tongues with which further inquiry and investigation may make us acquainted.

"The number of Bactrian monarchs whom Professor Wilson sees reason to class as of unblemished Greek descent, is eighteen. The attempt to adjust their chronological succession has been loosely tried, but there can be no doubt that many, if not most of them, were cotermporary kings of different portions of what had been Grecian Bactria. The numismatic evidence in our possession shows Theodotus, whom Professor Wilson does not reckon in the number above noted, Euthydemus, and Demetrius, to have been the only purely Greek monarchs of Bactria; their title *king*, and their proper names simply, in the genitive case of the Greek, are given upon the coins as yet found, which have issued from their mint.

"Eukratides, B.C. 181, (I give Bayer's and Wilson's chronology) is the first who gives signs of orientalising, though in style of workmanship his silver tetradrachms are exquisite medallion specimens. He ceases to be simply *king* on all his coins: he becomes on some of them *great king*, and upon one,—the authority for this however is doubtful,—*king saviour*. The source of this amplified title is explained in the obverse of some only of his coins. His name as *king*; his title in Greek as *great king*; in Greek letters, are explained in the local dialect of the land he had adopted, and he appears in Pācrit as *Mahārājā*. We may trace on the one hand, in the sparse employment of the Pācrit legend in the case of this monarch, and on the other in the singular bungling manner in which some native artist doubtless has tried his hand at the Greek characters of his amplified title, signs of the fusion going on between the conquerors, and the conquered. His coins contribute to our vocabulary the word *μεγας*, '*great*,' and perhaps *σωτηρ*, '*saviour*.'

"The name Eukratides with the word *μεγας* occurs in conjunction with that of Heliokles, and Laodice on an unique coin procured by Dr. Lord, and described in this *Journal* (July, 1838, Pl. XXVII. fig. 1.) by, of course, our ever-lamented James Prinsep. Heliokles himself, however, B.C. 147, adopted the title of '*just*'—*δικαιος*—as peculiar to himself, and this word, with its translation in Pācrit, obtains on almost all his coins.

"Lysias, B.C. 117, called himself *ανικητος*, '*the unconquered*,' and translated the title on the Pācrit obverse of his coinage.

"Amyntas, B.C. 135, varied the royal attributive to *νικατωρ*, being the Doric form of *νικητωρ*, '*conqueror*;' this word, again, is the poetic form of *νικητηρ*, or *νικητης* (v. Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*). I am careful to show the irregularity of the language, for reasons to be given hereafter.

"Agathokleia, of whom one coin alone has been discovered, is the only queen who figures in the Bactrian dynasties. Her epoch is uncertain. She called her coin, piously and ungrammatically, as being *βασιλισσας θεοτροποι* (*v*), '*of the god-turn queen*;' had *τροπος* been used adjectively, it should have been necessarily in the feminine. (?) The proper word is, *θεοτρεπτος* (*Æschyl. Pers.* 905), '*god-sent*.' She is translated in Pācrit as *maharnjasa* (not *rancee*) *midatasa mikasaklayasa*.

"Antimachus, B.C. 140, boldly records on his tetradrachm his own apotheosis,—he is *βασιλευς θεος*, '*god*;' on his hemidrachm, *νικηφορος*, '*bringing victory*,' translated, like the *νικατωρ* of Amyntas, *Jayadharasa*.

"Philoxenes, B.C. 130, has the same title and translation as Lysias.

"Antialkides, B.C. 135, and Archelios, B.C. 125—120, both adopt the latter title of Antimachus.

"Menander, B.C. 126, who is mentioned by Strabo (Wilson, *in loc.*) as having crossed the Hypanis (Sutlej) and reached the Isamis (Jumna) river, a monarch whose extensive dominions lay to the eastward of Bactria Proper, has as title *σωτηρ*, '*saviour*,' and on one coin, *δικαιος*.

"Apollodotus, who is also mentioned in narrative history, B.C. 110, continues the title *σωτηρ*; but in one remarkable coin adds to it, *και φιλοπατορος* (in the genitive), '*and father lover*;' the Pācrit legend on this coin does not contain the translation of this new affix.

"Diomedes, (B.C. 100, and Hermæus, B.C. 98, continue the single title, *σωτηρ*; and the two last of the series of true Gre-

cian monarchs, Agathokles, C.B. 135, and Pantaleon, B.C. 120, are both content with the plain monarchic prefix.

"We now reach the epoch of the first barbaric princes of Bactria, of whom it is sufficient in this place to say that they were Sakæ, Sakas, or Scythians, who, being, says Strabo, '*Asii, Pasiiani, Tokhari, and Sakarauti*,' engaged the Parthians, and were ultimately forced upon Ariana, to the destruction of the Greek monarchies, and thence upon India, in which their progress was arrested by the prowess of Vicramāditya, king of Avanti or Oojain, B.C. 56, commonly called *Sakiri*, 'the foe of the Sakas.' (Wilson, *in loc.*) Some light is thrown upon the immigration of these hordes by the accounts of Chinese historians, quoted by Messrs. De Guignes and Rémusat, in addition to the information afforded by Strabo and Trogus Pompeius, of the whole of which Professor Wilson has made ample and excellent use. The chain of numismatic evidence, as respects these invaders, commences with the name of Eu, and Su Hermæus, according to the arrangement in the *Ariana Antiqua*. The coins are of barbarous execution, the Pracrit characters corrupt, the Greek very much so; the title is perhaps an exemplification of the actual manner in which the word *σωτηρος*, 'of the saviour,' was locally pronounced in a barbarized Greek dialect, viz. with the omission of the *ω*.

"Passing over a few coins of uncertain names, on which the learned have bestowed much trouble, only, in my opinion, to prove to us that they belong to a period of great internal confusion, during which the dominant chiefs could not command the services of any educated Greek, or even any competent artificer, we arrive at the epoch of Mayes, B.C. 100,—a barbarian king, whose barbarian title runs, βασιλεως βασιλεων μεγαλου Μαιον, 'of the king of kings, of great Mayes:' this is translated into Pracrit, *Rajadhirajasa Mahatasa Ma-a-sa*.

"A successor, who repeats the Mitridatic title, 'king of kings,' was Palirisus, B.C. 80, a king apparently of limited dominion and short reign. With the coins of this prince have been found sparingly those of Spalyrius, B.C. 75. The legend is interesting, as it contains a complete phrase in correct Greek, apart from the name, which is in the nominative instead of genitive case:—Σπαλυριος δικαιον αδελφον του βασιλεως. 'Spalyrius (of the) just (true?) brother of the king,' instead of, 'of Spalyrius,' &c. The Pracrit is read, *Alabaraputasa Dharmiasa Spalapharamasa*.

"The coins of Azilise, B.C. 60, and Azes, B.C. 50, continue the same ultra-regal title.

"All the above legends of barbaric kings are tolerably well written, with the exception of the *σ* and the *ο*, the latter of which is invariably represented by a square; but we now come to a nameless monarch, who seems to have reigned, by the abundance in which his coins have been found there, in the Punjab, who adopts new forms for several letters. He calls himself, σωτηρ μεγας βασιλεως βασιλεων, 'great saviour king of kings,' and, by his mounted effigy, seems to have been a Scythian. His religion was apparently fire-worship.

"The Indo-Parthian dynasty of Vonones, Undophernes, and Gondophares, also adopted for their coins Greek legends, with a Pracrit obverse, the titles, 'saviour,' or 'king of kings.' The name Abagases has been once read *Akaja Kubhasa*, in the Pracrit, and classed in connection with this dynasty; to which, also, Kodes, or Hykodes, must be considered to belong. His coins have a Greek legend only, and are remarkable as presenting us with an addition to our vocabulary, μακαρος, 'blessed.' It is used with a word, the corrupt Greek letters of which may read *Ordeethro*, or *Ordeoro*: the root of it is evidently Zend.

"We now come," says Professor Wilson, 'to a long and important series of coins, the issue of princes of well-defined names and unquestionable Scythian descent,' of whom 'Kadphises is the earliest.' The dominion of these potentates seems to have been about Cabul and Jullalabad, spreading occasionally along the Indus, and into the Punjab. The dynasty consists, as far as is at present known, of Kadphises, or Kadaphes; Kanerkes, or Kanerki; Kenorano to Oerki, and a certain Baraono, to whose coinage seems to have succeeded that of Ardokro, with which the use of Greek letters died out, the language as applied to numismatic legends having already all but disappeared. I cannot help being of opinion that the last name is not that of a reigning monarch, but of a tutelary deity. The words *Mioro* or *Mithro*, *Mao*, *Okro*, and *Ardokro*, on the Kanerki coins, with their accompanying symbols, refer, says Professor Wilson, to the Mithraic worship, favoured or introduced by that prince. There can be little, if any, doubt of the fact.

"This Indo-Scythian group of potentates presents to the philologist matter of very peculiar interest. The earliest king (or kings) introduces new Greek words, as descriptive of regal merit and dignity, in conjunction, to a certain degree, with the old 'king of kings' title, and even appears, as I read the words, to

place upon his coin a familiar expression of vernacular Greek. His successor (?) alternates the Grecian form of the title above noted with its equivalent in Hindee, *Rao Nana Rao*; and continues to affix, after his name, with this title current in India to this day, the corrupt form of a Greek appellation! Later kings fall, as I have noticed, into total barbarism of language and expression.

"This group of coins has afforded numismatologists much trouble, and their difficulties are epitomised by Professor Wilson in the legends, some of which I give in simple Greek characters.

"1. Κορσο κοζουλο καδφίζου—Pl. XI. f. 10, Ar. Ant.

"2. σονηλνο—Pl. XI. f. 12, ditto.

"3. σηνοχ φρομο—Pl. XI. f. 13, ditto.

"4. ζαθον κοζουλο καδφες κορανο—Journ. As. Soc. B., June, 1835, Pl. XXIV., and Sept. 1836, Pl. XXXV.

"5. ραο νανο ραο καντοκι κορανο—Pl. XII. fig. 3, Ar. Ant.

"It may," says the Professor, 'furnish some clue to the origin of these coins, that, as far as we can conjecture the purport of their legends, the title of king is wanting on the reverse of all, and also on the obverse of the coins which bear the names of Kadaphes and Kadphises. What may be the meaning of *Zathou*, *Korano*, or *Korso*, in the Greek, it is impossible to say, or whether either (any?) of them be equivalent to 'king': the latter recurs in the coins of Kanerkes, in a position in which it cannot well have that signification. Neither (none?) of the others bear a resemblance to any Turkish title, as *Beg* or *Khan*. It is said indeed that the Sakas, when subdued by the Yui-chi, had no king; and it is elsewhere mentioned (?), that, in the century before our era, they had abolished royalty, and remained under the command of military chiefs; and hence possibly the adoption by them of the portraits and types of Hermæus at various times, and the insertion of names and epithets unconnected with royalty. These coins, therefore, might be the issues of different military officers of the Sakas, during the latter half of the century that preceded the Christian era, and the establishment of the kingdom of the Yui-chi; in which case, the conjecture that these coins bear the name of the Yui-chi prince, Kiu-tsukio, would fall to the ground.' (V. also *Ar. Ant.* on the same subject pp. 358-59, 4to.)

"In dealing with the difficulties above set forth, it must be recollected that we have to do with a dialectic difference, as I read it, of the Greek, which had, as we have already seen, become even in Græco-Bactrian periods, incorrect, not to say corrupt; but strange to say, it is not the less in its elements Grecian, as I shall proceed to show. Should my brief dissertation appear a little pedantic, I trust it may be excused on the ground that the subject is new and curious, and one which the savans of Europe have, by their tacit concurrence with the dicta of Professor Wilson, pronounced inexplicable.

"As to the first word then, in the legend No. 1, *κορσο*, I must remark, with reference to those which will form the matter of our sequent inquiry, that it is intended to be in the genitive case, the legends of this period giving us *ο*, and even *υ*, for the genitive *ου*: the nominative of this word would therefore be *κορσος*. The word *κορση*, which in old Homeric Greek (Il. 4, 502, 5, 584), is used plurally for the temples, or sides of the head, and more modernly, in a poetic sense, for the head, is the root whence this barbarized substantive has been derived. There is a legitimate Greek noun, *κορσης* (one who cuts or shaves the hair), but it springs from quite another origin (*κειρω*, 'to clear or shave'). The attempt has been evidently made in the rude word before us to impersonize the head, as alluding to the qualifications of the individual to whom it is applied to head or lead a tribe or people. It is in fact, however irregularly, the philological equivalent of our common and popular English word, 'header.'

"The next difficulty in legend No. 1, is simplified by looking on the word at once as composite: there is no such, nor the semblance of such, in Greek. It appears on the legends with different spellings, the second syllable being at one time vowelised with *ο*, at another *ου*. As respects this difference, I refer the reader, in the first instance, to the Greek dialectic differences which I have detected in the pure Græco-Bactrian period; and then remind him of the Doric (which we have already found in the coins), and Æolic permutations of *ου* for *ω*; and in the latter dialect of even *ο* for *ω*; sufficient, as critics too well know, to warrant in pure Greek literature a wearisome variety of readings. It is no stigma on our scholarship if we explain the barbarized written form of a rude spoken (?) dialect by reference to these varieties. I read the word as—*και οζωλον* the *και* being abbreviated as in *κάν* for *καὶ ἄν*—*κάλον κἀλθον* for *καὶ ἀγαθόν*: the adjective being formed from *ὄζος*, 'a branch,' and metaphorically, a scion or offshoot (*ὄζος ἄρσος* Il. 2, 540); its meaning, therefore, is that of 'brancher,' 'branch-giver,' or 'branch-leader.' I read the legend No. 1, in English—'of the header and branch-leader, Kadphises.'

"Before quitting the subject of this legend, I may quote a very curious passage in the elder Pliny (B. 17), which bears upon the Scythic use of the word *Chorus* or *Chorsas*, as descriptive of the heads or leaders of a tribe. I need hardly remark that, chronologically speaking, there would have been ample time for the adoption of the (foreign) term as a national phrase before Pliny wrote of the Scythians; and I may mention that I believe the word, which occurs in no dictionaries (?), is not to be found elsewhere in any classic of authority. Should my Greek derivation be thought arbitrary, I have yet a meaning indigenous among the (Indo) Scythians for the first word in the legend in the passage, as follows:—'*Ultra sunt populi Scythorum: Persæ illos Sacas universos appellavere approxima gente; antiqui Aremeos; Sacæ ipsi Persas, Chorsaios.*'

"The legend No. 2, occurs also on a coin of Kadphises, marking the commencement of the introduction of a Mithraic worship which became generally current in the time of Kanerkes, whose coins bear indifferently the Greek *ἡλιος*, or the Zend Graecised *μῆρο*. It is slightly barbarized by the omission of an *i*; or perhaps rather the use of *v* for *i*: it reads easily: *ὅσον ἡλιού*, 'as great as the Sun.'

"The legend, No. 3, I introduce, not to explain it, but to give such readers as are new to this branch of study a fair specimen of the unintelligible; together with my assurance that there is infinitely more of the like found, and to be found, which patience, ingenuity, and the spread of intelligence, will make patent to us; of course, if labourers be found where the vineyard is so large and fruitful. The second word gives an idea of the Greek *φῆμη*.

"Legend No. 4 contains the three words, one of which I have explained, which constitute the despair of the author of *Ariana Antiqua*. They are not the less Greek, very slightly barbarized. The use of the first, however, as applied personally, argues the same corruption of language, traces of which have already met us;—*ζαθος*—*ζαθιος*—'divine,' 'godlike,' 'majestic'; *φρυγών τε ζάθιοι σιλάται* (Eurip. *Troades*, 1074), being used by Homer (in the *Iliad* only), as also by Hesiod and Pindar, as applicable to places and cities frequented by the gods, (in the same sense as *ἡγῆτιος*, in relation to *ἀγαθος*). Here the rude dialect applies it to the king Kadaphes, who also assumes the *ὄζωλος* title, and adds, as his sovereign designation, the Greek word, doubtless as it was barbarously pronounced,—*κοιρνος*:—*κοιρανόν*—*κοιραν*. When Mr. Mason vaguely guessed, the word meant 'a military chief,' he was right. It occurs joined with *ἡγεμών* (*Il.* 2, 487; also, *Il.* 7, 234, *κοιρανὲ λαών*), and joined with *βασιλεὺς* (*Il.* 2, 204); but is ordinarily used as 'lord' or 'master' in which sense the well-known line of the *Iliad*, *ὄνκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη*, *ἢς κοιρανὸς ἔστω*, gives two instances. It may be fairly taken on these authorities as equivalent to 'king'; and I read No. 4, in English, therefore: 'Of the divine and branch-leading Kadaphes king.'

Legend, No. 5, gives us the interesting spectacle of this pure Greek word in vernacular contact with one which still forms part of the spoken Hindce of this country: 'Of the king of kings Kanerkes king (or Lord).'

It is interesting as part of the speculation which represents the people over whom this dynasty ruled as being under military chiefs or lords in the Punjab, and as having abolished royalty, to detect in one of the epithets of these potentates an indication of the leader of a sect or branch; and it is curious, as history is ever a repetition of herself, to discover in this rude community the prototype of the Sikhs, divided into their *όζοι*, or *Missuls*, before the dominant influence of the great and wise Runjeet had consolidated their power into the union of a monarchy.

"The last observation which I have to offer respecting these coins is a conjecture as to a very peculiar legend of Kadphises, in which, in a very perfect silver specimen (the only Indo-Scythian silver coin yet (1841) found), there occurs, after *βασιλεὺς βασιλεων μεγας*, the inexplicable word *ΟΟΗΜΟ*. A similar barbarism occurs on a large copper coin of this king, after the words *βασιλεὺς βασιλεων σωτηρ μεγας*, written *ΟΟΗΗΝ*. It varies apparently on other coins to *ΟΟΗ*, *ΘΟΚ*, *ΟΟΗΚ*, *ΟΟΚΜ*. Is not the first a barbarized effort to write *ὁ ἴμω*, 'who (is) of me,' i. e. my? And the second a like attempt to express *ὁ ἴμω*, 'who (is) to us,' i. e. our? The reduplication of the *o* would express the aspirate, and even classical authority (*οἶμος* for *ὁ ἴμω*, being the Attic contraction, found also *Il.* 8, 360,) admits the running of the words together. We thus have a curious and familiar legend in both cases.

"1. King of Kings Great my (of me) Kadphises.

"2. King of Kings Saviour Great to us Kadphises.

"The other barbarous legends are natural mistakes on the part of ignorant die-cutters, directed to employ a new form of words. These, which are barbarisms of execution, are thus easily accounted for: the barbarisms of diction, I would submit,

are nowhere so great in the legends of these coins, as in the barbarous, but still intelligible, Greek of the Triballus of Aristophanes, who says (it is his longest speech)—

καλὴν κόπραν καὶ μέγαλα βασίλεια
ὀφείλει παραίεσθαι.

"Indeed I rather think our Bactrian and Indo-Scythian barbarians gain by the comparison. Our *κοιραν* is surely preferable to the drawling feminised *κοιραννα* of Triballus; while the *βασιλίσσα* of Queen Agathokleia is so superior to the Triballian corruption of *βασιλινά*, that one utterly forgives her the ungrammatical memory in which her name is perpetuated. It is a curious and not unvaluable coincidence that gives us in this one line, two of the words for comparison of our slender numismatic vocabulary.

"It now only remains to record one or two reflections which naturally ensue upon a review, such as has been here attempted, of indistinct and obscure material for history. The question that suggests itself is,—if the subject does not contain much in itself, to what does it point as a subject of inquiry? The exploration of Kafiristan is one point; and the study of the immigration of nomad tribes into this country another. The first must of course depend upon far other than scientific authority; the second is in the power of any man reasonably familiar with the language and manners of the natives of Upper India. Passing by the latest colony that has settled itself in the land, the Pathans of Rohilkhand, I would suggest the study of that singular race, the Goojurs, stamped still with the type of nomads, so lately has their immigration been into Upper India, and from them to the Juts or Jäts, the Thuggas, and other anomalous tribes. All have their traditions, and their simple records, and I suspect that it will be eventually from them, critically examined, that the real internal and popular history of the country will be, if it ever is to be, elicited."

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, August 28, 1851.

THE "agitation" going on at the present moment to obtain the removal to this country of the obelisk called "Cleopatra's Needle," gives rise to a question rarely, if ever, discussed with the attention which its importance demands; namely, what right or title one country has to appropriate to itself, under all circumstances, the ancient monuments of another? In the case of the prostrate Alexandrian obelisk, the right of Great Britain may be alleged to be complete, as including all the ingredients of an equitable transfer of property, our acquisition of it by conquest from the French, in whose possession we found it, having been ratified by the voluntary cession or gift of the original owner. But not to insist upon the fact, that that owner might be ignorant of the real value of what he thus alienated, the true question is, whether the principles of bargain between buyer and seller, supposing them to be most equitably carried out, are the only rules applicable to such transactions; and whether, in the case of the relics of extinct nations, associated with the history of the great family of mankind, in which relics the present rulers of the lands where they are found can enjoy but a transitory right, the world at large may not have, not merely an interest, but a latent title, to prevent their removal from their original localities. Not to mention the vast number of Egyptian remains which decorate some of the

capitals of Europe, or the treasures of ancient art which have left the Parthenon a sadder ruin than the Turks had made it, in order to enrich the British Museum, large transportations of Assyrian monuments, to France as well as England, are now taking place, with no better authority than a *firman* from Constantinople.

In all such cases the acquisition of the relics is justified upon one or other of the grounds we have adverted to—conquest, gift, or purchase. When Napoleon, amongst other magnificent projects, determined to make Paris the emporium of ancient art, and, with that view, removed its choicest specimens of sculpture and painting from the capital of every country he subdued, his title to them was universally exploded; he was stigmatized as a robber, and France was compelled to make restitution of the stolen property. Conquest, therefore, confers no valid title. Purchase or voluntary gift, were we dealing with the first owners,—the ancient Assyrians, Egyptians, or Greeks,—would impart a title unquestionable by all the world; but these owners are extinct, and the difficulty consists in this, that the articles acquire their chief value in the estimation of modern nations from this very circumstance, and whilst they have fallen into the temporary possession of people utterly regardless of them, being ignorant of their character and value,—an incident which must impair the validity of any bargain for their alienation.

But assuming gift or purchase to found a *prima facie* title, there still remains, as we before observed, the question whether all civilized nations have not a qualified right to prevent this species of spoliation of these relics of early societies, which tends, amongst other effects, to deteriorate the value of some of them—that value consisting mainly in their local associations. Were the ancient triumphal arches and columns of Rome transported to Washington, half their worth, and all the charm they impart to the history of the city of the Cæsars, would be lost. This objection applies undoubtedly only to some of these monuments,—not to statuary, architectural ornaments, domestic implements, and articles which are valued chiefly as works of art; but it is still very doubtful whether the removal even of such articles can be justified except upon the ground, namely, that to leave them in the guardianship of their present possessors would be to consign them to destruction.

This plea, however, has its limits. In the case of the Assyrian monuments, which, like those of Herculaneum and Pompeii, have been so miraculously preserved by the very materials which were apparently intended to be the agents of their total annihilation, the argument we have referred to is all-powerful: if left where they are, they would now be doomed. But different considerations, we think, apply to the monuments of Egypt, the removal of which from the land of the Pharaohs is not to be excused upon such a ground. Egypt is daily becoming more civilized; it is now the highway of intercourse between Europe and India; travellers from both are constantly passing and re-passing, and it would be mortifying to see it denuded of those monuments without which Egypt would cease to be Egypt.

EVERY arrival from Australia brings evidence of a determined spirit of resistance on the part of the colonists to the reception of convicts. The opposition has at length taken the shape of an organized league, embracing all those colo-

nies, except Western Australia, and resembling very much in character the Anti-convict Association of the Cape of Good Hope, the success of which, no doubt, prompted the formation of the Anti-Transportation League of Melbourne. The entire cessation of transportation, not to one or two, but to all those colonies,—even those that should be willing to receive convicts,—is the avowed object of this league; to accomplish which, it is said, the colonists are prepared to resort to any means, even the throwing off dependence upon the mother country.

This is one of the sad effects, easy to be foreseen, of the foolish and culpable policy pursued towards the South-African colonists. It may now be regarded as certain that none of our settlements abroad, to which convicts in any number can be sent, will consent to admit them. Either, therefore, we must abolish transportation altogether,—and it will be difficult to devise a practical substitute for some species of transportation, as part even of a scheme of reformatory discipline,—or we must provide a fresh outlet for our criminals, by establishing new convict settlements, properly so called, which, if founded with more care, skill, and foresight than presided over the foundation of New South Wales, may afford means of developing well-matured plans for extracting a large amount of good out of evil in this form of secondary punishment.

THE insurrection in the southern provinces of China, where the leader of the insurgents has assumed the title of emperor, and the imperial designation *T'ien-tih*, "Heavenly virtue," appears to create increased anxiety at Peking. An imperial decree appears in the *Peking Gazette*, calling upon Le Sing-yuen, the former commissioner, and the other high officers already in Kwangse, not to abate their ardour on account of the delegation of new ambassadors from the Imperial city, but, encouraged by the sense of their sovereign's attention to the exigencies of the case, to redouble their energies towards the completion of the campaign. The pretender, a descendant of the last (Chinese) dynasty, is master of three-fifths of the province of Kwang-se, and has repeatedly defeated the imperial forces. An extract from the *China Mail*, in another column, though the writer seems to look upon the insurgents rather as banditti, intent upon plunder, than as rebels, seeking to overthrow the dynasty, states facts sufficient to show that the crisis is a serious one; and, whatever be the real character of the outbreak, the inability of the government to put it down is an evidence either of its own weakness or of the force of the insurgents, which pretty nearly amount to the same thing. By the latest advices, *T'ien-tih* was at Sin-chow-foo, whence he had issued proclamations to the literati, calling upon them to assist his views, telling them that "China can manage her own affairs without the aid of foreigners." A report prevalent at Canton, that the pretender was dead, was regarded as a *ruse* on the part of the adherents of the reigning dynasty, to allay excitement.

T'ien-tih is said to be twenty-five years of age; his complexion is described in the Chinese reports as "purplish red."

The *Delhi Gazette* announces, as a warning to the authorities at home, that the vaccine matter supplied for last winter, in the north-west provinces generally, did not act.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. FRASER AND LIGHTFOOT, East-India merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at 50,000*l*. The cause assigned for the suspension is that their assets (which are put down at 53,000*l*.) were not immediately convertible.

STEAM COMMUNICATIONS WITH INDIA.—From September there will be two direct monthly communications between Trieste and Alexandria. The vessel which leaves Trieste on the 10th will be in communication with the Bombay line, and the steamer which starts on the 27th with the Calcutta line. The Calcutta ship reaches Suez on the 7th or 8th, and that from Bombay on the 17th or 18th of the month. As officers of health are always to be on board the Levant steamers, quarantine will be kept during the passage, so that the passengers, if the bills of health are clean, may land as soon as they reach the port.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held on the 19th August, Mr. J. Cattley in the chair, when the secretary read the report, an abstract of which appeared in the last *Mail*. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was certainly a short account of their proceedings during the half-year, but, if any gentleman had any question to ask with regard to the undertaking, he would gladly give every information in his power. The Board had received advices from the engineer, in which it was stated that the works were progressing satisfactorily. In reply to a question, it was stated that one-third of the earth-work was executed on the two first contracts; that 9,000 men were now at work on the line, exclusive of artisans and other parties employed by the contractors. The second section of the line, about 40 miles in length, was being surveyed, and when the surveys were completed, and the necessary plans and sections prepared, the contracts for its construction would be let to contractors. The report was agreed to unanimously.

CEYLON RAILWAY.—At the annual meeting of this company, Captain Nairn in the chair, the secretary read the report, which stated that, although the directors were satisfied that the affairs of Ceylon were gradually reviving from the depression which mainly prevented the carrying out of the arrangements of the company, they are of opinion that it would be premature at present to seek pecuniary aid from Government, without which it has never been contemplated to attempt to establish the railway. The rapid progress of railways already being constructed in India induces the directors to believe that the great object they have so long entertained may ultimately be achieved; and as no responsibility whatever attaches to the maintenance of the company in its present position, the directors again recommend that it be kept in abeyance for another year, when they trust to meet the proprietors with a more favourable report. Resolutions were passed, adopting the report, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

The **CHINESE FAMILY**, upon their recent visit to Osborne, were by her Majesty's desire, received in the state drawing-room by the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and each of the younger branches of the Royal Family, to whom they were introduced by Mr. Hammond, jun. The junior wife of Mr. Chung-Atai had the honour of singing to the Queen. The elder consort presented Her Majesty with a beautifully executed Daguerreotype of the Chinese group; and the younger lady left with the Princess Royal a pair of very handsome lady's shoes, embroidered in gold by herself, and the exact size worn by her, viz. 2½ inches long by 1 inch broad. Prince Albert, thinking the family would be interested in the numerous plants and flowers of Chinese origin abounding in the garden adjoining the drawing-room, conducted his visitors round the terrace and parterres. His Royal Highness then showed them the splendid encaustic-tiled corridor, and lastly the large picture in the dining-room, representing the family group of our beloved Queen and her Royal Consort. The gentlemen-in-waiting on her Majesty also endeavoured to explain the use of the billiard-table, by making a few strokes, the covering being removed for that purpose.

The ship *Queen* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta.

According to a parliamentary paper showing the trade of the United Kingdom with the United States of America in the last four years, it appears that, in 1847, the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufacture exported to the United States was 10,974,161*l*; in 1848, 9,564,909*l*; in 1849, 11,971,028*l*; and in 1850, 14,891,961*l*. Of the imports from the United States, in the three years ending 1849 (last year's account not being made up), the official value of the imports was respectively, 20,349,882*l*., 23,916,844*l*., and 26,554,941*l*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 18. *Acasta*, Robertson, Ceylon.—19. *Winchester*, Carry, Van Diemen's Land; *Herculean*, Mounsey, Bombay; *Pylades* and *Europa*, Javn, Plymouth, reports the *Jaeger*, Bartlett, from Calcutta to Liverpool, burnt at sea 24th July, in lat. 26 deg. N. long. 40 deg. W.: crew saved; *Ellen*, Buckham, Maulmain.—20. *Competitor*, Young, Mauritius; *Marion*, M'Kerlie, Bengal; *Queenstown*, Kellow, Van Diemen's Land; *Courier*, Mellin, Bombay; *Essex*, Roxby, Ichaboe; *Sea Serpent*, Anderson, Akyab; *Cassiopea*, Harmer, Mauritius; *Robina*, Pearson, Bombay; *Helen Wallace*, Major, Bengal; *Vigilant*, Stewart, Van Diemen's Land; *Gemini*, Harvey; *Pioneer* (American), Childs, and *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, Bengal; *Larkins*, Bruton, Bombay and Calicut.—21. *John Campbell*, Storey, Bombay; *Unicorn*, Irving, Bombay; *Alisal*, Anderson, Bombay; *St. Leon*, Lufkin, Akyab; *Lutchmi*, Pinel, Madras.—22. *Joseph Somes*, Elmstone, Ceylon; *Juliana*, Sayers, New South Wales; *W. H. Harbeck* (American), Shinn, Hong-Kong; *Glenelg*, Wilkinso, Bombay; *John*, Cook, Mauritius; *Fortitude*, Brown, Bussorah.—23. *Jenny*, Macey, and *Leander*, Ross, Mauritius; *Hannibal*, Crichton, Bombay.—25. *Maitland*, Henry, Port Phillip; *Ursula*, Cragg, Manila; *Rifleman*, Hammack, Singapore; *Mysore*, Robb, Ceylon; *Denison*, King, Ceylon; *Martha*, Longrigg, and *Llewellyn*, Withycombe, Sharks Bay, Western Australia; *St. Lawrence*, M'Farlane, Bombay; *Borderer*, Denham, Akyab; *Herbert*, M'Kenzie, Saldanha Bay.—27. *George Fyfe*, Murray, Ceylon; *Bombay*, Flamank, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—AUG. 16. *Druid*, Cousens, Fernando and Akyab.—18. *John George*, Storey (from Shields), Aden.—18. *Gladiator*, Hulton (from Sunderland), Calcutta; *Colonist*, Headley, Hobart Town; *Eclipse*, Sedgwick, Mauritius; *Cleopatra*, Bundy, Cape; *Isabella Leith*, Robertson, Cape.—21. *Lady Sandys*, Penreath, Ceylon; *Orestes*, Foreman, Cape and Maulmain.—22. *Rosebud*, Jamieson, Adelaide.—23. *St. George*, Jones, Sydney.

From LIVERPOOL.—AUG. 13. *John Bright*, Watt, Shanghai.—14. *Anne Cropper*, Morton, Calcutta.—17. *Coromandel*, Hadden, Maulmain; *Cuthaya*, Baillie, Shanghai.—18. *Rimswell*, Hawkins, New South Wales.—19. *Malabar*, Crocker, Calcutta; *Kedgerie*, Oliver, Calcutta, and put back 25th.—20. *Ferozepore*, Grant, Bombay.—24. *J. K. L. Clarke*, Bombay; *Elvira*, Graham, Cape and Mauritius, and put back 25th.

From the CLYDE.—AUG. 15. *Commodore*, Broadfoot, Port Phillip and Sydney.—18. *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—AUG. 19. *Hooghly*, Durant, Port Phillip.—23. *Blackwall*, Thorae, New South Wales.—25. *Hydaspes*, Hole, Adelaide.—15. *Admiral*, Lamond, Port Phillip.

From PORTSMOUTH.—AUG. 15. *Devonshire*, Consitt, Cape and Madras.—16. *Alfred*, Henning, Calcutta.—20. *Mariborough*, Webb, Calcutta.

From NEWPORT.—AUG. 22. *Hermann Ferskill*, Scorpe, Bombay.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—AUG. 19. Steamer *Ganges*, Brooks, Calcutta via the Cape.

From CADIZ.—*Equity*, Nason, Calcutta.

From LEITH.—AUG. 16. *Duncan*, Congleton, Cape, and put back 19th, having been on shore.

From BRISTOL.—AUG. 15. *Barbadian*, M'Intyre, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20, to proceed, per steamer *Pottinger*, from SUEZ.

For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. York, 3 children, and servant, and Mrs. M'Cullagh.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. W. Peel and servant.

For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lomer, Maj. Burney, Mrs. Theobald, Mr. Umphely, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Paspati, Mr. Ralli, Mr. Vialdo, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Foster, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. S. Young, Mrs. Watts, Mr. Sells, Mr. M'Arthur, Mrs. M'D. Stephenson, infant, and servant; Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. M'Cullinson, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Carberry.

For MADRAS.—Lieut. Maude, Mr. D. A. M'Neil, Lieut. Hit-chins, and Mr. R. Ellis.

For BOMBAY.—Mr. Nutt, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. W. W. Fox, Mr. R. N. Lodwick, Mr. A. Hoskins, Mr. F. H. Vining, Capt. H. Reynolds, Mr. J. Fleming, Lieut. Walker, Mr. C. Lynch, Mrs. Rosetti and infant, Capt. Ellerman, Mr. J. Landon, Mr. J. H. Simmons, Mr. Rhind, and Mr. Anderson.

For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Moir and servant, and Mr. T. Longshaw.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. G. Irreacher, and Mr. W. Menfing.

For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Gibb, Mous. de Bourboulon, Madame de Bourboulon, Mr. J. Ellis, and Mrs. Graville.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON, the wife of Duncan, Bombay civil service, d. at Ban-chory Ternan, Kincardineshire, N. B. Aug. 24.
DOUGLAS, the wife of H. S. s. at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Aug. 24.
ENDERBY, the wife of W. d. at Viewfield, Inverness, Aug. 19.
HADOW, the wife of James R. s. at 7, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Aug. 24.
WALKER, the wife of J. R. d. at Corwen, North Wales, Aug. 24.
WATTENBACH, the wife of Augustus, of Calcutta, s. at Lubeck, in Germany, Aug. 19.

MARRIAGES.

DANVERS, Juland, s. of Frederick D. of the Duchy of Lancaster, to Sarah Frances, d. of the late Rev. H. Rochfort, at Reigate, Aug. 21.
FAGAN, Rev. G. H. s. of the late Col. G. H., Adjutant-General Bengal Army, to Rose, d. of the late Sir Harding Giffard, Chief Justice, Ceylon, at Weybridge, Aug. 20.
HANNEY, W. H. R. to Maria, d. of the late Col. S. Dalrymple, Hon. East-India Co.'s Service, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Aug. 21.
KAYE, Capt. E. Bengal Artillery, to Eliza S. d. of Rear Admiral Down, at Ilfracombe, Aug. 19.
KING, James, s. of John, Cape of Good Hope, to Rebecca M. d. of Charles Little, at St. Pancras Church, Aug. 21.
WRE, Robert B. to Mary E. d. of the late John Macqueen, at St. John's District Church, Hyde-park, Paddington, Aug. 14.

DEATHS.

HEATHORN, Lieut. L. Bombay Artillery, s. of Joseph L. at Park Village-west, Regent's-park, aged 22, Aug. 22.
JACKSON, Eliza M. d. of John, formerly of the E. I. Co.'s China establishment, at Weymouth, Dorsetshire, aged 15, Aug. 24.
LYALL, John, at Bedford-square, Brighton, aged 84, Aug. 19.
MONEY, George, formerly Master in Equity at Calcutta, at Hill-house, Newbury, Berkshire, aged 73, Aug. 20.
REDDEARN, Julia, relict of the late Francis, late Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Laughton-lodge, in the county of York, aged 85, Aug. 22.
SANDERS, Capt. J. P. of the Indian navy, late commander of the H. C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, and senior naval officer at Aden, on board the *Indus*, between Malta and Gibraltar, Aug. 14.
SCROGGS, Lieut. H. 50th Madras N.I. on board the *Gloriana*, off Gravesend, on his passage home, aged 25, Aug. 15.
SEAGER, Capt. John, 8th Madras N.I. at sea, on his passage home from India, May 30.
SHARPE, Norah, d. of the late John G. formerly of the 24th Bengal N.I. at sea, on board the *Royal Albert*, from Calcutta, Aug. 1.

COAL IN OUR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—Mr. De Salis states that, in the Newcastle district, New South Wales, coal is very widely diffused, as well as in other parts of the colony. "I have seen," he says, "the outcrop of coal strata in the deep sections presented by the precipitous valleys of the Blue Mountains, 50 miles to the westward of Sydney. I have also examined the outcrop of a seam of coal near Burrina, 75 miles to the south-west. Coal has been found 50 miles south of Newcastle, at Illawarra. The area of the Newcastle coal basin has been estimated at 16,000 square miles." Coal, he states, has been found at Western Port, and it is traceable in various parts of Van Diemen's Land, chiefly in the Jerusalem basin and in the South Esk basin.

The most highly esteemed favour which the early missionaries at Tahiti could confer on the king and queen was to furnish them, on state occasions, with a specimen of that splendid novelty, the sun-flower, to be worn in their bosoms.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* states that a patent has been granted to William Duckworth, of Liverpool, coffee merchant, for certain improvements in the manufacture of chicory. The machine is intended to "form, mould, or compress chicory into pieces of the shape of berries and other arbitrary forms." If successful, it will be impossible to detect the presence of chicory in coffee, whether ground or unground.

According to a return to Parliament, the quantity of cotton wool imported into the United Kingdom in 1848 was 713,020,161 lbs.; in 1849, 755,469,012 lbs.; and in 1850, 663,376,611 lbs.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

20th Aug. 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. Fraser, engineers.
Lieut. J. S. R. Drew, 8th N.I.
Ens. Henry Moller, 11th N.I.
Lieut. H. W. L. Sneyd, 28th N.I.
Lieut. L. P. Faddy, 29th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Frederick C. Vardon, artillery.
Lieut. Nicolls, 6th N.I.
Lieut. George Templeton, 10th N.I.
Lieut. J. May, 11th N.I.
Brev. maj. J. W. Bayley, 20th N.I.
Surg. R. H. Manley.
Assist. surg. Andrew J. Scott, M.D.
Assist. surg. Charles Finlay.
Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. Thomas S. Butler.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. B. R. Williams, artillery.
Brev. Lieut. col. F. Mackeson, c.b., 14th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. A. Marshall, 18th N.I.
Ens. P. J. P. Wetherall, do.
Lieut. F. P. Drury, 20th N.I.
Lieut. A. R. Bremner, 41st N.I.
Capt. R. D. Armstrong, invalids.
Capt. J. O. C. Farran, do.
Surg. W. G. Davidson.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. Thompson, 8th N.I.
Capt. E. C. Beale, 22nd N.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. R. M. Price, per *Blenheim*.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. W. M. Smyth, engineers, 6 months.
Lieut. F. Wale, 48th N.I., do.
Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. H. A. Lake, engineers, do.
Lieut. H. D. Faulkner, 42nd N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Samuel Landon, 16th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Alfred Lewis, 32nd N.I.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Arthur W. Jones, till 20th Oct.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles P. Georges, midshipman, Indian Navy, till middle of Feb. next.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Frederick Dawkins, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 1 of 1851.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of the List dated 18th Dec. 1850.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—
Oliver Henry Bensley, per *Walmer Castle*, sailed 11th Jan. 1851.
Richard Lindon Long, per *Monarch*, sailed 25th July, 1851.
John Pidgeon, do. do.

(No. 2 of 1851.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 19th March, 1851.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the ship in which he embarked, viz.—

Herbert Wilkinson Cobbold, per *Ripon* (st.), sailed 20th April, 1851.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships in which they embarked, viz.—

George Bligh Capel, per *Rajasthan*, sailed 15th May, 1851.

William Hipkin Moorhead, per *Seringapatam*, sailed 25th June, 1851.

Henry Le Mesurier, do. do.

Henry Leonard Grant Munro, per *Earl Balcarras*, sailed 1st Aug. 1851.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 19TH AUGUST, 1851.

Bengal, 9th *Light Dragoons*.—Garrison Serj.-Major George Ross (Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone), to be cornet without purchase. v. Brinkley, deceased. Dated 19th Aug. 1851.

14th *Light Dragoons*.—Cladius Buchanan Whish, gent., to be cornet without purchase v. Holliday, promoted. Dated 19th Aug. 1851.

William Henry Travers Clarke, gent., to be cornet by purchase v. Coates, appointed to the 7th Lt. Dragoons. Dated 20th Aug. 1851.

53rd *Foot*.—Ensign William Henry James Clarke, from the 1st *Foot*, to be ensign, v. Flood, promoted. Dated 19th Aug. 1851.

60th *Foot*.—Arthur Hood Grosvenor Gregory, gent., to be second lieutenant by purchase, v. Hale, appointed to the Rifle Brigade. Dated 19th Aug. 1851.

Francis Steward Travers, gent., to be second lieutenant by purchase, v. Nicholson, promoted. Dated 20th Aug. 1851.

Madras, 15th *Light Dragoons*.—George Travers Macartney, gent., to be cornet by purchase, v. Donovan, promoted. Dated 19th Aug. 1851.

84th *Foot*.—Capt. David Edward Armstrong, from the 57th *foot*, to be capt. v. Cassan, who exchanges. Dated 19th Aug. 1851.

Bombay, 10th *Light Dragoons*.—William Gill Bridgman, gent., to be cornet by purchase, v. Townley, promoted. Dated 19th Aug. 1851.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Earl of Balcarras*, for Bombay and Cannanore, from Gravesend July 31; 284 Queen's troops.

Per *Earl of Hardwicke*, for Bombay, from Gravesend Aug. 21; 94 Queen's troops.

Per *Nile*, for Madras, from Gravesend Aug. 23; 242 Queen's troops.

Per *Trafalgar*, for Madras, from Gravesend Aug. 26; 62 Company's troops.

COLONEL WAUGH, in his report on the surveys in India, speaking of the changes that, in the course of a few years, may be expected in the face of that country,—tracts now covered with jungle reclaimed, canals dug, marshes drained, roads established, new towns and villages, &c.,—observes: "That these views are not chimerical may be attested by my own experience, during twenty-two years of wandering throughout the length and breadth of the land; for places where, in my early days, I hunted the tiger, the bear, and the boar, are now covered with smiling fields, yielding a plentiful harvest to the cultivator. The greatest difference is also perceptible in the extension of towns and villages, showing the increase of productive wealth which is taking place on all sides. On the other hand, in many native states the jungle is advancing on cultivation, and the people thus become the alternate prey of man and wild beast."

Dr. Darwin, with reference to his theory, that plants are really an inferior order of animals, observes, in his *Phytologia*, that "it is not impossible, if Spallanzani should continue his experiments, that some beautiful productions might be generated between the vegetable and animal kingdoms, like the Eastern fable of the rose and the nightingale."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 30th July, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 24th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th July, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th August, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 3rd September, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

50 HOGSHEADS of EXPORT PALE ALE, and
3,300 HOGSHEADS of EXPORT LONDON PORTER;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 3rd day of September, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, London, 27th August, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 3rd September next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filed in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 155 tons of Measurable Goods.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

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60		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with the mails, left Calcutta on August the 8th, Saugor on the 9th, Madras on the 13th, Point de Galle on the 17th, Aden on the 26th, and arrived at Suez September 6th.

The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong Kong on July the 24th, Singapore August the 2nd, Penang on the 4th, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 10th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 9th inst. They reached Malta on the 13th (per *Pottinger*), and Marseilles on the 15th (per *Banshee*).

The *Pottinger*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 23rd inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Viâ Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " Newspapers, free. " 1 oz. 2s.

Viâ Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Sept. 19.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 8	Bombay	Aug. 5
Madras	— 13	Ceylon	— 15
China	— 24		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Indian journals brought by this mail add nothing to our previous information respecting the Nizam's affairs, except by confirming the statement, that Sooraj-ool-Moolk, the new dewan, had succeeded in staving off the menaced sequestration of territory, by an arrangement with General Frazer for the immediate payment of *forty* lakhs, or half the debt, and the discharge of the remainder before the end of October; and to this engagement, it is said, the Nizam has affixed his signature and seal. The correspondent of the *Englishman*, at Hyderabad, states that the offer of Sooraj-ool-Mook to pay the debt in four months to the Company's government was accepted by the Resident on the 16th July. "Sooraj-ool-Moolk lodged with him a sum of twenty-four lakhs of rupees, and a further sum of sixteen lakhs, to make up forty lakhs, is in course of payment." The writer adds:—

To obtain a correct knowledge of the means of the government to pay, it will be necessary to examine whence its first resources, the easiest of access, have been derived. Four sahookars—Sheo Lall, Kriparam, Kangeer, and Hurry Doss—have contributed six and a quarter lakhs of rupees in the shape of a loan. These sahookars claim on old balances against the government thirty lakhs, and the condition of the present loan is, that they shall receive assignments on the districts to have been ceded to the Company's government, and now to be assigned to the discharge of their debt, for the first year, in the sum of Rs. 12,25,000, a fresh bond being given for the old and new debt conjointly, so as to mark a renewed recognition and acknowledgment of the old debt, with a view to preclude any re-opening for examination of back accounts; the new bond will contain stipulations for payment of the remainder of the thirty lakhs old balance. The remainder of the eighteen lakhs has been thus supplied:—Oomrageer has given two promissory notes for twelve lakhs of rupees to the Resident, in the sums of five and seven lakhs; and has put himself forward ostensibly as a party undertaking these ventures. But the fact is not so. Oomrageer undertakes for himself to pay one lakh only, part of the note for five lakhs, and stands sponsor for Abdool-bin-Ali and Oomurbin Oaz, the Arab chieftains, *par excellence*, for the remaining four lakhs. The parties subscribing to the note for seven lakhs are not so well known. But there is no mistake that they are all talookdars, and that the money they pay will be in advance of revenue. The names of the subscribers that are given out, are Sooltan Nawaz-ool-Moolk two lakhs, Hussun Khan Mudozaee two lakhs, Boodhun Khan one lakh. No names are given for the remaining two lakhs. The first and last of those named are men who have been specifically proscribed by the English government, and subjected to dismissals from the districts they formerly held, in consequence of that proscription.

It is apparent that, as the payment of the Company's debt will proceed from a loan and territorial advances, and not from any extraordinary supply, the embarrassments of the Nizam's government will not be in the slightest degree relieved. His only advantage in the change of creditors will be, that he need not pay the less powerful creditors to whom the debt may be transferred.

The situation of the prince is critical. It is stated that

the recommendation of the Governor-General, that the Nizam should dismiss his foreign troops, has alarmed the Arab mercenaries. "I hear from one of the best sources of information," says the writer before quoted, "that, if required by the Company's government to give up the lands of the Nizam, which they occupy as talookdars, as mortgagees of jagheers, and as creditors of talookdars, they will resign them, and concentrate themselves in Hyderabad, taking possession of the palaces of the Nizam and his minister—in other words, their persons—and will then, from this advantageous position, exact the justice they claim, and demand hostages for the performance of engagements that may be made with them."

The intelligence from Oude would render a revolution in that kingdom a no more surprising event than in the territories of the Nizam. The treasury at Lucknow is said to be empty, yet the king is squandering money, without the praise of generosity, or of that munificence for which Nusseer-ood-Hyder was so famed. "He lavishes immense sums on his mahals, builds palaces for himself, makes roads for himself, which no other person can tread, and illuminates those roads for no other benefit than his own. He economizes where he ought to be liberal, saves where he ought to spend, and where he ought to retrench, he increases the expenses." He can scarcely be made to sign a document, however important, and detests the very name of business. His troops, unless paid by the chuckildars, when engaged in the districts, are ill paid. Some corps have fourteen months' pay in arrears. There is scarcely any police; criminal cases are tried by the eunuch Mosahib-ood-Dowlah, who is invested with the office of Fouzdar. The Dewanny, or court where money matters are decided, is under the directions of the chief Mollah; and the Tahsildaree, or management of revenue affairs, is the peculiar province of the minister, Uly Nucky Khan, whose inexperience and incapacity make him a ready tool in the hands of shrewd and cunning men. A letter from Lucknow gives an entertaining account of the constitution of the king's army there; it appears that, in addition to the regiments, regular and irregular, the Telungas, Nujebis, and Seebundies, his majesty, emulating Runjeet Singh, has a troop of Amazons, commanded by a eunuch. They are described as most ferocious viragos, with short hair, dressed in uniform, like men.

From this picture of a native state we turn with pleasure to the vast territories which own the sway of Britain, whence the report, which has not varied for months, is "perfect tranquillity." Even the restless tribes upon our remote frontier beyond the Indus have ceased their annoyances.

From Peshawur, the accounts of the health of the troops are not favourable: fever and ague are said to afflict the soldiery, especially the European regiments. The average daily number of sick in the hospital of H.M.'s 61st, since the commencement of the hot weather, was from 180 to 200!

It is reported that the expedition of Maharajah Golab Singh against his mountain subjects had been unfortunate; that his advance-guard had been cut up when only four marches from Cashmere, and the greater part of his commissariat captured. The Maharajah had removed from Cashmere to the fort of Ushkur. Numerous complaints are made of his cruelty and caprice.

The native rulers of Affghanistan appear to continue in

a state of disunion. There has been an affray at Cabul, owing to the refusal of Dost Mahomed to receive certain chiefs at his durbar. The belief that he instigated the poisoning of Akbar Khan is said to be increasing. Yar Mahomed Khan, of Herat, has addressed a friendly letter to the sons of Dost Mahomed Khan, pointing out the impossibility of preserving amicable relations, if they continue to interfere with the internal affairs of his country. The Affghans, who still retain possession of Balkh, returned, it is said, a favourable answer to this letter.

The latest reports of the Governor-General from Simla were, that he was projecting another tour, intending to visit Almorah and other cool spots, and that he might perhaps reach the seat of government in February, or perhaps March. He was expected to pass through Rohilkund and Oude on his way to Calcutta. His camp, according to a Simla correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, would be formed at Umballah on the 15th October.

Amongst the local incidents at the Presidencies may be mentioned the discovery of a conspiracy to release the Sikh prisoners in Fort William, which, for a time, created a good deal of excitement at Calcutta. The *Englishman* gives the following as an authentic statement of the affair:—

A letter from the Serampore post-office came to the address of Moolraj, written in the Nagree character, which was opened by the authorities, and on being translated, was found to allude to a plot for the delivery of Moolraj, and referred to a previous communication, which had been sent to the fort under a feigned address. This former letter also came into the hands of the powers, but being directed to a third party, they were induced to return it unopened to the post-office for delivery; it was however eventually recovered, and its contents stated that a sum of four lakhs of rupees had been subscribed by different individuals (naming them all), some of them residing in this immediate vicinity, and that they were determined to take Moolraj out of the fort, and convey him to Nepal; seven hundred persons were to be employed, the arsenal was to be set on fire, and during the confusion consequent on this, a dash was to be made at Moolraj's guard, the sentries were to be put to death, and the liberated prisoner was to be conveyed to the river-side, put into a boat, which was to be waiting for him there, and carried over to Howrah.

The connection, at first suspected, of Moolraj with this plot has been amply disproved. The ex-dewan's removal to Allahabad was at his own request, on account of his health. He is said to have felt the last rains severely. The *Citizen* remarks:—

Of the complicity of the Dewan of Mooltan in Vans Agnew's and Anderson's death, we are free to confess, we were never satisfied, and especially after a cool review of the evidence produced on his trial. His bearing as an insurgent was gallant; as a captive most dignified. The confinement to which he has been subjected in these provinces has seriously affected his health, and we believe shortened his life. We hope, however, the mitigation the local government has seen it necessary to allow him will alleviate the pains of the close of his career.

The subject of the New Indian Marriage Law has attracted much attention. The *Friend of India* praises it for the delicacy and tact with which the interests and prejudices of all parties are respected.

The order for the annual "relief" of regiments has appeared, and will be found to accord with previous anticipations. Its great merit is its brevity, a large relief being regarded as a great evil.

The railway company at Calcutta have advertised for tenders for the construction of the section of the line which extends from Pandua to Raneegeunge, to commence with the approaching cold weather: for the convenience of contractors, the section was to be divided into lots of between five and six miles each. The *Hurkaru* mentions, that the site of the railway terminus at Howrah has been fixed

upon. The property belonging to Captain Oakes, near the Howrah Ghaut, is the place selected.

Two cases of some interest were decided in the Supreme Court on the 6th of August. In the first, arising out of the great Jotee Persaud affair, Mr. M. R. Gubbins, magistrate of Agra, was sued by Mr. John Lang, the counsel for the contractor, for the illegal seizure of various goods and chattels. The defence was grounded on the recently-passed Act for the protection of judicial officers; but the Chief Justice (who is said to have been the framer of that Act) decided that it did not give impunity to the magistrate on the mere assertion of his belief that he had jurisdiction, but only when he could show some reasonable ground for such a belief. Judgment was given for plaintiff, damages fifty rupees, reserving certain points of law for future decision. In the other case, another Mr. Gubbins (Mr. Charles), also in the Civil Service, was defendant in an action for libel brought by Mr. Tandy, secretary of the North-Western Bank. The alleged libel was contained in a circular addressed to the shareholders by Mr. Gubbins, who was then a director, and which afterwards found its way, through Mr. Gubbins's agency, into one of the papers. The libel appeared also in a minute which was submitted to the directors only. The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with Rs. 500 damages, the decision being grounded on the circular to shareholders, the minute, intended for the directors only, being regarded as a privileged communication.

Complaints of the dulness of trade and the losses of the past season were general at Calcutta, yet the official returns indicated a constantly increasing commerce. The imports of merchandise are fifty-nine lakhs in value greater than the preceding year; the exports are about nine lakhs less. The shipping returns, as might be expected, show an increase in foreign, in proportion to British, shipping, since the removal of the navigation laws; but there is no diminution in the tonnage, though some in the number, of the latter.

The disconnection of the Government with the temple of Juggernath has not diminished the number of its votaries. On the 6th July about fifty thousand persons assembled to witness the dragging of the car. The cholera is said to have made a fearful assault upon the thickly-thronged people. Multitudes of lives, foreign and native, were swept away on the occasion by this dreadful scourge.

At Bombay, in an action brought by the Oriental Bank against Wiswanath Balcrustnagee, to recover their losses by the late robbery, and the forged hoondies, the Supreme Court gave judgment in favour of the defendant upon all points, holding that Wiswanath was not bound by the bond absolutely, under all circumstances, to return the money given him in trust.

The accounts from China state that the insurgents had routed a body of the imperial troops, killing 1,000, and wounding the commander.

From Australia, we have accounts of the discovery of a gold-mine, or rather gold-fields, to the west of Bathurst, in the Wellington district,—an event which will exercise a powerful influence upon the fortunes of those colonies, for good or for evil. The greatest excitement, it appears, was produced in the neighbourhood of the auriferous locality, some indulging wild visions of boundless wealth, others anticipating famine and misery. The latest advices, which are to the

2nd June, from Sydney, mention that lumps of the metal, 46½ oz. and 4½ lbs. in weight, had been found, and that the daily average produce of the operations of the diggers was an ounce of gold per man.

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, which reaches to the 1st August, is by no means of a satisfactory character,—less so, indeed, than the preceding accounts. The Caffres and Hottentots had gained some advantages over the British forces, and, whilst Sir H. Smith and General Somerset were still stationary at their posts, King William's Town and Fort Hare, the enemy, driven from their fastnesses in the Amatolas by the combined movement from which so much was expected, had spread throughout the eastern provinces, carrying rapine into the very heart of the colony. Sir H. Smith seems to have anticipated this result (against which he does not, however, appear to have adequately provided), since he warned the colonists in a general order that, if the movement succeeded, the Caffres might be broken up into small marauding parties. "There is no particle of evidence," says the *Zuid Afrikaan*, "that the operations hitherto directed against the enemy have been productive of any effect. He very adroitly keeps himself out of the reach of the troops. His cattle, at least the most valuable portion, appear to be in safety, and when the colonial forces sometimes succeed in capturing those which are too wretched to be driven off, he speedily retaliates by sweeping off thousands of colonial or Fingoe cattle."

The discontent of the Cape colonists has been exasperated by the receipt of "Additional Instructions" in reference to their constitution, whereby its completion is to be suspended, and the existing Legislative Council, though consisting of less than the stipulated number of ten members, and extremely unpopular, is authorized, until further orders, to make laws,—a step which is stigmatized as despotic, illegal, and as menacing the internal tranquillity of the colony. Sir A. Stockenström and Mr. Fairbairn, writing from England, tell the Central Constitutional Committee that "Lord Grey is determined to outstrip the longings of even the most desperate abettors of despotism in South Africa." Verily, Ireland will soon cease to be the only difficulty of a British minister!

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

II.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. R. W. N. Vaughan, 91th, on board the ship *Malabar*, Aug. 3; Lieut. Dawson, Ceylon Rifles, at Hong-Kong, aged 25, May 30.

BENGAL.—Maj. gen. W. Battine, art. at Lahore, July 21; Col. D. Harriott, c.B. L.C. at Cheltenham, aged 63, Sept. 6; Col. Michael Ramsay, 24th N.I. at Edinburgh, Sept. 15; Lieut. and Adj. J. J. Macdonald, 74th N.I. at Dacca, aged 35, Aug. 2; Lieut. T. Staples, 1st Fus. at Meerut, July 19.

MADRAS.—Maj. gen. Wm. Clapham, Mad. estab. at Bath, aged 70, Aug. 29; Lieut. C. Kensington, 14th N.I. at Kulladghee, Aug. 1; Ens. C. H. Scott, 48th N.I. June 25; Lieut. T. A. Stannus, 14th N.I. at Kulladghee, Aug. 1.

BENGAL.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

We accord every praise to Government for the order, introducing uniformity into the system of examination in the native languages, and abrogating that hitherto pursued, under which no officer could be sure that he would not be sacrificed to the caprice, ignorance, or obstinacy of those he had to appear before. As hitherto constituted, no aspirant could depend upon the line of examination the up-country committee would take up—one set of officers, fresh perhaps from a college examination, were eager to exhibit their own knowledge, and crush the candidate, by abstruse and unnecessary questions. Another committee, perhaps, was composed of members possessing some faint recollection of having themselves once passed in the native languages, but that was all. The modicum they had learnt they had long forgotten, and, when appointed members, they were as little fitted to examine others as they were to pass again themselves. One station had one system, another station another. At this perhaps there was an old martinet judge, or field officer, as standing president, who delighted in fixing those brought before them with grammatical difficulties, or asking them to read impossible handwriting. Again, though perhaps few were ever rejected from personal ill-feeling on the part of members of a committee, yet we venture to say that every officer in the army can point out a man whose connection, or friendship with individuals appointed to examine him, has prevented him sinking amidst the Scylla of his exercise, and steered him clear of the Charybdis of his Urzee. Even if the members of the committee wish and strive to execute only justice, unknown to themselves, they must have a bias in favour of those with whom they are attached in intimate and every day connection.

The Simla committees have often evinced how much they are under the necessity of submitting to local influences, and have frequently exhibited their complacency in an extreme degree. We have known men travel five or six hundred miles to appear before a committee, at a station where their fathers, brothers, or grandmothers held an influential position; we have known officers thus passed as interpreters, who would be rejected at the College of Fort William as unworthy of even a colloquial certificate; and again we have known men rejected by an up-country committee who possessed more real knowledge of the languages than all the members of that committee put together. All this is now prevented, and every officer, it matters not how distant his station may be, who wishes to pass an examination, must submit his knowledge to the critical acumen of Major Marshall, or to the deeply studied and severe decision of Dr. Aloys Sprenger; and any expression of partiality on their part is anticipated and prevented. By the present excellent system, the College must decide on the merits of A, B, and C, or 1, 2, and 3; and we think that those who have not yet undergone the ordeal, may congratulate themselves on the G. O. G. G., which, independent of every other advantage, will prevent them having a college examination hanging like the sword of Damocles over their heads, hitherto the prospect of up-country interpreters.—*Englishman*, July 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of June 24th reached Calcutta on the 29th of July.

MR. BRUCE.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* says that the Government steam agent at Gowhaty, Mr. Bruce, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with labour. The offence charged against him was that of abstracting old silver coins, to the value of Rs. 530, from a box consigned to his care by a native merchant. He was tried by a jury, and the offence was fully proved against him. He was formerly high in the confidence of Government, and had the entire management of their experimental tea plantations in Assam.

MAJOR GENERAL W. BATTINE, C.B., in command of the Cis-Jhelum division, who died at Lahore on the 21st July, was an officer of forty-seven years' standing, and was universally popular. He was very recently in command of the station of Barrackpore, and, in a green old age, exhibited a degree of vigour and buoyancy, not common to those who have passed nearly half a century in India.—*Friend of India*.

AN ACCIDENT, attended with fatal consequences, occurred at Simla on the 24th July. A fancy ball was given on that day at the station theatre, and the building was crowded with visitors, when the roof of the stage suddenly fell in, and one native was crushed to death. The European visitors, many of whom were on the stage, escaped without any injury.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The *Eastern Star* says: a great mistake has been committed in the accounts of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, which will cause a diminution of the funds to the extent of two lacs of rupees. It appears that Government has been paying double interest upon some portion of the moneys deposited in its hands. The story requires confirmation.

THE INDIAN STEAM NAVY exhibits those signs of decadence which are always the forerunner of dissolution. That navy, according to the acknowledgment of the Court, is maintained almost exclusively as a packet service. It has ten or eleven steam vessels, some of which are of superior size and great power. Yet so utterly inefficient has this steam flotilla become, so totally unequal is it to the performance of the duties, though light, which are entrusted to it, that the last mail was actually conveyed from Aden to Bombay in a collier, and was fourteen days in reaching the port. The Indian Navy is sealing its own doom. The intelligence of this most untoward event will leave the Court of Directors without an excuse for continuing to maintain an establishment, the value and efficiency of which are in an inverse ratio to its cost.—*Friend of India*, July 10.

PROPERTY IN IDOLS.—An action was tried in the Supreme Court, on the 31st July, by Rasmoney Dabee against Madiub Chunder Banerjee, to recover possession of an idol, "an old-established family idol," and the jewels thereto belonging. In the course of the trial, the defendants produced some images in Court, the identity of which was denied, and a sharp discussion arose as to the value of the deity and jewels. The plaintiffs valued them at Rs. 1,400, while the defendants thought Rs. 150 quite enough. The Court assessed the value at Rs. 700.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.—Mr. D. F. McLeod, writing from Dharmasala, in the Punjab, to the Agricultural Society of India, applying for seeds, observes:—"I do not think you should send us any more cotton; there is some cotton, of a rather superior quality, sown along the range which bounds the Jaswun Dun; and the large town of Rahon in Julundhur has long been celebrated for very superior cloths made from it. But the crop is not productive. Large quantities of cotton are imported, even for domestic use, and I am convinced that the cold here is too severe and the frosts set in too early to admit of the Punjab ever being a really cotton-bearing country."

MUNICIPAL.—There was warfare here on a small scale very lately. The sons of the late Rajah Nursing secretly returned from Kachar, accompanied by some two or three hundred sepoys, and attacked the reigning Rajah Chunder Keerti. At the first onset the insurgents lost one of their cousins and their uncle, and they thereupon took to flight. The rajah, though young, has in this instance exhibited by his conduct that his wisdom is far above his years. When a brother of the insurgents, who was taken while in the act of flight, was brought before him, he acted quite unlike his predecessors, so much so that the captive, instead of having to entertain any apprehensions for the safety of his life, was welcomed most warmly. On his approach, his victorious foe advanced to meet him, and hailed him in terms of sincere cordiality, quite suited to his station of life. He was afterwards accommodated with quarters contiguous to the rajah's own dwelling, with every arrangement as to his dress and meals which might not in the least interfere with his comfort and convenience.—*Poornochandroday*.

MOOLRAJ.—The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* announces, that Moolraj would leave Calcutta for Allahabad on the 26th July. The health of the dewan, though not so bad as has been represented, has been much injured by his residence in Bengal. The *Englishman* assigns another reason for his removal. It announces that a plot had been discovered to liberate Moolraj from the fort. Letters are said to have been intercepted, written from Serampore, and stating that four lacs of rupees had been obtained; that the conspirators were 700 in number, and that the arsenal was to be blown up as the first step. While the troops were busily employed in extinguishing the flames, the conspirators were to cut down the guards and rescue Moolraj. The whole of the correspondence has fallen into the hands of Government. It was intended, if the plot succeeded, to carry him off to Nepal.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER, of H. M.'s 10th regt. of foot, who murdered Jewan Singh, commandant of a Sikh regiment at Umritsur, has been tried by a court martial, and sentenced to death. The Court, however, accompany their sentence by a recommendation to mercy, on the ground of irritation of mind, and "the unhappy facility afforded by the vicinity of the weapon." The Commander-in-Chief rejected the recommendation.

ANTIQUITIES.—The *Citizen* says, that Capt. Layard has completed some valuable sketches of the Ruins of Gour. The Government has also ordered a minute investigation to be made of Aliverdi Khan's mausoleum.

Sailors' Home.—The Calcutta papers contain a list of subscribers to a fund for building a Sailors' Home in that city,—the amount set down up to 30th June being Rs. 30,000. At the head of the list we find the names of Lord Dalhousie and Sir L. Peel for Rs. 2,000 each; the two puisne justices, three of the mercantile firms, and Capt. T. E. Rogers, I.N., have given Rs. 1,000 each; seven or eight houses Rs. 500; and the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, Rs. 100!

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TOLLS ON ROADS AND BRIDGES has now been made general throughout India. The Act passed the Legislative Council on the 4th July. Tolls have been in operation on the public roads at the Bombay presidency for more than a quarter of a century. When the power of legislation was vested in the Bombay Government, a local Toll Act on this subject used to be passed, when requisite, by the Governor in Council. On the centralization of the legislative powers for all India in the hands of the Supreme Council in Calcutta, the applications for the creation of new tolls, or a modification of existing tolls, were necessarily referred to it, and it became necessary in every instance to pass a new Act. It appeared advisable, therefore, to pass a general Act, conferring the power of levying tolls on the local authorities at Bombay, and by a natural sequence, to bestow the same powers on the authorities at the other presidencies, to be brought into use wherever they might appear to be requisite.

ENIGN J. O. PENSON, of the 19th N.I., was tried by court-martial for wounding a native, and sentenced to be imprisoned at Agra for two years, and dismissed the service. Her Majesty, however, commuted the penal sentence to one year's imprisonment, and the Court of Directors, at the recommendation of the Governor-General, have restored the young officer to the service. They observe: "Considering the nature and degree of the punishment which Mr. Penson has already sustained, in having been imprisoned for one year, and deprived of his military commission for upwards of eighteen months; considering also the high character he had previously borne, and the recommendation of the Government and Commander-in-Chief in his behalf; and being of opinion that sufficient has been done in this case to evince our determination to punish with severity any officer who treats the natives of India with cruelty or oppression, we are now induced to restore Mr. Penson to his rank as third ensign in the 19th regiment N.I. on the Bengal establishment, from the date when the orders to this effect shall be received by your Government."

NORTH-WEST BANK.—The *Mofussilite* reports that the shareholders in the North-West Bank will receive a half-yearly dividend in August at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The dividend is, of course, to be declared on the reduced value of the shares, viz. Rs. 400. The profits are said to have been made out of legitimate banking business, particularly exchanges between Calcutta and London.

CHUNAR.—"There has been a pretty little fracas at Chunar. The commanding officer refused permission to one of the European invalids to marry, on account of the extreme youth of the bride elect. The consequence was, that a danger arose of her becoming a mother before she was a wife. To obviate this, and make her an honest woman, an order was issued for the immediate performance of the marriage ceremony. Upon this the chaplain thought proper to preach a sermon on the subject, and to address the commanding officer from the pulpit, charging him with being the cause of the girl's offending. The commandant directed that the European invalids should cease to attend the church, and the chaplain, in some correspondence on the matter, is said to have indulged in certain slanderous insinuations as to the conduct of the commandant in the business. Thus matters stood, when the serjeant-major of the Invalid Battalion, who is called 'the Chunar brigadier' by the men, volunteered to become a mediator. The colonel very injudiciously allowed him to go to the padre, telling him that he was to remember that he had not ordered him to do so. He mounted his horse, and went to the house. The chaplain, returning home in his buggy with the Catholic priest, found two horses, the serjeant-major and a friend at his door. This annoyed him; high words ensued, and the serjeant-major was kicked by the enraged padre, who has been reported to head-quarters. Such is the tale as told to me."—*Hurkaru*, July 15.

PRICES OF FOOD.—The *Dehi Gazette* quotes a statement, from an official price-current, published in the North West provinces, which illustrates very strongly that remarkable inequality in the price of food in different districts, which is one of the great evils of India. At Allahabad, wheat is selling at twenty six seers per rupee, at Cawnpore, at thirty-five, and in the Allypore, Agra, and some other districts, at 40 to 50 seers the rupee. In Orai, the cheapest district in the North, grain has fallen to 62 seers per rupee, and grain to 145 seers.

Messrs. COLVIN AND Co.—The seventh dividend, at Co.'s annas 4 per Sa. Rs. 100, on this estate, is now payable at the official assignee's office, Calcutta.

Dacca Bank.—A dividend at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum is now payable at the Dacca Bank, on account of the half-year ending 30th June, 1851.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.—The *Agra Messenger* reports, that the first locomotive ever seen in India, has arrived, was shipped on the *Goomtee* flat, and was on its way to Allahabad, whence it will be transferred to the great establishment at Roorkee.

LIEUT. F. V. DE MOLE, of the 2nd European Fusiliers, is said to have made an attempt on his own life, by cutting his throat; he failed, and there is no doubt of his recovery. Pecuniary difficulties are said to be the cause. Sir Charles Napier's farewell order has driven many distressed officers to a state bordering on madness.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 5.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL.—Rajah Kali Kristo Bahadur, of Sobha Bazar, has consented to accept the office of president of the Victoria Female School, established by Mr. Bethune. This circumstance is the more gratifying, as the Rajah was, on the first establishment of the school, one of its most violent opponents.

LIEUT. BLAIR.—A correspondent at Agra, writing on the case of Lieut. Blair, whose attempt at suicide was noticed in our columns, assures us that the injury inflicted by the unfortunate young man on himself was not so serious as it was represented. The debts which were said to have been the occasion of the sad deed are, he tells us, very small, and the attempt is in a great measure, unaccountable.—*Hurkaru*, July 26.

LIEUT. WARD, of the Indian navy, who, on the nomination of the naval Commander-in-Chief of that service, has been appointed to succeed Commanner Fell, I.N. in charge of maritime surveys under this presidency, in command of the *Krishna* surveying vessel, arrived in the *Oriental*, and will take command of the *Krishna* as soon as she returns from the Straits, whither she proceeded about a month ago, with a number of native convicts. She is now daily expected back. Commander Fell will take his furlough to Europe. Lieut. Ward is highly recommended to the Bombay Government by Commodore Lushington, as well qualified for the service in which he is about to be employed.—*Ibid.* Aug. 7.

THE MITFORD BEQUEST.—A correspondent at Dacca writes as follows:—"Under instructions from Government, a meeting was convened and held on the 30th July, at the office of the commissioner: present—Mr. Mytton, Dr. Row, Dr. Green, Mr. J. P. Wise, Mr. A. D. Coull, Mr. J. Pogose, and only one native inhabitant of this place. The object of the meeting was to ascertain the sense of the whole native inhabitants of Dacca, as to the mode in which they wish that the Mitford Bequest should be laid out for the benefit of the city. Certain resolutions were proposed and passed; but what authority those 'selected few' had to represent the city, is a matter of question. The Government should not permit this private gift of an individual to be applied for any purpose other than the inhabitants may think would really be for their own benefit. This was the intention of the late Mr. Mitford, and it is to be hoped that the same will be respected and adhered to by the Government."—*Ibid.*

A JAIL DELIVERY took place at Agra, on the 2nd of July, when the following state prisoners, many of whose names figure prominently in the record of the trial of Dewan Moolraj, were released by order of the Supreme Government:—Debee Dut, nephew of Dewan Moolraj, Toole Ram, Kooljus Rae, Futeh Mohamed Khan, Joala Sing, Hur Bhugwan, Rutun Sing, and Mohun Sing. On the day of their liberation, they lodged a formal complaint, that a man of the Nujeeb guard, to whom their friends in the Punjab had been remitting money for their use, had retained every fraction.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 12.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXAMINATION OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Simla, July 7, 1851.—The Most Noble the Gov. Gen. having had under consideration the system now pursued in the periodical examination of military officers in native languages, by station committees, and being of opinion that it is open to objection, his lordship, with a view to insure a more uniform and satisfactory test of proficiency, is pleased to direct that the examinations shall hereafter be conducted under the following rules:

2. Examining committees will be assembled annually on the 10th of January and 10th of July, at the several stations of the army as at present, and will be composed, when practicable, of one officer of the civil service, and of two or more military officers.

3. The committees will meet and conduct the examination as at present, but instead of passing an opinion as to the qualifica-

tions of the candidate, they are to transmit their proceedings, which are to be fully recorded, together with the translations, exercises, written questions and answers, and their opinion on the manner in which the candidate has passed the *visd voce* examination, to the secretary of the College of Fort William, to be laid before the college examiners, by whom the decision on the candidate's proficiency will be pronounced.

4. In transmitting their proceedings, committees are to make up each candidate's papers separately, designating them by a figure, or some distinctive mark, and not by his name.

5. Detailed instructions for the guidance of station examining committees will be prepared by the examiners of the College of Fort William.

6. Under this system, the same standard will be applied by the same judges to all who submit themselves to the test of examination.

THE RELIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 24, 1851.—With the sanction of the Most Noble the Gov. Gen. the following movements of corps and detachments for 1851-52, are directed to take place, on the dates and in the order specified:

Horse Art.—1st tr. 1st brig. from Sealkote to Peshawur, Oct. 20, 1851.

2nd tr. 2nd brig. from Peshawur to Sealkote, when relieved by 1st tr. 1st brig.

Foot Art.—II. q. 1st batt. from Agra to Jullundur, when rel. by h. q. 6th batt.

2nd comp. 1st batt. from Mooltan to Jullundur, 1st Nov. 1851; No. 14 lt. fd. bat. to be transf. to 4th comp. 6th bat.

4th co. 1st batt. from Agra to Hoshayarpore, when rel. by 1st co. 6th bat.; to which No. 8 lt. fd. batt. will be transf.

2nd co. 2nd batt. from Peshawur to Lahore, on arrival of 1st and 3rd co's. 4th batt.

1st co. 4th batt. from Umballah to Peshawur, Oct. 20, 1851.

3rd co. 4th batt. from Lahore to Peshawur, to join 1st co. 4th batt. on its arrival at Lahore; No. 7 lt. fd. batt. to be transf. to 1st co. 2nd batt.

4th co. 5th batt. from Cawnpore to Umballah, Nov. 1, 1851.

II. q. 6th batt. from Jullundur to Agra, Oct. 21, 1851; and on the march to join 1st co. at Loodianah.

1st co. 6th batt. from Hoshayarpore to Agra, Oct. 20, 1851; and to join h. q. of the batt. at Loodianah.

2d co. 6th batt. from Jullundur to Cawnpore, on being rel. by 2d co. 1st batt. to which No. 9 lt. fd. batt. will be transf.

4th co. 6th batt. from Peshawur to Mooltan, on arrival of 1st and 3rd co. 4th batt. No. 19 lt. fd. batt. to be transf. to the 3d co. 4th batt.

2d co. 7th batt. and No. 6 batt. from Boodee Pind to Goordaspore, to join 43d N.I. on its arrival at Boodee Pind.

Brig. Cav.—8th, from Sultanpore and Benares to Hansi, Nov. 3, 1851.

11th, from Hansi to Sultanpore and Benares, when relieved by 5th.

13th, from Mokerian to Goordaspore, to join the 43d N.I. and 2d co. 7th batt. art. on their arrival at Mokerian.

Europ. Inf.—II. M.'s 22d, from Dugshaie to Rawul Pindee, Nov. 3, 1851.

II. M.'s 32d, from Jullundur to Peshawur, Nov. 17, 1851.

II. M.'s 53d, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, on being rel. by 22d.

II. M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, from Kussowlie and Subathoo to Jullundur, Nov. 17, 1851.

II. M.'s 61st, from Peshawur to Kussowlie and Subathoo, on being rel. by 32d.

II. M.'s 98th, from Peshawur to Dugshaie, on being rel. by 53d.

Nat. Inf.—2d (grenadiers), from Rawul Pindee to Futtch-gurh, when rel. by the Kelat-i-Ghilzie reg.

25th, from Hajepore to Shahjehanpore, Dec. 2, 1851.

30th, from Allygurh to Barrackpore, Oct. 6, 1851: a wing from one of the regiments at Agra to take the duties of Allygurh, until the arrival of 54th.

37th, from Jhelum to Berhampore, Oct. 6, 1851: by land to Cawnpore, and thence by water.

43rd, from Shahjehanpore to Goordaspore, Oct. 14, 1851: a wing from one of the regiments at Bareilly to take the duties of Shahjehanpore, until the arrival of 25th.

44th, from Barrackpore to Dinapore, when relieved by 67th.

46th, from Loodianah to Meerut, to be at Umballah Oct. 15, 1851, and thence escort the camp of the Gov. Gen. until the camp is broken up.

47th, from Cawnpore to Jhelum, Oct. 14, 1851.

54th, from Barrackpore to Allygurh, when relieved by 30th.

59th, from Berhampore to Cawnpore, when relieved by 37th.

67th, from Dinapore to Barrackpore, Nov. 3, 1851.
Khalat-i-Ghilzie regt., from Futtchgurh to Rawul Pindee, to move Oct. 14, 1851: a wing of the 1st Oude loc. inf., at Setapore, to take the duties of Futtchgurh, until arrival of 2nd grenadiers.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ANSTROUTHER MAC TIER, 6TH L.C.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 18, 1851.—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, June 26, 1851, Lieut. A. Mac-tier, 6th L.C., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Cawnpore, on April 27, 1851, caused Byjoo, a servant in his employ, to be beaten with a horsewhip by Bhowanee Sing, trooper, of the same regt.

2nd. In having, at the same time and place, himself struck with a horsewhip and with his fist the said Bhowanee Sing, trooper, because the latter did not beat severely enough the said Byjoo.

Finding.—Guilty of both instances of the charge, and guilty of unbecoming conduct, as set forth in the preamble.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having maturely considered the observations made by H. E. the C.-in-C., beg most respectfully to adhere to their former sentence.

Confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, General,

C.-in-C., East Indies.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The C.-in-C. considers that he cannot more effectually discharge the office which devolves upon him at the requisition of the Court in this instance, than by requiring that the observations which accompanied his orders for the reassembly of the Court should be read to Lieut. Mac-tier in its presence, evincing to him, as they have already done to the Court, in how grave a light his conduct is viewed by the Commander-in-Chief, and how inadequate to the offences proved he regards the sentence awarded and adhered to by the Court.

"1. The C.-in-C. cannot rest satisfied with the sentence passed by the Court in this case.

"2. It is not only the positive injunction of the Court of Directors, but it is the obvious duty of all vested with authority in India, to visit with marked severity the ill-treatment of natives by British residents or functionaries of whatever description.

3. "Yet here is an officer of twelve years' standing in the Company's service, who permits himself, in a fit of ill-humour, to summon his trooper to horsewhip his native servant; and, the infliction falling short of his desire, the trooper himself—one of a detachment employed on a special duty, under the immediate command of the lieutenant arraigned—becomes the victim of the moment, and is violently assaulted with fist and whip; and all this outrageous proceeding would seem to be in a great measure excused in the eyes of the Court by the prisoner's plea of infirmity of temper.

"4. The C.-in-C. cannot be prevailed upon to show such indulgence to proved misconduct, which, by the 103rd article of war, renders an officer liable to be cashiered; and he therefore recommends the Court, in the interest of the service and of the public at large, to reconsider its sentence."

After having heard these observations, Lieut. Mac-tier will be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. ass. ch. of sub-div. of Seerajungee.

BACKMAN, J. G. dep. coll. in Ghazepore, prom. to 1st grade.

BEALL, A. ass. ch. of medical duties of the civil station of Purneah fr. D. Pieachy, July 15.

BROWN, T. A. offic. dep. coll. in zillah Booldunshahur, placed in ch. of treasury of that district, July 24.

BUCKLAND, C. T. to offic. as mag. of Hooghly dur. abs. of S. Wauchope, retaining ch. of sub-div. of Serampore, July 25.

CAMPBELL, C. H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah dur. abs. of E. T. Trevor, July 31.

CAMPBELL, Hon. H. G. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div. July 9.

DRUMMOND, F. B. to offic. as mag. of Tirhoot dur. abs. of Trotter on leave.

DRUMMOND, Hon. E. to be coll. of East Burdwan, July 18; to be mem. of ferry fund committee at East Burdwan, July 20.

DUNBAR, J. to be a judge of court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlat, fr. date of C. Tucker's decease, July 18.

ELLIOTT, W. H. to be chief mag. of Calcutta, and comm. for the improvement of the town of Calcutta, July 18; made over ch. of

offices of mag. of 24-Pergunnahs and supt. of Alipore jail to G. L. Martin, July 23.
 FORSYTH, T. D. to office. as dep. comm. of Kangra.
 FOWLE, F. C. to be mag. of Behar, July 18; recd. ch. July 14.
 GLOVER, F. A. B. rec. ch. of mag. of Purneah fr. A. E. Russell, July 9; to office. as coll. of Purneah dur. abs. of C. D. Russell, July 14; to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, in district of Purneah, July 18.
 HAMMOND, H. W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, vested with special powers, July 23.
 JACKSON, E. to office. as mag. of 24 Pergunnahs, and supt. of Alipore gaol, until arrival of E. A. Samuells, July 31.
 LANCE, C. E. assist. to mag. and coll. of Rungpore, vested with sp. powers.
 LAUTOUR, E. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Shahabad.
 LONGMORE, W. J. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Jessore, to be in ch. of the sub-div. of Muggoorah, in that dist.
 LOWTH, F. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, res. ch. of duties, July 19.
 MACKILLOP, C. W. to office. as mag. of Beerhboom dur. abs. of Dalrymple.
 MACKINTOSH, G. G. coll. of East Burdwan, to be coll. of Calcutta.
 MARTIN, G. L. made over ch. of off. of mag. of 24-Perg. and supt. of Alipore gaol to E. Jackson, July 2; to office. as mag. 24-Perg. and supt. of Alipore gaol until arrival of E. A. Samuells, July 19; to office. as coll. of Hooghly dur. abs. of C. Steer, July 31.
 MCCHLERY, W. to office. as jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Azimgurh.
 MILLS, A. J. M. to be comm. of 18th or Jessore div. and to office. as judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut. dur. abs. of W. B. Jackson, July 18; ass. ch. of his off. as an offic. judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, July 24.
 MONCKTON, H. placed at disp. of Gov. Gen. for emp. in the Punjab, July 22.
 OUSELY, G. pl. at disp. of the Gov. Gen. for emp. in the Punjab.
 PATTON, J. H. to be mem. of ferry fund committee at East Burdwan, July 30.
 PLOWDEN, G. rec. ch. of office of comm. of revenue and supt. of police of 16th or Chittagong div.
 POWER, J. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerhboom, July 16.
 RADCLIFFE, E. F. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, made over ch. of sub-div. of Dukhin Shahazpore to H. S. Porter.
 RAVENSHAW, H. S. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Benares, July 23.
 RAVENSHAW, T. E. to office. as asst. to sub-treasurer, Aug. 1.
 RICKETTS, M. pl. at disp. of the Gov.-Gen. for emp. in the Punjab, July 24.
 ROSE, H. to be in ch. of sub-div. of Koolna, in the dist. of Jessore, vest. with sp. powers in above dist. which he will exercise within the sub-div. of Koolna.
 RUSSELL, A. E. to office. as mag. of Purneah dur. deputation of Glover as coll. of district, July 14.
 THORNHILL, R. B. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rohtuck, fr. date on which E. T. Colvin vacated the appt. but to cont. to office. as mag. and coll. of Humeerpore.
 TREVOR, E. T. to office. as coll. of Chittagong dur. abs. of R. M. Skinner, July 19.
 TROTTER, R. to office. as add. civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca, Aug. 1.
 TUCKER, F. to office. as mag. of Tirhoot dur. abs. of Trotter.
 SAMUELLS, E. A. to be mag. of the 24-Pergunnahs, and supt. of Alipore gaol, July 18.
 SKINNER, R. M. coll. of Calcutta, to be coll. of Chittagong.
 VANS AGNEW, J. placed at disp. of Gov. Gen. for emp. in the Punjab.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, to pro. to Bograh on sessions duty.
 YOUNG, W. G. res. ch. of offic. of supt. of Bhaugulpore survey fr. H. Pratt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, R. 14 days.
 BARNES, G. C. 1 mo. in ext.
 BECHER, S. J. leave cancelled.
 BRERETON, H. leave cancelled.
 COCKBURN, F. J. 6 mo. in ext. on m.c.
 COCKBURN, W. 2 years, to Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, on m.c.
 CRAWFORD, G. D. 1 mo.
 DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to pres.
 ELLIOTT, F. B. 3 mo. on m.c.
 GRANT, C. to Nov. 1, on m.c. in ext.
 GREATHEAD, M. H. to Nov. 1, to remain at Simla, on m.c.
 MARTIN, G. L. leave cancelled, fr. July 18.
 RAVENSHAW, T. E. 1 mo. on m.c.
 RUSSELL, C. D. 3 mo. on m.c.
 SAUNDERS, C. B. 1 mo.
 SMYTH, C. P. C. 5 mo. to hills north of Deyrah.
 SUTHERLAND, J. M. leave cancelled.
 TORRENS, H. 3 mo. in ext. on m.c.
 TREVOR, E. T. leave cancelled fr. July 19.
 TROTTER, T. C. 2 mo. on m.c.
 WAUCHOPE, S. 6 weeks.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GARSTIN, Rev. A. to be chaplain of Howrah.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AIKMAN, Lieut. F. R. to act as adjt. to 4th N.I. July 25.
 ANGUS, Lieut. J. A. 9th N.I. in ch. of 3rd comp. of sappers and miners, perm. to res. that app.
 ARDAGH, Lieut. R. D. to be extra assist. to commis. in Tenasserim prov. from March 24.
 BRADFORD, Ens. G. S. d. d. 16th (gren.) posted to 62nd N.I. at Etawah, July 24.
 BROOKE, Lieut. col. G. C.B. art. to be lieut. col. comdt. from July 21, in suc. to Battine, dec.
 BROWN, Ens. G. A. 21st N.I. to be lieut. from April 21, v. Sellon, retired.
 BRUCE, Capt. F. F. com. Scinde camel corps, ass. ch. of duties of 2nd in com. gr. mr. and adj. in add. to those of comdt.
 BUTTANSHAW, Ens. H. R. posted to 52nd N.I. at Ferozepore.
 CARTER, Ens. A. H. d. d. 16th (gren.) posted to 73rd N.I. at Meerut, July 24.
 CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. 69th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DAVISON, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 19, v. Staples, dec.
 DICKENS, Lieut. A. D. 38th L.I. to office. in commt. dept. and to take ch. of pres. commt. office of pres. div. July 4.
 DICKENS, Ens. F. A. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 27, in succ. to Guyon, ret.
 DOUGLAS, Brev. capt. C. art. to be capt. fr. July 21, in suc. to Battine, dec.
 DUNMORE, Capt. W. R. 31st N.I. to be maj. fr. July 27, in suc. to Guyon, ret.
 FELLOWES, Ens. H. d. d. 16th (gren.) posted to 31st N.I. at Julundur, July 24.
 FOOKS, 1st Lieut. W. K. 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. being no longer required at Kohat, is to join his comp. at Peshawur when relieved by Lieut. Sladen.
 FORDYCE, Capt. J. art. to be maj. fr. July 21, in succ. to Battine, dec.
 GILESPIE, Ens. J. d. d. 26th L.I. posted to 61st, at Lucknow.
 GREENE, Ens. J. J. d. d. 27th, posted to 36th N.I. at Moorabad, July 24.
 HATCH, Lieut. G. C. 57th N.I. to be capt. fr. Apr. 19, in succ. to Gorges, ret.
 HILL, Brev. maj. R. 70th N.I. perm. to ret. on pension of maj. fr. date of dept. of Hindostan, Aug. 1.
 HITCHINS, Ens. C. T. d. d. 14th, posted to 54th N.I. at Barrackpore, July 24.
 HORSFORD, Brev. lieut. col. R. art. to be lieut. col. fr. July 21, in succ. to Battine, dec.
 HUNTER, Ens. C. P. d. d. 26th L.I. posted to 6th N.I. at Agra.
 JAMES, 2nd Lieut. M. 3rd com. art. to d. d. with 2nd com. 5th batt. in consequence of his being required as a witness on the trial of a private of the 1st Eur. Bengal fus. July 22.
 JERVIS, Lieut. F. V. R. 56th N.I. returned to duty, July 30.
 KERR, Ens. J. to office. as adjt. to 60th N.I. with effect fr. May 26, dur. abs. on leave of Brev. capt. D. Stansbury.
 KEY, Ens. A. d. d. 27th, posted to 28th N.I. at Peshawur, July 24.
 MACANDREW, Lieut. J. F. 19th N.I. to be interp. and gr. mr. v. Bristow.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. M. to rec. ch. of adj. office and to office. as 2nd in com. of 3rd regt. Punjab cav.
 MACKENZIE, Capt. Sir A. 11th N.I. permitted to retire on pension of maj. fr. Aug. 1.
 MAISEY, Lieut. F. C. 67th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MALLOCK, 2nd Lieut. R. J. 2nd co. 7th batt. art. to cont. to d. d. with 5th co. 8th batt. and to retain ch. of the port guns at Futtch-gurh, until Oct. 15.
 MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. A. O. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 21, in succ. to Battine, dec.
 MOORE, Ens. J. perm. to reside and draw his pay, &c. at Lahore.
 MAULE, Lieut. col. J. fr. 5th to 10th N.I. at Allahabad, July 19.
 MURRAY, Lieut. W. 46th N.I. app. to inf. branch of Nizam's army, July 11.
 NEDHAM, Lieut. A. G. to office. as 2nd in com. in addition to his own duties, dur. abs. of Matheson.
 NICHOLL, 2nd Lieut. T. 3rd comp. 6th batt. art. to do duty with No. 14 lt. field batt. until arrival of 2nd Lieut. Smalpage, July 18.
 ORMAN, Ens. C. E. d. d. 16th (gren.) posted to 29th N.I. at Peshawur, July 24.
 PARLEY, Ens. B. S. B. d. d. 16th (gren.) posted to 49th N.I. at Phillour, July 24.
 PASKE, Lieut. E. H. 58th N.I. qual. to disch. duties of interpreter to a native corps.
 PENNY, Brev. col. N. C.B. 40th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, in suc. to Palmer, posted to district of Rohilcund, July 15.
 PHILLIPS, Ens. H. d. d. 16th (Gren.) posted to 40th N.I. at Allahabad, July 24.
 RABAN, Lieut. H. to office. as asst. to pol. agent in Cassia, dur. abs. of Lieut. Cave, July 30.

RILEY, Col. S. D. 47th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, in suc. to Shaw, appt. comdt. of art., posted to station of Delhi, July 15.
 ROBBINS, Brev. Maj. W. P. 15th N.I. to be comdt. of Ramgurb, lt. inf. batt. v. Maj. Guyon, retired, July 18.
 ROBERTS, Brev. capt. H. C. 31st N.I. to be capt. fr. July 27, in suc. to Guyon, retired.
 ROSS, Ens. D. d. 16 (Gren.) posted to 37th N.I. at Jhelum.
 RYAN, Lieut. E. M. d. d. with the Ramgurb batt. to act as 2nd in com. of the batt. and as commt. of the irreg. cav. attached to the force, July 24.
 RYBOT, 2nd Lieut. G. O. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 1, in succ. to Masters, trans. to inv. est.
 SHUTE, Capt. D. C. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SITWELL, Ens. F. H. M. d. d. 33rd, posted to 27th N.I. at Benares, July 24.
 SLADEN, Lieut. J. R., H.A., to com. of No. 1, lt. field battery, attached to Punjab irreg. force, v. Hay, dec.
 STEWART, Lieut. col. R. fr. 10th to 65th N.I. July 19.
 STONES, Ens. A. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 19, in suc. to Gorges, retired.
 STORRS, Ens. J. to do duty with Sylhet, L.I. batt. v. Turnbull.
 STURT, Capt. A. A. prin. asst. to com. Assam, at Gowlparah, made over ch. of treasury and collectorate to H. Driver.
 THUILLIER, Brev. capt. H. E. L. art. to be capt. fr. July 1, in suc. to Masters, trans. to inv. est.
 TROTTER, Lieut. W. L. 45th N.I. to be adj. v. Donaldson.
 TUCKER, Lieut. col. H. T. C.B. adj. gen. of the army, to be an honorary A.D.C. to gov. gen.
 TURNER, Capt. 1st N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. at an Eur. gen. court martial ordered to assemble at Jullundur, July 25.
 VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. offic. jun. asst. to com. of Assam at Nowgong, res. ch. of duties.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. D. fr. 56th to 5th N.I. at Lahore, July 19.
 WYLD, Capt. W. 4th L.C. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. at an Eur. gen. court martial ordered to assemble at Sealkote, July 25.
 YOUNG, Lieut. R. eng. passed exam. in Hindustani.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

ELLIS, R. A. F. W. June 18, instead of July 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. J. 38th L.I. fr. June 15 to Aug. 1, to visit regimental h. q. at Barrackpore.
 BATTINE, Ens. W. A. 43rd N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, to Lahore.
 BRODIE, Capt. T. 3 mo. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BROWN, 1st Lieut. G. R. h. a. fr. May 12 to June 18, to Simla.
 BROWNE, Capt. C. R. dep. comm. of Umballa, fr. June 6 to Oct. 31, to Simla and hills.
 BROWNLOW, Capt. G. A. 3rd L.C. fr. July 1 to Dec. 31, to Cawnpore and pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
 CAVE, Lieut. G. N. 1 mo.
 DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 DEPREE, 2nd Lieut. G. C. art. 3 mo. fr. June 28, to Cuttack.
 DINNING, Capt. H. 71st N.I. fr. July 15 to Dec. 15, to Murree Hills, on m. c.
 DUNCAN, Capt. A. H. 43rd L.I. fr. June 2 to Oct. 31, to Nynee Tal or Mussoorie, on m. c.
 DUNMORE, Capt. W. R. 31st N.I. fr. July 3 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 GALLOWAY, Cornet G. A. 2nd L.C. fr. Aug. 7 to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. ab. Calcutta on m. c.
 GRISSELL, Capt. J. 46th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, 1852, to presidency prep. to app. for perm. to ret. fr. the service.
 GRANT, Lieut. H. 74th N.I. 6 mo. to Madras and Ceylon, on m. c.
 GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J., H.A. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 HARRIS, Capt. W. O. 32nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. May 28, to remain at Lahore.
 HILL, Capt. C. T. 29th N.I. 12 mo. to Nellgherry Hills on m. c.
 HOME, Col. R. 43rd L.I. to Almorah and Nynee Tal.
 LANE, Lieut. Col. C. R. C.B. 74th N.I. fr. Aug. 16, instead of June 15.
 LEDDIE, Capt. G. B. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 24 to Jan. 17, to Mussoorie and pres.
 LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 3rd L.C. fr. July 6 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 MOODY, Lieut. Col. S. 11th N.I. fr. Aug. 10 to Sept. 30, in ext. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 NEWHOUSE, Lieut. L. R. 10th N.I. fr. July 11 to Dec. 31, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah on m. c.
 ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. 26th L.I. fr. July 1 to Aug. 31, to Calcutta on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe. This cancels the unexpired portion of leave, granted to him in G. O. April 21.
 ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. 26th L.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 PATTIE, Brig. gen. W. C. B. 4th L.C. furl. to Europe.
 RUSSELL, Ens. J. J. 46th N.I. fr. May 26 to June 30, to Simla.
 SALMON, Capt. G. P. art. fr. July 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.
 SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. invalids, fr. Aug. 2 to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at Cawnpore.

STEPHENS, Lieut. W. 5th L.C. 2 years to sea and Australia, on m. c.
 STRACHEY, Capt. H. 66th or Goorka regt. to Europe, on furl.
 WESTON, Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. 9 mo. fr. May 28, to Dhurru-salah and Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, Dr. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Naocolly, res. ch. of his duties, July 16.
 BANISTER, Asst. surg. G. of the Kenranon batt. to rec. med. ch. of jail, civ. estab. at Deyrah, and surv.-gen. dept. fr. Surg. Faithful.
 CAMPLIN, Asst. surg. J. M. passed colloq. exam. July 17.
 CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. in jt. med. ch. of Simla and in ch. of civ. med. duties at that station; tour of duty is extended to five first years fr. app. viz. until 1st of Jan. 1854, in view to his carrying out arrangements connected with vaccine estab. in hill states.
 DRAPER, Asst. surg. H. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Behar dur. abs. of Wethered.
 DICKSON, Surg. J. B. posted to 48th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 GREIG, Surg. A. M.D. posted to 70th N.I. at Umballah, July 16.
 HASTINGS, Asst. surg. T. to be memb. of ferry fund com. at East Burdwan, July 30.
 HUNTER, Surg. T. C. 46th, to affd. med. aid to 8th N.I. dur. abs. on leave, of Surg. J. C. Smith, July 21.
 IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 72nd N.I. to affd. med. aid to 3rd irr. cav. and brig. staff, at Bareilly.
 MACPHERSON, Asst. surg. H. M. 2nd Scindiah's Cont. placed at disp. of Lieut.-gov. for emp. as civ. surg. of Mynpoorie, July 22.
 MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. to do duty with H.M.'s 18th regt.
 MAYNE, Asst. surg. E. W. in med. ch. of 37th, to affd. med. aid also to 3rd N.I. 5th comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 13 lt. field battery, July 19.
 MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. fr. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to med. ch. of 2nd Oude loc. inf. v. Greig.
 AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to d. d. H.M.'s 70th regt.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to affd. med. aid in hospital of H.M.'s 10th regt. in add. to duties with art.
 RADDOK, C. E. to be sub. asst. surg. of Sirsa, July 17.
 SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. 51st N.I. to affd. med. aid in the hosp. of H.M.'s 32nd regt. in add. to his own duties.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.
 THIRING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. M.P. 11th irreg. cav. to affd. med. aid to the Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. dur. abs. on leave of Asst. surg. J. Hilliard, July 23.
 TRESIDDER, Asst. surg. J. N. to be civ. surg. at Mirzapore.
 VIVIAN, Asst. surg. C. J. d. d. H.M.'s 32nd regt. to proceed to Nakodah, and affd. med. aid to 5th L.C. July 21.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. F. to be civ. asst. surg. at Tipperah.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. J. 28th N.I. to affd. med. aid in hosp. of H.M.'s 61st regt. in add. to his own duties, July 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAKER, Asst. surg. J. fr. July 4 to 16, in ext. on m. c.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. 3rd irr. cav. 4 mo. fr. July 1, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. 5 mo. fr. June 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 3rd N.I. fr. May 10 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, on m. c.
 PALMER, Dr. C. leave cancelled.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Asst. surg. H. Franklin, to Oct. 15.

INFANTRY.

18th. Lieut. T. W. Mostyn from 75th to be lieut. v. Abbott, who exch.—32nd. Lieut. J. Moore to be capt. fr. July 5, v. Hough, ret.; Ens. W. J. Anderson to be lieut. in suc. to Hough, ret.—61st. Lieut. F. R. E. Burnside, July 7 to Sept. 6 to Murree hills, on m. c.—70th. Lieut. J. Atkinson 6 mo. fr. May 14; Lieut. O. J. Travers to Aug. 18.—75th. Capt. W. C. Moilan, July 25 to Oct. 15, to Landour; Capt. J. H. Cox, Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, in ext.; Lieut. J. Mason, Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, in ext.; Lieut. C. C. Abbot, fr. 18th to be lieut. v. Mostyn, who exch.—78th Highlanders. Lieuts. Webster and Gilmore fr. Aug. 15 to Oct. 30, to Bombay, for exam. in Mahratta.—84th. Lieut. T. Lightfoot to be capt. fr. June 26, v. Mitchell, dec. Ens. G. F. T. Whitlock to be lieut. fr. June 26 in succ. to Mitchell.—87th. Surg. R. Wood to Sept. 4.—94th Lieut. R. W. A. Vaughan, 2 yrs to England.—98th. Major D. Ranier, June 7 to July 17 to Murree.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEADLE, wife of Lieut. J. P. engs. d. at Calcutta, July 19.
 BELLAMY, wife of J. F. s. at Calcutta, July 19.
 BUCKLAND, Mrs. C. s. at Serampore, July 30.
 CARSHORE, Mrs. W. S. s. at Futtchepore, July 4.
 ELDER, wife of W. A. d. at Howrah, July 19.
 FORBES, Mrs. Francis, d. at Calcutta, July 26.
 FOX, wife of W. H. d. at Sylhet, July 26.

FRANCIS, Mrs. C. S. d. at Calcutta, July 23.
GRANT, wife of Wm. d. at Bhangulpore, July 28.
HAND, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, July 15.
LLOYD, Mrs. T. H. s. at Calcutta, July 11.
LOCH, wife of T. C. c.s. d. at Berhampore, July 25.
MASTERS, Mrs. E. d. at Calcutta, July 29.
McKIE, Mrs. James, d. at Calcutta, July 25.
MILLS, Mrs. C. M. s. at Dum-Dum, July 16.
PRESGRAVE, Mrs. D. s. at Buxar, July 12.
READ, wife of R. d. still-born. at Calcutta, July 26.
RICKARDS, wife of Capt. W. H. 14th N.I. s. at Ajmere, July 10.
SCOTT, Mrs. G. W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 2.
SMALL, wife of James, d. at Barrackpore, July 22.
SPILSBURY, wife of Lieut. 67th N.I. s. at Dinapore, July 10.
TAYLOR, Mrs. d. at Bograh, July 17.
THOMPSON, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, July 30.
WALKER, the lady of R. c.s. s. at Calcutta, July 18.
YOUNG, Mrs. A. R. s. at Calcutta, July 19.

MARRIAGES.

HALL, C. B. to Mary Ann, d. of the late E. Morissy, c.s. at Umballah, July 21.
LEFEUVRE, J. L. to Julia, d. of P. Rebello, at Calcutta.
MAUNDRELL, J. A. to Miss R. E. Dunn, at Calcutta, July 28.
McKIM, R. to Margaret R. d. of B. Arthur, at Calcutta, July 16.
MORRELL, T. to Mrs. Costello, at Calcutta, July 29.
ONSLow, E. to Louisa M. d. of C. G. Stretzell, at Calcutta, July 28.
SHAVE, J. T. to E. M. Clarke, at Calcutta, July 16.

DEATHS.

BATTINE, Maj. gen. W. ART. at Lahore, July 21.
BETTS, Lucy A. d. of the late Capt. T. at Berhampore, aged 19.
BYRNE, Lieut. col. John, c.B. late H.M. 53rd regt. at Simla, aged 64, July 21.
CARRAN, Alice L. inf. d. of J. L. at Calcutta, July 18.
DEARMAN, Harriet, wife of G. at Calcutta, aged 45, July 30.
DE CHAL, Thos. at Baraghuria, aged 29, Aug. 1.
FAIRWEATHER, Eliza J. H. A. inf. d. of J. at Howrah, July 17.
GURR, Maria, widow of the late T. at Calcutta, aged 60, July 17.
HALLIDAY, Charlotte H. inf. d. of F. J. at Calcutta, July 20.
HESSELMAYER, inf. d. of the Rev. C. at Tezpor, June 30.
HIGGINS, G. F. at Burdwan, aged 31, July 29.
LESLIE, wife of A. at Calcutta, aged 20, July 15.
MACDONALD, Lieut. and adjt. J. J. 74th N.I. at Dacca, aged 35, Aug. 2.
MACDONALD, Peter, at Gungadarpore, aged 41, July 15.
MOFFAT, Mary, widow of the late John, at Chandernagore, July 5.
ORMOND, G. H. at Calcutta, aged 22, July 21.
RICHARDS, Mary Ann, wife of J. P. at Calcutta, July 31.
SMITH, E. at Calcutta, aged 27, Aug. 3.
SNELL, Mrs. S. A. at Calcutta, aged 22, July 17.
STAPLES, Lieut. T. 1st fus. at Meerut, July 19.
TAYLOR, inf. d. of J. at Bograh, July 25.
TOSH, James, at Dinapore, aged 48, July 19.
UNDERWOOD, W. C. inf. s. of W. at Balasore, July 14.
VANDERBERG, John, at Calcutta, aged 61, July 15.
WALKER, the inf. s. of R. c.s. at Calcutta, July 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 16.—City of London, Dick, Glasgow.—23. Hannah Crooker, Brown, Honolulu; Monarchy, Fenwick, Liverpool.—24. Cordelia, Carrick, Liverpool.—28. John Mitchell, Farguar, Liverpool; Aga Bockah, Barnett, Rangoon; Chouringhee, Brown, Sunderland; Arrow, McFarlane, Hong-Kong; John Brightman, Scott, Penang; Turrene, Dubarry, Mauritius; Eliza Penelope, Shelstone, Penang.—29. Saumonnet, Hett, Mauritius; steamer Tenasserim, Dicey, Moulmein and Arracan; steamer Oriental, Lovett, Suez.—30. James Watt, Cuthbertson, Liverpool.—AUG. 1. Asa Packer, Crothers, San Francisco.—4. Zephath Paaneah, Towle, Vizagapatam; James Booth, Booth, Hartpool.—5. Minerva, Coleman, London.—6. Archibald, Lanla, Bourbon; Grandbey, Huir, Mauritius; Britannia, Thompson, Sunderland; Bloreng, Smith, Isle of Wight; Red Rover, Claxton, Singapore; Louisiana, Barston, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hannah Crooker.—Mr. W. C. Thompson.
Per Monarchy.—Mr. H. Christiana.
Per Minerva.—Mrs. Wood and family; Mr. Lyle, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Ramsay.
Per Duchess of Northumberland.—Capt. J. Gilbert, and Mr. C. G. Alsop.
Per Louisa.—Mr. W. Smith.
Per Shelo.—Mr. Gordon.
Per Arrow.—G. Mackertoo.
Per John Brightman.—Mr. Tiacate; Mr. Lyman and Mr. Miller; L. Maquer; R. Tomas.
Per Eliza Penelope.—Mrs. Shilstone.
Per steamer Tenasserim.—Capt. Hutton, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Hutton; Capt. Gordon; Lieut. Grant; — Saunders, esq.; Capt. Black; Mr. and Mrs. Barber, and Mr. and Mrs. Cohen.—From AKYAB. Mr. Brown, Lieut. Dawson, and Mr. Burnell.

Per steamer Oriental.—Mr. J. W. Browne, Miss Lissant, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Calrow; Qr.-mr. Dunlop, wife and 3 children.—From GIBRALTAR. Mr. R. C. Williamson, and Mr. A. Williamson.—From MALTA. Capt. Hodgskin.—From SUEZ. Mr. Beer, Christopher Joseph, and Hassan.—From GALLE. Mr. Gygax; Lieut. Ward, I. N. and native servant; Jimatgee Rustongee, and child; N. Nussurwarjee, and 2 native servants.—From MADRAS. Lieut. Boddam, and servant; R. Harrison, Miss Harrison; W. H. Furnell, esq.; Lieut. F. B. R. Jervis and lady; Major C. M. Maclean; Mr. W. H. Warrington, and M. Movillard.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 16. William Carey, Emmet, Liverpool; Robert Pulsford, King, Liverpool; Geneva, Tucker, Boston; Arrarat, Wright, Mauritius; Water Witch, Mann, China; Lanrick, White, China; Wesacumoon, Fabens, Boston; Nile, Leighton, Liverpool; John Hepburn, Warne, Moulmein; Erin, Tronson, Straits; Teak, Gamble, Singapore; Duchess of Argyll, Barker, Rangoon; Glenorchy, Connell, London; Loch Lomond, Bray, London; Cocasjee Family, Durham, China; Melaine, Bird, Madras; Mary Somerville, Johnson, Liverpool; Neptune, Hilhen, London; Suez, Gray, London.—25. Essex, Pixley, London.—26. Gloriosa, Carey, London; Ingleborough, Rea, Liverpool; Livingston, Jones, Liverpool; Lord Auckland, Thompson, China; Robert Bradford, Gloag, Liverpool and Cape; Soubahdar, Umfreville, Mauritius; Walmer Castle, Aldham, London and Cape.—27. Couranto, Vickers, London.—28. Duke of Lancaster, Ward, Mauritius; Fairfield, Hornell, Liverpool; Frances Whitney, Fuller, Boston.—30. Hindoo, Fletcher, Liverpool; Rob Roy, Rankin, Liverpool.—AUG. 1. The Duke, Atkinson, Liverpool; Cannata, Tillson, Mauritius; Zemindar, Poole, London.—2. Aeneas, Thompson, Mauritius.—3. Lady Bute, McKinlay, London.—4. Taymouth Castle, Nicol, London.—8. Steamer, Hindostan, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Walmer Castle.—Mrs. Col. Pattie, Col. W. Pattie, c.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen, and 2 servants; Col. J. J. Farrington, art. and servant; Major H. J. Guyon, 31st B.N.I., 3 children and servant; Capt. W. J. H. Charteris; Capt. R. A. Crocker, H.M. 24th regt.; Lieut. H. M. Burns, H.M. 24th regt.; Lieut. M. A. D. Orchard, 96th B.N.I.; C. W. Hatch, esq.; G. B. Mackay, esq.

Per steamer Tenasserim.—Miss Harrison; 2 Misses Montgomery; A. Gouger, esq.; Rev. W. Kaye, Mr. Kneebone, and Mr. Harrison, esq.

For Arracan.—Mrs. Nuthall, Miss Nuthall, and Miss Mottley.
Per steamer Hindostan.—To MADRAS: Capt. C. F. Hill, and servant; Dr. Aston, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Barber, Lieut. H. Grant, A. Kennebel.—To GALLE: Capt. J. P. Cavenagh, Mrs. McPherson, Mr. Guthrie, Dr. Davies.—To HONG-KONG: G. Lambert.—To SUEZ: Mr. G. J. Brown, Mr. H. Watson, and Mr. J. Bashford.—To SOUTHAMPTON: Dr. and Mrs. Cowan, and infant; Master Lackersteen; Mrs. Moffat, infant and servant; Maj. R. Hill, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Creaton, Lieut. Wedderburn, Mr. J. R. Howell, and Mr. Fillarsh.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 8, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 8	to 7 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. par.	or 4 ans.	prem.
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	do.	.. do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. .. prem.	3 0	.. 3 4
Third Sica 4 do.	.. .. do.	11 8	.. 12 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. .. do.	9 8	.. 10 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	2050 to 2300
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 10	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	.. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 8	.. 221 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 14	.. 220 7	
Sovereigns	10 1	.. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14	.. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 15s.

MADRAS.

THE FORSYTH POISONING CASE.

The proceedings consequent on the alleged attempt to poison Mr. Forsyth, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Tellicherry, have excited a good deal of talk here. In last month's issue we mentioned the acquittal of the prisoners, one of them a high official in Mr. Forsyth's court, charged with the commission of the crime. They were tried before Mr. D. Cooke, the Acting Sub-Judge of Calicut, whose most remarkable judgment has found its way into the public papers, and considerable indignation has been excited to witness judicial opportunities prostituted to the gratification of private animosities.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 13.

The judge, after a detailed analysis of the evidence, sums up thus:—"The evidence of all the witnesses of course rests upon the credit given to the 'confession'—the Court holds it of no importance; it was illegally obtained by violence or persuasion, and standing uncorroborated by a spark of evidence, is worthless both in reason, law, and equity. It is necessary only to remark, as regards the first and second witnesses, they are both hostile to the Nazir—the first was passed over and was told that he would not be promoted, he now found an opportunity of coming forward, and he did so, but gave evidence which, if credited, subjected him to have been committed as an accomplice—he concealed what he says the Nazir told him eight days through fear! Such an answer as this is indeed pitiful—yet he was tempted to hold to it, for he saw the situation of the Nazir vacant, and the salary of the officer had already been divided amongst the officials of the court. The evidence of the first, second, and third witnesses is not only false; it is infamous. It is needless to go on—a careful and earnest consideration of the evidence in this case has led the court to the conclusion, that, as regards the first and second prisoners, it is a base conspiracy fabricated by the fifth and sixth witnesses, in conjunction with the head of police, all enemies of the first prisoner, advantage having been taken of the drugging of the soup. The court resolves, therefore, to direct the immediate release of all the prisoners, the confession of the latter standing uncorroborated by a single ray of evidence either direct or circumstantial. There is no evidence that poison was put in the soup—no one died—and as no analysis was made either of the remains of the soup or of what was ejected by those who partook of it, the case as one of poisoning with the intent to kill falls to the ground."

The Tellicherry poisoning case is still *sub judice*. Mr. Forsyth's appeal in the Sessions Court of Calicut against the decision of the subordinate judge, was intercepted by a counter complaint of conspiracy against some of the witnesses for the prosecution, which was very expeditiously set on foot. Before this investigation was commenced, notice of appeal had been given, and the sessions judge had ordered the recapture of the prisoners, but the latter having been released on a Saturday, the magisterial proceedings took the lead, by the commencement of the first examination on the Sunday. Under these circumstances, the appeal appears to have been temporarily withdrawn, with a view to its renewal at the close of the magistrate's inquiry, and when that was understood to have terminated without the conviction of the accused, the appeal was again presented before the sessions judge. On account of some technical objection, however, it was considered inadmissible, and the prosecutor has therefore carried the case before the Court of Foudjary Udaltut. The matter, as it stands, resolves itself into three questions; viz., 1st, whether the subordinate court was justified in refusing to hear a material part of the prosecutor's evidence; 2nd, whether that court was competent to acquit and release a prisoner who had voluntarily confessed the crime for which he was arraigned; and 3rd, whether the magistrate's interference while the appeal was pending, and the examination of the third prisoner at a time when his recapture had been ordered by the sessions judge, were illegal or calculated to prejudice the case for the prosecution. If any of these questions are determined in favour of the appellant, the prisoners will still have to stand their trial for the offence with which they have been charged.—*Spectator*, July 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of June 24th arrived at Madras July 25th, GEOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS.—The *Spectator* contains an account of the first of a series of geological excursions that have been commenced by the indefatigable Dr. Hunter, with the view of enlightening the public on the proper method of developing the resources of the country.

THE CONVERT STREENAVASSA.—The *Madras Hindu Chronicle* states that Lutchmee Ummal, the lately truant wife of the convert Streenavassa, is now living happily with her husband. The same paper alleges that "it is pretty generally known that there was no real disinclination on the part of Lutchmee to follow the fortunes of her young husband, and that her parents were far from being opposed to the reunion so conducive to the happiness of the child. The late little row was only got up to throw dust into the eyes of the community."

NAVAL SCHOOL.—A meeting was held on the 1st of August, in the large hall of Patcheappalli's school, to adopt measures for the establishment of a naval school for East-Indian boys. The assemblage was one of the most numerous ever witnessed in Madras, was presided over by Sir Christopher Rawlinson, chief Justice, and addressed by Sir William Burton, the Hon. D. Elliott, Capt. Biden, Majors Young and Jenkins, Messrs. J. Thomson, E. B. Powell, J. H. Kenrick, and other gentlemen of influence.

THREATENING NOTICES.—A letter in the *Spectator* from a correspondent at Jaulnah states that another placard has been found in a locality near the general bazar at that station, of a similar import to that found on the gate of Captain Waters' compound. The writer subscribes himself "the murderer of Lieut. Johnstone," and threatens to take the life of another victim, [defying all attempts at discovery.]

A MODEL OF A RAILWAY, in brass, ordered from England by the Rajah of Mysore, had arrived at Bangalore, and excited the most intense interest in the native community. The rails are circular, twenty feet in circumference, and the engine is ten inches in length.

INDEBTEDNESS IN THE ARMY.—The attempt at head-quarters to check indebtedness in the army is producing distressing results in the shape of courts-martial and attempted suicide. The interference of the Commander-in-Chief with the private pecuniary affairs of officers, has been warmly denounced in some of the public prints as inquisitorial and degrading. One officer has been brought to a court-martial for resenting this interference, in what was considered a disrespectful manner; replying to certain queries from the Adjutant-General on the subject of his financial embarrassments, that he was not aware that he had constituted the Commander-in-Chief his agent. That the remedy is painful and humiliating there cannot be a doubt; but it must not be forgotten that the evil was extensive and aggravated; rapidly in fact becoming desperate. Sir William Gomm's reign will not be popular if its future progress manifest the same spirit as its commencement; but popularity is a trifling sacrifice to make on the altar of a reformation so necessary and important as that of weeding the Indian army of those habits of extravagance, negligence, and fraud in monetary dealings, now so lamentably rife in it.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 13.

ABDUCTION.—The Madras papers publish a report of proceedings in the Supreme Court, on the return of a writ of *habeas corpus*, for bringing up a Mussulman female child, who had been sold by her uncle for Rs. 44, to some retainer of the nawab of the Carnatic—whom there is a great reason to suspect of connivance at the affair, apparently for the purpose of eventual prostitution. The father of the child, who had intrusted her to his brother during absence, and could not recover her on his return, saw her riding with dancing girls on one of the Nawab's elephants, and applying for redress at the police-office, was referred to the Supreme Court, which issued the writ of *habeas corpus*. In obedience to it, the girl was brought up, but not until the Government agent at Chepauk had been applied to for assistance in serving it; the Nawab's servants having forcibly resisted the officer of court. The thing took place at a house of the Nawab's, and his servants were the offenders. The girl was restored by Sir William Burton to her father.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to announce the deaths of Lieuts. C. Kensington and T. A. Stannus, of the 14th regt. N.I. by drowning by the upsetting of a boat at Kulladghee, on the evening of the 1st instant. This casualty promotes Ens. C. D. Clementson and A. Read to lieutenants.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 12.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFF RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, July 29, 1851.—In consequence of the demise of Col. (Major-general) Henry Bowdler, of the infantry, the following alteration and addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings are authorized.

Colonel Westrop Watkins—to half a share from the Off-Reckoning Fund, from the 7th June, 1851, vice Bowdler, deceased.

Colonel John Laurie—to half a share from the Off-Reckoning Fund, from the 1st July, 1851, vice Gibson, deceased.

CUSTOM DUTIES ON ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO INDIA FOR USE OF THE ARMIES.

Fort St. George, August 1, 1851.—No. 149 of 1851.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following copy of a revenue despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors to Bengal, on the subject of the levy of customs duties on articles imported into India for the use of regiments of her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service.

Separate Revenue Despatch to Bengal, No. 3, dated April 9, 1851.

Para. 1. These paragraphs bring to our notice four instances in which an exemption from customs duty on wines and spirits brought or sent out for the use of the messes of her Majesty's regiments serving in India, was applied for, in three of which the application was complied with, and in the fourth refused.*

2. We desire that in future the rule laid down in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter to the Board of Customs, salt and opium, dated the 11th of April 1838, may be strictly adhered to and under which, exemption from Customs duty is granted to all articles of military store the property of Government, or of the regiments of her Majesty's and the East India Company's service, but denied to the mess stores or to the property and equipments of the officers of a regiment individually or collectively, which when imported are to be chargeable with the same duties as similar articles provided in the way of trade for sale in Calcutta.

3. A practice has for some time prevailed under the Madras Presidency, of permitting commanding officers of regiments to obtain from England and to pass free of duty, articles intended to promote the health and comfort of the soldiers,—such as wine, woollen cloth, dannel, &c., provided that application is made through the proper channel to Government, previously to the goods being ordered; to this practice we have no objection, it being understood that the exemption from duty extends only to articles which are to be applied exclusively to the use of soldiers, as in the case of the rum which is now issued to regimental canteens at cost price free from duty.

4. As the practice in these respects appears to differ at the several presidencies, we shall forward a copy of this despatch for the information and guidance of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. jud. of Madura del. over ch. of the court to J. W. Dykes, July 8, res. ch. of the court fr. J. W. Dykes, Aug. 8.

BIRD, E. W. to be special asst. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam.

BISHOP, J. F. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, del. over ch. of the dist. to T. W. Goodwyn, July 7.

CATOR, F. S. W. att. rank 4th class, July 26.

CHAMIER, C. F. att. rank 4th class, July 21.

CHILD, F. S. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely.

COCHRANE, W. E. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Salem dur. abs. of Ward on duty, Aug. 5.

CONWAY, T. B. A. att. rank 2nd class, July 6; to be agt. to the gov. of Fort St. George at Kumool, July 31.

COTTON, R. R. to act as civ. and sess. judge of Zillah of Salem, July 29; act. civ. and sess. judge of Zillah of Salem, assum. ch.

DOUGLAS, W. civ. and sess. jud. of Tinnevely, res. ch. of the court, July 25.

FULLERTON, G. F. att. rank 4th class, July 26.

GOODWYN, T. W. rec. ch. of off. of coll. and mag. of Tanjore fr. J. F. Bishop, July 7.

KINDERSLEY, J. R. att. rank 5th class, July 21.

LUSHINGTON, T. D. att. rank 2nd class, July 6; to be coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, July 31.

MCDONELL, A. E. R. att. rank, 4th class, July 5.

MORRIS, G. L. att. rank, 5th class, July 21.

MURRAY, M. att. rank, 2nd class, July 6.

PELLEY, C. att. rank, 2nd class, July 6.

PELLEY, C. R. att. rank, 5th class, July 21.

SWINTON, R. B. to be asst. to coll. and maj. of Tinnevely, July 22.

WARD, S. N. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Salem, but to cont. to act as coll. and maz. of N. Arcot, dur. emp. of Mr. Bourdillon on special duty, July 31.

WHITE, R. coll. and mag. of Nellore, del. over ch. to Arbuthnot.

WALHOUSE, M. J. to act as sub. judge of zillah of Salem, dur. emp. of Cotton, July 29; act. sub. jud. of zillah of Salem, assd. ch. of court fr. R. R. Cotton, Aug. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLAIR, J. H. 15 mo. to sea, on m. c.

GORDON, J. R. 1 year to Neilgherry hills and Bangalore, on m. c.

GOSTLING, C. P. 20 days in ext. to remain at Waltair, on m. c.

IRVINE, P. 1 year to Europe.

LEVINGE, V. H. 1 mo. furl. to Europe.

MALTHY, E. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Cuddalore, v. Davis, July 15.

NESBITT, W. S. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, dur. abs. of Mr. Thornhill, July 15.

ROSS, W. H. in ext. to July 3, 1852.

SWINTON, R. B. till July 18, in ext.

THORNHILL, G. 6 mo. to Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, on m. c.

WHITE, D. coll. and mag. of Nellore, 1 mo. to pres.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

DEVILTRY, Rev. T. M.A. domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences within the diocese of Madras.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. col. E. fr. 37th to 12th N.I. July 26.

BALDWIN, Ens. A. T. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for aff. of companies, July 15.

BELL, Capt. B. H. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. Aug. 5.

BLENKINSOP, Ens. E. C. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for aff. of companies, Aug. 1.

BLOOMFIELD, Ens. A. F. F. to join 5th N.I. Aug. 7.

BODAM, Capt. W. T. 2nd L.C. perm. to res. his appt. as supt. of the Munzerabad Ghaut in the district of Canara fr. date of his embarkation for Europe.

BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L.C. pl. at disp. of the gov. of Bombay for emp. as extra a.-d.-c. to the C.-in-C. Bombay army, subject to the approval of the Court of Directors, Aug. 1.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. to rank fr. June 6, in suc. to Burn, prom.

BURN, Lieut. col. G. to rank fr. June 6, in suc. to Laurie, prom.

CARR, Ens. M. W. 9th N.I. passed in Hindustani, July 21.

CLEMENTSON, Ens. E. D. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Kensington, dec.

CLEMONS, Lieut. C. R. 29th N.I. to qr. mr. and interp. July 25.

CLERK, Cornet C. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, for a troop, Aug. 1.

COOKE, Lieut. W. J. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, July 29.

COOKE, Lieut. W. J. 8th N.I. to be adj.

COOKE, Capt. T. W. 1st nat. vet. batt. to act as cantonment at Arcot until further orders, v. Lieut. Crofton, 52nd N.I. who will proceed to rejoin his regt.

COOPER, 2nd Lieut. S. G. T. 1st fus. passed in Hindustani.

CUNDY, Lieut. R. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. qual. for gen. staff, to receive Moonshiee allow. July 23.

DREVER, Ens. W. S. 31st L.I. to be lieut. v. Tudor, res.

DRUMMOND, Ens. H. A. doing duty 21st N.I. posted to 5th N.I. v. Grant, prom. to continue doing duty with 21st N.I. until further orders, to rank fm. June 15, 1850, d. d. 21st N.I. to join 15th N.I.

DUFF, Ens. R. W. d. d. 12th N.I. to join 47th N.I. August 7.

FOORD, 2nd Lieut. E. A. engs. to ch. of office of sec. to board of revenue in dept. of public works dur. abs. of Bell on leave.

FORREST, Ens. F. C. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hind. qual. for gen. staff, July 23.

FORTH, Ens. A. C. to rank fr. July 20, 1850, d. d. 21st, posted to 14th N.I. as 4th ens. v. Clementson, prom. To proceed to join d. d. with 31st L.I. as far as Hurryhur, whence the off. com. that station will arrange for their further progress. To cont. d. d. as at present until required to join the 31st, Aug. 9.

FRASER, Cornet C. 7th L.C. con. to d. d. with 5th L.C. till the end of Dec. and then to join his regt. July 21.

FULTON, Lieut. J. R. 46th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, creditable progress, to receive Moonshiee allow. July 15.

HAWSE, Ens. H. P. 44th N.I. d. d. with 26th N.I. will, on emb. of the latter corps for Moulemein, proceed by sea to Bangalore, and d. d. with 21st N.I. until the arrival of his regt. at that station, July 24.

GABBETT, Brev. maj. W. M. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. Aug. 5.

GABSDEN, Ens. F. 5th N.I. passed in Hindustani, July 21.

GIRDLESTONE, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. to be adjt. fr. date of Lieut. Meyer's emb. to Europe.

GOAD, Brev. Capt. J. W. art. passed exam. in Telooogoo, qual. as interp. to rec. Moonshiee allowance, Aug. 7.

GOLDSMID, Lieut. F. J. 37th grens. to be capt. fr. June 30, in suc. to Wardroper, prom.; exam. in Arabic by Bombay coll. board, qual. as interpreter, Aug. 1, to receive moonshiee allowance.

GORDON, Capt. R. 37th grens. to be maj. fr. June 30, in suc. to Wardroper, prom.

HALDANE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 12th to 41st N.I. July 26.

HARRIS, Ens. J. F. C. L. fr. doing duty 52nd to do duty with 28th N.I. on the 52nd marching to Cuddapah, Aug. 4.

HASTIE, Ens. J. d. d. 39th N.I. to join 2nd Eur. L.I. Aug. 7.

HAWORTH, Ens. J. F. fr. d. d. 52nd N.I. to do duty with 28th N.I. to continue doing duty with the former corps until its march to Cuddapah.

HEATH, Ens. G. J. D. d. 26th N.I. to join 38th N.I. to proc. to Madras, en route to join, Aug. 7.

* Letter dated 8th March (No. 8), 1850, para. 6. Letter dated 5th July, 1850 (No. 11), paras. 11 to 13. Letter dated 9th September, 1850 (No. 14), para. 12.

HICKLEY, Lieut. A. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 25, v. Bean, retired.

HODDING, Ens. G. C. fr. d. d. 29th to d. d. 18th N.I. to join.

IMPEY, Brev. capt. E. H. 31st, to be struck off the list of the army as a deserter, fr. June 21, 1850, July 18.

JONES, Lieut. W. J. 4th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Hurryhur, qual. for gen. staff, July 15, to receive Moonshee allowance.

KNOX, Lieut. A. J. 45th N.I. ret. to duty, July 19.

LAURIE, Col. J. to rank fr. June 6, v. Bowdler, dec.

LAW, Ens. G. V. d. d. 21st N.I. to join 14th, N.I. Aug. 7.

LEADER, Maj. W. 1st nat. vet. batt. to be in ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Masulipatam.

LE HAREY, Maj. C. F. 14th N.I. to rank fr. June 6 in succ. to Burn, pro.

LOGAN, Lieut. col. A. S. fr. 41st to 33rd N.I. July 26.

LUKIN, Capt. W. A. 14th N.I. to rank fr. June 6 in suc. to Burn, pro.

MACKELLON, Lieut. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at coll. creditable progress, to receive Moonshee allowance, Aug. 11.

MACQUOID, Ens. R. K. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. to rec. Moonshee allow. July 13.

MAGNAY, Ens. J. to join 38th N.I. to proc. to Secunderabad.

MENZIES, Ens. H. C. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for companies, Aug. 1.

MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. 6th N.I. to be gr. mr. and interp. Aug. 1.

MUIR, Ens. J. J. 49th N.I. pass. exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 4.

MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. fr. 1st to 3rd L.C. July 12.

FENNING, Lieut. col. D. A. fr. 3rd to 1st L.C. July 12.

NEPEAN, Ens. H. M. doing duty 40th N.I. posted to 37th N.I. v. Wyatt, prom. to continue doing duty with 40th N.I. until Dec. next, when he will proc. to join, to rank fr. June 15, 1850.

PELLOWE, Capt. W. O. 2nd N.V. batt. to be a lay trustee of the Chaplaincy of Poonamala, v. Menzies.

PICOT, Ens. F. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of comp. July 15.

PLAYFAIR, Ens. H. M. d. d. 9th, posted to 14th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Read, prom.; to proceed to join, d. d. with 31st L.I. as far as Hurryhur, whence the off. com. that station will arrange for their further progress; to con. d. d. as at present until required to join the 31st, Aug. 9; to rank fr. Aug. 19, 1850.

PLAYFAIR, Ens. G. W. 34th L.I. relieved fr. doing duty with 50th N.I. to proceed to Vizagapatam, there to await the arrival of his regt. July 28.

PLOWDEN, Ens. F. E. d. d. with 31st L.I. to join 10th N.I. Aug. 7.

POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. exam. in Hindustani at Saugor, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allowance.

READ, Ens. A. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 1, v. Stannus, dec.

ROSE, Lieut. W. 50th N.I. to be adjt. v. King, on leave, Aug. 5.

SHORT, Capt. E. H. fr. Eur. vet. to 1st. N.V.B. and to command the detachment of his batt. at Salem, to join on expiration of leave granted him March 29.

SMITH, Ens. H. D. B. and Eur. L.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, qual. for gen. staff, July 15, to receive moonshee allowance.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. M. art. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, July 15.

SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. 7th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani; to act as gr. mr. and interp. to 31st L.I. until further orders.

THOMAS, 2nd Lieut. L. F. C. art. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, to receive moonshee allowance.

THOMPSON, Ens. R. do duty with 21st, posted to 48th N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 4, to rank fr. June 15.

THORP, Ens. J. T. doing duty 52nd N.I. posted to 31st L.I. v. Drever, prom. and directed to join, July 18.

TOD, Lieut. A. G. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, to receive moonshee allowance, Aug. 8.

TUDOR, Ens. W. O. 31st L.I. resigned, to be lieut. v. Impey.

WALKER, Ens. G. A. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. qual. as interp. July 23.

WAPSHARE, Capt. W. H. 10th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, at Kamptee, qual. for gen. staff, Aug. 1.

WARDROPER, Maj. E. to be lieut. col. fr. June 30, in suc. to Williams, pro.; posted to 37th N.I. July 26.

WHITE, Ens. W. H. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies.

WILLIAMS, Brev. col. J. E. to be col. fr. June 30, v. Gibson, dec.; posted to 21st N.I. July 26.

WYATT, Ens. C. A. 37th greas. to be lieut. fr. June 30, in suc. to Wardroper, pro.

YEOMAN, 2nd Lieut. G. L. art. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, July 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APPLEGATH, Lieut. F. 33rd N.I. 1 mo. to pres. and to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

BELL, Capt. J. H. engs. 1 mo. to Salem and North Arcot districts.

BODDAM, Capt. W. T. 2nd L.C. to Europe, on m. c.

BRETT, Brev. maj. 4th L.C. in ext. to Nov. 30, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

BROCK, Lieut. J. S. 32nd N.I. fr. June 23, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1852, to Nainee Tal, on m. c.

BURN, Ens. R. C. 5th N.I. 1 mo. at Vellore.

CAMERON, Capt. J. 1st L.C. fr. Aug. 29, to pres. prep. to apply

for leave to Europe on furl. with perm. to stay 1 month at Bangalore, en route to Madras.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. 50th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. in the Ganjam district, and to join his regt.

CARDALE, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. to Oct. 28, in ext. to Madras.

CARTER, Lieut. G. M. 1st Mad. Fus. in ext. fr. July 28 to Sept. 1, 1852, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. R. 7th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Patna.

COOKE, Capt. T. W. 1st N. V. batt. to July 18, in ext. to enable him to join.

DRURY, Lieut. A. to Aug. 20, in ext. to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

DRURY, Ens. T. J. d. d. 27th N.I. in ext. to Aug. 31, to Neilgherries.

ELLIOT, 2nd Lieut. C. 2nd batt. art. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to Masulipatam and Bangalore dur. leave.

FAUNCE, Brev. maj. R. N. 2nd N.I. fr. May 27 to June 16.

FRASER, Ens. H. 46th N.I. fr. July 15 to Nov. 15, to Madras.

GARTIN, Brev. maj. R. 2nd L.C. to May 15, in ext. to Mysore, on m. c.

GOODRICH, Lieut. S. B. R. H. N. T. 45th N.I. fr. Aug. 10 to Sept. 30, to Madras.

GREEN, Capt. H. 18th N.I. to July 9, in ext. to enable him to join.

HARRIES, Maj. H. L. 15th N.I. to Dec. 1, in ext. to Neilgherries hills.

HODGSON, Lieut. F. G. 30th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 31.

HORNE, 1st Lieut. P. D. h. brig. fr. Aug. 20 to Oct. 20, to Cannanore.

KING, Lieut. T. P. 50th N.I. 1 year to Europe, on furl. without pay.

LEGGATT, Lieut. and Gr. mr. E. O. 35th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 10, to Madras and Cuddalore.

MACLEANE, Brev. maj. 43rd N.I. 30 days to Calcutta fr. date of embarkation, July 25.

MACQUEEN, Capt. L. 3rd L.C. to Europe, on m. c.

MACVICAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. fr. Aug. 22 to Sept. 30, to Madras.

MARSHALL, Ens. R. C. A. 12th N.I. 8 mo. fr. July 12, to Madras and Cuddalore, on m. c.

MARTYR, Lieut. J. S. 52nd N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

MCDONNELL, Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. 1 year, fr. Aug. 15, to Coimbatore and Neilgherries, on m. c.

MCMAHON, Lieut. C. A. 39th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 20 to Madras and St. Thomas's Mount.

McMUNN, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. 7 mo. fr. June 12, to Vizagapatam and east coast.

MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. 3rd L.C. in ext. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.

NICOLLS, Capt. W. T. 24th N.I. fr. Aug. 25 to Nov. 25, to Mynpoorie.

NOTT, Capt. H. 19th N.I. July 30 to Dec. 31, to Bangalore, on m. c.

SALTER, Ens. P. 4th N.I. to March 31, in ext.

STEWART, Capt. J. 49th N.I. 30 days, to Coromandel near Pulicat.

TAYLOR, Lieut. S. 47th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 30, to Madras.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. D. 1st Hus. Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, to pres.

TOUCH, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. 3 mo. to Waltair and Calcutta, fr. date of emb. of last div. of that corps for Maulmain.

TULLOCH, Capt. H. W. 52nd N.I. furl. to Europe.

WILSON, Maj. gen. F. W. c.b. perm. to return to Europe on furl.

WOTHERSPOON, Lieut. W. W. 28th N.I. 6 mo. fr. July 27, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COX, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. doing duty 2nd batt. art. to do duty with 52nd N.I. until relieved by Asst. surg. Jacob, when he will rejoin 2nd batt. art. Aug. 5.

DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. posted to 12th N.I. to join on being relieved, Aug. 12.

OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani.

RENTON, Asst. surg. A. A. M.D. fr. d. d. Eur. foot art. at Bangalore, to med. ch. detach. of N.I. at Labuan, to proceed to the pres. for embarkation, Aug. 12; to enter on gen. duties of the army.

THORP, Ens. J. T. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. T. perm. to enter on the general duties of the army, July 15; passed exam. in Hindustani for medical charge, July 15.

WILSON, Asst. surg. to do duty with H.M.'s 15th hussars, July 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURRELL, Surg. W. fr. Aug. 8 to 20, to Bangalore.

RAWES, Asst. surg. W. W. to Europe, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS, wife of W. d. at Royapettah, Aug. 5.

COOPER, wife of J. s. at Neganapattam, July 23.

DOBBIE, wife of Capt. G. S. 44th N.I. s. at Calcutta, July 16.

GOAD, the lady of Capt. J. W. art. d. at St. Thome, July 16.

JENKINS, wife of J. s. at Vepery, Aug. 12.

JONES, wife of O. H. s. at Black Town, July 29.
 KOWEN, wife of W. d. at Fort St. George, Aug. 11.
 LUSHINGTON, wife of T. D. c.s. s. at Kurnool, July 18.
 NEILL, Mrs. J. G. S. s. at Ramandroy, July 19.
 PHILLOTT, the lady of Capt. H. 25th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, Aug. 7.
 RAMSAY, the lady of E. d. at Chittiralsab, July 16.
 RUSSELL, the lady of Capt. G. W. 2nd L. C. s. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 8.
 SIM, wife of J. D. s. at Madras, July 13.
 WARD, the wife of S. N., C. S. d. at Ootacamund, July 14.
 WILSON, the lady of Capt. W. J. 43rd N.I. d. at Perambore, July 14.
 YATES, the lady of Capt. G. H. S. 8th N.I. d. at Samulcottah, July 24.

MARRIAGES.

BERLIE, A. C. to Miss Jane C. Rodrigues, at Vepery, Aug. 11.
 BLUNDELL, Lieut. col. F. C. B. art. to Amelia, widow of the late Col. F. Derville, art. at Madras, Aug. 6.
 DELANY, W. to Elizabeth C. Davidson, at Vepery, July 23.
 GOLDFRAP, F. W. to Fanny M. d. of Capt. J. Alexander, at Bangalore, Aug. 2.
 HAIG, Lieut. F. T. eng. to Christian Anne, d. of Thomas Learmonth, at Masulipatam, July 3.
 KENNET, Rev. C. E. to Phæbe, d. of J. Rodgers, at Black Town, July 16.
 LILLY, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Dora Jane, d. of T. H. Irvine, at Hyderabad, Aug. 7.
 MAROOTH, John A. to Anna J. d. of Jacob Johannes, July 28.
 NARCIS, G. J. to Miss Sarah Johannes, July 28.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. G. 5th N.I. to Frances J. d. of the late R. G. Scott, at Vizagapatam, July 14.
 POOLEY, Maj. C. 38th N.I. to Eliza, d. of the late Rev. N. Smith, at Kemptee, July 28.
 POYNTZ, A. R. H.M.'s 25th regt. to S. Eliza, d. of G. L. Taylor, at Rajahmundry, Aug. 2.
 RIDGOUT, Lieut. J. W. 21st N.I. to Amy, d. of G. L. Taylor, at Rajahmundry, Aug. 2.

DEATHS.

CAMMIADE, Anne A. d. of J. at Pondicherry, Aug. 6.
 GORDON, Marie E. E. d. of Lieut. A. H. 52nd N.I. at Vellore, July 16.
 HEREFORD, Mrs. on board the ship *Plantagenet*, April 22.
 KENSINGTON, Lieut. C. 14th N.I. drowned at Kulladghee, Aug. 1.
 LE HARDY, L. Sarah, d. of Major, 14th N.I. at Belgaum, July 19.
 McEVoy, Rev. J. at sea, July 14.
 MONCKTON, Julia, wife of Capt. J. E. 2nd L.C. at Bangalore, Aug. 4.
 RAMSAY, wife of E. at Chittiralsab, July 16.
 SCAWEN, R. A. s. of E. W. at Royapuram, Aug. 11.
 SCOTT, Ens. C. H. 43th N.I. at sea, June 26.
 SHAW, Anne A. S. wife of Surg. James, at Madras, Aug. 3.
 STANNUS, Lieut. T. A. 14th N.I. drowned at Kulladghee, Aug. 1.
 VAUGHAN, Lieut. R. W. N. H.M.'s 94th regt. on board the ship *Malabar*, Aug. 3.
 WAYNE, Margaret, wife of R. at Bangalore, aged 53, July 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 15. *Helicellyn*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Corsairs*, Blyth, Alcoa Bay.—16. *Mazeppa*, Broomfield, Sydney.—19. *Tartar*, Rudge, Port Stephen; *Alice Maude*, Marshall, London; *Plantagenet*, Bird, London; *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Mauritius.—20. *Diana*, Grant, Bombay; *Hyderabad*, Castle, Mauritius; *Mermaid*, Anderson, Swan River; *Surprise*, Punch, Tranquebar.—23. H.M. *Fox*, Lambert, Acheen; *Iorin Corina*, Meppen, Masulipatam.—24. *James Hall*, Harris, Vizagapatam.—25. Steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Suez, Aden, and Point de Galle.—28. *Virginie*, Jarvis, Port Louis and Pondicherry; *John Line*, Palmer, London, Torbay, and Natal; *Sir Robert Sepping*, Stuart, Coringa.—29. *Nonpareil*, Brown, Straits, Penang, and Malacca.—AUG. 1. *Earl of Ripon*, Bridie, Mauritius; *Paragon*, Murch, Calcutta.—2. *Tenasserim*, Courry, Mauritius and Pondicherry.—6. *Mary Ann*, Darke, London and Cape.—8. *Melanie*, Bird, Calcutta and Sandheads.—12. *Essex*, Pixley, Calcutta; *Paragon*, —, Ennore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Tartar*.—Mrs. Weston.
 Per *Alice Maude*.—Miss Willan, Mr. Swinston and servant, and Mr. Douglas.
 Per *Plantagenet*.—Capt. Cooke, 8th M.N.I.; Lieut. McDougall, 19th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Knox, 45th M.N.I.; Asst. surg. Balfour, M.D. H.M.'s 84th; Misses J. Young, E. Young, and M. Young, Mrs. Faulkner and child, Mrs. Herford, two children, and one ayah.
 Per *Lord Elphinstone*.—Mrs. Porter, three children, and one servant.
 Per *Diana*.—W. P. Moullard, Esq., and Mr. Sausman.
 Per *Mermaid*.—A. Kilrond, surgeon, and Mr. Arathoon.
 Per *Surprise*.—Mr. R. F. Eglan and two servants.
 Per steamer *Oriental*, from SUEZ, ADEN, and POINT-DE-GALLE.—Mr. J. W. Browne, Miss Lissant, Qr. Mas. Dunlop, wife, and 3

children, Messrs. Ballard, Higginbotham, and Calsow.—From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. C. Williamson, and Mr. A. Williamson.
 Per *Essex*.—Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Mr. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Ellis and 4 children, Mrs. Treisider and 4 children; and Mr. and Mrs. Howtrey.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 16. *Roman Emperor*, Champion, Mauritius and London.—20. *Belleue*, Machan, Cape of Good Hope and London.—21. *Ostrich*, Stephenson, London.—23. *Margaret Smith*, Bell, Liverpool; *Tartar*, Rudge, Bimlipatam.—24. *Fox*, Lambert, Trincomalee.—26. Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Calcutta; *Lord Elphinstone*, Roberts, Vizagapatam.—27. *Mary Harrison*, Mackintosh, London.—28. *Plantagenet*, Bird, Bimlipatam.—30. *Virginie*, Jarvis, Coringa.—31. *James Hall*, Harris, Vizagapatam; *Diana*, Grant, Northern Ports and the Mauritius.—AUG. 1. *London*, Sceales, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—2. *Hyderabad*, Castle, Calcutta.—3. *Earl of Ripon*, Bridie, Calcutta; *Tenasserim*, Courry, Coringa.—5. *Malabar*, Noaks, Cape and London.—6. *Iorin Corina*, Meppen, Northern Ports.—7. *Cressy*, Bell, London via Cuddalore.—14. Steamer *Hindustan*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Roman Emperor*.—Lieut. Houghton and lady.
 Per *Ostrich*.—Ens. Hodding, Lieut. M'Donald.
 Per steamer *Oriental*, to Calcutta.—Lieut. Boddam and servant, R. Harrison, Esq.; Miss Harrison, Lieut. S. V. R. Jervis, Mrs. Jervis, W. H. Furnell, Esq.; Mons. P. L. Morillard, Maj. C. M. Maclean.
 Per *Mary Harrison*.—Lients. Lloyd and Meyer, 11th regt.
 Per *Plantagenet*.—Mrs. Faulkner and child, and 3 Misses Young.
 Per *Diana*.—Mrs. Farley, 3 children, and 2 servants.
 Per *Hyderabad*.—Capt. and Mrs. Porter and 3 children, Lieut. M'Dougall, J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Presgrave, Miss Presgrave, Dr. Meerjohn and Master R. Thorpe, deck.
 Per *Malabar*.—Capt. J. T. Haly, J. F. Bishop, Esq.; J. Ryan, H.M.'s 25th regt.; Serjt. J. Hunter, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Lieut. R. W. Vaughan; Mr. Bremner.
 Per *Iorin Corina*.—Mr. and Mrs. Perrimen and 3 children, Mr. Perrimen, jun. Miss Longdon.
 Per steamer *Hindustan*, to SOUTHAMTON.—Mrs. D. White; Gen. F. W. Wilson, c.b.; James Bruce, Esq.; Capt. J. Bean; Lieut. F. Applegath; Lieut. A. Cooper; Lieut. S. Tripe; Rev. R. W. Whitford; Miss Whitford; Maj. W. Rawlins; Mrs. Rawlins; Mrs. Maj. T. A. Jenkins and child; Lieut. T. P. King; and Lieut. W. L. Partridge, R.N. To SUEZ.—Capt. H. W. Tulloch; G. H. T. Hicks, Esq. To ADEN.—Ens. J. H. B. Rhind and servant.
 To BOMBAY.—Mrs. Bremner, child, and servant; J. Webb, Esq.; Mrs. Webb, infant, and servant. To SINGAPORE.—Capt. J. W. Goad and servants, Mrs. Goad and 2 servants.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 14, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2 to 3 per cent. prem.
1829-30	2 to 3½ do.
1841	5 to 6 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	8 to 9 per cent. dis.
1835-36	7 to 8 do.
1843	do do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt	10 to 11 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	6½ to 7 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	24 to 25 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	7 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	7 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8 "
Ditto above 30 days	9 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-0-6 to 10-1 ca.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 11½d. to 2s.
 Bank of England Post Bills, none.
 Mauritius Government Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.	
„ Sell, 2½ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.	
„ Sell, 1½ do. do.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY. THE NIZAM.

The following important communication reached us from Hyderabad yesterday:—

"It is most gratifying to announce the happy termination of the arrangements pending, since the end of June, for the payment of the large debt to the Supreme Government. Their disruption was momentarily threatened through the pigheadedness of the Nizam. He threw obstructions innumerable in the path of his minister; his caprices and vacillations occasioned the withdrawal of confidence and of credit in the money market, seriously injuring the measures the minister had in contemplation for the accomplishment of that great one which was to liberate his master from the pressure of that incubus, which would ere long have destroyed his vitality. I mentioned, about the commencement of the current month, that hoondies, to the amount of eighteen lacs, were actually sent in to the Residency, and for some days the Nizam's obstinate refusal to contribute a single rupee in aid of his minister's efforts to free him from thralldom, threatened a disruption of those efforts, and the commissioners for the to-be-ceded districts, who were on the eve of returning to their quondam occupations, were ordered to remain. Now, it is truly gratifying to know that they have received their *congè*; and that this truly harsh measure for the cession of part of the country, as designed by the Governor-General, will, in all probability, not be carried into effect, and a gross scandal both in this country and in Europe, uproar and clamour, be avoided, and the British name and honour be saved. There can be little doubt that the Governor-General must confirm the act of his representative. It was only on the 15th that the Nizam doggedly refused a sum of about twenty lacs to his minister, to complete the latter's promise of the early payment of forty lacs. His powers of persuasion, or "*modus operandi*" of working on his fears, must have been very extraordinary, for, on the 16th, he waited on the resident with a document, amply authenticated by his master, pledging himself to the immediate payment of twenty-two lacs, thus completing forty; and with the hopeful prospect of liquidating the whole debt before the end of October next. Then the great difficulty to be obviated will be the regular future payment of the contingent. For this purpose the minister has appropriated districts, the revenue of which yield thirty-six lacs per annum, with which his master has promised not to interfere, much less to divert. But the rumour is again revived that he will not suffer a Feringee to be employed in their collection. If this be true, the version I gave you in my last that, he had consented to the employment of an English capitalist, falls to the ground. These arrangements will necessarily require the intimate and incessant interference and control of the resident, in which it is to be hoped he will be strenuously upheld.

"There of course has not been time for the display of that vigour, with which those who know him have endowed the present minister. That anarchy which has prevailed so long still continues: and those friendly relations subsisting between him and the resident must necessarily lead to suggestions of good counsel, which will tend to the amelioration of the whole country. An instance of the adoption of vigorous and prompt measures has just occurred. On the 14th authentic intelligence was received of the sacking and plundering of twenty villages by a body of Rohillas in the vicinity of Goolburgah. The brigadier commanding the cavalry division happened to be in Hyderabad on duty. A 'forthwith,' as it is said, sent this gallant officer to the scene of the Rohilla outrages, and if they but abide his coming, he will certainly make as severe an example of them as did Brigadier Hampton on a late occasion."—*Bombay Telegraph*, July 25.

The new minister, Seraj-ool-Moolk, has succeeded in raising forty lacs of rupees, the amount of half the debt due to the British Government, and is prepared to make good the remainder within a limited period; General Fraser has acceded to the arrangement, and abated the demand for the surrender of territory. This demand of Lord Dalhousie's was founded upon the distinct acknowledgment, made in person by the Nizam to the Resident, that he had not the means of discharging the debt. When those means were provided, the territorial demand, of course, ceased. It is much to be doubted whether this measure, though it may postpone the day of absorption, will effectually obviate the necessity of that measure, and by restoring the vigour and virtue of the Nizam's administration, maintain his kingdom in its integrity. If this sum of forty lacs of rupees has been drawn from the private hoards, which, like every other Asiatic prince, he is reputed to possess, the payment will be viewed with much satisfaction. But if this relief has been obtained by fresh loans from the capitalists, and fresh hypo-

thecation of landed revenue, accompanied with the transfer of the territory to their charge, it is highly to be deprecated. In that case, the finances of the state will be as much embarrassed as if the districts had been assigned to the British authorities. Perhaps even more so, because the accounts of these territorial assignments would have been more honourably and honestly adjusted by the responsible officers of the British Government, than they are likely to be by unscrupulous and imperative creditors. But even if the effect of this mortgage of land on the financial position of the Nizam be the same as if it had been made to the British authorities, and not to the native lender, the condition of the districts and of the agricultural population, which would have been improved under the management of the one, must necessarily be deteriorated in the hands of the other.

The Nizam is utterly unable to perform any of the functions of a ruler, and his government is kept together by the presence of British troops, who maintain him on the throne, but only by the sacrifice of every feeling of compassion or even justice for his wretched people, and we shall rejoice, when the period arrives for taking the sceptre out of the puny hands in which we have so long left it, and making ourselves responsible for the welfare and prosperity of the people.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 7th reached Bombay on the 1st of August.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN TURNPIKES.—In England, when a new road or bridge is about to be constructed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, on which there is a chance of toll requiring to be levied, power is allowed to prevent the construction of other roads or bridges, or to shut up those which may exist, in the neighbourhood. The Bhore Ghaut is the only case on this side of India where a toll has been tried, and here, where the English provision was attended to, the returns have been so enormously remunerative as to show that money could scarcely be better invested with the view to direct return than in the construction of toll roads in suitable localities. A road having been proposed to be constructed by Government on the Thull Ghaut, a toll was wished to be imposed,—but there was no end of delays and difficulties in obtaining an Act to shut up all the roads in the ghaut save the Government one. It was resolved to try what could be done without an Act at all, and tolls were placed at both ends of the Government road, the ghaut being left perfectly open, the old roads remaining as before, and wayfarers were allowed to select which they chose—to go by the old road free, or pay for the Government road should they desire to use it. The result has been, that the toll road has been exclusively sought after, the natives being perfectly alive to the advantages of a good road, and quite willing to pay for it when it is to be had on fair terms, rather than accept of a bad one for nothing.—*Bombay Times*, July 16.

NATIVES OF INDIA IN LONDON.—The Bombay Board of Education have offered a gold medal, of the value of Rs. 200, for the best Essay on the following subject:—"On the advantages which would result to India by the establishment of a serai, or public bungalow, in London, with compound, wells, &c., suitable for native travellers." This is evidently intended to draw out native ideas upon the subject of a visit to England.

RENT-FREE LANDS.—The *Bombay Telegraph* states, that the Draft Act, intitled an "Act for the adjudication of titles to certain estates claimed to be rent-free in the Presidency of Bombay," enables Government to re-open the whole question of the tenure of the Enam lands. These are lands in some degree resembling, we believe, the Debutter and the Brumutter lands of Bengal, but held of Government under a somewhat different tenure. The total loss caused by them to the revenue is said to be 90 lacs (900,000*l.*) a year; but this is doubtful.

TWO STEAM-FRIGATES have been ordered to be sent, in October, with a sufficient force, to punish the tribes to which the murderers of Captain Mylne belong, as they refuse to give them up.—*Telegraph*, Aug. 5.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Bombay Castle, July 26, 1851.—(No. 428.)—The Regulation XXII. of 1827, having declared, with certain modifications, applicable to the provinces of Scinde, the cantonments named in the margin* are hereby notified to be military stations, for the purposes of section 9 of that regulation.

CIVIL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRANT, G. leave cancelled.

KEMBALL, C. G. to Bombay, for exam. in Mahratta.

* Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Shikarpore.

LE GEYT, P. W. fr. July 1 to Aug. 20.
SHAW, C. F. H. to Bombay for exam. in Mahratta.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARNEWELL, Ens. F. T. 12th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
GREEN, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. to be adjt. v. Wilkinson, dec. June 25.
HARVEY, Lieut. F. brig. maj. to rec. med. ch. of the bazar and post-office at Shikarpore, July 29.
LE GEYT, Cornet P. H. 3rd L.C. to do duty with brig. H. A. at Poona, to join Aug. 1.
MILDMAY, Ens. acting supt. of bazars at Poona to act as supt. of bazars and police during the time Capt. Morse may be employed on committee duty, or until further orders.
SIMPSON, Ens. H.M. attached to 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
TURNS, Lieut. R. T. N. 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. E. to act as adjt. to 23rd L.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Peyton on leave, v. Lieut. Baird, dec.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDFORD, Capt. J. in ext. to Aug. 31.
BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m.c.
BRETT, Lieut. R. R. W. 2nd L.C. in ext. fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m.c.
BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. 9 mo. fr. Oct. 20, to Surat.
DISBROWE, Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Aug. 10 to Oct. 20, to Bombay.
DAUN, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. fr. Aug. 25 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.
DAVIES, Ens. L. M. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Bombay.
HESSMAN, Lieut. A. J. S. 22nd N.I. in ext. to Aug. 31.
MOORE, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L.C. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Bombay.
WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. fr. July 31, in ext. to rem. at Poona.
WOOD, Capt. J. A. 20th N.I. fr. Aug. 10 to 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLES, Asst. surg. to be prof. of medical jurisprudence in Grant Medical College, July 30.
GILBERT, Asst. surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. to proceed to Sholapore, and assume ch. of the civ. duties of that station until further orders, July 29.
NEILSON, Asst. surg. 20th N.I. to receive ch. of the civ. surg. duties at Sholapore on the departure of Asst. surg. Pizon, to join the southern Mahratta irr. horse, or until further orders, July 29.
PEELE, Asst. surg. to be prof. of midwifery in Grant Medical College, July 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WINCHESTER, Surg. J. W. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Lieut. to the *Zenobia*.
BALFOUR, Lieut. W. of the *Clire* to assume com. of the *Euphrates*.
CAMPBELL, Com. to the *Zenobia*.
CHITTY, Lieut. of the *Clire* to ch. of the *Tigris*, July 26.
CONSTABLE, Lieut. to the *Zenobia*.
DAWSON, Mids. to the *Zenobia*.
FERGUSON, Lieut. ret. to duty Aug. 1, to join the *Hastings*.
FOSTER, Mids. to the *Zenobia*.
HURLUCK, Mids. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore.
LEEDS, Lieut. G. W. of the *Berenice* to com. the *Constance*, July 26.
MANNERS, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
MITCHISON, Lieut. of the *Zenobia*.
SEARLE, Mate W. of the *Muhi*, perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 1.
WAX, Lieut. to the *Zenobia*.
WOOD, Mate, fr. the *Zenobia* to the *Hastings*, Aug. 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK, the lady of Capt. engs. s. at Dharwar, July 24.
HYKOOP, wife of A. d. at Baroda, July 23.
M'DONALD, wife of W. H. d. at Girgaum, July 24.
MONTRIOU, wife of Lieut. W. 24th N.I. d. at Sattara, July 27.

MARRIAGE.

BEATTY, Lieut. H.M.'s 86th, to Emma E. d. of Lieut. col. Aplin, H.M.'s 86th, at Poona, July 26.

DEATHS.

CUMMING, Robt. at Kotree, July 11.
SEATON, James M. s. of J. at Bombay, July 11.
THOMAS, C. J. at Bombay, aged 19, Aug. 3.
THOMPSON, Charles, at Bombay, July 12.
WILSON, John, inf. s. of Joseph, at Bombay, July 31.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 28.—*Scolia*, Carry, Aden.—30. *Ferozepore*, Masterton, London.—AUG. 1. *Steamer Ajdaha*, Barker, Aden; *Lucia Maria*,

Wallis, Johanna.—3. *Dorcas*, Morris, Liverpool.—4. *David Clark*, Swan, Liverpool; *Marion*, Bilton, China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Scolia*.—Mr. J. C. Duff.
Per *Dorcas*, Mrs. Morris, and Mr. Formley.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 26, *William Watson*, Ritchie, China; *Victory*, Mullens, China.—28. *Julia*, Tingat, Calcutta.—29. *Arenis*, Church, China.
AUG. 4. *Marion*, Bilton, Whampoa; *Lord Sidmouth*, Dow, Glasgow; *Shakespeare*, Hill, Hull; *Grace McVea*, McDonnell, Canton.

PASSENGER DEPARTED.

Per *William Watson*.—Mr. James Birrell.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Aug. 5, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 116 sales.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	21 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	1,000 each 500	9 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each 500 do.	11 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do.	par.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do.	30 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,500 each 12,500 do.	16.500
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each 7,000 do.	17,000
Colaba Land Com...	10,000 each 10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each 500 do.	50 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Co.n.	50 each 27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 3-16th
Bank of England Notes, per £	10 3-16
Spanish Dollars, per 100	220 to 222
German Crowns, ..	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 3-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0¾d. For doc. bills.
6 " " " 2s. 1½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 .. 100½
..... 30 days' sight .. 101
..... at sight .. 101½
On Madras at 30 days' sight .. 99½
..... at sight .. 100½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 218

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 2l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

COMMERCIAL.

China, July 24, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On England, first-class Bills, 4s. 9½d. to 4s. 10½d.; on India Company's Accepted, 225 to 226. Mexican Dollars, 5½ per cent. discount. Carolus, ½ per cent. discount.
Sycee, 100 touch, 3.8 per cent. prem.; Gold Dust, 15 dol. to 15 dol. 50 per ounce.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 3l. 10s. to 4l.; to the United States; 10 to 13 dol.

CEYLON.

The Governor is now in Colombo, and as the slight estrangement between himself and the colonial secretary, resulting from some difference of opinion on public questions, has been made the subject of comment, it does not seem out of place to mention, that His Excellency and his most immediate adviser are now on those cordial terms which ought to exist between men in their relative positions, and which may be expected to prevail more and more the more they know each other, between two

such minds as Sir George Anderson's and that of Mr. Mac Carthy.

By next mail we shall probably be able to announce the assembling of the legislative council, with the vacant seats filled up by the introduction of Mr. Robert Dawson from amongst the merchants, and Mr. Edremanesinghen from amongst the native Tamils. Great and organic changes in the laws, and the constitution of the courts of justice, are anticipated. It is expected that some steps will be taken to put an end to the uncertainty which now prevails as to which law out of the many prevalent in Ceylon should be applied in certain cases and in certain districts. The changes to be effected in the laws are to a great extent matter of surmise merely, but those to be proposed in the tribunals vested with their administration are pretty certainly known. The jurisdiction of courts of request is to be extended, and the district courts are to be vested with similar summary powers. The Supreme Court will hold criminal sessions every month instead of every six months, as at present, and all civil appeals will be heard at Colombo. Lord Torrington's stamp ordinance, which has been found to operate with oppressive harshness on suitors, is to be greatly modified; and, we believe, the fees of advocates and proctors will be reduced. There is no intention, we understand, to legislate on the Buddhist question. The Governor has signed some appointments of parties selected by the colleges of chiefs and priests, such appointments being deemed necessary to the appearance of the parties in courts of justice as the legal custodiers of temple lands. But it is well known that Mr. Anstruther was correct when he declared that the effete system of Ceylon Buddhism was kept alive only by the countenance which it received from the British Government. Let us hope then, for the sake of the natives as well as the British—for the sake of truth and progress, that some fair, just, and practicable scheme may be devised for leaving Buddhism to the Buddhists. The large amount of property involved, the political influence which the holders of such property would inevitably acquire if rendered entirely independent, and the utter inability of the natives, when left to themselves, to manage property without scrambling, fighting, and incessant litigation, are the great bugbears with Government. Those who have studied the subject most deeply are most keenly alive to the difficulties which surround it; but we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that the religious element as existing in the minds of the Buddhists has very little to do with the matter.—*Cal. Obs. Aug. 15.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FINCHAM, the lady of P. s. at Colombo, Aug. 9.
PRONK, wife of P. s. at Colombo, Aug. 9.
SIEBEL, Mrs. J. L. s. at Colombo, July 30.
WALL, wife of G. d. at Kandy, July 14.

MARRIAGE.

VANDERVALL, C. W. to G. d. of F. Meynert, at Colombo, July 23.

DEATHS.

ALDONS, inf. s. of A. C. at Colombo, Aug. 10.
BARNES, Harry, s. of H. at Kotnalie, July 13.
BOAKE, John F. s. of the Rev. B. at Colombo, aged 5, July 17.
DAWSON, Lieut. H.M.'s Ceylon rifles, at Hong Kong, aged 25, May 30.
DAWSON, Maria C. wife of Lieut. H.M.'s Ceylon rifles, at Hong Kong, aged 20, May 30.
TAVEL, W. R. wife of J. R. at Colombo, aged 32, July 22.

CHINA.

The *Singapore*, with the London Mail of May 24th, reached Hong Kong July 8th. The *Malta*, with the Mail of June 24th, arrived at Singapore July 3rd.

THE INSURRECTION.—In our last we stated that Lieutenant-general Wu lan-tai had left Canton in the early part of June, with the intention of coalescing with the commissioners sent by the Tartar Emperor to put down the rebellion. But the insurgents had no intention of allowing him to form the coalition with the ease it would appear he had anticipated; and, giving him battle, at a pass called Luk-wo-ee, he was totally routed with a loss of upwards of one thousand men; the general himself being so severely wounded that it is said he will have to undergo the amputation of an arm.

Since the receipt of this intelligence nothing else has come to hand that can be in any way relied upon. The boat people and others importing provisions for the Canton market have circulated a report that Kwei-lin-fu, the capital of Kwang-si, has been taken, ransacked, and again deserted; but this is not the

first time such a report has found its way into our columns, and we receive it with the more caution, for that natives here, who have friends in the disturbed districts, have not received advices corroborative of such report. In Canton we were told that the mandarins were determined on keeping the real state of affairs from becoming known to the inhabitants of the city, and that they were using every measure, even to the interception of correspondence, to prevent the same from being effected. Commissioner General Seu leaves Canton as to-day, taking with him a body of three thousand men, and a large amount of treasure.

A report is current that he will take another course to reach his colleague commissioners, viz. by the way of Cochinchina; but such a report will have grown out of the misbaps of his friend the general. Tartar courage can hardly have descended so low in degree, that it would take a circuitous course like that to evade an engagement.

From Shanghai Samqua, the late acting Taou-tae wended his way for Kwang-si, with some 140,000 taels of silver, on the 21st ultimo, taking under his charge en route a sum of 600,000 taels appropriated at Nankin out of the salt and customs revenue of Keang-nan.—*Friend of China, July 24.*

The health of the troops in garrison is not so satisfactory as we would wish; as compared with the state in July last year, however, the improvement is most manifest. Then we had to tell of twenty-three deaths; this month there have been twelve only, viz.—seven privates of the 59th regiment, four of the Ceylon rifle corps, and one of the staff assistant surgeons. At present there are 105 sick in the European hospitals and sixteen in the hospital of the Ceylon rifle corps; total, 121.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 27.—*Easmair*, Cloughton, Calcutta.—JULY 2. *Pacha*, McQueen, Calcutta.—4. *Solide*, Beyer, San Francisco.—8. *Singapore*, Purchase, Bombay.—9. *Queen of England*, Cowhite, Liverpool; *Aden*, Smith, Liverpool; *Wellington*, Mayo, Manila.—14. *Panic*, Howard, Liverpool; *Statesman*, Cooper, Sydney.—13. *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta.—17. *Naomi*, Cothay, Clyde.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Singapore*.—From BOMBAY. Mr. H. Durwood.—From POINTE DE GALLE. Lieut. C. P. Coventry, R.N.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Messrs. Rodwell, W. Winch, J. Winch, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, and Mr. G. Coutts.—From MALTA. Messrs. R. P. Dana, F. Pribyl, Lieut. Crofton.—From SINGAPORE. Mr. and Mrs. Syme, Messrs. Sturgis, Tait, and S. Drew.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 20. *Charles*, Andrews, London.—21. *John Phillips*, Poole, London.—26. *Mary*, Lawrenson, Manila.—JULY 1. *Mooltan*, Cui-vas, Calcutta.—2. *Aristides*, Feldhausen, Batavia.—5. *Stornaway*, Robertson, London.—6. *Tullock Castle*, Grieg, Bombay.—10. *Maggie*, Drewett, Sydney; *Amoy*, Cunningham, Bombay.—17. *Race Horse*, Porter, Calcutta.—24. Steamer *Singapore* — Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Singapore*.—For Southampton, Lieut. Trunchell, Lieut. Hallows, R.N., Mr. J. Phillips, and M. W. R. Rouse.—For Singapore, Mr. M. C. Ommanny and servant, and Mr. Sapoorjee and servant.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HAPPER, wife of the Rev. A. P. d. at Canton, July 19.
MORRISON, wife of Dr. d. at Victoria, July 10.

DEATHS.

DIXON, Capt. of the ship *John Adam*, at Whampoa, July 1.
DAVIDSON, Capt. of the ship *Maggie*, at Victoria, July 7.
FLAHERTY, Dr. at Hong-Kong, July 8.

AUSTRALIA.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—The discovery, by Mr. Hargraves, that the country, from the mountain ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior, is one immense gold-field, has produced a tremendous excitement in the town of Bathurst and the surrounding districts. For several days after our last publication, the business of the town was utterly paralyzed. A complete mental madness appears to have seized almost every member of the community, and, as a natural consequence, there has been a universal rush to the diggings. Any attempt to describe the numberless scenes,—grave, gay, and ludicrous,—which have arisen out of this state of things, would require the graphic pen of a

Dickens. Groups of people were to be seen early on Monday morning at every corner of the streets, debating both possibilities and impossibilities, and eager to pounce upon any human being who was likely to give any information about the diggings. People of all trades, callings, and pursuits, were quickly transformed into miners, and many a hand which had been trained to kid gloves, or accustomed to wield nothing heavier than the grey goosequill, became nervous to clutch the pick and crowbar, or "rock the cradle" at our infant mines. The blacksmiths of the town could not turn off the picks fast enough, and the manufacture of cradles was the second brisk business of the place. A few left town on Monday, equipped for the diggings; but on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the roads to Summer-hill Creek became literally alive with new-made miners from every quarter, some armed with picks, others shouldering crowbars or shovels, and not a few strung round with washhand-basins, tin pots and cullenders, garden and agricultural implements of every variety, either lung from the saddle-bow or dangled about the persons. Now and then a respectable tradesman, who had just left his bench or counter, would heave in sight, with a huge something in front of his horse which he called a cradle, and with which he was about to rock himself into fortune. Scores have rushed from their homes, provided with a blanket, "a damper," and a pick or grubbing-hoe, full of hope that a day or two's labour would fill their pockets with the precious metal; and we have heard of a great number who have started without any provision but a blanket, and some rude implement to dig with. Such is the intensity of the excitement, that people appear almost regardless of their present comfort, and think of nothing but gold. Of course, all this must end in disappointment. The wet weather of the last two nights, with the damp ground for a bed, and the teeming clouds for a canopy, will do much towards damping the enthusiasm of numbers. We have the authority of an experienced man in stating that, from the imperfect and unsuitable implements used by all who have left for the diggings, coupled with their miserable provision in other respects, success is impossible; that the labour necessary to success is extremely severe, and he ventures, as his opinion, that no more than 3 per cent. will become permanent miners. One of the consequences has been a rapid rise in the price of provisions. Flour, which ranged from 26s. to 28s. per 100 lbs., has been sold for 45s.; tea, sugar, and almost every other eatable commodity, have advanced in equal proportion. A large amount of the wheat in the district is in the hands of a few speculators, who will maintain their hold, in the hope of a golden harvest. But for the very extensive supplies now on their way from Sydney, flour would soon be at a famine price; and should a rush take place from below, as may be reasonably expected, it is to be hoped that there are capitalists enough to adventure in one of the safest speculations of the times—the purchase of flour for the supply of the district.

What assisted very materially to fan the excitement into a flame, was the arrival of a son of Mr. Neale, the brewer, with a piece of pure metal, weighing eleven ounces, which was purchased by Mr. Austin for 30*l.*, who started to Sydney by the following day's mail with the gold and the news. Since that, an old man arrived in town with several pieces in mass, weighing in all from two to three pounds. He also started for Sydney, with his prize. Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Bathurst Branch of the Union Bank of Australia, visited the diggings in company with Messrs. Hawkins and Green, and each picked up a small piece of the pure metal, and a few handfuls of the loose earth from the bed of the creek, which were brought home by Mr. Kennedy from motives of curiosity, have been since assayed by Mr. Korff, from Sydney, and a piece of gold extracted therefrom of the size of a small pea. On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Hargraves, accompanied by Mr. Stutchbury, the Government geologist, went to the diggings, and with his own hands washed a pan of earth in his presence, from which twenty-one grains of fine gold were produced. He afterwards washed several baskets of earth, and produced gold therefrom. Mr. Stutchbury hereupon expressed his satisfaction, and immediately furnished him with credentials, which have since been forwarded to Government. The fact of the existence of gold is therefore clearly established; and whatever credit or emolument may arise therefrom, Mr. Hargraves is certainly the individual to whom it properly belongs.

A Mr. Rudder, an experienced California gold-digger, is now at work in the diggings. There are also several magistrates plying their picks and cradles most laboriously, but we have not heard with what success. In fact, there appears every probability of a complete social revolution in the course of time. Those who are not already departed are making preparations. Servants of every description are leaving their various employments, and the employers are, *per necessitatem*, preparing to follow. But, notwithstanding all this, we feel that a reaction will

speedily take place. The approach of winter and wet weather will do something towards cooling the ardour of the excited multitude.—*Bathurst Free Press, May 17.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The accounts from Cape Town, which are to the 1st August, afford a poor prospect of speedily terminating the war in Caffria.

A combined movement of the two divisions under Gen. Somerset and Col. Mackinnon, against the enemy in the Amatolas, on the 26th June, lasted several days, and was successful. The Caffres were driven with considerable loss from strong positions, and 2,200 cattle were taken. Our loss was 9 killed, and 19 wounded, including Capt. Melville, of the Levies, and Lieut. Bruce, 74th Highlanders. This success, however, caused the enemy to enter the colony, where they committed frightful ravages, wasting whole districts. Macomo, with the Caffres and rebel Hottentots, crossed the upper "sprints" of the Konap, and thence precipitated themselves on the colony; and before they could be checked by a sufficient force, the property swept off and destroyed was immense. It is stated that the whole of the fine tract of country watered by the Bariaans, the Kaga, the Konap, and the Kat rivers, is devastated; the dwellings of the inhabitants are laid in ashes, while 20,000 Merino sheep, 3,000 head of cattle, and 300 horses, had been swept away by the enemy, who had penetrated the colony as far as the Qugga Flats, on the other side of Port Elizabeth. Measures were, however, being taken to check their progress. Camps were formed at Haddon and the Fish River Rand, whence active patrols were sent out to scour the country and protect the farmers.

On the 19th July, a patrol under Col. Michell to the Keiskamma returned to King William's Town, after nine days' continued operations in the Fish River bush, during which he dislodged several parties of Stocks Caffres, destroyed a Hottentot camp, and captured 80 head of cattle. His loss was, two killed and two wounded. They were attacked on their return by the chief Seyolo, who stated that, having lost his country, he did not desire peace. Col. Eyre had returned on the 22nd with his patrol of 700 men, bringing in 224 head of cattle; but had no fighting. Some Caffre women, whom he took prisoners, confirmed the report of the alarm of the Gaikas at the combined movement in the Amatolas; they stated that Sandilli had a very narrow escape from falling into the hands of the troops during these operations. Col. Napier, who had gone out at the same time in command of 200 cavalry, had captured 280 head of cattle.

From the Orange River Sovereignty the intelligence is of a nature calculated to cause considerable alarm. Major Warden, the British Resident, in endeavouring to quell some disturbances between the native chiefs, had suffered a repulse. In an action on the 30th June, the British troops were forced to retire, and Moroko, our ally, is stated to have lost upwards of 130 men. Major Warden was preparing for a combined movement, at the head of 3,000 men, against the enemy; but all the regular force at his disposal did not exceed 170 men, principally of the 45th Regiment and Cape Corps.

Another attack had been made on the frontier mail, between Graham's Town and Fort Beaufort, by the Hottentots. The party (among whom were two respectable tradesmen of the latter town, Mr. S. P. Impey and Mr. Curley, who availed themselves of the return of the post) were fired on; six were killed, and one wounded, the man who brought the intelligence alone escaping. On the same day, a party of the European levy, in pursuit of some cattle, met with a severe repulse from the same enemy, five of the levy being killed. Gen. Somerset had sent out a strong force in pursuit.

From Port Elizabeth, information had been received of the great destruction of property in the Zuurberg and Oliphant's Hoek. It is said that the line of Sunday's River, if not that of the Zwaart-kops also, is contested by the enemy.

Sandilli, who is represented as greatly dejected, it is said, contemplated a removal with his people to beyond the Kye. He had sent messengers to Pato, who had gone to Fort Murray to receive their communication.

The news from Krelis is pacific. Two messengers had arrived at King William's Town, with a message from him to the Governor. The substance is stated to be a desire for peace, a profession of fidelity towards the British Government, and, as a proof, a request that the British Resident may be sent back, in order to be the medium of future communication.

Pato continued faithful to the British cause.

The native levies, whose term of service has expired, having declined to remain longer in the field, had been disbanded. This

reduced the force in Caffreland by upwards of 1,500 men. Orders had been issued for raising a force of 1,000 volunteers; but it is very doubtful whether anything like that number will be obtained.

No further supply of troops had reached the Cape subsequent to the arrival of the *Vulcan*.

A fresh outbreak of constitutional opposition has manifested itself in the colony in consequence of the publication of what are termed "Additional Instructions" to the Governor, under the Sign Manual, whereby the existing Legislative Council, though consisting of less than ten members, is declared to be, until further provision is made, competent to make laws so long as it shall comprise not less than six members, exclusive of the Governor, and that five (including the president) shall be a quorum, instead of seven; but that when the Legislative Council shall be summoned to pass the ordinances adverted to in the Letters Patent of 1850, for constituting a future Parliament, the Council shall be constituted in all respects as before.

The despatch from Lord Grey, accompanying the Additional Instructions, contains the following paragraphs:—

"With regard to the course now to be followed as to the proposed new constitution, I consider that it would be inexpedient to take any steps for bringing it into operation in the state of things which you describe as now existing. With a war actually raging, and under the influence of the strong party-feeling which you describe as prevailing between the different classes of the inhabitants of the colony, it seems to me impossible that representative institutions could be brought into operation for the first time with advantage, or even with safety. When so many of the inhabitants of the colony are in the field against the enemy, it is impossible that elections could be carried on without throwing the choice of the members of the new Parliament mainly into the hands of those who have been least ready in coming forward in defence of the colony.

"Hence her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is advisable to wait for a more fitting season for completing the constitution, and to abstain from taking any measures at present, except those which are necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the colony, and passing those laws which are immediately required."

Meetings were called, in which these Instructions were denounced. The Central Corresponding Committee met, and adopted the following resolution:—"That this Committee view the measures described in the *Additional Instructions*, as calculated to cause universal discontent, ruinous to the best interests of the colony, and despotism on the part of her Majesty's servants; and that they deem it the duty of the colonists to cause their remonstrances against it to be fully made known to her Majesty." A meeting of the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality was also held, at which a petition to her Majesty was agreed to, in which the petitioners submit humbly "that the measures now contemplated by your servants will utterly subvert the peace of the colony; will cause universal discontent; will raise throughout the colony the most extreme anxiety, lest yet greater injustice be committed towards your subjects;—and they therefore pray your Majesty to interpose between your servants and the inhabitants of this colony, and to grant the colony, without delay, the representative form of government so often already entreated from your Majesty; thus relieving them from the principles of despotism which characterize the present mode in which the colony is governed; assuring them in their affection to your Majesty, and effectually securing to them that state of internal tranquillity which has so often been jeopardized by the acts of your Majesty's servants."

The *London Gazette* of the 16th publishes official despatches from Sir H. Smith, detailing the operations in the Amatola mountains, which he says were effected with the success he anticipated:—1,500 head of cattle, 42 horses, and nearly 1,000 goats were captured by the second division, 350 head of cattle by the first division, and 300 by the force under Captain Tylden, while large stores of corn were destroyed, as well as numerous recently-constructed huts. "In the midst of these scenes of desolation," his Excellency adds, "I am consoled by the fact, that the people are aware that the war was commenced by their chief, Sandilli; that every prisoner is set at liberty, and told that peace and the former harmony which prevailed are our only objects, after the due punishment of the war party and their rebellious chiefs; and, more than all, by the gratifying reflection that our troops can be charged with no act of wanton cruelty." He admits, however, that this success had no perceptible effect as regards the termination of hostilities. "The people indeed declare that they are tired of the struggle, and that our patrols keep them in a state of constant alarm; while the chief Sandilli

asserts and gives out 'that an agent has gone, on his account, to England, who will procure the restoration of the land which he forfeited in the previous war;' such forfeiture having been the condition on which he obtained his own liberty and that of his 'Great Men,' who were in confinement with him when I assumed the administration of this Government, and on which peace and tranquillity were given to his people."

In another despatch, Sir Harry, with reference to the irruption of the Caffres into the colony, consequent upon their dislodgment from the Amatolas, observes: "Lamentable as these excesses are, former experience strongly inclines me to believe that they are the last effort of the enemy, who in all previous wars has invariably made a rush into the colony immediately before his final submission. I am therefore the more anxious to continue my combined operations in the Amatolas, which, in the present dispirited state of the Gaikas, would, I hope, bring hostilities to a close."

In a third despatch, he says:—"In the Orange River territory affairs are by no means in so satisfactory a position as I could desire. In my memorandum to the officers in authority there, it is far from my intention to convey censure, having full confidence in their discretion; but risks should never be run, nor any attempt made to carry an enemy's position, especially in the commencement of a war, without every probability of success. It would have been gratifying to me to have been able to extend my report of successful operations in British Caffraria to the Orange River districts, and I trust that my next intelligence will enable me to do so."

The following passage in Major Warden's report describes the incident which elicited the Commander-in-Chief's memorandum above referred to.

"In my letter of the 27th ultimo to your Excellency's secretary, Colonel Garvock, I mentioned that the force under Major Donovan would move on the following day towards Sikongela's country, in order to enable that chief to join his tribe. We took the waggon-road, and, when about 10 miles from Plat Berg, the advanced guard was fired upon by a party concealed behind some rocks. Not a shot was returned on our side, and the troops with the burghers and native contingents encamped near the mountain called 'Vier Voet.' During the night some shots were again fired by the enemy, and a Fingoe sentry badly wounded. The next day, being Sunday, the commando made no movement: the enemy, however, was observed to be in force on the Vier Voet Mountain, and on the following morning Major Donovan gave the order for attack; most gallantly was it made, and the stronghold of the enemy carried with severe loss to our opponents. The Barolongs, 700 strong, after capturing some thousands of cattle, and believing that no further fighting was required, remained on the mountain for the purpose of plundering the huts, and regaling themselves on Caffre beer, which was found in large quantities. During this time two large Basontu commandoes, under Moshesh's brother, Mosseni, and Molappa, Moshesh's son, gained the summit of the mountain and fell upon the Barolongs, who were taken by surprise, and had it not been for the gallant stand made by the Boers under Commandant Erasmus, who had observed the approach of the Basontus, very few of the Barolongs would have escaped; as it was, 138 Barolongs were killed and many wounded. A six-pounder gun, well horsed, and supported by a detachment of Cape Mounted Rifles, under Ensign Somerset, and a party of Boers under Mr. A. Eervee, was hard pressed by the enemy for many hours, and escaped with difficulty."

A letter from Mr. Gladwin, from Butterworth, dated so late as 31st July, reports, as one of the results of the Amatola movement, "that the chief Rilli, 'the key-note in Caffreland,' had come to him, and expressed a desire for peace."

ST. HELENA.

The case of the *Levenside* (see p. 490), seized by Capt. Vesey, of the Royal Artillery, has concluded. It will be recollected that, while on the passage to St. Helena, Capt. Vesey attempted to uncover a hatchway which, being closed, was thought likely to be injurious to the health of the men under his command. The captain resisted by force, and Capt. Vesey caused him to be confined till the termination of the voyage. The *St. Helena Advocate*, of the 10th of July, says, "The sessions commenced this morning. In the above important case, we have just time, before going to press, to report that the indictment against Capt. Campbell, the master of the vessel, for assault with intent to murder, has been thrown out by the grand jury, and that the indictment for piracy against the passengers and first mate has also been ignored."

Capt. Campbell had obtained a verdict against Capt. Vesey, with 200*l.* damages.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Amongst the indications of progress in knowledge to be discerned in the literature of Europe, we may fairly reckon the comparative accuracy in the draughts of Eastern manners furnished in our Oriental tales and fictions. Fifty years ago, these vehicles of popular amusement and instruction were anything but what they professed to be; an Eastern tale was scarcely Eastern even in the mere names of the actors; its machinery was at best a preposterous caricature of Oriental manners and modes of thought, but in most cases, an absurd jumble of those of all nations; whatever was not European could be readily passed off as Asiatic. The portraiture of Eastern society was thus disfigured, not only in those fugitive productions which take no permanent hold of our literature, but in works denominated classical, which are still read as manuals of social ethics, and models of English composition. Strange, too, as it may appear, the later of these productions are the least correct; there is far more truth in the Oriental tales of Addison, who seems to have had access to genuine materials, than in those of Johnson and Hawkesworth, where the justness of the sentiments and the elegance of the style offer a strong contrast to the false, puerile, and even ridiculous manners of the fable, which they scarcely redeem from the contempt of the well-informed reader.

An Eastern tale in the latter part of the last century would run somewhat in the following strain:—

"Bimbashi, the sultan of the Indies, a devout worshipper of Ahirmanes, looked out one morning from the window of the imperial pagoda which graced the banks of the Ganges, and, gazing for a while at the pelicans sporting upon its golden sands, and at the crocodiles sunning their oozy backs upon the flowery turf that carpeted its luxuriant islets, 'Let this day,' said Bimbashi, 'be dedicated to happiness!' The balmy breeze, impregnated with delicious odours from the adjoining shores of Zeylan, wafted the decree throughout the land; palaces and harems, the tent of the soldier and the hut of the peasant, poured forth eager multitudes, their countenances radiant with joy and redolent of gratitude and hope, prepared to obey the glad summons of their prince. Caled, the vizier, led the van; prostrating himself at the feet of Bimbashi, he placed in the monarch's hand the hilt of his jewelled sabre, and, baring his neck, exclaimed, 'Commander of the Faithful, strike, and with joy will my soul, dismissed by thy paternal hand, seek and sing thy praise in the dark caverns of Shems-ul-Sheddin!' 'Rise, my faithful minister,' said the sultan; 'and as thou hast taught thy master to be wise and devout, teach his people to be happy!'

"The Moofis and the Imams, the Dufferdars and the Talookdars,—all who were versed in the secrets of science, and skilled in the arts of heightening pleasure and devising new modes of enjoyment, were required, on pain of impalement, to assist the vizier by suggesting means of fulfilling the decree of Bimbashi the devout. Bands of musicians without number intoxicated the very air with their incessant harmony; troops of damsels of the most bewitching beauty, habited like Peris, crowned with unfading flowers, and bearing bowls of sherbet which, by a secret contrivance, were always replenished, danced in never-ending mazes, which made the dazzled eye giddy with delight; burning piles of cassia and eagle wood, strewed with Olibanum and Benzoin, on which firkins of richest otta were constantly poured, sent forth volumes of the most fragrant incense; whilst swarms of rosy cherubs were everywhere busied in filling pipes of Shiraz with tobacco of Lataki, and cups of China with the aromatic essence of the bean of Yemen, to recreate the spirits of the faithful. Ever and anon, the sound of a mighty trumpet was heard from the topmost pinnacle of the towering mosque, which lifted its dome above the turrets of the seraglio, whence a gigantic black slave of Mongolia called aloud to the throngs below, '*Bismallah as-Snooki*?' 'In the name of Bimbashi, are you happy?'

"Bimbashi descended from the highest story of his pagoda, where he gazed upon the shining orbs to which he offered his morning and evening orisons, and, calling unto him his vizier, said, 'Caled, are my people happy?' Prostrating himself again, and again tendering his scymetar and his throat, the faithful minister affirmed, by the Vishnu he adored, that they were happy. 'We,' replied the monarch, 'are not happy; we will therefore mix privily with our people, and whilst we assure ourselves of

their felicity, we may peradventure catch a portion of it ourselves.'

"Removing from his imperial brow the lofty karakalpak, divesting himself of the other insignia of his rank, and clothing his regal limbs in the coarse raiment of a maker of gingerbread, the sultan sallied forth arm in arm with his vizier, clad as a merchant of Stamboul, and plunged amongst the crowds summoned and waiting to be happy.

"They had not walked more than twenty paces of a camel, ere they were startled by the shrill and piteous notes of a wailing infant. The sultan cast a dark look upon his beloved vizier, who said, 'Arbiter of my fate, infants find their sweetest solace in cries and tears,'—and the frown left the imperial visage as swiftly as a fog vanishes before the sun on the waters of the Caspian. Twenty paces farther, a muffled female was heard to complain that she was tired, could see nothing, and wished to return home. 'Slave,' exclaimed Bimbashi to the minister, 'how is this?' 'Disposer of my life,' replied Caled, 'hush, or you will be discovered. Would the enlightener of the world act upon the evidence of a woman?' 'Go on,' said the sultan; and they went twenty paces further, when they heard a man grumbling that he had missed that day the making of a dress; that the tobacco he believed was not of Lataki, and that he was sure the coffee was the accursed berry of the Unbeliever. The sultan grasped his scymetar; but the vizier stayed his hand, and asked the man his occupation, who replied that he fashioned the garments of the Faithful,—in other words, that he was a tailor; and the sultan was pacified.

"The golden orb of day was stealing down the azure slope, the bulbuls were beginning to pipe their even-song, the crocodiles had sought the flood, the pelicans had forsaken the golden sands, and were feeding their young from their bosoms in the tall rushes that skirt the margins of the Ganges,—yet Bimbashi had heard no one say, 'I am happy!' Perceiving, seated upon the grass, a group, from the midst of whom issued a merry laugh, 'Inshallah! Mashallah!' exclaimed the impatient prince, 'here at length we shall find some who are happy;' and with his vizier he squatted upon his hams in the circle. Alas! the exclamatory symptoms of delight came from one who was either a holy idiot (peace be with such!), or one who had quaffed the forbidden liquor whose deadly fumes destroy body and soul. The vizier, in despair, strove to elicit from the group a confession of enjoyment. Drawing his calloon from his lips, the nearest man declared that, though he had been told he was to be happy, and had been seeking happiness all day, he had not found it, nor met with any who had. The others groaned assent, one affirming that the happiness promised by the sultan had been intercepted by the vizier. 'Miscreant!' shouted the infuriated prince; and, as the lightning leaps from the dark cloud where Indra sits enthroned, splitting the giant oak, so the sabre of the Commander of the Faithful, starting with a flash from its sheath, descended upon the neck of Caled, whose head rolled grinning in the midst of the group. Terror first, then rage, seized the whole party. 'Wretch,' they exclaimed, grasping him by the throat, 'thou hast by this crime polluted a day dedicated to happiness; thou shalt answer for this before Bimbashi.' 'Avaunt! basest of slaves,' returned the sultan; and, shaking off those who held him, with a killing frown and a voice of thunder, 'I,' he said,—am—Bimbashi!!'

"It was night; the votaries of happiness were wending homewards, wondering what had balked them of the boon they were promised, when the sultan, moody and solitary, reached his pagoda, and flinging himself upon the silken cushions of his musnud, commanded the eunuch Ortogrul to fetch the white-bearded moollah Lakshmidelah, whom he had left communing with the invisible stars in the upper story of the pagoda. 'O, moollah,' said the sultan, when he appeared, 'why are not my people happy, as I commanded? Have the stars—' and here he clutched his sabre, still reeking with the blood of the vizier.

"Avatar of Ahirman the most Merciful,' interposed the moollah, 'forbear. The stars are not to blame, neither was thy vizier. It is not enough to command happiness; its means must be carefully provided beforehand; and when next Bimbashi desires to secure to his subjects a happy day, let him give to his faithful Lakshmidelah an order upon the imperial treasury for the sum he shall require to procure from a cave in the mountains of Kaf, guarded by griffins and unicorns, a precious essence, one drop of which, evaporated on a brand taken from the flaming nest of a phoenix, will purge the atmosphere, extinguish all sorrow, and so exhilarate the corpuses of the human body, that happiness must be the necessary result.'

"Bimbashi vowed that he would try this experiment, and, under the cooling influence of chowries, the gentle fanning of which subdued the fever in his blood, he,—fell asleep."

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—“Greek and Arabic seem to be the languages that have suffered the smallest change in the lapse of ages.” These words are those of Mr. Finlay, in his *History of Greece*, lately published, where he examines the history and character of ancient and modern Greek; but he appears, I think, here to overlook, or possibly not be aware of, a *third* language, which, far from having undergone the process of degradation, by which he describes the Hellenic language to have been transformed into the Romaic, has, to this day, retained all the original strength and beauty it derived from remote antiquity, and cultivated through-out succeeding ages,—I mean, the Persian.

With your permission, I will, in a few words, endeavour to show that the opinion here advanced rests on no slight foundation, but is capable of clear and satisfactory elucidation.

Cornelius Nepos informs us that Themistocles, during his exile in Persia, in the course of one year, acquired a competent knowledge of the language of the country; this was about the middle of the fifth century before Christ.

The next historical notice of this tongue we meet with does not occur until the commencement of the seventh century of our era, when Moohummud, in order to oppose the seductive influence of Persian tales and romances, then beginning to be heard in Arabia, and to be received by the people with delight, deemed it necessary to arrest the progress of such pernicious entertainments, and produced, *more suo*, a special revelation in the *Koran*, directed to condemn and suppress them. But the Prophet himself, who polished the language of the country, and brought the Arabic to a degree of purity and elegance unsurpassed by any writer since, is said to have held the Persian in high estimation for its “extreme sweetness,” and was heard to declare, that “it would be spoken, on this account, in the Gardens of Paradise.”

Now the Persian of which mention is here made, and the language employed by Firdoosee, in his *Shah Namu*, admitting a few Arabic words, is identically the same. We know, also, that, unchanged to the present day, and accepting Arabic more or less liberally, the Persian continues to preserve the distinctive character, regimen, and grammatical construction, which mark it as an original language, having no affinities; and although, as already stated, freely admitting Arabic words, it is, in the above respects, totally different in genius and organization from that language. To prove what is here said, I need but refer to the works, in prose and verse, of the host of Persian writers who have flourished since the conquest of the country by a foreign race, to whose domination Persia yielded her religion and independence, without losing, from intercourse with her conquerors, the possession of her ancient national language.

Here we cannot but observe the opposite fates of two old languages, presented in striking contrast. Greek, superseded by Romaic, is become what is termed a dead language; whilst Persian, in the land of its birth, survives, a flourishing and living tongue, the vehicle of speech and thought of a powerful nation.

As a fitting conclusion, I add a specimen of the spirit and vigour of Firdoosee's muse, which will also serve as an example of the “*laffo nushur*” of Eastern dialecticians, or “folding and expanding” in poetry; a feat, I believe, less esteemed by us than by the Oriental sons of Apollo:

*Buroz-i-nuburd, an Yul-i usjoomund,
Butegh o bu khunjur, bu goorg o kumund;
Booreed o dureed o shikust o bibust,
Yulanra sur o seenu, pa o dust.*

“On that tremendous day,

With sword and dagger, battle-mace and noose,
He cut, and tore, and broke, and bound the brave.”

KAMGAR.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, September 19, 1851.

WHEN steam-navigation was in its infancy, a communication with India, by means of steam-vessels, that would shorten the voyage by a few weeks, was timidly contemplated as a remote possibility. We are now told of the probability, or at least the practicability, in the space of fourteen years, of a route between London and Calcutta by land, that shall occupy only a week! Who that has seen the many supposed impossibilities, in the matter of locomotion, that have been accomplished within the last twenty years, will condemn this scheme as visionary?

The details of the project,—a gigantic one, it must be confessed, and which, for its fulfilment, requires certain very difficult conditions,—are developed in another column. In fewer words, it proposes to carry a continuous line of railroad from Ostend to Orsova, on the frontier of Turkey; thence to Constantinople, and, across Asia Minor, to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, whence it is to be continued to Hyderabad, on the Indus, where the converging branches of the Indian lines would meet the great trunk, and convey travellers to Bombay, Lahore, or Calcutta. The total number of miles of railway to be constructed is 5,600, of which, we are told, 2,600 miles, or nearly one-half, are actually decided upon, and in course of construction. We are further informed, that the scheme is the result of “the revised designs of an engineer, who has been for some time engaged in maturing the means of the undertaking.”

Very cool-headed people may easily suggest numberless impediments to the realization of such a mighty scheme as this, amongst which, the difficulty of uniting all the various nations through whose territories this stupendous highway will run, in the common co-operation indispensable to its construction and maintenance, is not the least. But neither this difficulty, nor the physical obstructions, which, in some portions of the line are formidable, need be looked upon as insuperable, after what has been actually done in Europe and America.

Whilst languid objectors may have been enumerating the obstacles to this scheme, another, once deemed even more impracticable, namely, a passage through the isthmus which divides the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has been actually effected by the Americans, whereby a new route is opened to China, Australia, and India. The physical impediments, pronounced to be irremediable, have proved imaginary; the destructive climate turns out to be “extremely salubrious,” and the barren and desolate country, a lovely one!

The route of the passage is that by Lake Nicaragua,—other routes may possibly hereafter present still greater facilities. A brief narrative of the first transit across the isthmus is given by Mr. Wetton, late deputy consul at San

Francisco,—the only British subject of the party,—in a letter published in the *Times*.—

On the 14th of July we sailed from San Francisco with 400 passengers, in the steamer *Pacific*, a fast and beautiful boat, nearly, if not quite, equal in most respects to her namesake on the Atlantic waters. Coaling at Acapulco on the 23rd, we reached San Juan del Sud on the 29th; on the 30th about 180 of the passengers landed, the remainder proceeding on to Panama. We made the overland journey on mules, 22 miles to Ruivoes, a large and thickly-populated Indian city, about two miles from Lake Nicaragua. Here we had to wait for the baggage-mules and treasure, and could not start until the evening of the 1st August, when we got under weigh in a small steamer, the *Director*, crossed Lake Nicaragua, distance about 80 miles, reaching the entrance to the San Juan river on the morning of the 2nd, which we steamed down for about 20 miles, fetching up at the Tauros rapids. Thence we were conveyed in "bungoes" (canoes) 13 miles, to the Castillo falls, where a small steamer, the *Sir Henry L. Bulwer*, was waiting for us. On the following morning, the 3rd, we started, and, after grounding three times during the passage (170 miles from the Castillo falls to the sea), reached San Juan del Nicaragua about nightfall of the same day. Here we met the splendid ocean steamer *Prometheus*, and after a most agreeable and rapid passage reached New York at 8 A.M. on 13th inst. At noon the same day, I sailed for England in the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet *Niagara*, landing at Liverpool on the 24th, having made the voyage from California to England in the unprecedented time of 40 days. But, short as this is, it will soon be much shorter, thus:—

Present Time.	Future Time, with improved arrangements.
From San Francisco to San Juan del Sud, 15 days.	Deduct 2½ days for going into Acapulco and bad coal—12½ days.
Crossing the Isthmus through Nicaragua, 5 days.	Deduct, on account of delays from want of sufficient mules, 3½ days—14 days.
To New York from San Juan del Nicaragua, 9 days.	Deduct going out of our route to make Havannah, 2 days—7 days.
New York to Liverpool, 11 days.	Deduct 1 day on account of slow boat—10 days.
Present time 40 days.	
Deduct for imperfect arrangements .. 9 "	
Future time, with perfected arrangements 31 days.	

Mr. Wetton adds: "I have to bear my willing testimony to the extreme salubrity of this route, for during the whole of the passage, notwithstanding great and unnecessary exposure to the weather, and this during the rainy season, there did not occur one case of disease of a climateric or malarious character."

The success which has rewarded the energy and promptitude of the undertakers of this important work should make us slow in rejecting such schemes on the ground of impracticability. It appears that, although, two or three years ago, facilities for effecting this route were at the command of this country, through its control over the Mosquito territory, which commanded the entrance to the passage, and although "the privileges necessary for the construction of the route in which Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the Mosquito territory were interested, were obtainable on moderate terms, consequent on the absence of competition," the Americans were quietly allowed to possess themselves of the means of monopolizing it. Nay, when the American Canal Company offered to English capitalists, upon little more than nominal terms, a clear half of all the privileges they had acquired, and which were held under a joint guarantee of protection from the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, the offer was virtually declined. "The lesson," the *Times* observes, "which these things furnish to our capitalists, is rendered, too, more striking by the fact, that they have been achieved by a small body of business men, without, we believe, the issue of a single prospectus, or raising a dollar in the share-market."

Arrangements, we are informed, are making at New York to establish a line of steam-communication from San Francisco, by the way of Nicaragua, with Liverpool.

The obvious advantages of the acceleration of intercourse

betwixt England and India, in its political and commercial aspects, are of vast importance; but it is impossible to foresee all the benefits that will arise from such a practical approximation of the seat of the imperial government to the largest of its dependencies. If, in conjunction with other improvements, an electric communication can be established between London and the Presidencies of India, the risks to which our eastern empire is now exposed will be diminished in an almost incalculable degree.

THE affairs of the Nizam have attracted an attention at home which is seldom bestowed upon Indian topics. The arrival of a crisis long foreseen, and sometimes accused as tardy, has created almost as much interest as if the event had come upon us unawares. The truth is, that measures of policy wear a very different aspect when in process of adoption from that in which they are regarded from a distance. Now that the Indian Government has apparently made up its mind no longer to tolerate the procrastination by which its demands have been hitherto baffled, but sternly to exact payment of the debt due from his Highness, or the cession of equivalent territory, public writers in India and at home begin to question both the policy and the justice of the terms forced upon the Nizam, as it were, at the point of the bayonet.

In a former article,* we set forth briefly the relations of this prince with the Government of British India, the political condition of his state, the obligations he had contracted towards the Company, and his means of discharging them; and we considered, at the same time, the equity and expediency of applying to the Nizam that sovereign remedy which Indian journalists habitually prescribe when any political difficulty occurs with native states, namely, annexation. Without retracing the same ground, we shall shortly examine the case with reference to the particular issue to which it has been brought.

There is no dispute as to the fact, that the Nizam has incurred a pecuniary debt to the Indian Government of about 850,000*l.*, which, after repeated demands for payment, and reiterated promises to pay, remains unpaid. If the prince is unable, as alleged, to discharge this obligation in money, he is still able to extinguish it in another form; and the question is, whether, in such a case, it is just and prudent to insist upon an equivalent for the debt actually due, and a security against future arrears, in the shape of an alienation or hypothecation of certain districts, the possession of which would, perhaps, be more convenient to us than the money itself.

It appears that a letter from the Governor-General of India was delivered to the Nizam by the British Resident on the 21st June; that, in this important missive, the Marquess of Dalhousie expostulated with his Highness in very plain and severe terms upon the violation of the subsidiary treaty and of his solemn pledges; upon his extravagant expenditure, in the maintenance of an unnecessary body of turbulent troops, and upon the insults which British subjects had suffered from these mercenaries; that he urged upon the prince the necessity of disbanding this useless and dangerous force, and the appointment of an able and honest minister, fixing the 15th July for the discharge of the debt, or the occupation of certain specified districts,

* Last vol., p. 654.

with a significant intimation that the existence of his Highness as an independent sovereign depended upon the will and pleasure of the Supreme Government of India.

This unmistakeable communication, we are informed, produced a great sensation at Hyderabad, and the consternation of the prince is represented to have been extreme. He forthwith sent for his discarded prime minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, whose advice, in the first instance, seems to have rather exasperated than mollified the Nizam; his loud and indignant tones were heard in the ante-chamber of the hall of audience, and Suraj-ool-Moolk, upon his return to his own apartments, manifested his chagrin by "casting his turban with violence upon a couch." The explosion of royal passion seems, however, to have been transient; the minister was recalled, and being reinstated in his post of dewan, applied himself to meet this terrible crisis in his master's affairs, which he had long anticipated, and had endeavoured vainly to prevent.

His first step was to collect immediate funds to satisfy the demands of the British Resident. By means of *contributions* from the Nizam's wealthy ameens and subjects, by loans from bankers and other moneyed classes, and lastly from the Nizam's private hoards, it is understood that half the amount, namely, forty lakhs, had been raised, and actually paid, and that the other moiety was to be forthcoming on or before the 15th November, for which security was to be given, and the regular payment of the contingent force was to be provided for, not by the actual cession, but by the appropriation of the revenues, of certain districts. This arrangement, however, was dependent upon the sanction of the Governor-General, who had empowered and required the Resident, in the event of the whole debt not being discharged on the 15th July (and it was unsatisfied on the 19th), to occupy the districts.

This strong measure,—the only one, short of absolutely de-throning the prince, to which the Indian Government could resort after the subterfuges and evasions of the Nizam,—is now alleged to be open to serious objections. The entire net revenue of the state is said not to exceed a million sterling, which is short of the expenditure some thirty lakhs. The alienation of a revenue amounting to about 360,000*l.* would incapacitate the Nizam from meeting the ordinary demands of the Government, to say nothing of liabilities contracted by his Highness with British subjects, the pay of the regular army and contingent force, upon which the safety of the state depends, the wages of his military and civil retainers, and the variety of irregular and extraordinary claims which we referred to in our former article. To assume the usufruct of a portion of his territory, therefore, it is said, would insure his ruin; whereas, to take the entire control of his state in trust, securing to the prince an ample stipend, would enable the British Government to extract a much larger amount of revenue by means of improved management, whereby not merely the Indian Government and the other creditors would be benefited, but the Nizam himself, and above all, the inhabitants of the country, would reap a solid and permanent advantage.

There is, indeed, a third course, which some of the Indian journalists recommend, that of considering the treaties between the Hyderabad government and the Company as annulled. "The dissolution of the Nizam's existing engagements," observes one of these writers, "might, if turned to good and legitimate account, prove the political salvation of

the Deccan, as his Highness could then at once shake off that intolerable incubus on the resources of the country, saddled upon it by the present treaties, namely, the Contingent." There are obvious objections to this policy, which, so far from saving the Nizam, would seal his destruction.

The alternative is, therefore, between occupying a part of the territory, sufficient to secure the debt, or assuming the management,—which means military occupation,—of the whole. The former seems the wisest course, since it is at once the most equitable and the least hazardous. Upon what plea, indeed, we could adopt the latter, except the spontaneous request of the Nizam himself, which cannot be expected, is not apparent. If our management of the revenues is likely to be so productive, its success in the ceded districts would realize a surplus beyond our claims, applicable to the purposes of the state, whilst it would furnish an instructive lesson to an able financier like Suraj-ool-Moolk, who is represented, in one of the communications from Hyderabad, as earnest in his desire to introduce the British system of collecting the revenue into the Nizam's dominions.

It is argued that a partial occupation would lead to popular discontent, to a disorganization of the prince's government,—in short, to a revolution. But whose fault would that be? If the Nizam and his advisers desire to ameliorate the condition of the people, at the same time multiplying the resources of the state, the measure in question, though it may stimulate, would not impede, but rather promote, so desirable an object. If this insensate prince continues deaf to all good advice and blind to his own approaching ruin, we see no reason why he should be prevented from rushing upon his fate. The dangerous doctrine, that nations should be assisted in their efforts to shake off the authority of tyrannous rulers, finds advocates, and plausible arguments, in Europe; but surely it is pushing the principle of legitimacy to a preposterous length to commit an act of usurpation,—depose a sovereign, and seize his territory,—in order to save the country from, perhaps, a wholesome revolution.

WE have devoted a considerable space in our present issue to the insertion of a very able vindication of the late Sir W. Macnaghten, copied from the *Friend of India*. The article, which is derived avowedly from information supplied by Colonel John Lawrence, secretary to the Envoy, and other official persons, completely exonerates Sir William from the foul charge of suborning assassination, made against him in the *Calcutta Review*. The refutation of such a charge is not merely a tribute due to the deceased,—who, whatever may have been the errors of his policy, was incapable of an act so base;—but it purifies the sources of history, and redeems the character of the country from an unworthy stain.

SHELLS FIRED WITHOUT MORTARS.—"I remember hearing some years ago in India," observes Lieut. Yule, "that Lena Singh, Majeetia, a Sikh chief well known for his attachment to the curiosities of European science, had exhibited to some officers at Umballa an art which he professed to have, of firing shells without ordnance of any kind. The sirdar, with one native assistant, concealed himself within a canvass screen, having no apparatus but a shell, a tent-peg, and an ordinary digging tool, and in due time the shell was discharged, ranging to a considerable distance."

THE LATE SIR WM. MACNAGHTEN.

The following is a very copious abstract of the able article in the *Friend of India*, to which we referred in our last issue (p. 511), vindicating the late Sir W. Macnaghten from the charges brought against him in the January number of the *Calcutta Review*:—

Of all the calumnies with which the article is crowded, by far the most damaging to the character of the deceased Envoy is the charge of having employed all the means in his power to procure the secret assassination of the chiefs. The writer was fully aware that no charge more odious, and more certain to deprive him of all public sympathy, could be brought forward than this, and he has taken extraordinary pains to give it the appearance of truthfulness and consistency. In this labour of love he has been diligently assisted by one, a well-educated native, who has not scrupled to avow his having procured the assassination of two chiefs, and who claimed the price of their blood from the Court of Directors, and who had therefore the strongest personal and pecuniary interest in showing that he acted under the direct and specific orders of Sir W. Macnaghten.

The assertions which are advanced regarding these schemes of assassination can, of course, have been given only on the authority of Mohun Lall, inasmuch as he, and he alone, was the agent in these alleged transactions. Although the reviewer has endeavoured to create the impression that Sir W. Macnaghten was "secretly" employed throughout the insurrection in attempts to take off the insurgent chiefs by assassination, the reader must bear in mind that there is only one single overt act brought forward to support this charge. This is the alleged assassination of Meer Musjedee and Abdoolla Khan, which is said to have been planned and paid for on the 12th November. Mohun Lall, it is true, made a proposal to the Envoy to assassinate Ameenoola on the 1st December, but it is acknowledged to have been indignantly scouted by him. The object of the reviewer is to destroy the effect of this repudiation, by implicating Sir W. Macnaghten in the reputed assassination of Meer Musjedee and Abdoolla. And it is our object to demonstrate that, if they were put to death through Mohun Lall, Sir W. Macnaghten knew nothing whatever about it.

The reviewer informs us that "Macnaghten, while calling upon the military authorities to quell the revolt, secretly adopted measures of a much more doubtful character, which, failing of issue, subsequently exercised a most unfortunate influence, not only upon his own individual fate, but upon that of the whole force of Cabul." Mohun Lall, we are told, was, shortly after the first burst of the rebellion, "in daily communication with both Macnaghten and Capt. J. B. Conolly, who, as political assistant, and in the confidence of the Envoy, thus opened the correspondence with him on the 5th November: "Tell the Kussil-bash chiefs, in fact, all the chiefs of Shah persuasion, to join against the rebels. You can promise Khan Sherin one lakh of rupees, on the condition of his killing and seizing the rebels, and arming all the Shahs, and immediately attacking all rebels." As a postscript, followed, says the *Review*, the important addition: "I promise Rs. 10,000 for the head of each of the rebel chiefs." Here it is most important to remark that, if such a letter ever was sent, it was written by Capt. Conolly under the direction of the king, and not as political assistant, and in the confidence of the Envoy. While Sir W. Macnaghten was besieged in the cantonments, Capt. Conolly was with the king in the Balla Hissar, and was the channel of communication between Shah Soojah, and his loyal subjects, and Mohun Lall. One of the officers then in the cantonments, who survived the catastrophe, thus writes at the present time to explain this circumstance: "I have no doubt that the late Shah Soojah, who was an Eastern despot, exercised his acknowledged right as such, and did, through John Conolly, authorize Mohun Lall to procure the death of certain traitors, for certain sums of money. John Conolly, as the appointed channel of communication between the Shah and his allies and his subjects, was called upon to convey this message."

But it must not be forgotten that there were two simultaneous, yet separate and independent, lines of correspondence carried on at this time: one between Conolly, in the Balla Hissar, as the king's representative, and Mohun Lall; the other between the latter and Sir W. Macnaghten in the cantonment; and it is only by artfully mingling the two, and representing Conolly and Sir William as acting in concert in these schemes of assassination,—of which there is not the smallest shadow of evidence,—that the reviewer is enabled to implicate the Envoy in the charge brought against him. We are next told that Mohun Lall was unable for six days to act upon the authority thus given him on the 5th November. "He was forced to wait a more favourable time, and to watch for such opportunity as the course of events, or the fickle humour of the chiefs into whose hands fate had

thrown him, might offer." It is also stated that, the envoy becoming impatient of the state of uncertainty in which the wary silence of the timid Mohun Lall had left him, Conolly, on the 11th November, wrote to Mohun Lall: "Why do you not write? What has become of Mir Hyder? Is he doing anything with Khan Sherin? You never told me that you had written to Naib Humza. Exert yourself; write to me often, for the news of the Kossids is not to be depended on. There is a man called Haji Ali, who might be induced by a bribe to bring in the heads of one or two of the rebels; endeavour to let him know that Rs. 10,000 will be given for each head, or even Rs. 15,000." The reader will bear in mind that this letter was written by Conolly on the 11th November. The reviewer then proceeds to say that Mohun Lall, feeling more secure as to his own personal safety,—that is, after the receipt of this letter,—now reported to the Envoy the receipt of these instructions, viz. to offer Rs. 10,000, or even Rs. 15,000, for the assassination of each of the rebel chiefs. He then explained the offer of Conolly to Aga Mahomed Soudah and Haji Ali, who entertained his overtures; but these men, fearing themselves to undertake the deed, suborned two others, Abdool Aziz and Mahomed Ollah. The reviewer proceeds to say, that, besides these instructions from Conolly of the 11th, Mohun Lall had also been empowered by the Envoy to promise to the extent of five lakhs of rupees in aid of the Shah's cause. He therefore did not hesitate to advance to Abdool Aziz Rs. 9,000, and to promise that a balance of Rs. 12,000 should be paid as soon as the heads of Meer Musjedee and Abdoolla Khan were brought in. The Envoy's letter about the five lakhs for buying off the chiefs, which had no connection with Conolly's instructions, had been at that time four days in Mohun Lall's hands; but the reviewer keeps this out of sight, that he may identify Sir William with this assassination scheme, and represent the offer to the assassins as the result of a communication both from Conolly and the Envoy. "Having thus set on foot this affair, Mohun Lall reported his proceedings to the Envoy, adding, with naive simplicity, that 'he could not find out by Lieut. Conolly's notes how the rebels were to be assassinated; but the men now employed promise to go into their houses and cut off their heads, when they may be without attendants.'" "Macnaghten," says the reviewer, "nothing startled by the plain term applied to the transactions by his subordinate agent, replied, on the 13th November, 'I have received your letter of this morning's date, and highly approve of all you have done.'" The dates here are all important. Mohun Lall received a letter on the 11th from Conolly, requesting him to inform Haji Ali that there was a reward of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 for the head of each rebel. On the 12th, he says that he reported the receipt of these instructions to the Envoy; that he then explained Conolly's offer to a friend of Haji Ali, and the two friends accepted the overture; that they then shrunk back from the task, and finally suborned two others; that these two men then went to Mohun Lall, and he at once advanced them Rs. 9,000, and promised them Rs. 12,000 more for the heads of two rebels. Now, it appears strange that Mohun Lall, who, after the receipt of the first orders to assassinate on the 5th November, had been obliged, as the reviewer says, to "await for six days a more favourable time, and to watch for such an opportunity as the course of events might offer," should, on the receipt of the second order on the 11th, find this opportunity at once present itself, and should be enabled to carry on all these negotiations, and to complete what the reviewer calls "a very delicate and a very hazardous operation," and pay down the money, and write two letters to the Envoy, in the brief space of twenty-four hours. But we venture at once to affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that Mohun Lall did not write to the Envoy to say that Conolly had urged him to hasten the assassinations, and that he did not write to him to ask how the rebels were to be assassinated. We have already stated that, while Conolly was thus writing to Mohun Lall from the Balla Hissar, Sir William was corresponding with him from the cantonment, and that this double correspondence does not appear to have had any reference to the same subjects. Fortunately for the cause of truth and the vindication of innocence, we have two letters of the Envoy to Mohun Lall, of the 11th and 13th November. This is his letter of the 11th:—

"To Moonshee Mohun Lall.

"November 11, 1841.

"My dear Sir,—You will observe from the inclosed letters that I have confirmed the promises made by you to the Ghilzie rebels; though, had you known of our successes yesterday, the terms might have been more favourable for us. Humze Khan should come to me as soon as possible, and I will then talk to him about the case of Gool Mahomed. The money could not be paid until the conditions of the agreement are fulfilled, and we are perfectly certain of the fidelity of Humze and the chiefs. The chiefs should go at once and pay their respects to his Majesty. You should encourage the

rival of Ameenoola Khan by all possible means. That scoundrel, and Abdoosalam Khan, should be executed, if we can catch them.

"Yours, &c.,
"W. H. M."

The reviewer says that Conolly's letter of the 11th, requesting the assassinations to be expedited, was written because the Envoy had become impatient of the state of uncertainty into which the wary silence of Mohun Lall had thrown him. But the whole of this statement is disproved by the Envoy's own letter of the same date, from which it appears that there was no silence on the part of Mohun Lall, and no impatience on that of the Envoy. Mohun Lall was engaged in negotiating with the Ghilzie chiefs, and regularly reported progress to Sir William. Is it credible that, if the Envoy had been urging the assassination of the chiefs on Mohun Lall, or had even been cognizant of such a scheme, he would have made no allusion to it in this letter?

Mohun Lall is said by the reviewer to have written on the morning of the 13th to Sir William, to tell him that he had advanced Rs. 9,000, and engaged Rs. 12,000 more to the assassins, who had promised to go into the houses of Meer Musjedee and Abdoolla Khan, and cut off their heads, and that Sir William wrote in reply to this letter, "I highly approve of all you have done." This is the turning point of the whole transaction, and the entire question of Sir William's complicity in this scheme of assassination turns upon the veracity of the reviewer, when he affirms that the letter, in which this sentence occurs, was written in reply to Mohun Lall's letter, describing the mode in which the two chiefs were to be taken off. We therefore subjoin the whole letter, of which the reviewer has given us only a garbled extract:—

"Cabul, November 13, 1841, 9 A.M.

"My dear Sir,—I have received your letter of this morning's date, and highly approve of all you have done. Let Golam Hussain of Sbar, and Abdoolruheem Khan, undertake to come to Jool-fekar Fort this morning, and Capt. Trevor will be ready there to receive them. Capt. Trevor will be in that fort night and day for some time, to receive overtures from any person, and parties coming in should send a single messenger before them. Khan Shereen Khan is quite right not to leave the Chundamull for a day or two. Tell Naib Shureef he may safely go as security to the Ghilzies for the payment of the money. When I see Humze Khan, I will talk to him about the best plan for the Ghilzie chiefs to wait upon his Majesty.

"Yours, &c.,
(Signed) "W. H. MACNAGHTEN."

"P.S.—You are aware that I would give a reward of Rs. 10,000 for the apprehension of Ameenoola Khan, and each of the Dooranee rebel chiefs. If you could see some of the officers of the Hazurbash corps, that is just come in with Mahomud Ajeem Khan, and give them encouragement, it would be very desirable. If you could send Mirza Kallul Ali or Mirza Nuzuf Ali out with Gholam Hussain and Abdoolruheem, it would be well."

We think that every impartial reader will concur with us in concluding, from the tenor and subject of this letter, that it could not have been written, and was not written, in reply to one in which Mohun Lall had explained how the men's heads were to be cut off, and what was to be paid when they were brought in and delivered. The words, "I approve of all you have done," unquestionably refers to the negotiations with the Ghilzies, which Mohun Lall was carrying on under the direction of the Envoy. It is absolutely incredible that Sir William should have merely stated that he would give a reward of Rs. 10,000 for the apprehension of Ameenoola Khan and others, in reply to a letter of Mohun Lall, which informed him that a larger sum had been offered for the assassination of the chiefs. It is impossible to read the two letters of the Envoy we have quoted, without feeling a conviction that they were written in total ignorance of any of the rewards which are said to have been offered for the murder of the rebel chiefs, although the reviewer has endeavoured, by the most disingenuous art, to make them support this calumny.

The reviewer proceeds to state that, in consequence of these efforts of Mohun Lall, "Meer Musjedee and Abdoolla Khan were soon numbered among the dead. The former died very suddenly; how, Mohun Lall could not with certainty learn; but Mahomed Ollah,"—one of the assassins whom Mohun Lall professes to have employed,—"assured him that, in fulfilment of the engagement, the wretched man had been suffocated when asleep by the hands of Mahomed Ollah himself. Abdoolla Khan fell severely wounded by a shot while standing among his countrymen engaged in fight with the British troops; but whether struck down by a ball from the piece of Abdool Aziz, who claimed the merit of having shot his victim from behind a wall, or by the fire of the troops, Mohun Lall was not confident. Abdool Aziz, however, assured him that Abdoolla Khan would soon die, as poison would complete what the shot had not done. He lingered for a week, and then fulfilled Abdool Aziz's prediction."

Those who are interested in the honour of their country will be happy to learn that the whole of this statement is fabulous; that neither of these men died the victim of British perfidy, and that Mohun Lall had no share in their death. They were reported to have been despatched by the assassins employed by this pure and exemplary character only when he wanted to obtain from the Government head-money for assassinating them. After they were dead and gone, Mohun Lall determined to make the most of the circumstance, and claimed the merit of having been instrumental in despatching them. The reviewer, at the time of affixing his own responsibility to this statement, had before him Capt. Eyre's *Journal of an Afghan Prisoner*, in which he must have read the following sentence: "A large party of the enemy's cavalry threatened our right flank. This demonstration, however, was repulsed by a well-directed discharge of shrapnell from a H.A. gun, by one of which a chief of consequence, supposed to be Abdoolla Khan, Achukzye, was mortally wounded;" and, in a subsequent page, that "the news of Abdoolla Khan's wound had spread great confusion among the enemy." Lieut. col. (then Capt.) Lawrence saw the ball which struck him to the ground. Mohun Lall took advantage of Abdoolla's lingering for some days to claim the credit of having had him despatched by poison. "Meer Musjedee died very suddenly; how, Mohun Lall could not with certainty learn." But he did not die suddenly. He came to Cabul very ill from the Kohistan,—we write on the authority of Col. Lawrence,—and he returned thither and died. But what throws irretrievable discredit over the whole of this narrative is, that the two men who are said to have fallen victims to Mohun Lall's plots, in consequence of the instigation of Sir W. Macnaghten and Capt. Conolly, were not the men whom the Envoy considered the most formidable of the rebels, who, in his estimation, were Ameenoola Khan and Abdoosalam Khan, and it was for their apprehension that Sir William was ready to offer a reward of Rs. 10,000. The reviewer says that Meer Musjedee and Abdoolla Khan were selected as the first victims, because they had been actively engaged in the insurrection of the 2nd November, and because they were known to be the boldest and most influential leaders of the insurgents. But the fact is, that they were selected simply because they happened very opportunely to die, and thus to afford Mohun Lall an occasion for claiming the merit of their assassination, and the money which he pretended to have paid for it.

Mohun Lall states, in the pages of the reviewer, that he advanced Rs. 9,000, and promised a balance of Rs. 12,000 as soon as the heads of the two victims were brought in. But the reviewer tells us that Mohun Lall, with a Shylock nicety, refused to pay the balance, alleging that the heads had not, according to agreement, been brought in, and that he sent the suborner's (or assassin's) notes, making the demand, and his own reply in refusal, to Sir William, who despatched a confidential messenger in his employ with a message, attested by a reference to a past event known only to the Envoy and Mohun Lall. This verbal message was to the effect that, "if the two assassins had sent the heads to the Envoy, Mohun Lall would have been ordered to pay the balance; but, as they had failed in so doing, they must rest content with the advance they have received for their doubtful services." We may remark, by the way, that while Mohun Lall, as he says, informed the Envoy that he had advanced Rs. 9,000, he informed the Court of Directors that he had paid only Rs. 4,000 in advance. The Envoy, we are told, was forced to deliver this reply by a confidential messenger, because some native writers of English had gone over to the enemy, and made them acquainted with the contents of several of his intercepted letters. But how does it happen that Mohun Lall was not equally afraid to send this information by letter? His letter might have been intercepted, and the native writers of English might have made the chiefs acquainted with its contents, and they would certainly have made his head pay the forfeit of the murders. There is but one explanation of this anomaly. The whole narrative, from beginning to end, is a fiction. Mohun Lall being unable to produce even a garbled extract from Sir William's correspondence to connect him with the consummation of the assassination plot, Sir William is represented as having sent him a verbal message, to say that he would have cheerfully paid for the heads if they had been sent to him. Now let us look at the dates. Abdoolla was wounded at Beymaroo on the 23rd. The reviewer says he "lingered for a week," that is, he died on the 29th November. We may suppose, therefore, that the two assassins came the next day, the 30th, and demanded the balance of the reward due to them, and that Mohun Lall must have sent his letter on that day to Sir William, to ask whether the head-money should be paid, when Sir William replied that it should not, because the heads had not been sent to him. The letters sent to the Envoy by Mohun Lall are nearly all extant; and, among the rest, is this letter of the 30th Nov-

venner; but it contains no allusion whatever to the heads of the two chiefs; it does not mention their names, nor allude to the transaction; but it does propose to Sir W. Macnaghten the assassination of Ameenoola. And on that same day, in which Mohun Lall says the Envoy sent him a verbal message to say that he would cheerfully have paid the assassins if he had seen the heads, Sir William wrote to Mohun Lall, "I am sorry to find, from your letter of last night, that you should have supposed it was ever my object to encourage assassination,"—alluding to the proposal for assassinating Ameenoola. "The rebels are very wicked men, but we must not take unlawful means to destroy them." But, still more, on the day in which Mohun Lall says that the Envoy sent him this verbal message about the assassination, which had been completed, *lest his letter should be intercepted* and read by the English writers who had deserted him, the Envoy was not afraid to commit to paper, and send to him, by the usual messenger, the important fact, that he had that morning had another overture from Zeman Khan's party, offering a safe retreat to Peshawur, and in that letter he gave the names of seven chiefs who had thus made overtures to him.

To crown the evidence of Sir W. Macnaghten's never having been implicated in this alleged assassination of the two chiefs, we have an acknowledgment under Mohun Lall's own signature. When he was claiming remuneration for his services of the Court of Directors, he delivered in the following document, which has been copied for us from a paper in his own handwriting:—

"Advanced to Abdool Aziz, who offered to kill Abdoolla Khan by such means which the Envoy did not approve, therefore the balance, Rs. 11,000, was not paid Rs. 4,000." Thus it appears that, while Mohun Lall told the reviewer that Sir William objected to pay the balance because he had not seen the heads, he told the Court of Directors that the balance was not paid because the Envoy did not approve of the means that had been used!

We have stated that Mohun Lall proposed to the Envoy, on the 30th November, to procure the assassination of Ameenoola. This was the first time in the course of their correspondence in which the moonshee had ventured to hint at assassination. Lieut. col. Lawrence was present when that letter was received, and he saw the reply written, and he bears ample testimony to the indignation which the Envoy felt when so disgraceful a proceeding was thus proposed to him. The Envoy immediately wrote to say, as we have stated above, that he was sorry to find from Mohun Lall's letter of last night that he should have supposed it was ever his object to encourage assassination; and that, though the rebels were very wicked men, we must not take unlawful means to destroy them. This is the only letter from Sir William in which the subject of assassination is alluded to, and in it he most distinctly repudiates the practice. The disingenuous mode in which the reviewer endeavours to evade the force of this declaration of Sir William, is worthy of particular attention, as it serves more particularly to prove that his object is not the discovery of the truth, but the ruin of the character of the unfortunate Envoy. "At a later period (December 1st), Sir W. Macnaghten, awakening to the impolicy, if not the immorality, of such treacherous practices, wrote to Mohun Lall, in reference to a similar proposal to take off Ameenoola, 'I am sorry to find, &c.'" But this, the most important of all the documents which refer to the subject, is given only in a note, while Mohun Lall's fictions are paraded through the text!

In addition to the direct evidence of Sir W. Macnaghten's own letter, we have abundant collateral proof of the feeling of abhorrence with which he regarded every idea of assassination. The following quotations are made from the communications of those who were involved in the Cabul calamities, which have been placed at our disposal, and are entitled to the highest confidence. Lieut. col. Lawrence writes thus: "I was military secretary to the Envoy and Minister at Cabul. During the Cabul insurrection, I lived in the same house with him, and was seldom for any length of time during the day out of his sight. I have often heard him scornfully repudiate the idea of offering money for the heads of the rebel chiefs, or to procure their assassination; to the best of my knowledge and belief, I saw all the notes and letters which Sir William wrote during the insurrection, and I affirm that he never wrote to offer money for the destruction of the chiefs, though he did to spread *nifak* (disunion) among them. To have done so, would have been entirely foreign to his nature and opposed to his principles, which were those of an honourable, chivalrous, and high-minded gentleman. In the year 1839-40, an Afghan asked for an audience of the Envoy, and offered to bring him the head of the Ameer Dost Mahomed for a lakh of rupees. Sir William had him indignantly turned out of the house." Lady Sale writes: "With regard to the setting a price on the heads of the chiefs, or, in other words, offering money for their assassination, I knew as well as any one

could do at the time that Sir William never did so. He himself told me that he had been counselled to do so; he even told me the name of the individual who had insinuated that persons were to be found who, for a consideration, would put Akbar Khan and others out of the way. But he invariably scouted the idea, and took pains to impress on the minds of the Affghans that it was repugnant to the honest, moral, and chivalric feelings of the British nation, to incite any one to murder even an enemy. I have no affection for the Affghans, but I scorn to slander any one, and will not, therefore, mention the chief who, Sir William told me, was ready to lend himself to the assassination of his friends." The Hon. Mr. Erskine, now at Katmandoo, read over all the papers on this subject, and asserts that "most assuredly there was not a particle of evidence to sustain the charge brought against the Envoy. Among all his papers, there was no letter of Mohun Lall's, either proposing assassination, or insinuating such a measure, except the one in reply to which Sir William, on the 1st December, reprehended the proposal."

Now, as the whole story of the assassination of Meer Musjedee and Abdoolla Khan is a pure fiction, the whole of the superstructure which the reviewer has built on it falls at once to the ground. Neither Sir William nor the confederate chiefs knew anything whatever of the matter, and consequently the latter were not in the slightest degree influenced, as the reviewer represents, by Sir William's treachery. Equally fabulous is the remark that the deliberate faithlessness of the Envoy led to his doom; the whole of this representation has no more truth in it than the Arabian Nights' Entertainment. Not one of the chiefs, except Akbar Khan, had any hand whatever in Sir William's assassination, and with him it was the impulse of the moment, not an act of deliberation. Akbar Khan had sent his cousin, Mahomed Sudeek, to Sir William, to propose the wild scheme of seizing Ameenoola and the rest of the Khans, with his aid and that of the Eastern Ghilzies, while Akbar Khan was to have in return thirty lakhs of rupees, and the English were to be permitted to remain in the country eight months longer, and Shah Soojah was to continue king, with Akbar Khan as his vizier. To this extraordinary and wild proposal, says Capt. Mackenzie (Eyre, p. 163), Sir William gave ear with an eagerness which nothing can account for but the supposition, confirmed by many other circumstances, that his strong mind had been harassed till it had, in some degree, lost its equipoise. The reviewer has the temerity to affirm that the chiefs were resolved to ensnare Macnaghten in the net he was spreading for another, and to take vengeance on him, &c. The reviewer perfectly knew that Macnaghten was spreading no net for anybody; that it was Akbar Khan who spread the net in which the unfortunate Envoy was entangled and slain. It was he who made these proposals, simply in the hope that they might induce Sir William to leave the cantonment and meet him at the conference, where he intended to seize him. Major Colin Troup writes thus in a letter now before us:—

"Akbar Khan never would allow Macnaghten's name to be mentioned before him but in terms of the greatest respect, and has in private, both to poor Pottinger and myself, over and over again regretted the deed, and stated that it never was premeditated; so far the contrary, that, having been accused by Ameenoola's party of being friendly to, and intriguing with, the English, to disarm suspicion, he, in open durbar, volunteered, if he was allowed time, to bring Macnaghten a prisoner into Ameenoola's house within eight days. This being agreed to, it was then that he planned the treacherous conference with Sir William; but finding, after some delay, that he was not likely to accomplish his object, and fearing to meet his party if he failed in his boasted adventure, and hearing a cry that our troops were marching out of the cantonments to where he and Sir William were sitting, he, in a moment of desperation, out with his pistol and shot Sir William; but he always loudly declared that, on the morning of the conference, when he came out to meet Sir William, he never for one moment contemplated doing him any harm whatever."

We have only one farther remark to offer in this vindication of Sir W. Macnaghten's character. The reviewer has stated that the British character, for integrity and good faith, stood high enough to command some respect for the representative of the Anglo-Indian Government, however shaken by what was known of Mohun Lall's proceedings, acting with the cognizance of Conolly and Macnaghten; but the deliberate faithlessness which led the Envoy to accept Mahomed Akbar's proposal, sealed his doom. Lieut. col. Lawrence states: "During our lengthened imprisonment, I unhesitatingly affirm that not one of the prisoners ever heard Mahomed Akbar, or any of the chiefs, accuse Sir William of bribing men to assassinate them; and it is not likely they would have been silent if they had so heavy a charge to bring forward. On the contrary, I, as well as others, have heard both Mahomed Akbar Khan and other chiefs express deep regret at the Envoy's untimely death, and much

admiration of his character. Ameenoola Khan, when I was his prisoner, told me that Sir W. Macnaghten had offered a lakh of rupees for his head. Prisoner though I was, I denounced it in open durbar as an infamous lie, and never heard any more about it." Brigadier Colin Mackenzie writes: "If Sir William had ever instructed Mohun Lall, or any other person, to employ assassins for the removal of our treacherous and inveterate enemies, it would have been well known to the Affghans themselves, and they would not have failed to urge so plausible a ground of complaint against us while we were captives in their hands, which they never did, although they constantly reproached us with every act of supposed injustice on the part of Government, and with the private vices and improprieties of individuals." Capt. W. Anderson, another of the prisoners, writes: "I never heard any Affghan accuse Sir W. Macnaghten of any acts for which any friend of his, or any Englishman, need feel ashamed. On the contrary, I always heard him spoken of with great respect, and frequently with admiration." Capt. Warburton states: "I went into Cabul to the Nawaub's on the 28th (I think) of December, 1841. I remained in his house till we were forced out of it on the 12th of April following. During that time no one was prevented seeing us. Our party consisted of J. Conolly, Airey, Walsh, Webb, Drummond, and myself (besides Houghton and Campbell, who joined us afterwards). We had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with most of the chiefs at Cabul, who remained after Akbar Khan had left. None of these people ever concealed their opinions regarding the acts of our Government or people. Ameenoola Khan, in particular, spoke at times very strongly; but neither from him nor from any other, during the period of my residence, did I ever hear a word regarding the charge now brought forward against Sir William, of having offered money for the assassination of the chiefs. I had sufficient opportunities of hearing something about the matter, if any such offer had been made."

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND CALCUTTA IN SEVEN DAYS.

Such is the announcement which lies now before us. To be sure, the information is termed a prophecy, but, unlike most prophecies, it fixes the exact period of its own fulfilment, and that period is only fourteen years distant. Moreover, the consummation is to be gradual, and every five years will not only contribute its own realized portion of the work, but give a pledge for the completion of the rest. In sober truth, the scheme exhibits not the first visionary ideas of a projector, but the revised designs of an engineer who has been for some time engaged in maturing the means of the undertaking. About two years ago, we surprised our readers with the original prospectus of the "Direct Calais and Mooltan," and some doubts were, perhaps, entertained as to the seriousness of such an extraordinary suggestion. Since that time, however, the scheme has been actually extended in its scope, discussed in its details, approved in much of its purport, and so far advanced, that of the four great divisions of the route, two have been positively decided on, and are in present course of completion.

To form a proper judgment on the character of this enterprise, the reader should open some general map including the continents of Europe and Africa, with so much of Asia as would comprise the mouths of the Ganges, and then follow our remarks, pencil in hand, upon the sheet before him. The ancient route from England to India was round the Cape of Good Hope, — a passage which was performed wholly by sea, and which generally occupied of late years about 100 days. In 1840, the first step of a new system had been taken, by turning the course straight to the East at the Gut of Gibraltar, carrying it along the Mediterranean Sea, across the Isthmus of Suez, down the Red Sea, and so over the Indian Ocean to Bombay, or round Ceylon to Calcutta. Nor was this all, for, by traversing France from Calais to Marseilles, the detour round Cape St. Vincent was altogether escaped, and the route assumed the appearance of a tolerably straight line from Calais to Aden. It will be observed that this gain had been effected partly by the division of the voyage into stages, whereby steam power became available, but more notably, by the substitution of overland cuts for long sea circuits. Thus, the cut from Calais to Marseilles saved the circuit round Spain, and that across Egypt the vast circuit round the Cape. Now, this substitution of land carriage for water carriage is the one simple principle of the scheme before us, and the problem is nothing more than this, — how to eliminate from the route between Marseilles and Calcutta those portions which are still performed by sea, and substitute, instead thereof, some means of transport by land. Curiously enough, this is the exact reversal of that invention which changed the face of history four centuries ago. At that time, the communication with the East

was by land, but land journeys were then so painful and adventurous, that the discovery of a sea passage round the Cape at once diverted the course of traffic to a route which it still steadily maintains. At present, by the introduction of railroads, land travel has become to sea voyages what sea voyages were to mediæval caravans, and the consequence is, that Vasco di Gama's invention will be superseded in its turn, and the traffic of the East will once more be conducted through Constantinople, Augsburg, and Cologne.

The sea stages of the present route to India, exclusive of the trip across the Channel, are two; one from Marseilles or Trieste to Alexandria, and the other from Suez to Bombay or Calcutta. These stages constitute by far the longest part of the journey, being 5,075 miles, performed by steamers, from which an average speed of some ten miles an hour is all that can be expected. The longer, again, of these two stages is that from Suez to Hindostan, as it includes a circuit round two sides of the triangular territory of Arabia. The first object, therefore, is to treat the detour by Aden as the detours by Cape St. Vincent and the Cape of Good Hope have been treated already, by carrying the passengers to the mouths of the Orontes instead of the mouths of the Nile, and forwarding them across the Turkish territory to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The railroad required for this purpose would run along the Euphrates Valley, and its length would not exceed 900 miles, — barely two-thirds of the extent just executed in the little commonwealth of Massachusetts, — whereas its completion would reduce the distance from London to Calcutta by more than *one-half*, — by twenty days, in fact, out of thirty-nine! This project, it is conceived, could be accomplished in five years' time, and the route would then lie through Ostend, Trieste, by the Mediterranean Sea, to the Orontes, thence to Bussorah, and by the Persian Gulf to Bombay, where it would meet the Indian railroads now actually commenced, and by that time completed to Calcutta.

We have thus got rid of the Red Sea circuit, and substituted a land route for 900 miles of the distance. There remain now the straight run from Bussorah to Bombay, and the circuitous reach from Trieste to the Orontes, to be commuted for the facilities of direct railway transit by land. Of these, the latter is the first to be taken in hand, and its difficulties are the less, as a continuous line of railway from Ostend to Orsova, on the frontiers of the Turkish empire, is already decided on. From Orsova to Constantinople is only 315 miles; from Constantinople to Bussorah is about 1,355, of which 900 would be already covered. The distances, in our English eyes, are undoubtedly great, but Americans have accomplished greater feats of railroad mechanism in countries where the natural obstacles were at least equal to those likely to be encountered in Asia Minor. It is suggested that the line should run round the coast of the Asiatic Peninsula, and an estimate is given that this communication between Constantinople and the Orontes, completing that between the same city and Bussorah, might be established by the year 1860. On that assumption, the total mileage of the route would give 4,200 to railways and only 1,600 to steamers, and the journey from London to Calcutta would occupy twelve days.

Here, perhaps, we might pause, for it is no mean exploit to have brought Calcutta as near as New York; and Beloochistan, we must needs think, would be a strange country for even Irish "navigators." The projector, however, is not yet content, and he allows five years more for eliminating the Persian Gulf and continuing the railway from Bussorah by "the coast line of Persia and Beloochistan" to the old capital of the Ameers — Hyderabad on the Indus, whence the several branches of the Indian lines would soon whisk the passenger to Bombay, Lahore, or Calcutta, according to his wants, the latter station being exactly 5,600 miles, or seven days' journey, from the booking-office of the company in Gracechurch-street. This is the scheme. Its accomplishment involves the completion, altogether, of some 5,600 miles of railway; but of these, some 2,600 are actually decided on, and in course of construction already; and, if we look to what has been done elsewhere, we may perhaps think this Anglo-Saxon prophecy by no means so impossible of fulfilment as it seemed at first. — *Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIENTAL BANK. — A royal charter has been granted to the Oriental Bank, constituting it a bank of issue in Ceylon and China, and empowering it to carry on exchange, deposit, and remittance business anywhere to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. The conditions of the charter require that specie shall always be held equal to one-third of the amount of circulation. Monthly returns are to be published of assets and liabilities, and annual statements are to be rendered to the Government. Provision is likewise made for a yearly audit by independent parties,

to be nominated and paid by the shareholders; and power is given to demand a dissolution of the company if, in the opinion of the auditors, a third of the capital should be at any time lost. The liability of the proprietors is to be fixed at twice the amount of their respective subscriptions.

ASIATIC WEAPONS AT THE EXHIBITION.—A discovery has been made by one of the attendants in the India department of the Exhibition, while employed in cleaning some of the Indian weapons, which somewhat terrified the operator. The weapon was a dagger, with gold hilt and handle, and in a richly ornamented case; while pressing on one part of the handle somewhat heavily, he was astonished to see what appeared to be the single blade gradually open out into four double-edged pointed blades, leaving a spear-like weapon in the centre with four sharp edges. This five-bladed weapon, with its twelve sharp edges, is one of the most murderous-looking specimens ever seen. In the collection of this class of weapons are several other instruments of a similarly murderous character, among which is a three-bladed knife, manufactured in the state of Ulwar, the construction of which has sorely puzzled many of the most experienced cutlers. The blades are not arranged in the ordinary manner, but two of them together, with their handles, are concealed in the blade and handle of the outer or larger one. They are all of the finest Damascus steel, with exceedingly keen edges. There is a dagger with two blades, also manufactured at Ulwar, of the same construction, and of beautiful workmanship.—*Observer.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—The Lords of the Admiralty have again issued advertisements inviting proposals from parties willing to provide a steam communication with Australia. They now merely propose to receive tenders for a steam communication with Sydney by way of the Cape of Good Hope six times a year, or once every two months.

COLONIAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The anticipations expressed by several witnesses examined before Lord Jocelyn's Committee, last session, as regarded the efficiency of the screw-propeller, and its adoption in ocean steamers, appear to be in course of early realization. We are informed that at this moment in the Clyde alone above 17,000 tons of steam-shipping, both in wood and iron, are under construction, the greater part of which will be fitted with the screw. It is also understood that the building-yards of the Thames are more actively employed than they have been for many years, and the most eminent shipwrights and engineers have orders so numerous that it will require many months before they can be executed. Extensive engagements have, we believe, been entered into by the Peninsular and Oriental, the General Screw, the Pacific, and West-India Mail Steam Companies respectively, for building large steamers of a capacity and power superior to any yet employed; nor should we omit to mention that the South American Steam Navigation Company (whose projection we lately mentioned to run three large iron steamers between Liverpool and Rio and the Plate) are advancing most vigorously under their charter; so that we hope before long the spirit of rivalry excited by American competition will exhibit its beneficial effects in the character of our steam marine.—*Liverpool Albion.*

CHAPLAINS IN CHINA.—The *Morning Chronicle* criticises severely an announcement by the British Consul at Shanghai of the appointment by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Rev. J. Hobson to be chaplain at that port, to "hold his office at the will of the Secretary of State; and the license of the Bishop of Hong-Kong, or any other bishop, is not necessary to enable him to perform his functions, and will not entitle him to perform those functions, if he should at any time be removed by the Secretary of State." The *Chronicle* terms this a very gross and monstrous case. "Lord Palmerston had already stretched the State powers as to the Church of England chaplains beyond all religious endurance. The Madeira case was bad enough; yet, strictly speaking, no bishop was actually defied, nor any true episcopal rights denied. But in China the case is widely different. No dispute has occurred; the Foreign Office is not appealed to; no canonical or ecclesiastical difficulty presents itself; the country is a heathen one, and there is no conflict of episcopates in which to invoke the Palmerston hyper-episcopate. Nay, more,—an English bishop is actually on the spot, consecrated and sent out expressly as an overseer of the English communion in the Chinese seas, as well as for missionary purposes. Lord Palmerston does not simply ignore the Bishop of Hong-Kong, for, with a studied insolence, in a gratuitous and uncalled-for tone of insult, he acknowledges the bishop, and pointedly calls attention to him; but says, that prelate can do nothing; that his authority is nothing; that the members of the church are not to regard him; that he has no jurisdiction; that the clergy are not his, but exist solely at the will of the Secretary of State."

AN AMBASSADOR FROM THE COURT OF PERSIA (Skefish Khan) has arrived from Constantinople, being the first accredited minister from that Court that has ever been sent to this country.

MEER SYED MAHOMED HOOSAIN, the late native Peshkar of Huzzore, Tehseel (or collector) of the Jubbulpur and Nerbudda territories, who died at Jubbulpur on the 16th of June last, in the forty-seventh year of his age, was employed by the British Government from 1819 to the day of his death, an uninterrupted period of thirty-two years, in situations of the utmost importance and responsibility, and discharged the arduous duties attached to them with equal credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors. He was a man of the strictest moral principles and the most incorruptible integrity, and was endowed with talents rarely met with among his countrymen. Meer Syed Mahomed, Tehseeldar of Seehora district of Jubbulpur, an old native officer of acknowledged merit, has been selected to succeed to the vacant collectorship. This appointment has given great satisfaction to the ryots, as well as to the rest of the fellow-countrymen of the Tehseeldar. It is pleasing to observe that the services of so deserving and distinguished an officer are duly appreciated by the Indian authorities.—*(From a Correspondent.)*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 29.—*Ceylon*, Custard, Maulmain; *Stratford*, Forrest, Mauritius; *Glasgow*, Hamlin, Bombay.—**30.** *Flora Kerr*, Leighton, Bengal.—**SEPT. 1.** *Ocean*, Proudfoot, Madras; *Delphos* (American), Curtis, Singapore; *Halifax* packet, Garrick, Bombay.—**2.** *Earl of Harwood*, Denton, Mauritius.—**3.** *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, Mauritius; *Orlando*, Evans, Bombay.—**8.** *Ariel*, Pain, Cape.—**10.** *Hellespont* (screw steamer), Watts, Cape; *Glenhuntley*, Patterson, New South Wales.—**13.** *Investigator*, Gilmore, Akyab; *Isabella*, Turner, Bombay.—**16.** *Queen Mab*, Lamb, Bombay; *Calder*, Fitzsimons, Bengal; *Sandford*, Callan, Bengal and New York; *Hannah Salkeld*, Cordiner, Bengal.—**17.** *Coromandel*, Norman, Maulmain; *Alberta*, Benson, Bombay; *Sir Edmund Head*, Fearon, Shark's Bay; *Agincourt*, Bisset, Manila; *Surat*, Graham, Bengal.—**18.** *Henry Woolley*, Windus, Akyab; *Protector*, Jewell, Maulmain; *Tadmor*, Bowie, Bombay; *Gratitude*, Shark's Bay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SEPT. 23. Per steamer *Pottinger*.—Dr. and Mrs. Cowan and infant, Master Lackersteen, Mrs. Moffatt, infant, and servant, Maj. R. Hill, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Creaton, Lieut. Wedderburn, Mr. J. R. Howell, Mr. Fillarish, Mrs. D. White, Gen. F. W. Wilson, c.b., Mr. James Bruce, Capt. J. Bean, Lieut. F. Applegarth, Lieut. A. Cooper, Lieut. S. Tripe, Rev. R. W. Whitford, Miss Whitford, Maj. W. Rawlins, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Maj. T. A. Jenkins and child, Lieut. T. P. King, Lieut. W. L. Partridge, R.N.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—**AUGUST 25.** *Chieftain*, Chalmers, New Zealand.—**28.** *Archimedes*, Downing, Port Beaufort and Mossell Bay.—**29.** *Nile*, Livesay, Madras.—**28.** *Anna Dixon*, Kirby, South Australia; *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Cape and Madras.—**29.** *Belle Crode*, Henton, Cape.—**28.** *Goodluck*, Le Blanc, Cape and Mauritius.—**30.** *Pons Eli*, Pott (from SHIELDS), Suez.—**SEPT. 1.** *Prince Albert*, Brown, Buffalo River.—**2.** *Pandemon*, Guy, Alcoa Bay; *Essex*, May, Ceylon and Hong-Kong; *John Hullett*, Turner, Mauritius; *Alexander Johnstone*, Guthrie, Mauritius.—**4.** *Sir Henry Hardinge*, McDonald, Calcutta.—**5.** *Swan*, May, Swan River; *Cromwell*, Bance, Aden; *Brilliant*, Murray, Bussorah.—**7.** *Tamara*, Stayner, New South Wales; *Potentate*, Phillips, Launceston.—**12.** *Bengal*, Edlington, Calcutta.—**8.** *Mary*, Levens, Cape.—**7.** *Halifax*, Wright, Ascension.—**10.** *Washington*, Westlake, Manila; *Maple Leaf*, Solly, Bombay; *Competitor*, Young, Adelaide.—**12.** *Francis Ridley*, Danford, Calcutta; *Acasta*, Robertson, Cape; *Anna Robertson*, Harris, Swan River.—**14.** *Carthagen*, Jones, New South Wales; *Amazon*, Law (from SHIELDS), Cape.—**13.** *Fatima*, Sproule, New Zealand; *John Oldham*, Todd, Adelaide; *Heroine*, Cox, Alcoa Bay.—**15.** *Chandernagore*, Morday (from SHIELDS), Calcutta; *Akbar*, Mine, Hong-Kong.—**16.** *Carnatic*, Coult, Madras; *Ariadne*, Salter, Alcoa Bay; *William Nicol*, Bushell, South Seas.

From the Clyde.—**AUG. 28.** *Margaret Connell*, Edwards, Ceylon and Madras.—**29.** *Oriental*, Stobo, Calcutta.—**SEPT. 5.** *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius.

From PORTSMOUTH.—**AUG. 27.** *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, Bombay.—**29.** *Orestes*, Foreman, Cape and Maulmain.—**30.** *Tralfalgar*, Robertson, Madras and Calcutta.—**SEPT. 1.** *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Calcutta; *Vimeira*, Neathy, New South Wales.—**2.** *Blenheim*, Close, Calcutta.—**9.** *Queen*, McLeod, Calcutta.—**16.** *Vernon*, Voss, Madras; *Gloriana*, Toyabee, Madras.

From PLYMOUTH.—**SEPT. 2.** *Abborton*, Jaanes, Port Phillip.—**5.** *William and Mary*, Avery, New South Wales.—**3.** *Ameer*, Vellacot, Melbourne and Adelaide.—**9.** *Stebon Heath*, Sergeant, Port Phillip.—**13.** *Rodney*, McLean, Gibraltar and Hobart Town.—**10.** *Maori*, Petherbridge, New Zealand.—**11.** *Andromache*, Passmore, Geelong and Adelaide.—**14.** *Rattler*, Waddell, Hobart Town.—**16.** *Proponitis* steamer, Cape.

From LIVERPOOL.—**AUG. 30.** *Albatross*, Haasnoot, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Wataga*, Thrane, Calcutta; *Jalmar*, Heron, Calcutta,

Bella Portena, M'Farlane, Madras; *Lord Hungerford*, Brown, Bombay; *Devoniam*, Stamper, Port Natal; *Elvira*, Graham, Cape and Mauritius.—SEPT. 3. *Lydia*, Greaves, Ceylon.—4. *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, Withycombe, Bombay.—5. *Kedgerie*, Oliver, Calcutta.—6. *Henry Ware* (American), Nason, Calcutta; *Edmund*, Robertson, Calcutta.—7. *Jolly Robin*, Maughan, Calcutta; *Tigris*, Selkirk, Calcutta.—8. *Lancaster*, Thwaites, Calcutta.—9. *Lord Stanley*, James, Port Phillip.—10. *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Hong-Kong; *James Turcan*, France, Bombay; *Gertrude*, Campbell, Aden.—11. *Chatham*, Smith, Batavia and Singapore; *Highland Mary*, —, Singapore.—12. *British Empire*, Allen, Calcutta; *Woodstock*, Johnson, Mauritius.—13. *Hero*, Pirrie, Singapore; *Robina*, Pearson, Aden.—14. *Helen Mary*, Legg, Singapore; *Recorder*, Sharpe, Calcutta; *Hercyna*, Mason, Bombay.—15. *Jenny Wren*, Joynsen, Calcutta.

From SUNDERLAND.—SEPT. 13. *Mary Ann*, Davison, Calcutta. From LEITH.—SEPT. 11. *Victor*, Brown, New South Wales.—AUG. 31. *Duncan*, Congalton, Cape.

From SWANSEA.—SEPT. 11. *Alexander*, Chapman, Cape. From BORDEAUX.—SEPT. 12. *Spectator*, Harrison, Mauritius. From SHIELDS.—SEPT. 8. *Hope*, —, Madras.—AUG. 27. *Columbia*, Ramsay, Bombay.

From NEWPORT.—SEPT. 12. *Garland*, Roach, Aden.—5. *Cambria*, Shaddock, Trincomalee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Tagus*, from SOUTHAMPTON, AUG. 29.—For MALTA.—Mr. J. Johnstone, Rev. E. Bayley, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. H. Jobbin, Mr. and Mrs. Cabauna.

Per steamer *Sultan*, from SOUTHAMPTON, SEPT. 3, to proceed per *Precursor*, from SUEZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. Bourne.—For ADEN.—Lieut. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Drinkwater, Mrs. Thomas.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. H. A. Cockburn, Mr. Manderson, Mr. C. E. Lewis, Mr. H. M. Cadell, Mr. McMichael, Mr. J. C. Miller, Mr. J. M. Fraser, Maj. Burney and servant, Lieut. Castle, Mrs. Kelsall, child and servant, Mr. G. M. Blacker, Mr. H. Frederick, Mrs. Carbery, Mr. G. Sibley, Mrs. Sibley, and 2 children, Mr. J. Palin, Mr. J. M. Elliott, Mr. W. Elliott, Mr. C. B. Whish, Mr. Burkinyoung, Miss Burkinyoung, European servant, Capt. Toyer.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Pope, Mr. Dobree, Mr. C. Johnston, Mr. Molliou.—For CEYLON.—Hon. E. Stuart Wortley, Sir M. Chapman, Capt. Remington.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BINNY, the lady of W. S. d. at 37, Bryanstone-square, Aug. 28.
BROOME, the lady of Lieut. W. Madras Army, s. at Clifton, Sept. 12.
EASTWICK, the lady of E. B. d. at Haileybury College, Herts, Sept. 15.
ERSKINE, the lady of Claudius J. Bombay Civil Service, s. at 28, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh, Sept. 6.
HERBERT, the wife of Capt. Henry B. 7th Madras N.I. d. at Grove-crescent, Camberwell, Sept. 5.
LAING, the lady of W. C. late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, d. at St. Mary Church, near Torquay, Sept. 14.
LOW, Catherine, wife of Hugh, secretary to Government of Labuan, May 30.
NEISON, the wife of F. G. G. s. at Hendon, Aug. 27.
YOUNG, the lady of Capt. C. B. Bengal Engineers, s. Sept. 3.

MARRIAGES.

ARMAND, Maj. Henry H. Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Agnes W. T. d. of the late Andrew Kedslie, at Edinburgh, Aug. 29.
BURNSIDE, William, of Howley-place and Upper Thames-street, to Emma, d. of William Knight, Esq. at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Sept. 9.
DITMAS, Maj. Thomas, Madras art. to Ella M. d. of Richard Hickman, at Old Swinford Church, Sept. 4.
HARRISON, Henry L. to Clara, d. of the late B. Phillipson, Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Greenwich, Sept. 15.
HITCHMAN, William S. to Harriet C. d. of Nathaniel Bent, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at St. Leonard's-on-sea, Sept. 13.
HYNE, Frederick J. M. to Selina E. d. of the late Capt. Thomas W. Leech, Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Jersey, Aug. 27.
JERMYN, Lieut. Rowland F. Indian Navy, to Louisa E. d. of James Jermyn, at Southwold, Suffolk, Sept. 4.
LAVERS, Michael G. J. to Joanna J. d. of the late Daniel Hagar-tye, surgeon Hon. East India Co.'s medical estab. at St. George's Catholic Church, Southwark, Sept. 8.
LORD, Capt. Arthur O. late capt. 72nd Highlanders, to Lucy Sophia, d. of the late Henry Taylor, of the Madras Civil Service, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sept. 9.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. John R. 2nd Madras European Light Infantry, to Amelia R. d. of James Wilson, at Inverness, Aug. 28.
PURVIS, Richard, Commander, R.N. to Georgiana R. d. of the late Maj. gen. Cock of Hopton-hall, Suffolk, at Whitsbury, Hants, Sept. 4.
USHER, Thomas, to Eliza C. d. of the late Maj. W. Henderson, Bombay Establishment, at Kensington, Aug. 27.

DEATHS.

BIRD, John, late of the Madras Civil Service and member of council, at Cheltenham, aged 65, Aug. 30.
CLAPHAM, Maj. gen. William, Madras Establishment, at Widcombe-house, Bath, aged 70, Aug. 29.
DAVIDSON, Clara M. d. of A. F. on the revenue survey, Ahmednuggur, Bombay, at Bafford House, Charlton Kings, Aug. 8.
HARRIOTT, Col. D. C.B. Bengal L.C. at 13, Royal Parade, Cheltenham, aged 63, Sept. 6.
MALIN, George, of Alexandria, in Egypt, at Leicester, aged 48, Sept. 13.
RAMSAY, Col. Michael, 24th Bengal N.I. at 113, George-street, Edinburgh, Sept. 15.
SCOTT, Ens. Charles H. 48th Madras N.I. drowned off the Mauritius in the wreck of the ship *Randolph*, on his passage from Madras, aged 21, June 25.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Aug. 27th, and Sept. 3rd, 10th, and 17 h, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—A. Freese, Esq., retired.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John Turtton, 3rd N.I.
Maj. John C. Cooper, 49th N.I.
Capt. Joseph J. Geils, retired.
Assist. surg. R. Nichol.
Madras Estab.—Brev. Capt. Frederick Vardon, artillery.
Lieut. Frederick T. Stewart, 1st cav.
Capt. P. T. Snow, 3rd N.I.
Brev. maj. Mich. John Rowlandson, 32nd N.I.
Lieut. George Pringle, 35th N.I.
Lieut. W. H. Stone, 44th N.I.
Maj. George Baillie, 52nd N.I.
Surg. J. Hichens.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. J. Symons, 5th N.I.
Assist. surg. Thomas J. Young.
Assist. surg. William I. Sturt.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Robert Bennett, purser, Indian Navy.
Mr. J. A. Heathcote, mate, do.
Mr. P. W. Fendall, midshipman.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. W. J. Whiting, M.A.
The Rev. R. B. Maltby.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Charles McC. Cotton, 10th cav.
Lieut. col. J. Ludlow.
Brev. maj. John Nicholson, 27th N.I.
Capt. J. N. Thomas, 39th N.I.
Lieut. William H. Walcott, 47th N.I.
Ens. C. Irvine, 58th N.I.
Capt. George E. Ford, 72nd N.I.
Vet. surg. C. Turner.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Francis G. Kempster, 6th N.I.
Lieut. G. Aitken, 20th N.I.
Capt. William Cross, 38th N.I.
Capt. A. L. Tweedie, do.
Assist. surg. J. Thompson.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. A. Hardy, 1st cav.
Lieut. Edward Dansey, fusiliers.
Lieut. F. G. Newham, 23rd N.I.
Lieut. E. Lowry, 25th N.I.
Ens. G. F. R. Jervis.
Supt. surg. J. Doig.
Assist. surg. John E. Freeman.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert W. Hughes, 3 months.
Mr. F. Shaw, 6 do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. F. Tweedie, 8th cav., 6 months.
Capt. F. S. Paterson, 48th N.I., do.
Madras Estab.—Capt. S. C. Macpherson, 8th N.I., do.
Capt. G. S. Mardall, invalid estab., do.
Lieut. J. Lawder, 28th N.I., do.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. A. Pruen, artillery, do.
Ens. John Gordon, 19th N.I., 2 do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. T. E. Sampson.
Madras Estab.—Maj. G. H. Harper, 40th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN THE SERVICE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. M. Floyd.
Madras Estab.—Mr. R. S. Garratt.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry George Baylis, admitted a volunteer for the Pilot Service.
Mr. Henry Neville Forbes, do. do.

ADDISCOMBE.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Mr. Haughton, professor of Hindustani at the Military Seminary.
Staff-capt. Major T. Richerdon, at the Military Seminary.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 22ND AUGUST, 1851.

Bengal, 53rd Foot.—Ens. William Peel to be lieu. by purch., v. Fuller, who retires. Dated Aug. 22.
Ceylon, 15th Foot.—Capt. Charles Graves, from 82nd Foot, to be capt., v. Pardoe, who exchanges. Dated Aug. 22.
Cape, 45th Foot.—Ens. Drury Richard Barnes to be lieu. by purch., v. Burrell, who retires. Dated Aug. 22.
John William Meurant, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Barnes, promoted. Dated Aug. 22.
Cape, 74th Foot.—Thomas William Lawson, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Addison, who retires. Dated Aug. 22.

WAR OFFICE, 2ND SEPT. 1851.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Lieut. Allen Noble Adams, from 12th lt. drags., to be lieu., v. Swindley, who exchanges. Dated Sept. 2.
61st Foot.—Lieut. Henry Edward Hillman Burnside to be capt. by purch., v. Massey, who retires. Dated Sept. 2.
Ens. Coryton Silvanus Sampson Kempe to be lieu. by purch., v. Burnside. Dated Sept. 2.

WAR OFFICE, 9TH SEPT. 1851.

Bengal, 87th Foot.—1st-Lieut. Robert Gibson to be adj., v. Maunsell, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dated Sept. 9.
Bombay, 64th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Mockler to be capt. without purch., v. James, dec. Dated Sept. 9.
Ens. Alexander Benison, from 31st Foot, to be ens., v. O'Grady. Dated Sept. 9.

BOOKS.

Fortification, for Officers of the Army and Students of Military History; with Illustrations and Notes. By Lieut. HENRY YULE, Bengal Engineers. Blackwood.

We have seldom met with a scientific work more attractive than this, even to unscientific readers. The purely professional parts are diversified, so to speak, by biographical, historical, and miscellaneous details, selected with much judgment and taste, and indicating no inconsiderable amount of learning and research. Even the "Glossary of Military Terms,"—modern and ancient, Asiatic as well as European, indispensable to readers of military narratives who are not soldiers,—is not merely a collection of dry interpretations, but comprises familiar explanations, interspersed with illustrative passages and references to authorities; whilst the Notes in the Appendix (forming one-third of the book) contain a variety of instructive and entertaining matter. The portraits of the most eminent engineers, in semi-shaded outline, lithographed, have all the delicacy and beauty of etchings on copper.

Mr. Yule justly assumes, in his Preface, that there are other reasons besides the official regulations why a soldier should know something of fortification, though he may never be called

upon to line out a field-work or to design a citadel; and, in order to divest the approach to the study of its repulsive features, he avows that his aim in this Essay,—for it professes to be no more,—is to give principles and essential details in a natural and readable order, and freely to use biographical and other illustrative notices, with the view of inspiring the subject with a life-like interest. In this aim, we think, he has succeeded.

After a preliminary chapter, consisting of essential geometrical problems, definitions, &c., he proceeds to the practical parts of the science of fortification, treating in succession of its objects and elementary features, the principles of outline, obstacles, materials, &c., the various forms of field-works, lines, defence of posts, &c.; and then enters upon the subject of permanent fortification, showing wherein it differs from the field forms, and explaining the different systems, ancient and modern; the modes of attacking and defending fortresses, and explaining briefly the character of the changes which have been introduced in works formed since the end of the last European war. These details are copiously illustrated by diagrams and plates.

Not the least recommendation of this Essay to officers in the Indian army will be found in the information which the author's personal experience has enabled him to furnish respecting Eastern fortification, which appears to supply some useful hints even to the practised European engineer,—as in the Sikh intrenchments and the Burmese stockades.

As a specimen of the manner in which Lieut. Yule deals with his illustrative materials, we subjoin his Note upon the early indication of a Bastion Trace:—

"We may conceive a double origin of the trace as probable. The bastion with angular shoulders may have been the natural result of the square tower applied to an angle of the city wall, whilst the bastion with round orillons, in its original ace-of-spades shape, seems an easy deduction from the long-necked roundels of Francesco di Giorgio.

"In looking at the trace of the walls of Mycenæ, the date of which is referred to the dim Pelasgic times, and comparing it with the outline of the Torres Vedras field-fort, surely, without any antiquarian clairvoyance, one may see in the former the indication of bastions and a bastioned front. This may have been a mere accident, arising from the contour of the hill on which the fortress stands. But it is remarkable how the whirligig of change moves, if not in a circle, at least in a spiral, expatiating in a wilder field of science, but still returning opposite the point which it had passed many centuries ago. So we see here the bastions of the sixteenth century anticipated in the rude cyclopean walls of Mycenæ, abandoned for more than 2,200 years; our modern speculators in fortification, Carnot and Ferguson, reverting, in the concentric circles of their ramparts, to the round raths and hill-forts of our remote predecessors in the British isles, or to the form which Herodotus ascribes to the seven-fold *enceinte* of Ecbatana; our Browns and Telfords, in their suspension-bridges, perfecting with all the appliances of modern art the rude swings of grass-rope or rattan, which for unknown ages have spanned the mountain rivers of North-eastern India; and, last of all, Stephenson and Fairbairn, carrying our thoughts back to the world's youth, when a pine falling over a stream gave man his first bridge, directing all the plenitude of English gold and iron, all the resources of calculation, experiment, and practised skill, to span the Menai with a *single beam*."

The Appendix contains a good *resumé* of the Turkish system of engineering. Mr. Yule tells us that the Turks, in the field, frequently intrenched themselves with the waggons which accompanied the army. "At the great battle of Zenta, in 1697,—a battle in its features singularly resembling that of Sobraon,—the Turkish works on the Theyss, which Eugene stormed, consisted of a double earthen intrenchment, and an outer barricade of carriages."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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East-India House, 30th July, 1851.

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That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 24th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th July, 1851.

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That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 3rd September, 1851.

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That the List of such Proprietors of East-India Stock, as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to vote at the General Election, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1852, will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 4th November, 1851.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 16th September, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 24th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

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J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 17th September, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 1st October, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MARINE CANVAS,
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TAR;

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J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 17th September, 1851.

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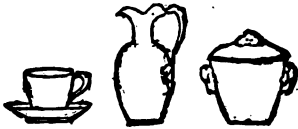
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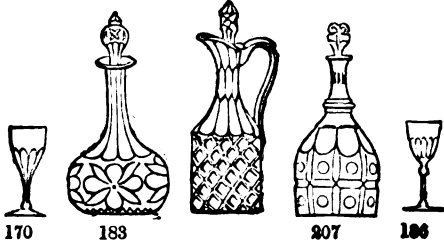


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OUTFITS FOR INDIA and the COLONIES.—Writers, Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and others appointed to India. Officers joining their Regiments, and all those who have or who are expecting Appointments to India, China, or to any other of the Colonies, may obtain Detailed Lists of the necessary Outfit for every appointment, full particulars of the Overland Route to India, Rates of Passage-Money, Allowance of Baggage, &c., on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, East India and General Outfitters, 152, Strand, London. The only house in the kingdom where THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOAT can be procured.

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EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENCY,
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1846.

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MALTA, 20th and 29th of every month. ALEXANDRIA, 20th of the month CONSTANTINOPLE,

On the 29th of the month.

INDIA AND CHINA (via Egypt).

ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, 20th of the month.
 ADEN and BOMBAY, also on the 29th of the month.

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From MADRAS, four days after leaving Calcutta.

From CEYLON, nine days after leaving Calcutta.

From ADEN, on or about the 30th of every month.

From ALEXANDRIA, on or about the 7th.

From MALTA, on or about the 11th and 25th.

From CONSTANTINOPLE, on or about the 19th.

From SMYRNA, on or about the 21st.

From GIBRALTAR, on or about the 6th, 16th, and 26th.

From LISBON, on or about the 9th, 19th, and 29th.

For Plans of the Vessels, rates of Passage-money, and to secure Passages and Ship Cargo, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, and ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON.

N.B.—Length of passage from Southampton to the undermentioned ports, including all stoppages:—

To GIBRALTAR	Seven Days.
MALTA	Ten do.
ALEXANDRIA	Fourteen do.
CONSTANTINOPLE	Fourteen do.
BOMBAY	Thirty-five do.
CEYLON	Forty-two do.
MADRAS	Forty-five do.
CALCUTTA	Forty-eight do.
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For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. A. SCANLAN, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 156, Leadenhall Street.

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EAST-INDIA UNITED SERVICE AGENCY, 83, CHARING CROSS, and 25, SPRING GARDENS.

MAJOR R. D. WHITE (twenty-nine years in the Bengal Army) will be happy to receive gentlemen connected with India and the Colonies, or attend to their written communications.

Passages secured by sea or overland; Houses or Apartments engaged; Regimental Messes; Wines and Spirits; Outfits, &c., supplied; and every description of Agency business transacted.

No charge for subscription to the Agency or Rooms, but every information furnished.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
 Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
 Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
 Brighton, C. Booty.

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AND
REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE
FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

CENTRAL Asia appears to be on the eve of political changes, consequent upon the unexpected death of the ruler of Herat, Yar Mahomed Khan, who was attacked by a fever, on his return from a political visit to Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul, and expired at a village about twelve miles from his capital, on the 4th June. He has named his eldest son, Syed Mahomed Khan, his successor; but this person is represented as imbecile, and utterly incapable of ruling the country, and as Yar Mahomed himself was a usurper, the legitimate title to the state vesting in the Durani monarchs of Affghanistan, the *de facto* chiefs of that country are bestirring themselves in order to get possession of the country. Dost Mahomed has placed his son, Hyder Khan, at the head of a large army, with instructions to invade Herat, by the route of Balk, which has been conquered by the Affghans, its ruler having been led captive to Cabul by Hyder Khan; Kohun Dil Khan, of Candahar, a brother of the Dost, has likewise made preparations to enforce his claims, and it is expected that he will apply for aid to Persia, which will rejoice at an opportunity to recover her authority over the province; whilst Sultan Mahomed Khan, the former ruler of Peshawur, another of the Barukzye brothers, is about to make an effort to repair his broken fortunes by seizing upon the throne of Herat. The Dost seems not only to have the start of his competitors, but to possess other advantages. His son, Hyder Khan, who leads his forces, by his marriage with the widow of his brother, Akbar Khan (the Affghans having no law or custom forbidding such marriages), who was the daughter of Yar Mahomed, may found some title to the throne upon family connections. Meanwhile, the German journals threaten us with the interference of Russia. The *Constitutional Gazette*, after detailing the preparations which have been making by that power for some years past, on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea, on Lake Aral, and on the borders of Turkistan, in order to obtain a basis for future operations, observes:—

"Now the moment has arrived, and she is preparing to profit by it. The death of the Khan of Herat gave the signal of a war of succession, in which Persia has engaged, and will, in all probability, as she did in 1838, invoke once more the assistance of Russia. In the mean time the Russians, under the pretext of an incursion of the Turkomans, landed a body of troops on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea, which is now marching towards Herat. General Perowski, who, notwithstanding the fatal result of the expedition to Khiva, is considered as one of the ablest generals of Russia, has resumed the chief command of the Russian forces in the Government of Orenburg. Should he march alone, or in conjunction with a Persian army towards Herat, it will be easy for him, if provided with a sufficient artillery, to reduce that fortress, where he will not meet this time a Pottinger."

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaha*, with the mails, left Bombay September 1st, made Aden, and left same day for Suez, where she arrived on the 19th.

The mails left Alexandria September 22nd (per *Merlin*), and arrived at Malta on the 26th ult., from whence they were conveyed by the *Caradoc*, and reached Marseilles on the 29th ult. (in sixty-six hours).

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.
" " " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.
" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

For the future (until further notice), in addition to the foregoing, an extra steamer will leave Southampton on the 3rd of every alternate month, beginning with the 3rd November next. Letters by this vessel will be charged, as ship-letters, 8d. for a single postage of half an ounce, and newspapers 1d. each.

The 2nd of November being Sunday, the letters must be posted in London on the evening of the 1st.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 3.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal August 21 | Madras August 23
Bombay... .. September 1.

If these statements are true, there is a crisis in the affairs of Central Asia.

The province of Herat was originally tributary to Persia, but in the convulsions which shook the Affghan empire, it fell into the possession of Prince Kamran (the son of Mahmood Shah of Cabul, elder brother of Shah Soojah), who became independent, and to the last claimed the throne of the Durani monarchs. Yar Mahomed Khan was Kamran's vizier, and, taking advantage of the unpopularity of his master, who is described by all travellers as cruel and tyrannical, avaricious and debauched, dethroned him, and became the ruler of Herat. Kamran, at his death, left several sons, most of whom, and especially the eldest, Jehangir, were of bad reputation; these princes would have a preferable title to either the son of Yar Mahomed or the Barukzye princes. The latter can never forget the atrocity perpetrated by Kamran upon their elder brother, Futteh Khan, whose eyes he tore from their sockets when a prisoner at Herat.

It is difficult to form any correct judgment of the influence which Yar Mahomed Khan possessed in Herat, and which he may have transmitted to his family. Captain Abbott, who had opportunities of knowing his character, paints him as an "arch-fiend,"—one "whose cunning was only surpassed by his villany," and as "hated by his countrymen as a monster of iniquity." Mohun Lal, who had also a personal knowledge of Yar Mahomed, represents him "a man of resolute character," who was "cruel to the people of the country, but liberal to his friends." The accounts which communicate the intelligence of his death state that "he was greatly beloved by his subjects, who are much depressed by the loss they have sustained."

It further appears that Dost Mahomed Khan, who was in a state of great exultation at his son's success at Balk, and at the plunder brought thence, which had glutted the market, meditated an invasion of Budukshan, a country to the eastward of Koondooz. There is little doubt that these events will work changes in those remote regions, the seat of rapine and of man-stealing, from which humanity and civilization may ultimately reap important advantages.

Maharajah Golab Sing had reported to the authorities at Lahore some successes gained by his troops over the Gilghit people. It appears that these mountaineers, having taken up arms, had made a foray into the low country, and possessed themselves of several villages; to repress their insolence, the Maharajah despatched a strong body of troops under Dewan Hurree Chund, who attacked the insurgents, routed them, and carried one of their forts.

The Delhi paper understands that it has been determined by the Government to adopt decisive measures towards the hill tribes during the coming cold weather. It is said that the necessary arrangements are nearly completed, and that "operations will be commenced on a suitable scale, and with such appliances as will render the success of this second expedition almost certain." Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell has recommended to Government, as a precautionary measure, that one regular and one irregular cavalry regiment be detached from Peshawur on patrol duty, to be kept continually on the move along the foot of the hills near the Khybur pass.

Much sickness still prevailed at Peshawur and Lahore. The *Lahore Chronicle*, of August 13th, says:—"We have to apologize for the extreme paucity of editorial matter

to-day, the sickness that prevails in our establishment (intermittent fevers) has deprived us of the labour of some of our best 'hands,' and we are crippled accordingly."

The affairs of the Nizam of the Deccan remained in the same state as at the date of the last advices.

Death has been busy amongst persons of note and eminence in British India. In the Indian army, amongst the commissioned officers, the obituary had been unusually large during the month of August. The ex-Dewan of Mooltan, Moolraj, whose removal from Calcutta to the fortress of Allahabad we reported in our last Summary, closed his career, it appears, on the way. An official report from the commander of the steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, which towed the troop-boat *Soane*, in which the ex-Dewan proceeded, states that he died on the 11th July, off a place named Parbutpore, about half-way between Revelgunge and Ghazeepore, forty miles below Buxar, and that his remains were taken on shore and burned. Every kindness and attention consistent with his safe custody, it is said, were shown to him by the officials in whose charge he was placed.

Mr. Drinkwater Bethune has likewise paid the universal debt. We have inserted elsewhere the remarks of several of the journals upon the character of this much-abused gentleman, whose amiable temper and extraordinary efforts on behalf of native education are acknowledged by all. "As a legislator," observes the *Hurkaru*,—

"Mr. Bethune has never been popular here, nor deserved to be so. His intentions were good, doubtless, but he wanted the qualifications necessary to give a praiseworthy effect to them. As president of the Council of Education, he displayed remarkable zeal and energy, while his sacrifices and exertions in the cause of native female education will endear his name to future generations of Hindus, though they are but imperfectly appreciated by the present one. As a member of society, although his character and career were marked with some rather prominent faults and frailties, he was generally held in high esteem, especially for the genial warmth and liberality of his disposition."

Mr. Bethune's Hindu Female School, to which he had, actually or prospectively, devoted large sums of money, and which he did not forget in the testamentary disposition of his property (having left by will the amount to be realized by the sale of all his magnificent furniture to the purposes of his school), he on his death-bed recommended to the patronage and control of the Council of Education. Sixty or seventy gentlemen, friends and admirers of the deceased, met to consider the fittest mode of doing honour to his memory, and it was resolved to originate a subscription for a "Bethune Endowment fund," to be applied to some purpose in connection with the Hindu Female School, or otherwise in promoting the advancement of native female education. About seven thousand rupees were subscribed before the meeting broke up. It was further proposed by Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, that a separate subscription should be opened among the natives for the purpose of obtaining from England a portrait of the deceased, to be placed in the female school.

The death of the Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Navy, Captain Hawkins, was occasioned by an accident.

It was generally believed that the Governor-General would leave Simla for Calcutta, *via* Rohilcund, early in October, and that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west provinces (Mr. Thomason) would proceed towards the Punjab about the same period. It was also rumoured that the Commander-in-Chief intends visiting Peshawur early in the next cold season. His Excellency's camp will,

it is said, form at Buddie, instead of Kalka, as has been usual, in November, and he will cross the Sutlej at Roopur; but it does not seem to be yet decided whether he will visit Lahore en route to Peshawur, or not until he is returning to the hills.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay were at the presidency, having returned from the Deccan in expectation of receiving despatches from home regarding the measures to be adopted for punishing the Arab tribes of Lahedge, by some of whom the late Captain Mylne and a couple of other British subjects were murdered. It has been decided that no expedition shall be sent against them—for the present at any rate. Lord Falkland and Sir J. Grey would return to Poona after the arrival of the next mail.

The unusually heavy rains and extraordinary rise of the Indus have caused much damage. The following extract of a letter from Leia, in the Mooltan division, dated 27th July, says,—

"The Indus is in full flood; the waters are higher and more extensively spread than was ever known before. The whole of the low lands are under water. Hitherto no loss of life has been reported. The mass of the inhabitants have as usual sought shelter in the desert. The station of Leia has been inundated; the rising of the water commenced on the 24th, and in less than twenty-four hours every house was more or less surrounded by water; it was, however, only in the commissioner's estate that the flood, by the greatest exertions in making bunds, could be kept at a safe and respectful distance."

The Sehwan correspondent of the *Kurrachee Advertiser*, writing on the 3rd August, gives a sadder account of the destruction of life and property in and about Sehwan:—

"The town of Sehwan is now an island, being completely surrounded by water. Its suburbs and the neighbouring villages are completely submerged. Very few of the fishermen and cultivators who lived on the river banks have escaped alive, and what little property they possessed is all gone. Desolation is all around. To give you an idea of the height the river has attained, I may mention that the steam tender *Napier* anchored close up to the Government granary, which is situated above a mile distant from the usual anchorage-place during ordinary inundations. The villages Dadco, Mahibota, Kurraunpoor, Cheenabagh, Eusuff Kayli, and many others of less significance, are completely destroyed; the greater portion of the inhabitants have, however, owing to the unremitting exertions of Mr. Roach, the assistant apothecary at this place, been saved. He pressed all the boats he could lay hands on, and sent them to the assistance of the drowning villagers. He attempted also to save the Government grain, but without success."

It is stated that the Government of India intends to permit the ex-Ameers of Scinde, at present in durance at Hazarebaug, to remove to Allahabad, where Meer Mahomed and Meer Shah are to be married. Nothing seems to be known yet as to the ultimate destination of the members of the royal family of Scinde who are in captivity in the immediate neighbourhood of Poona.

According to some of the Bengal papers, the Government has entered into a negotiation with Lalla Jotee Persaud, to liquidate their debt by instalments of ten lakhs of rupees in *hard cash* (the Lalla having declined receiving his dues in bills or other paper currency) per quarter.

From Maulmain we learn that a conspiracy has taken place at Ava, having for its object the deposition of the present king; that forty people have been executed; and that the Shoay Thoik Woon is in prison, as well as several others.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Asst. surg. Briscoe, 61st Foot, in the wreck of the *Pasha*, in his passage from Hong Kong to Calcutta, aged 27, July 21.

BENGAL.—Asst. surg. E. W. Mayne, 37th N.I., at Jhelum, Aug. 2.

MADRAS.—Lieut. W. F. Marriott, 13th N.I., at Cuddapah, Aug. 17.

BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. T. Ballantine, 29th N.I., at Bombay, Aug. 25.

BENGAL.

THE MOFUSSIL BANKS.

The Agra and United Service Bank.—The thirty-sixth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held at Agra on the 11th August, W. H. Tyler, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors, supported by the most positive reports from the various branch auditors, stated the net divisible balance on the 30th June to be Co.'s Rs. 3,87,932. 1. 3., allowing a dividend of eight per cent., and an addition to the reserve fund of Co.'s Rs. 75,352. 1. 3., the total amount of which is now Rs. 5,38,433. 1. 3. A further sum of Rs. 60,000 was left at credit of profit and loss, as a provision in case of need. In compliance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, the reserve fund is to be vested in Government Securities, and no portion of it can be withdrawn without the consent of the trustees. The London agency had realized on the half year a net profit of 452l. 6s. 3d., and the branches at the three presidencies have conducted a safe and prosperous business. The former directors, Messrs. H. H. Bell, J. Middleton, M. Richardson, T. Seaton, E. Sissmore, and G. Snell, were re-elected.

The Delhi Bank.—The fourteenth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on the 9th August, Mr. J. Smith in the chair. The accounts submitted to the meeting exhibited, as the net profit on the transactions of the six months ending the 30th of June, 1851, Co.'s Rs. 96,346. 8. 9., admitting of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10. 2. 2. per cent. per annum, of which one per cent. or Rs. 9,504 will be carried to the reserved fund, in accordance with the resolution passed by the general meeting of proprietors held on the 7th August, 1849; but with reference to the proposal to write off the dishonoured English bills, the directors recommended that a further addition of Co.'s Rs. 9,547. 9. 2. be made to the reserve fund, which will then amount to Co.'s Rs. 1,05,000; that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be declared, and that the balance, of Co.'s Rs. 1,262. 15. 7., be carried to the profit and loss account of the current half-year. The recommendations of the directors were adopted by a large majority, and perfect unanimity prevailed with regard to the satisfactory character of the various accounts and statements submitted. The following gentlemen were then elected directors for the ensuing six months:—Messrs. Abbott, Menteath, Ryley, Collins, Raynor, and Lallas Narain Dass and Ajoodia Pershad.

The North-West Bank.—The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the N.W. Bank took place at Meerut on the August, Colonel Gwatkin in the chair. A very clear statement of the affairs of the bank was laid before the proprietors, by which it appeared that not only was the deficit in the capital made up (by reducing the shares to Rs. 400 each, and holding back the profits of the half year terminating in December, 1850), but a dividend of 12 per cent. was declared, besides leaving a surplus of Rs. 18,352. 12. 7., to be carried to the profit and loss account for the current half year. A wish having been expressed by many proprietors that the bank should be registered, it was resolved that the opinion of council should be taken on the subject as soon as the head office had been established in Calcutta. The office at Meerut was to be closed on the 20th August, and Mr. J. O'B. Tandy was immediately to proceed to Calcutta, to undertake the management of the remodelled and invigorated concern.

The Mofussil Joint Stock Banks have lately exerted themselves to the utmost to satisfy the public as to the soundness and integrity of their management. The North-West Bank has published the first clear statement of its affairs we have yet seen, and the arrangements made to meet past losses and to provide for the future prosperity of the concern, though in our opinion contrary to the spirit of its deed of partnership, are in all other respects most satisfactory. In fact, the resolutions amount to a renewal of the partnership on a different basis.

The Agra Bank has laid before its proprietors unexceptionable evidence as to its safety and well-doing. The audits published this month are in every way good and must prove highly gratifying to the shareholders.

The half-yearly report of the Delhi Bank is equally satisfactory, though we could wish that its accounts had been regularly audited. There is also amongst the assets some very doubtful items; but they are mentioned separately and at the worst can only form a small charge against the reserve fund. It is, besides, well known that the credit of this bank has never been depreciated to anything like the extent of the other Mofussil establishments.

Of the Simlah Bank we can only say that it continues to keep its place in public estimation, but owing to its situation in the hills it can hardly be said to belong to our market.

Bank shares have not as yet improved in value, nor do we imagine that they will for some time to come, as the distrust in such investments has reached a point that will require a lengthened experience of sound management entirely to remove. In the meantime proprietors are firm, and confident of the future, and it is only from individual necessity that shares are ever offered for sale.—*Delhi Gaz. Aug. 21.*

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1851.

Report on the Examination of the Students, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, Bengallee, and Sanskrit, held on the 1st April, 1851.

PERSIAN.

Jenkins, date of admission into College, 2nd Jan. 1851; not passed in any language.

Wigam, date 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Hindee, 1st March, 1851.

Freeling, ditto, ditto.

Campbell, date 15th Oct. 1849; absent—passed in Oordoo, 1st June, 1850, in Hindee, 1st Oct. 1850, and in Persian, 1st March, 1851. Qualified for public service; studying for honours.

Forbes, date 6th April, 1850; absent from Calcutta—passed in Hindee, 1st March, 1851.

Grant, date 7th March, 1850; studying in north-west provinces. Not passed in any language.

Initiatory.

Malcolm, date 6th March 1851, in Sanskrit, Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee. Also included in general classification in Hindee.

Spencer, date 6th March, 1851, in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo. Also included in general classification in Oordoo.

Lowe, date 6th March, 1851, in Sanskrit, Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee. Also included in general classification in Hindee.

Manderson, date 6th March, 1851, in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

OORDOO.

Spencer, date 6th March 1851; not passed in any language.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; ditto ditto.

Crawford, date 6th Dec. 1850; ditto ditto.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850; ditto ditto.

HINDEE.

Lowe, date 6th March, 1851; passed and recommended for a medal—has to pass in a second language.

Currie, date 6th Dec. 1850; passed in Persian, and, Jan. 1851, received a medal of merit for proficiency in Persian.

Malcolm, date 6th March, 1851; not passed in any language.

Saunders, date 1st Nov. 1850; ditto ditto.

Pollock, date 6th April, 1850; passed in Persian, 1st March, 1851.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850; passed in Persian and Hindee 1st April, 1850. Qualified for public service—received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Persian and Oordoo 1st May, 1850; for degrees of honour in Persian and Oordoo 2nd Sept. 1850; for high proficiency in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850; passed for service in Bengallee 1st Nov. 1850, and passed for high proficiency in Sanskrit 2nd Dec. 1850. Studying for honours.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Jackson, date 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Power, date 14th March, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Lawford, date 23rd Oct. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1851.

Brodhurst, date 22nd Oct. 1850; ditto.

Thompson, date 28th Dec. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st March, 1851.

Cockerell, date 6th April, 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st May, 1850, and in Bengallee, 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee 1st Nov. 1850; in Oordoo 2nd Dec. 1850, and in Persian 1st Feb. 1851. Studying for honours.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850. (*Vide supra.*)

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849, absent; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Lloyd, date 5th Oct. 1847, absent from Calcutta; passed in Oordoo, 1st Feb. 1848.

Richardes, date 10th Jan. 1848, absent from Calcutta; passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

SANSKRIT.

Colvin, J. H. B., date 1st July, 1850; passed for high proficiency. Passed in Persian 2nd Sept. 1850, and in Bengallee 1st Oct. 1850. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Persian and one for general diligence and proficiency. Passed for high proficiency in Bengallee 2nd Jan. 1851, and in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1851. Studying for honours.

Report on the Examination of the Students in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, Bengallee, and Sanskrit, held on the 1st May, 1851.

PERSIAN.

Block, date 4th April, 1851; passed, and recommended for a medal—has to pass in a second language.

Jenkins, date 2nd Jan. 1851; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Lowe, date 6th March, 1851; passed, and recommended for a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency. Qualified for the public service, having passed in Hindee 1st April, 1851; received a medal of merit in Hindee.

Wigam, date 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Hindee 1st March, 1851.

Freeling, date 1st Nov. 1850; ditto.

Campbell, date 15th Oct. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850; in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850, and in Persian 1st March, 1851. Qualified for public service. Studying for honours.

Manderson, date 6th March, 1851; absent sick—not passed in any language.

Forbes, date 6th April, 1850; absent sick—passed in Hindee 1st March, 1851.

Initiatory.

Block, date 4th April, 1851; in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo. Also included in general classification in Persian.

OORDOO.

Spencer, date 6th March, 1851; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; not passed in any language.

Crawford, date 6th Dec. 1850, ditto.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850, ditto.

HINDEE.

Currie, date 6th Dec. 1850; passed—qualified for public service, having passed in Persian 2nd Jan. 1851. Received a medal of merit for proficiency in Persian.

Malcolm, date 6th March, 1851; not passed in any language.

Saunders, date 1st Nov. 1850, ditto.

Pollock, date 6th April, 1850; passed in Persian 1st March, 1851.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850; passed for degree of honour. (*Vide supra.*)

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; absent from Calcutta—passed in Persian 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Lawford, date 23rd Oct. 1850; passed—qualified for public service, having passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1851.

Power, date 14th March, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Jackson, date 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Thompson, date 28th Dec. 1850; ditto, 1st March, 1851.

Brodhurst, date 22nd Oct. 1850; ditto, 1st Feb. 1851.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850. (*Vide supra.*) Studying for honours.

Floyd, date 5th Oct. 1847; absent from Calcutta—passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1848.

Richardes, date 10th Jan. 1848; absent from Calcutta—passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

SANSKRIT.

Colvin, J. H. B., date 1st July, 1850; passed in Sanskrit 1st April, 1851. (*Vide supra.*) Studying for honours.

Report on the Examination of the Students in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, Bengallee, and Sanskrit, held on the 2nd June, 1851.

PERSIAN.

Thomason, date 5th May, 1851; date of initiatory examination 2nd June, 1851; passed, and recommended for a medal—has to pass in a second language.

Wigam, date 1st Nov. 1850; date of initiatory examination 2nd Dec. 1850; passed in Hindee 1st March, 1851.

Freeling, date 1st Nov. 1850; date of initiatory examination 2nd Dec. 1850; ditto ditto.

Forbes, date 6th April, 1850; date of initiatory examination 1st May, 1850; ditto ditto.

Lowe, date 6th March, 1851; date of initiatory examination 1st April, 1851; passed for high proficiency. Passed in Hindee 1st April, 1851, and in Persian 1st May, 1851. Qualified for public service. Received two medals of merit, one in Hindee and one for general diligence and proficiency.

Campbell, date 15th Oct. 1849; date of initiatory examination 1st Nov. 1849; passed for high proficiency. Passed in Oordoo 1st June, 1850; in Hindee 1st Oct. 1850, and in Persian 1st March, 1851. Qualified for public service.

Initiatory.

Robinson, date 5th May, 1851; date of initiatory examination 2nd June, 1851, in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Nairne, date 5th May, 1851; ditto ditto ditto.

Thomason, date 5th May, 1851; date of initiatory examination 2nd June, 1851, in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo. Also included in general classification in Persian.

Lushington, date 5th May, 1850; date of initiatory examination 2nd June, 1851, in Sanskrit, Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee. Also included in general classification in Hindee.

Dashwood, date 5th May, 1851; date of initiatory examination 2nd June, 1851, in Sanskrit, Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee. Also included in general classification in Hindee.

OORDOO.

Coulthurst, date 23rd Oct. 1850; date of initiatory examination 1st Nov. 1850; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Crawford, date 6th Dec. 1850; date of initiatory examination 2nd Jan. 1851; passed—ditto ditto.

Levien, date 1st Nov. 1850; date of initiatory examination 2nd Dec. 1850; not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Dashwood, date 5th May, 1851; date of initiatory examination 2nd June, 1851; passed—has to pass in a second language.

Lushington, date 5th May, 1851; date of initiatory examination 2nd June, 1851; passed—ditto.

Block, date 4th April, 1851; date of initiatory examination 1st May, 1851; passed in Persian 1st May, 1851. Received a medal of merit in Persian.

Malcolm, date 6th March, 1851; date of initiatory examination 1st April, 1851; not passed in any language.

Manderson, date 6th March, 1851; ditto ditto.

Saunders, date 1st Nov. 1850; date of initiatory examination 2nd Dec. 1850; ditto.

Currie, date 6th Dec. 1850; date of initiatory examination 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Persian 2nd Jan. 1851, and in Hindee 1st May, 1851. Qualified for public service. Received a medal of merit for proficiency in Persian. Studying for honours.

Pollock, date 6th April, 1850; date of initiatory examination 1st May, 1850; absent from examination—passed in Persian 1st March, 1851.

Shaw, date 20th Aug. 1846; date of initiatory examination 1st Sept. 1846; absent—passed in Persian 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Power, date 14th March, 1849; date of initiatory examination 2nd April, 1849; passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1850.

Jackson, date 8th Dec. 1849; date of initiatory examination 2nd Jan. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Thompson, date 28th Dec. 1850; date of initiatory examination 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Oordoo 1st March, 1851.

Brodhurst, date 22nd Oct. 1850; date of initiatory examination 1st Nov. 1850; passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1851.

Spencer, date 6th March, 1851; date of initiatory examination 1st April, 1851; passed in Oordoo 1st May, 1851.

Jenkins, date 2nd Jan. 1851; date of initiatory examination 2nd Jan. 1851; passed in Persian 1st May, 1851.

Chapman, date 7th March, 1850; date of initiatory examination 1st April, 1850; passed for degree of honour. (*Vide supra.*) Studying for honours.

Elliot, date 8th Dec. 1849; date of initiatory examination 2nd Jan. 1850; absent from examination—passed in Oordoo 1st Oct. 1850.

Floyd, date 5th Oct. 1847; date of initiatory examination 1st Dec. 1847; absent from Calcutta—passed in Oordoo 1st Feb. 1848.

Richardes, date 10th Jan. 1848; date of initiatory examination 26th Jan. 1848; absent—passed in Persian 1st Nov. 1848.

SANSKRIT.

Colvin, J. H. B., date 1st July, 1850; date of initiatory examination 1st Aug. 1850; passed for degree of honour. Passed in Sanskrit 1st April, 1851. (*Vide supra.*) Studying for honours.

MR. J. E. DRINKWATER BETHUNE.

The Hon. J. E. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq., Legislative Member of the Supreme Council, and President of the Council of Education, died on the 21st August, of abscess of the liver, after an illness of no long duration. During the early part of the previous day, he rallied in an extraordinary degree, and some faint hopes were entertained of his recovery; but at night, the symptoms again took an unfavourable turn. He died without pain, apparently, and remained sensible almost to the last moment. He was followed to the grave by an unusually large number of persons, European and native, representing almost every section of the community.—*Hurkaru, Aug. 14.*

Mr. Bethune, from his high official position, the great public importance of his duties, and the zeal, and enthusiasm, and personal activity which he exhibited on every occasion that brought him forward as a mark for the general eye, was more talked of, both by friends and enemies, during his brief career as a legislator and educationalist, than any other official personage in Bengal. And perhaps there never was a public man in this country whose character has been judged from so many different and conflicting points of view. Few men with so many good qualities have excited an hostility so active, and few men with so many weaknesses have had so many admirers. Nothing, therefore, that could be said of him by any one man is at all likely to give general satisfaction. It is not, however, our object to gratify the partiality or prejudice of either party, but to utter what we deem the truth, be it received how it may.

Mr. Bethune was not fitted by nature for the great duties imposed upon him. It is a miserable mistake to suppose that any man of ordinary capacity could undertake effectively the task of legislation. It was a monstrous injustice to this country when the British Government sent out such a man as Mr. Bethune to frame its laws. Such a combination of high qualities as a task of that nature demands are rarely met with in a single individual. Scarcely any one of them was possessed by the late Legislative Member of Council. His only acknowledged qualification was that of good intentions; but good intentions alone, or accompanied by only ordinary intellectual powers, will go but a very little way towards the conception and embodiment of wholesome laws. An intellect at once large and quick, profound and logical; a vast knowledge of the world and of the springs of human nature; an acquaintance general and minute with the political condition and the religious and social habits of the people for whom he is to legislate; and last, but not least in the list, such a mastery of language as can avoid all those verbal ambiguities which so often turn law into a trap or a curse, are amongst the many endowments and accomplishments essential to the lawgiver. We need hardly add, that these qualifications were not united in the person of Mr. Bethune.—*Englishman, Aug. 15.*

He who should write on these matters, even on the *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* principle, must admit that Mr. Bethune appeared in this country, even in the eyes of his admirers and friends, in damaging contrast with the men and intellects that had preceded him in the position he was called upon to occupy. No person would think of comparing his mental qualifications, his taste, and judgment, with those of Macaulay, Amos, or Cameron; but it must be remembered, that India was peculiarly favoured by the presence of three such men, and that their successor suffered from the exalted reputations which they left behind them here, and which the two latter have since sustained, and the first vastly increased, in their native land. Mr. Bethune was not a man of an elegant classical turn of mind, nor was he a great lawyer; but he certainly was a man of respectable mental capacities, and he had many social virtues, and virtues too of the highest kind. He was liberal, munificent, and charitable; gave to the poor and expended on the ignorant with a lavish hand; and led the way with princely donations in everything which he thought calculated to serve, to elevate, to educate, and enlighten, the natives of the country, from whose revenues he only temporarily drew the large salary of which he was but the medium of disbursement and philanthropic expenditure. No institution in difficulties or individual in distress, that could show a meritorious claim to succour or charity, ever experienced a refusal of his patronage or a grudge of his money, and he has left behind him a reputation as a charitable and munificent man which we are not likely soon to see equalled or emulated. He had undeniably many failings of the head, and committed many grave errors of judgment; but he had many excellences of the heart, was a firm friend and a kind master, generous to a fault, hospitable, social, cheerful, and anxious to promote the enjoyment and concord of those whom, in his hours of relaxation, he assembled around him. Assuredly, if he had, as we admit, some great faults, and was not gifted with the soundest and strongest

powers of judgment, it must be admitted that the virtues we have in fairness given him credit for, are not of low worth or mean degree. We never admired him as a lawyer, often differed from him on educational and other questions, dissented from many of his opinions, and condemned some of his actions; but now that he is no more, we are willing to acknowledge his many virtues, and look with leniency on his faults and mistakes, which are comparatively light in the balance, because they were, as we have said, of the head and judgment, and not of the heart and the will. We have praised him as a firm friend, and even those who suffered by his actions, his influence, or his enmity, must admit that he was an open foe, which in the laws of quarrel is recognized as a virtue. He did his best, according to the capacities with which he was endowed, for the interests of the government that employed him, and has left memorials of his benevolence and generosity amongst its subjects which will exist long after he shall have been personally forgotten amongst us, and as long as the race for which he did so much shall be capable of gratitude to a noble benefactor and a devoted friend. He died at his post, calmly and with fortitude, cut off prematurely, in the midst of a career which, if defaced by a few blemishes, was illustrated and adorned by the light of many virtues, and innumerable acts of charity, generosity, and benevolence,—the remembrance of which we commend to his successor, whoever he may be.—*Calcutta Morn. Chron.*, Aug. 14.

Whatever the temporary unpopularity, an excitable temperament, and a convivial habit of society, entailed upon him, it has been amply atoned for by deeds of sterling worth. We have no objection to the Black Acts, if accompanied by contemporaneous measures annihilating their evil consequences. The policy, though not carried out in the spirit of Macaulay, was a necessary supplement to the legislation of 1836. But this is not the moment to dwell upon defects, which certainly did not arise from a deficiency of intellect, or a pernicious impulse. No man exceeded Mr. Bethune in his desire to improve the condition of the masses. His labours for the benefit of the mothers of the next generation have been already productive of fruit, and are no longer to be ignored. His endeavours to found the national education of the Hindus upon a scientific basis, are but a continuation of the endeavours of his predecessors, though he has experienced their entire unpopularity, for reasons which this is not the hour to expose. He has earned an honoured and a glorious grave. And when the miserable party spite of the day has melted into nothingness, those claims will meet with universal assent.—*Citizen*, Aug. 15.

THE EUROPEAN PRESS OF INDIA.

The English newspapers published in India are chiefly supported by the Services, civil and military, of the East-India Company, and by the European residents of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The press, of course, studies the tastes and requirements of its supporters; and, in so far as it is the exponent of anything, it indicates the matters which interest the European community. Public opinion in India, by which we mean the exposition of the general sentiments of chiefs and people, is therefore wholly and entirely unrepresented; and the European press, even where unbiased by class connections and influences, which is very far from being always the case, is often very grossly misled, and falls into lamentable errors, in spite of the best intentions. We have seen the European press praise men, as the models of public servants, whom we knew to be unprincipled, corrupt, and despised by the native community, as not even coming up to their own standard of integrity, debased as they acknowledge that to be; whilst, on the other hand, we have known the European press to be hounded on to the abuse and misrepresentation of public servants whom the native community honoured and respected, as just, able, and of stainless probity. Sometimes this was to be ascribed to a hostile faction, knowing how to "work the press," as it is technically termed; but more frequently to the complete isolation of the European press, and its want of connection with, and of feelers among, the native community; its want of authentic accurate information upon those most important points, the grievances, wishes, and opinions of the people. The European press is, we repeat, no representative of public opinion in India, either as to men or measures.—*Calcutta Review* for June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGISTRATES' PROTECTION ACT.—The Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Peel, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the final decision of the case "*Lang v. Gubbins*," to disclaim any share in the paternity of the Magistrates' Protection Act, which had been confidently attributed to him.

"Who'll go to the Diggings?"—An advertisement, thus headed, appears in the *Hurkaru*, to this effect:—"An opportunity, such as never before occurred, and, probably never will again, now offers of proceeding direct to California. The advertiser, wishing to go there by the shortest route, and thinking it likely that in this large city there are many of the same mind, whose prospects here are cloudy and means limited, proposes to build and equip a small vessel for the purpose, and invites such to be the companions of his voyage on paying the very moderate sum of Co.'s Rs. 120. Indeed, the charge must appear ridiculously low when it is considered that the distance to San Francisco is much the same as to London; and a steamer passage to the latter place costs about Rs. 300. If a sufficient number accept of this offer at once, by paying half the amount to Mr. Thomas Reeves, Union Dock Office, Sulkah (the balance may remain till the day of sailing is fixed on), the keel will be laid down immediately, and the vessel will be ready for sea in a few weeks."

THUGS.—On the 16th August, some Thug-Goindahs, who had been sent to this place to look after some of the profession, took up their position at the Raj Ghat gate of the city, and whilst sitting there, a sower of the irregular cavalry passed, whose countenance attracted the attention of the spies. They immediately recognised him as one of a gang who had murdered some Marwaries and their children about fifteen years ago. The man was so astonished when seized and charged with being a Thug, that he dropped expressions almost admitting the fact. Five of the Thug-Goindahs have been examined, four of whom declared that they recognised him, but had lost sight of him since the murder of the Marwaries, and one does not recognise him, as he was never with any party of Thugs with which the witness was connected. The case will be tried by the Superintendent of Thuggee, Major Graham, at Meerut.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MR. THOMASON. We have the best authority for saying that the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces will proceed to Lahore via Julundhur on leaving Simla in November, and that hence he will march direct to Agra via Ferozepoor, that being the whole extent of his Honour's peregrination for the season. He may be expected here on the 10th of December.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Aug. 16.

AN "AFFAIR OF HONOUR," of a most extraordinary character, and strikingly exemplifying the defects of the present system of military messes, took place in Fort William lately. Two ensigns of the 44th N.I., doing duty in garrison, got into an altercation after dinner, and thereupon adjourned, without seconds or witnesses, to the terrace-roof of the barracks, to settle their difference by a duel. It happened, however, that only one pistol, a double-barrelled one, was forthcoming. The difficulty was got over by tossing up for the first use of the weapon, and the fortunate winner, Ensign James, lodged the only bullet procurable in the thigh of his adversary, Ensign Fraser, who, as may be supposed, was compelled to forego his privilege of retaliating with a slug. The case is now under investigation by the military authorities, and will probably lead to one or two court-martial trials.—*Hukaru*, Aug. 19.

The lamentable result appears to have been entirely owing to the absence of the senior officers of the garrison from the mess-room in question. The young men present were acting under no controlling authority; many of them, amongst whom were the two offenders in question, were mere boys, just let loose from school. The consequence was, that the mess-room was for the time being turned into a Gym-khana, where all sorts of practical joking, irritating recrimination, and other similar childish indulgences, were carried on, unchecked by the presence of any whose age, rank, or character, would have entitled him to check angry discussions by peremptory interference, or obviate the possibility, or at least the probability, of hostile measures by his authority, and the exercise of the power with which it vested him when presiding amongst his juniors in age and inferiors in rank. As if to cast a deeper shade of obloquy over those in authority, who are morally responsible for such scenes as that just described, it has come out, on the inquiry, that the regiment to which these young officers, who are now implicated in such a serious business, belong, is commanded by a lieutenant, of some ten or eleven years' standing!—the next officer to him, who is present with the regiment in Fort William, is a subaltern of eight years and a few months' standing! The young man who has been wounded is not in danger. It is most probable, however, that something will be done some of these days to ameliorate these absurdities after so much mischief has been committed; or, as is not at all unlikely, matters will be allowed to remain *in statu quo* until murder is committed; at which time it may be expected that the "authorities" will all be restored to their faculties by the aid of a "flapper" from the judges of her Majesty's Supreme Court.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 1.

TRADE.—Mr. Wilkinson's *Commercial Annual* records the value of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta for the year 1850-51 as follows. The imports were Rs. 5,90,40,567 in merchandise, and Rs. 1,14,92,343 in treasure, together Rs. 7,05,32,910, against Rs. 6,49,71,143 in the preceding year. The exports were Rs. 10,44,99,469 in merchandise, and Rs. 27,81,426 in treasure, together Rs. 10,72,80,895, against Rs. 10,93,27,126 in 1849-50. The account of shipping shows an increase of foreign vessels, without any falling off in British tonnage.

THE UNION BANK.—A correspondent impeaches the correctness of our assertion, that certain mercantile firms ruined the Union Bank instead of their being ruined by the Bank. We deliberately repeat that statement. We appealed in support of it to the notorious fact, that by two firms alone the bank lost forty lakhs of rupees. Other houses were largely indebted to the concern.—*Hurharu.*

MR. T. PLOWDEN.—The questions brought forward against Mr. Trevor Plowden, by Mr. Charles Gubbins, and which Mr. Franco was deputed to investigate, have been before the lieutenant-governor, who has decided that the charges are totally unworthy of credit. It also added that Mr. Gubbins will not be allowed to return to Meerut.—*Delhi Gaz., Aug. 21.*

OX-DIRS. from the Delhi and Lahore papers:—Brevet Major Rowland Hill, of the 70th N.I. retires from the service from the date of the sailing of the August steamer from Calcutta.—Assistant-Surgeon R. W. Macaulay, attached to the Residency at Ajmere, will, in all probability, proceed to England at the close of the present year, and Assistant-Surgeon H. A. Ebdon will succeed him.—Col. Rich, of the 6th N.I. is to be made a brigadier. Col. Abraham Roberts, C.B. of the 13th N.I. is also spoken of as likely to be promoted to the same rank. (Both officers are at present in Europe).—Major W. E. Mulcaster, second in command of the 7th Irreg. Cav. will be appointed to the temporary command of the 14th Irreg. and Lieut. W. Graham will succeed to the second in command of the 7th during Major Mulcaster's absence. Lieut. A. H. Bamfield, of the 56th N.I. at present acting Adjutant of the 14th Irreg. will, it is said, officiate as adjutant in the room of Lieut. Graham.—The 10th Cavalry will march in from Kurtarpore to Jullundur at the close of the present season. It is said there will be two cavalry corps at Jullundur.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL ABSENTEE REGULATIONS.

Fort William, Financial Department, Aug. 8, 1851. Under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors conveyed in a despatch in the financial department, No. 34, of 1851, dated June 18, the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following additional clause to section XI. of the civil absentee regulations of May 17, 1843.

"Civil servants or military servants holding civil appointments, absent from their stations under medical certificate, cannot be admitted to leave under this rule, in continuation of their sick leave, and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence."

HON. J. E. D. BETHUNE.

Fort William, Home Department, Aug. 12.—The Hon. John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, fourth ordinary member of the Supreme Council of India, died this afternoon, at three o'clock, at his house in Elysium-row, Chowringhee.

The President in Council notifies, with the deepest regret, this mournful event to the community of the presidency, and requests that the officers of Government, civil and military, will attend the funeral of the late Mr. Bethune.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. FREDERICK JONES THOMPSON, 2ND EUR. BENGAL FUSILIERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 30, 1851.—At a general court-martial assembled at Agra, June 30, Capt. F. J. Thompson, 2nd Eur. Ben. Fus. was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For unbecoming conduct at Agra, between April 10, 1850, and May 15, 1851, under the following circumstances:—That, when required in April, 1851, by the C.-in-C., to settle, or to explain his reasons for not settling, a debt of Rs. 236.14.8, principal and interest, the greater part of which sum had been due by him, since March 29, 1845, to Dorajee Gooverjee and Co., of Fukkur, he, made profession of immediate payment in a letter to the adjutant of the regt., dated April 10, 1850, in the following words: "I intend paying the Parsee, if possible, this week, and am at this moment making every arrangement and effort to that

purpose. The cause of delaying my answer was, that I wished to pay the money into your office, and so render any further correspondence on the subject unnecessary;" notwithstanding which profession he subjected himself to be repeatedly reminded of this debt, and, in letters to the adj. of the regt. dated Sept. 24, 1850, and April 15, 1851, alleged the following insufficient excuses for not settling it—that he could not pay one creditor without injustice to the rest, and injury to himself; that he considered himself entitled to a personal application from the Parsee firm, which he had not received; that the present system of courts of requests prevents his settling this debt; and, finally, in a letter to the adj. of the regt. dated May 15, 1851, he denied the authority of his military superiors to interfere in his pecuniary affairs, and stated, that if the Parsee firm applied direct to him, he would pay them;—such conduct evincing a disregard of superior authority, and a wilful neglect to pay a just debt, and being highly discreditable to him, as an officer and a gentleman.

2nd. For having, at Agra, between April 5, 1850, and April 5, 1851, subjected himself to the disgrace of appearing as a defendant before successive monthly military Courts of Requests, in no less than nineteen actions for debt, and on notes of hand, at the suit of tradesmen and of his servants, to the amount of Co. Rs. 2,450, in all of which actions decrees were given against him: such conduct being highly discreditable to him as an officer, and tending to bring into disrepute the reg. to which he belongs.

3rd. For highly insubordinate conduct and contempt of superior authority, in having, at Agra, in a letter to the adj. of the reg., dated May 15, 1851, in allusion to the late C.-in-C., to the present C.-in-C., and to the officer com. the 2nd Beng. Eur. Fus., expressed himself in the following language:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the brig. maj., as also one from the adj. gen. of the army, in which his exc. the C.-in-C. has thought proper to apply the epithets degrading and humiliating to my conduct, which he is led to do on account of some statement of Col. Spens; moreover, as I respect the 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus., with which I have served since the raising of the reg. I do not conceive (it) to be my duty to hear any of its members branded undeservedly as a cheat by any one, much less by those whose rank and breeding should induce them to pause before they insult the feelings of their equals in birth, though not in professional grade or authority. I did not appoint Sir Charles Napier my agent, and it is not the custom for gentlemen to interfere in one another's private pecuniary transactions."

Finding.—On the first charge, *not guilty*, with the exception of the words "he denied the authority of his military superiors to interfere in his pecuniary affairs."

On the second charge, *guilty*; but the Court find the sum total of claims to be Co.'s Rs. 2,350. 11, instead of Co.'s Rs. 2,450, as stated in the charge.

On the third charge *guilty*.

Sentence.—Lose two steps in the list of Captains in the 2d Eur. Beng. Fusiliers.

Not confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, Gen. C.-in-C. East Indies.
Head Quarters, Simla, 24th July, 1851.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief has abstained from confirming the sentence of the Court, because it is inseparably connected with the finding of the Court on the several charges; and His Exc. while concurring with the Court in their finding on the first and third charges, is of opinion that under the second charge Capt. Thompson was justly entitled to an acquittal.

The debt to which the first charge relates is one of six years' standing. The C.-in-C. calls on Capt. Thompson to vindicate the character he so strenuously assumes to himself in his defence, of one anxious to preserve his respectability in society, by using his best endeavours to liquidate this debt.—No indulgence of any kind will be granted to Capt. Thompson, until the C.-in-C. shall have received a report of this debt having been duly settled.

With respect to the second charge, the C.-in-C. is satisfied, from the evidence, that Capt. Thompson's frequent appearance before the Court of Requests, throughout the term specified, was not occasioned by his having incurred debt in any mode involving the imputation of disgrace to him, or that of having recklessly brought discredit on himself as an officer, and upon his reg. This was the gravamen of the charge, and the court's verdict should have relieved Capt. Thompson of it.

With regard to the third charge, the C.-in-C. accepts, for himself and for his predecessor, the apology offered by Capt. Thompson in the course of his defence, for the unbecoming heat which dictated his letter of May 15 last, and the unwarrantable assumptions it sets forth.

A comm. officer of a reg. evincing an earnest desire to vindicate the character of his officers for general respectability of conduct, having had his attention directed by superior authority to circumstances bringing disrepute on the reg., and submitting to the notice of that authority what appears to him a systematic course of behaviour, pursued by any members of it eminently calculated to detract from such character, the individual so signalized is not to permit himself to retort with acrimony upon his comm. officer for such liberty taken with his concerns, without incurring very grave reprehension. He has himself to reproach, and none else, for the distasteful reproof so brought upon him from superior authority.

And where Capt. Thompson disputes the authority of his military superiors to interfere in his pecuniary affairs, it becomes the duty of the C.-in-C. to repudiate, in the most marked terms, the fallacious doctrine, and to promulgate at once, for general caution, his steady adherence to a principle diametrically opposed to that advocated by Capt. Thompson—importing, that, so long as an individual holds the commission of her Majesty, or that of the Hon. East-India Company, every marked irregularity in the discharge of his monetary obligations is cognizable by the military authorities under whom he serves; and that they claim a title to insist upon his creditable discharges of these;—not upon the ground of any asserted right of interference with his private concerns, regarding him purely as an isolated individual, but as a member—and possibly, from his position and standing in his corps, an influential one—of a responsible society of military gentlemen, whose moral character must suffer degradation through the short-comings of any one of its members to proper and gentlemanly support.

Captain Thompson should further understand, as the C.-in-C. feels satisfied the generality of the officers of this army already do, that there is no disposition among those highest in authority to press with severity upon individuals evincing an honest endeavour, not only by profession but by performance, duly to relieve themselves from the pecuniary embarrassments in which they find themselves involved, from whatever cause arising; but, especially, where no acts of gross misconduct can be pointed to for their origin, and that all reasonable indulgence is intended to be shown in every deserving case; while the principle against which Capt. Thompson so strongly inveighs in his defence will be steadily adhered to, and enforced where indulgence is found to be abused.

Captain Thompson will be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty, without detriment to his standing in the regiment.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, J. Vans. to be asst. commissr. in Punjab, Aug. 2.
ALEXANDER, R. asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Balasore, returned to duty, Aug. 5.
BLUNT, W. resigned the civ. serv. fr. Sept. 1.
DRUMMOND, F. B. recd. ch. of off. of mag. of Tirhoot from T. C. Trotter, Aug. 9.
EDWARDS, R. M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpore dur. Craigie's abs.
ELLIOTT, W. H. ch. mag. of Calcutta, vested with powers of a mag. in districts of the 24 pergunnahs, Aug. 6.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagore, made over ch. of curr. duties of his off. on 30th July, prep. to Malda on sess. div.
HOUGH, G. dep. coll. trans. to Sunderbans, Aug. 8.
JACKSON, E. to exerc. powers of a mag. in Calcutta till arr. of Samuells, Aug. 6.
LARKINS, T. P. to offic. as mag. of Sylhet, during abs. of W. B. Buckle (1 mo.)
LOWE, W. H. to be asst. in Meerut div.
LUSHINGTON, H. junior, to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, dur. abs. of R. Spankie.
MACILLOP, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allyghur, dur. Tyler's abs.
MARTIN, G. L. rec. ch. of Hooghly collect. fr. R. Houston.
MONCKTON, H. to be an asst. commis. in Punjab, Aug. 2.
MYTTON, R. H. commis. of 15th or Dacca div. vested with powers of a sess. jud. in Dacca, July 28.
OLDFIELD, R. C. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. Muttra, Aug. 12.
OUSELEY, G. to be an asst. commis. in Punjab, Aug. 2.
RICKETTS, M. to be an assist. commissr. in Punjab, Aug. 2.
SAMUELS, E. A. mag. of 24 pergunnahs, vested with powers of a mag. in Calcutta, Aug. 6.
SUTHERLAND, J. M. dep. coll. temp. transf. fr. Backergunge to Bulloah.
THOMASON, J. G. reported qualified for public service, attached to N. W. provinces, Aug. 13.
THRIEPLAND, T. dep. coll. in zillah Jounpore, prom. to 1st grade.
TROTTER, T. C. mag. of Tirhoot, made over ch. of his off. to F. B. Drummond, Aug. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLUNT, G. 2 mos.
BUCKLE, W. B. 1 mo.
CRAIGIE, J. A. 1 mo.
DENISON, C. B. 1 mo.
FRANCO, G. F. 1 mo.
JACKSON, E. leave cancelled.
KEARNEY, J. 3 mos. m. c.
KNOTT, J. during the Dusserah and Mohurram vacations.
MONEY, A. 1 mo. on m. c. prep. to apply for leave to proceed to sea.
PRATT, H. 1 mo.
RYLAND, W. H. 2 mos.
SPANKIE, R. 1 mo.
STRONG, C. R. 1 mo. m. c.
THORNHILL, M. B. 1 mo.
YOUNG, W. G. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AIKMAN, Lieut. F. R. to be adjt. to 4th N.I. v. D'Agueler, July 30.
ALEXANDER, Capt. W. C. asst. com. of adfts. off. 13th irreg. cav. consequent on the remandment of Ens. C. Murray, 70th N.I. to his own corps.
ALEXANDER, 2nd Lieut. D. C. art. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
ANDERSON, Lieut. H. C. 54th N.I. on leave at Mussorie to d. d. at the Landour convalescent depot dur. the rem. of the present season.
ANGELO, 1st Lieut. J. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. C. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter to native corps, July 15.
ATKINSON, 1st Lieut. G. F. eng. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BAILLIE, 1st Lieut. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BAMFIELD, Lieut. A. H. 56th N.I. actg. adjt. 14th irreg. cav. to act as adjt. 7th irreg. cav. July 26.
BARBER, Ens. J. H. 12th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 4.
BARCHARD, Lieut. C. H. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BATTINE, Ens. W. A. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BATTYE, Ens. Q. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BLUNT, Ens. A. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. G. C. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BRADFORD, Ens. H. R. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for interp. to native corps, July 15.
BRASER, Ens. J. reg. of Ferozepore, passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. 1st N.I. to act as adjt. to 1st. Sikh local inf. July 30.
BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BURN, Lieut. J. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BUTTANSHAW, Ens. H. R. to d. d. 27th N.I. at Benares, July 28.
CADELL, Ens. R. 20th N.I. passed in Hindustani, July 15.
CARNELL, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CHAMBER, Ens. F. E. A. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CHICHESTER, Hon. F. A. J. 8th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for interp. to native corps, July 15.
CLARKSON, Lieut. J. P. 44th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Aug. 2, in suc. to Anderson, dec.
CLAY, Lieut. E. B. 66th or Gorkha, reg. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
CRAIGIE, Cornet H. C. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CRAIGIE, Ens. F. J. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CREIGHTON, Ens. R. 55th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CROSSMAN, Capt. F. G. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CURMINE, Lieut. A. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
CURRIE, Lieut. A. A. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
DELMAIN, Lieut. J. W. to be adjt. to 56th N.I. v. Jones, July 30.
DUNBAR, Ens. F. W. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
DUNDAS, Ens. R. B. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
DARRANT, Lieut. H. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
ELIOT, 1st Lieut. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
EVATT, Lieut. M. F. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. to native corps, July 15.
FOOKS, 1st Lieut. W. K. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd to 4th comp. 4th batt.
FOOTE, Ens. F. B. 71st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
FREELING, Lieut. W. T. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for interp. to native corps, July 15.
FULLERTON, Ens. J. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GLASSE, Ens. R. W. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GODDARD, Capt. T. 44th N.I. to be major, fr. Aug. 2, in suc. to Major J. Anderson, dec.
GOLDSWORTHY, Ens. F. T. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GOWAN, 1st Lt. W. M. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
GRAHAM, Ens. J. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for interpreter to native corps, July 15.
GRAHAM, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. W. 7th irreg. cav. to act as 2nd in command, consequent on Brev. Major W. E. Mulcaster's appl. to act as commdt. of 14th irreg. cav.
GRIFFIN, Ens. R. D. 64th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HAILES, Ens. H. W. 44th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Aug. 2, in suc. to Anderson, dec.

HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th to 4th comp. 4th batt.

HAMILTON, Ens. T. C. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 16.

HAMPTON, Captain J. H. 50th N.I. to cb. of, Sudder Bazar, at Delhi.

HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. inv. est. perm. to reside within Meerut circle.

HAWES, Ens. A. B. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.

HICKEY, 1st Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

HOCKIN, Lieut. P. R. to offic. as 2nd in com. 17th irr. cav. dur. abs. on leave of Capt. J. Liptrott, July 26.

HUNTER, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

INNES, Ens. A. M. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares.

INNES, J. J. McL. eng. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

JACKSON, Ens. W. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

JAMES, Lieut. M. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

KEMPLAND, Lieut. G. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LAMB, 2d Lieut. J. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter to native corps, July 15.

LAWFORD, Ens. F. A. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LESLIE, Lieut. Sir M. R. Bart. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 3d L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 16.

LUARD, Capt. P. W. 55th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MACDONALD, Lieut. col. J. posted to 61st N.I. July 30.

MACHELL, 1st Lieut. L. art. fr. 3rd troop 3rd, to 1st troop 3rd brig.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MACKINNON, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MAISTER, 1st Lieut. G. 2nd troop, 2nd brig. h. a. to offic. as com. of ord. at Peshawar, continuing to perf. his troop duties.

MALCOLM, Major D. A. pol. ag. at Joudpore, to be asst. to the agent for the affairs of Scindiah's dominion.

MALLESON, Lieut. G. B. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter to native corps, July 15.

MAYNARD, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MILLER, Lieut. H. M. 1st Bombay fusiliers, passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

MILLS, Capt. A. S. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

MOFFATT, 2nd Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. fusiliers, passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

MURRAY, 1st Lieut. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

MOLLER, Ens. H. 11th N.I. to be lieut. from Aug. 1 in suc. to C. C. Robertson, prom.

MOORE, Ens. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interp. to native corps, July 15.

MULCASTER, Brev. maj. W. E. 2nd in com. 7th irreg. cav. to act as comdnt. 14th irreg. cav. July 26.

MYLNE, Ens. W. C. R. 74th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 2, v. J. J. Macdonald, dec.

NISBETT, Capt. J. 69th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

NICOLLS, 1st Lieut. J. E. T. eng. passed exam. in Hindustani.

NORMAN, Ens. F. B. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

OUSLEY, Ens. R. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

PATERSON, 1st Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

PEARSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. fr. 1st tr. 3rd to 3rd tr. 3rd brig.

PERKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

PHILLIPPS, Ens. H. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

PIERSON, Ens. W. S. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

PINKNEY, Lieut. rec. ch. of Seonee dist. fr. Capt. Tulloh, June 26.

PIXLEY, 2nd Lieut. A. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 7th batt. to 1st tr. 1st brig.

POGSON, Ens. E. R. 55th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

PROBYN, Cornet D. M. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

PULMAN, 1st Lieut. T. art. fr. 4th comp. 1st to 2nd comp. 4th bat.

RAWLINS, Lieut. J. S. 44th, passed exam. in Hindustani.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. C. C. 11th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Aug. 1, in suc. to Capt. Sir A. Mackenzie, bart. ret.

ROBINSON, 1st Lieut. D. G. eng. passed exam. in Hindustani.

ROGERS, Ens. R. G. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. to offic. as 2nd in com. 17th irreg. cav. in add. to his own duties, July 26.

RUTHERFORD, Ens. T. W. to do duty with 33rd N.I.

SANDHAM, Ens. E. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.

SANKEY, 2nd Lieut. M. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

SAUNDERS, Cornet, J. B. 9th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. col. Sir R. knt. asst. agent Gov. Gen. for affairs of Scindiah's dominions, transf. to the political ch. at Joudpore.

SHARPE, 1st Lieut. E. art. fr. 6th comp. 7th to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.

SHARPE, Ens. C. F. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. G. 63rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SISSMORE, Capt. E. 69th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

SKENE, Capt. A. made ov. ch. of Seonee dist. to Capt. Tulloh.

SLADEN, 1st Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 1st troop 1st brig. to 5th comp. 9th batt.

SMALLKY, Lieut. E. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

SMITH, 2nd Lieut. T. P. art. fr. 1st comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.

STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

STEWART, Lieut. R. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

STEWART, Lieut. W. F. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. A. F. art. fr. 4th comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

THOMPSON, Ens. E. 74th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for interpreter to native corps, July 15.

TOMKINS, Lieut. col. G. (on furl.) fr. 61st to 21st N.I. July 30.

TULLOH, Capt. R. H. D. rec. ch. of Jubbulpore dist. in Sangur and Nerbudda terr. fr. Major Macadam, March 27.

TULLOCH, Lieut. E. 69th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

TYLER, Lieut. J. A. 66th or Guorka regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

VANRENE, Ens. A. D. 71st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

WATERFIELDS, Ens. H. A. W. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

WATSON, 1st Lieut. J. E. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

WEMYSS, 2nd Lieut. H. M. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

WILD, Ens. E. J. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

WILDE, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G. A. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

WOODCOCK, 1st Lieut. S. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

WROUGHTON, Lieut. H. R. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

WYNCH, Ens. H. P. W. 59th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

YOUNG, Major T. 7th or Scindiah's contingent, placed at disposal of C. in C. July 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE
DATE SPECIFIED.
INFANTRY.

CRAWFURD, G. D. July 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARSTOW, Lieut. col. J. A. 70th N.I. fr. May 29 to Oct. 15, to rem. at Jhelum and visit the adjacent hills, on m. c.

CALFIELD, Capt. G. 46th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla, on m. c.

CLARK, Ens. W. W. 36th N.I. fr. June 22 to Oct. 31, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.

FITZGERALD, Maj. J. 2nd L.C. fr. July 15 to Nov. 1, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. M. F. asst. rev. surveyor, July 15 to Oct. 15, prep. to New S. Wales, m. c.

GOUGH, Lieut. C. J. S. 8th L.C. fr. April 6 to Oct. 6.

GAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. fr. July 15 to Oct. 15, to Murree, on m. c.

HANNIE, Ens. W. O. 32nd N.I. fr. May 19 to June 22, to Bombay, on m. c.

HILL, Lieut. C. E. superint. of civ. buildings in the Punjab, 2 mos.

HOLLAND, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. June 15, in ext. to remain at Calcutta, on m. c.

HUNT, Ens. J. V. 45th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 15, to Dinapore.

LARKINS, Capt. W. H. dep. commiss. of Thaneysur, 1 mo.

LEAKE, Maj. E. 1 mo.

LUCAS, Lieut. C. P. 47th N.I. fr. Jan. 30 to July 30, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

LYSTER, Ens. H. H. 72nd N.I. from July 27 to Oct. 31, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.

NISBETT, Capt. D. 53rd N.I. fr. July 23 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal and Almorah.

OSBARD, Lieut. and Adj. H. S. 61st N.I. from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, to Seetapore and Calcutta.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. fr. Aug. 5 to Nov. 15, to Patna and Calcutta.

OWEN, Lieut. A. W. 11th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 15, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie and Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. on m. c.

RAPER, Lieut. M. 64th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

REDDIE, Capt. G. B. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 24, 1850, to July 17, 1851, to Mussoorie.

ROBBINS, Brev. maj. W. P. 17th irr. cav. fr. Oct. 16, 1850, to Dec. 2, 1851, to Lahore.

ROBERTSON, Capt. R. leave canc. fr. July 22, the date on which he resumed ch. of his duties.

RYVES, Ens. W. L. C. 12th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 31, on m. c. to Kurrachee.

SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. 1 year to Nynee Tal, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

MEDICAL.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. med. dep. passed exam. in Hind.

CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. med. dep. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

DICKSON, Surg. J. B. recently posted to 48th N.I. to join that regt. making over ch. of the 68th N.I. to Asst. surg. J. M. Chaplin, attached to the former corps, July 30.

EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. B. C. M.D. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.

MACBETH, Asst. surg. J. M.D. in med. ch. of the convalescent depot; to aff. med. aid also to the detach. of the guide corps at that station, July 26.

MACPHERSON, H. M. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. at Mynpoory dur. Walker's abs. July 30.
PETTINGALL, sub-Asst. surg. F. J. in med. ch. of Malwa Bheel corps, &c. trans. to that of Joudpore.
REID, Surg. A. fr. 6th to 1st batt. art.
SADLER, sub-Asst. surg. in med. ch. at Joudpore, transf. to that of Kerowlee, July 28.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. fr. June 2 to Sept. 20.
WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. to offic. as superint. of Agra jail dur. Woodcock's abs. Invested with the powers of a mag. July 30.
WOOD, Surg. J. 56th, to affd. med. aid to 70th N.I. consequent on the removal of Asst. Surg. Fogarty to a staff situation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HUTCHINSON, Asst. Surg. T. C. fr. March 7 to Nov. 1, to rem. at Darjeeling, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. drag. Assist. surg. Franklin, to med. ch. of recruit dept. at Chinsurah.—10th hussars. Capt. C. F. Surtees, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. J. P. Smith, to be brev. capt. fr. July 8.—14th Lt. drag. Lieut. T. L. Mayne, qual. as interp.—15th hussars. Brev. capt. T. R. Crawley, 2 yrs. to England.
INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. E. N. Sandilands, 6 mo. fr. Aug. 14, to Agra and Umballa.—10th. Lieut. C. Barlow, Aug. 2 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere; Lieut. J. L. S. Aldersey, Aug. 2 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere.—14th. Capt. A. Gillespie, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 5 to Chandernagore and the Mofussil; Lieut. W. H. Graves, 1 yr. to England.—22nd. Ens. G. O. Deane, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England; Capt. Johnson, 3 mo. fr. Sept. 12.—24th. Major C. H. Ellice, July 13 to Nov. 1, to Simla.—32nd. Ens. J. Edmonstone to do duty with detach. of recruits at Cawnpore, un. com. of Capt. Dudgeon.—1st. Major T. N. Dalton, 3 mo. fr. Oct. 10, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—64th. Capt. G. W. P. Bingham, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. A. Applewhaite, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. Anderson, to Sept. 30; Ens. Marray, to Sept. 30.—70th. Ens. W. W. Lynch, Aug. 21 to Nov. 20, on m. c.—75th. Major E. Hickry, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 14, in ext.; Lieut. T. Milles, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla, on m. c.; Lieut. J. R. Turnbull, to Oct. 15, in ext.—78th. Capt. Hunt, 1 mo. to Poona, on m. c.; Capt. Lockhart, 2 yrs. to England.—80th. Lieut. J. L. W. Nuun, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 8, to Agra and Delhi; Ens. R. D. D. Leckey, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 8, to Agra and Delhi; Ens. T. W. Hunt, qual. as interp.—86th. Ens. W. Winniett, 18 mo. to England; Capt. Rawlins, Sept. 1 to 30, in ext.; 87th. Lieut. H. Thomas, 3 mo. fr. July 16, to Dugshai, on m. c.—96th. Paymaster E. Griffiths, to Sept. 5, in ext.—98th. Brev. Lieut. col. H. Bates, 1 year in ext.; Capt. J. M. Jeffrey, 3 mo. to Simla; Major D. Rainier, to July 22, in ext.; Lieut. W. A. Kerr, to Sept. 30, in ext.; Lieut. Quin, 3 mo. to Murree, on m. c.; Lieut. Lauce, 3 mo. to Murree, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BANDLE, wife of Lieut. F. P. engs. d. at Calcutta, July 19.
BARNES, wife of J. R. c.s. s. at Shahjehanpore, Aug. 14.
BECHER, wife of Lieut. A. 40th N.I. d. at Allahabad, July 22.
CARNE, Mrs. d. at Calne Hill, Singapore, July 9.
CHARDE, wife of E. s. at Jullunder, Aug. 15.
CHILL, wife of M. M. three d. (one still-born) at Agra, Aug. 5.
CLARK, wife of H. W. d. at Dacca, July 29.
CLARKSON, wife of R. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 11.
CREIGHTON, wife of Ens. 55th N.I. d. at Nowgong, July 23.]
DE GRUYTH, wife of W. H. s. at Futtchghur, July 13.
DORIN, wife of Lieut. J. A. 68th N.I. d. still-born, at Cawnpore, July 18.
DUNN, the lady of Lieut. W. C. H.M.'s 30th, d. at Darjeeling, July 23.
EWART, wife of Maj. J. 55th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Aug. 11.
FENWICK, wife of Maj. H.M.'s 10th, s. at Wuzerabad, Aug. 6.
FRASER, the wife of Lewis, s. at Singapore, July 19.
FRITH, the lady of Lieut. J. S. art. d. at Dum-Dum, Aug. 15.
GRAHAM, the lady of Lieut. S. F. 6th N.I. d. at Agra, Aug. 11.
GUNNESS, wife of R. d. at Cawnpore, July 28.
HALL, wife of Capt. E. 52nd N.I. s. at Ferozepore, July 10.
HOOPER, wife of J. d. at Ellichpore, Aug. 4.
KINLOCH, the lady of C. W. c.s. d. at Banda, July 31.
KNEEBONE, Mrs. T. H. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 10.
LARKINS, the lady of T. P. s. at Sylhet, Aug. 7.
LEGARD, wife of Capt. W. B. 31st N.I. s. at Jullunder, July 29.
LINSKILL, Mrs. s. at Dinapore, July 19.
LIPSCOTT, the lady of Capt. 17th irr. cav. d. at Mussoorie, Aug. 7.
LLOYD, Mrs. E. S. widow of the late Col. E. S. s. still-born, at Simla, Aug. 9.
LLEWELYN, wife of Capt. W. T. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 14.
MACDONALD, wife of Lieut. col. 61st N.I. d. still-born, at Lucknow, Aug. 12.
MACGOWAN, wife of J. S. s. at Futtchabad, July 10.
MURRAY, wife of G. T. d. at Deyrah, July 27.
PARKER, wife of Major N. A. 58th N.I. s. at Hoshiarpore, Aug. 10.
PETERSON, wife of J. F. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 13.
QUINTIN, the lady of W. S. c.s. s. at Mozufferpoor, Aug. 8.
RYLY, wife of Capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. d. at Deyrah, July 24.
SMITH, wife of the Rev. T. M.A. d. at Agra, Aug. 3.

SMYTH, wife of the Rev. T. C. M.A. d. at Agra, Aug. 3.
STEWART, wife of R. d. at Delhi, Aug. 16.
SYMONS, Mrs. widow of late Asst. surg. J. S. C. s. at Meerut, July 19.
THORNTON, the lady of John C. S. s. at Simlah, Aug. 7.
TUCKER, wife of W. H. s. at Agra, July 17.
TUSON, the lady of Asst. surg. E. B. H.M.'s 53rd regt. s. at Muree, July 19.
WILLIAMSON, Mrs. G. K. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 13.

MARRIAGES.

ANGUS, J. W. to Miss Georgiana Harris, Aug. 5.
DERFOLTS, F. R. to Miss Anne M'Neelance, at Calcutta, Aug. 18.
DODGSON, Capt. D. S. 30th N.I. to Anna Maria, d. of Sir F. Ford, Bart. at Cawnpore, Aug. 13.
DUNNE, Simon, to Susan, d. of the late James Peat, at Darjeeling, July 26.
HALL, C. B. to Mary Ann, d. of the late E. Morrissey, c.s. at Umballah, July 21.
JOHNSTONE, R. to Margaret Ellen, d. of the late Thomas Peake, at Jullunder, July 11.
MARROTH, J. A. to Anna J. Johannes, at Calcutta, July 28.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT, E. J. E. d. of the late Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 16, Aug. 7.
BETHUNE, Hon. J. E. D. at Calcutta, Aug. 12.
BIRD, Mary A. H. d. of the Capt. R. W. at Lucknow, aged 2, Aug. 4.
CAMPBELL, Arthur, s. of Lieut. col. 28th N.I. at Simla, aged 2, Aug. 4.
CATANIA, Thomas, s. of Augustus, at Calcutta, Aug. 12.
DEARMAN, Harriet, wife of George, at Calcutta, aged 45, July 30.
DOUGLAS, A. J. inf. s. of S. at Alipore, Aug. 18.
EMMER, J. T. at Calcutta, aged 27, Aug. 14.
FRANCIS, J. G. D. inf. s. of Asst. surg. C. R. 60th N.I. at Bandah, Aug. 7.
HICKS, W. G. at Kidderpore, aged 32, Aug. 8.
HUME, inf. d. of Lieut. B. J. H.M.'s 80th, at Dinapore, July 16.
KIRK, Margaret, inf. d. of James, at Rohtuck, aged 1, July 30.
LAKE, R. B. at Ballygunge, aged 34, Aug. 1.
LUKIN, R. M. J. A. widow of the late Lieut. J. H. H. at Berham-pore, aged 26, Aug. 4.
MAYNE, Asst. surg. E. W. 37th N.I. at Jhelum, Aug. 2.
MCCLELLAND, Julia, wife of Dr. John, at Calcutta, Aug. 9.
MORISON, Capt. Alex. of the *Futty Salam*, at Calcutta, aged 31, Aug. 7.
MUNTON, Mrs. Mary Ann, at Delhi, aged 52, Aug. 7.
PEEL, Qr. mr. Geo. H.M.'s 18th, at Fort William, aged 48, Aug. 6.
PETERSON, inf. d. of J. F. at Calcutta, Aug. 10.
PUGHR, F. M. inf. s. of Lieut. J. R. 47th N.I. at Bandah, Aug. 5.
ROSTAN, James, s. of W. B. at Calcutta, aged 4, Aug. 7.
SAVE, E. Charlotte, inf. d. of Robt. at Nohratia, Aug. 3.
STUART, C. at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
THOMAS, M. J. Anne H. d. of Maj. C. T. at Mussoorie, aged 9, July 20.
WRIGHT, Jessie, inf. d. of Capt. and Mrs. G. T. at Singapore, June 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 8.—*Lucknow*, Faucet, Mauritius; *Athelston*, Hickman, Liverpool; *Rutcliff*, Philipson, Hong-Kong; *Hyderabad*, Castle, Madras; *Aliet Rohaman*, Lurn, Bombay; *Heloise*, Offett, Bourbon.—9. *Edoa*, Munoch, Whampoa; *Thomas Mitchell*, Grange, Glasgow; *Erin*, Darley, Moulmein.—10. *Mary*, Marshall, California; *Argam*, Taitt, Greenock; *Lord Elphinstone*, Robert, Madras; *Graham*, Harrison, Newcastle.—11. *William S. Kerr*, Varney, Sandwich Islands; *Mary*, Ryder, Francisco; *Colonist*, Somerville, Sunderland; *Lydia*, Spratt, London; *Rob Roy*, Francis, Singapore.—12. *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, Sydney; *Steamer Krishna*, Shepherd, Singapore; *Croen*, Chandler, Liverpool; *City of Poona*, Triscott, London; *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Liverpool; *Electric*, Douglas, Liverpool; *Allan*, McArthur, Liverpool.—14. *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool.—15. *Jacques Gabriel*, Mangat, Bourbon; *Winefred*, Sands, Liverpool.—17. *William Sturges*, Freeman, Boston; *Successor*, Wright, Liverpool.—18. *Mangosteen*, Horner, Sumatra; *Eleanor Dixon*, Kuay, Liverpool; *Harriett Humble*, Moodie, London; *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Liverpool; *Nizam*, Jarman, Sunderland; *Macedon*, Edward, London.—20. *Earl of Ripon*, Bride, Es-kapelly; *Fleur de Lis*, Robson, Sunderland; *Canada*, William, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hyderabad.—Capt. McDougall, 19th N.I.; Capt. and Mr. Porter and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Presgrave, Miss Morton, and Mr. Simpson.
Per Red Rover.—Mr. J. B. Lahin.
Per Mohassur.—Miss Kerr, Miss M. Kerr, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Snede.
Per Lord Dalhousie.—Mr. Mott and Mr. Wheeler.

Per Lucknow.—Mr. H. Kelly, Miss MacKeaman and Dr. Van Ansoog.
 Per Argam.—Mr. Allen.
 Per — Mr. J. Cameron.
 Per — Mrs. Ryder and four children.
 Per William S. Keir.—Mr. Joseph Wayne.
 Per Castle Edon.—Capt. Youanger, Lieut. Richard, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Hopkins.
 Per City of Poonah.—Mr. Richards, Mr. Barnford, Dr. Jacob, H.M.'s 10th foot; Miss Inglis and Mrs. Swift.
 Per Kriehna.—Mrs. Wood and two children and Mrs. Fruin.
 Per William Sturges.—Mr. R. B. Wheelright and Mr. C. W. Tabor.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 8. *Columbia*, Silsbee, Boston; *Persia*, Bradfoot, London; *Solomon Heine*, Farding, Singapore; *Lady Bruce*, Simson, London; *Corfield*, Finn, London; *Madagascar*, Hight, London; *Eglinton*, Lorbey, London; *Albania*, Crowde, Boston; *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, Mauritius; *Sanderson*, Wilson, Liverpool.—9. *Bella Maria*, Wood, China; *Lintin*, Rigg, New York.—11. *Arrow*, MacFarlane, China; *Paradise*, Henderson, London; *Poppy*, Durham, China; *Ruben*, Whelan, London.—12. *Courier*, Towerson, China; *Junna*, Johns, Liverpool.—13. *Shand*, Christie, London.—14. *Futlay Salaam*, Thomson, Singapore and China.—15. *City of London*, Dick, London.—16. *Thomas Fielden*, Huntress, Liverpool; *Kongen of Denmark*, Egholm, London.—17. *Sultany*, Handley, Mauritius.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 21, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 8 to 7 0	
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. par.	or 4 ans. prem.	
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. prem.	2 2 .. 2 8	
Third Sica 4 do.	.. do.	13 0 .. 14 0	
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	11 6 .. 12 0	

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	2050 to 2300
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 10	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9 .. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0 .. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 8 .. 221 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 0 .. 220 8	
Sovereigns	10 1 .. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0 .. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14 .. 20 15	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 15s.

MADRAS.
LAW.

SUPREME COURT, JULY 29.

Re Cornelius Traveller, insolvent.—Mr. J. B. Norton, on behalf of Mr. Traveller, presented a petition of appeal, praying that the decision of Sir W. Burton, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court (see p. 481), whereby Mr. Traveller was ordered to be discharged from his debts after undergoing twelve months' imprisonment, be set aside. The grounds of the appeal were, that Mr. Traveller was entitled to his discharge at once, and that the sentence was excessive.

The Chief Justice confessed he could not see how any judge exercising ordinary discretion could come to a different decision than the one given in the Insolvent Court. He could not believe that any man would sign a promissory note, whether in Tamil or English, or whether purporting to be or not a copy of a note already given and signed some six or seven months before, without first knowing its contents. As regarded the excessive punishment, there was no evidence to show that Mr.

Traveller's health was injured, or would be injured by the twelve months' incarceration. Under all circumstances, therefore, the judgment of the Court below must be confirmed, and the prayer of the petition refused.

AUGUST 6.

In the matter of Lutchmee Ummall.—Mr. Salmon moved for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the Rev. Mr. Symonds and Andrew Philip Streenevass, to bring up the body of Lutchmee Ummall. He grounded his application on the affidavits of the father and mother of the wife, and Mr. Stewart, and contended, on the authority of the case of the *Hottentot Venus*, 13 East, that he was entitled to the writ, although he had no affidavit on the part of Lutchmee Ummall herself. The Court would gather from the evidence of each case whether the party was in a situation to make an affidavit. According to the facts here, up to a certain time she was unwilling to remain. This was not the case of a woman foolishly saying, "I will not remain," as in the case of Mrs. Cochrane. But here her refusal was built upon the ground that the custody involves the breaking through of the customs of her forefathers, and being opposed to her peace of mind in this world and her future happiness. If the Court will allow her to come up, and hear from her own lips what her wishes are, it will set the matter at rest. Here, private intercourse was prohibited, and therefore influence might be presumable. The parents were anxious she should be brought up to hear from herself whether or not she was willing to remain with her husband.

The following affidavits, on which the Rule was applied for, purport to be made by Iyooloo Iyengar, a clerk in the Government office, and Rookoomany Ummall, the father and mother of Lutchmee Ummall, in which Iyooloo Iyengar says that Lutchmee Ummall has against her will, from the time she was taken to Mr. Symonds's house till now, been forced by Mrs. Symonds and her husband there to reside, and that, on the 30th day of July, with Mr. Stewart, he went to see his daughter, and found her in the sitting-room of Mr. Symonds's house, and Mr. Symonds refused his and Mr. Stewart's request, that he might speak privately with his daughter; that he quitted the house of Mr. Symonds without exchanging a word with his daughter, and that while waiting in the coach outside Mr. Symonds's house, Lutchmee Ummall came out of the house to dry her cloth, and made signs to him to carry her away, and that he returned those signs, promising to do so. Rookoomany Ummall, for her part, stated that she saw her daughter on the 23rd June, for the greater part of an hour, in the presence of Streenevass, but was left alone with her for a few minutes, when Lutchmee said she was sick at stomach, and would leave if detained in the house twelve years; that she requested to have food sent her, and food was sent on the 30th June, of which Lutchmee partook; she also made signs when her husband's back was turned, intimating that she wished to be taken away; that Rookoomany again saw her daughter on the 7th July, on which occasion Streenevass would not permit her to carry in the food, and she was forced to leave it in the garden; that Lutchmee begged hard of her husband to be allowed to eat it; that while Mr. Symonds and Streenevass were talking together, Lutchmee, in a low voice, said to her mother, "Bring me a bandy, keep it outside, and I will come away with you;" that she again saw Lutchmee on the 14th July; that her daughter had never been allowed a brahmin or any other caste female servant, but had always been attended by a pariah female servant, which of itself is a pollution to her daughter, as a brahmin female; that she is forced to eat her meals in the room occupied and slept in by her, where the children of Mr. and Mrs. Symonds sleep and play, and where European and pariah servants frequent, and that her daughter eating her food there, on a rattan mat, trampled on by Europeans and pariahs, is a pollution, according to their religion and caste; that every act and movement of hers in the house of a Christian minister and a European are pollutions, and which, if willingly submitted to, are calculated to cause a forfeit of caste; that Lutchmee could not live under the same roof as Streenevass without losing caste; and that, according to Hindoo custom, for the wife even to see the face of her apostate husband, who becomes a Christian, is a pollution and a crime. Mr. Alexander Stewart, in his affidavit, stated that Lutchmee came to his office, and declared her perfect determination, uninfluenced by her father and anybody else, to leave her husband, and live apart from him, because he had become a Christian; that, on that day, he took her aside several times, and questioned her, when she declared the same determination; that, on the 9th June, he saw Lutchmee alone at Mr. Symonds's house, when she remonstrated with him, and said, "How is it you handed me over to the padre in this way? you assured me in your office that the judge would not force me against my wishes to go to my husband, whereas they took me up in open court, and handed me over like a sheep." On Mr.

Stewart leaving, Lutchmee requested him to call on the 16th, but he did not do so, as he was led to believe the parents of Lutchmee considered him too favourably inclined to Mr. Symonds, but he went on the 23rd, and was permitted to have a private conversation with her, when she complained that she was sick in body, sick at the sight of European food, and would not be well till she went back to her mother's house, and that she would not remain in the house, if even she was forced to stay there twelve years, and begged to be taken out of the place. Mr. Stewart, accompanied by the father of Lutchmee, went to Mr. Symonds's house on the 30th July, for the purpose of ascertaining her mind, with a view to further proceedings; that, an hour after his arrival, Lutchmee was brought into the sitting-room, in which were present her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Symonds, Mr. Clay, and himself. Mr. Stewart, with Streenevass and Mr. Clay, entered into a conversation with her in Tamil, which was wholly expressive of her wish to stay with her husband, and that on Mr. Clay asking her what she would say if taken before the Supreme Court, she said, "What I state here I would state there." Mr. Stewart, at this, feeling unsatisfied, asked to be permitted to have a private interview, which was refused, when he asked them how it was they allowed it on former occasions, to which Mr. Symonds replied, "We did foolish then, and we must not do so again." Mr. Stewart replied, "What have you to fear, since Lutchmee Ummall has spoken out openly in your favour? if she repeats the same to me in private, I shall abandon the case;" but Mr. Symonds said he was bound to refuse, as legal proceedings were contemplated, and Lutchmee Ummall should have no lawyer but her husband. Mr. Stewart then desired Streenevass to ask her if she wished to speak to him in private; but this he refused, on the advice of Mr. Symonds, as he did not wish him to speak privately to Lutchmee. Mr. Stewart then told them of what had taken place at his former interview; and he also said that, if they did not permit a private interview, he must come to the conclusion that what she said before others she was influenced in, and was not the expression of her own free will, and that he should be obliged to make an affidavit to the judge of what she had formerly told him.

Sir C. Rawlinson, C.J.—You are entitled to a rule *Nisi*, cause to be shown on Friday. I shall further order that one or two persons, to be approved by us, shall have free access to this woman at any reasonable time during to-morrow, in the absence of the parties, but in the presence of any person they may nominate, who shall report to this Court what her real feelings are.

Mr. D. Shaw (deputy sheriff), and Mr. P. B. Gordon, solicitor, were appointed by the Court, which ordered that they should, at all convenient and reasonable hours, during the course of Thursday, "have free access to Lutchmee Ummall at the house of the Rev. A. R. Symonds, in the absence of the said Rev. A. R. Symonds and A. P. Streenevass, but in the presence of a person to be nominated by them, for the purpose of conversing with the said Lutchmee Ummall."

AUGUST 8.

Mr. Salmon, having seen the Report of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Gordon, and found that Lutchmee Ummall was quite willing to remain, and did not wish to leave Mr. Symonds's house, could not argue that she was unhappy.

The Advocate-General (with whom was *Mr. Smyth*), on behalf of the husband and Mr. Symonds, said that he appeared to show cause as to costs, upon the affidavits he had, and the Report. He suggested that there was not any ground for the attorney's interference, from first to last. He felt it to be his duty to ask for costs to be paid by the opposing attorney.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown read the Report made by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Gordon, as follows:—

"In pursuance of an order of this hon. Court, we went to the house of the Rev. Alfred Radford Symonds this day (the 7th day of August), at about noon, and we did then and there, in the presence of the said Rev. A. R. Symonds and A. P. Streenevass, but in the presence of John Clay, a student in the Missionary Seminary under the Rev. A. R. Symonds, nominated by the said Rev. A. R. Symonds, and A. P. Streenevass, converse with Lutchmee Ummall; and that, during such conversation, which lasted about one hour, we ascertained from the said Lutchmee Ummall that she is very willing to remain with her husband, under the care and protection of the Rev. A. R. Symonds; that she is very happy where she now is; that she is not detained against her will, nor is she under any restraint whatever; that she is quite free as to the exercise of her own inclinations; that she has no complaint whatever to make against her husband, the Rev. A. R. Symonds, or any of the inmates of the house in which she is now living; that it has not been her wish or desire that any application whatever should be made to, or steps taken in, this Court to have her removed from the care

and protection of her husband; that were she even produced before the Court, she would freely state all these facts; that she was always inclined to remain under the care and protection of her husband, except for two or three days, about a fortnight after she came to the house of the Rev. A. R. Symonds, where she felt unhappy, but ever since that time she has been in the same mind as she now is; that her husband behaves very affectionately towards her, and she is glad at the result of Mr. Justice Burton's decision, in restoring her to her husband, as she has since had an opportunity of judging for herself, without being influenced by any person, and she sincerely declared that she feels very happy and easy in her mind, that she had so determined to remain with her husband, rather than be doomed to a perpetual state of widowhood and misery for the rest of her life; that, if any of her relatives wished to see her, she would be happy to see them, but she has no particular desire to see them, if they do not choose to see her; that she had of her own free will and inclination partaken, and that she still partakes, of food with her husband, and that no attempt whatever was made to force her to partake of food with her husband."

The Advocate-General.—I have to show, in addition to that, by our affidavits, that almost the whole of the affidavits on the other side are unfounded.

The Chief Justice.—Was not the application made on the part of the parents?

The Advocate-General.—No; on the part of Lutchmee Ummall. I had better read the affidavits, and leave it to the consideration of the Court. This motion is not made on the part of the parents, and the Court will look favourably on the attorney, unless it appears that he was not justified in the course he has taken.

Mr. Advocate then read the affidavit of Soobaroyloo, the interpreter of the Court, who stated that he explained to Lutchmee Ummall the contents of her affidavit made herein this day, and that she refused to be sworn on the mint-leaf and water, and declared that she did not consider such mode of swearing to be binding upon her conscience; that she considered that being sworn on the Holy Bible was the only oath binding upon her conscience; that she also refused to be sworn on the Saleegram, in which mode Brahmins are sworn; and declared that she did not consider such last-mentioned mode of being sworn on the Saleegram to be binding on her conscience; and that Lutchmee Ummall having declared that nothing would bind her conscience but being sworn upon the Holy Bible, he administered to her the usual oath upon the Holy Bible, and she was sworn thereon to her said affidavit.

Mr. Advocate then read Lutchmee's affidavit, in which she denied having ever been ill-used either by her husband or Mr. Symonds, and stated that she had always been treated with all possible kindness, and that Mr. and Mrs. Symonds treated her as if they were her parents. She also denied ever having been compelled to take food calculated to forfeit caste, and declared that all she had done had been of her own accord; that she had never been forced to say anything against her will to Mr. Stewart; that she was perfectly happy with her husband, and did not wish to leave him, or to return to the house of her parents; and that she never authorized Mr. Stewart to make the present application. She also denied having ever made signs to her father, in return to his signs, when he came to Mr. Symonds's house. When her mother brought her food she did not accept it, and never made signs to her mother that she wished to be carried away. On one occasion her mother was refused admission to the house, as Streenevass was ill, and she herself did not wish to be disturbed. When she last saw Mr. Stewart, she distinctly made him understand that she wished to remain, and that what she stated to him she would, if taken before the Supreme Court, say the same, and express her gratitude to the Court for sending her to her husband.

The affidavit of Mr. Symonds said, that the reason there was a delay in Mr. Stewart's seeing Lutchmee on the 30th July was, that, when he arrived, they were at prayers, and that afterwards they went to breakfast, at which meal Mr. Stewart partook of a cup of tea; that Lutchmee came to him after she had taken her own breakfast, and that Mr. Stewart observed she was looking quite well and happy, and appeared reconciled, and to have made up her mind to stay, and when Mr. Symonds said what a happy thing it was, and that otherwise she would have been doomed to utter misery and perdition (alluding to the degraded position of a Brahmin widow), Mr. Stewart assented, and said "Yes."

Mr. Clay, in his affidavit, says that, when Mr. Stewart was refused a private interview, he (Mr. Clay) said he did not think he had any *locus standi* for an application; to which Mr. Stewart replied, he had then been given a *locus standi*, by the refusal of

a private interview, and that he must consider what she had said before him that day she had not said of her own free will.

An affidavit of a Mrs. Fanny Russel, residing in Mr. Symonds's house, deposed that she understands Tamil, and never heard Lutchmee complain of ill-usage; that she was always provided with means of maintaining her caste, and voluntarily and of her own accord she took food prepared by pariahs; and that, when her relatives visited her, she always refused the food brought by them, on the ground that she had already taken food and did not need it.

Sir C. Rawlinson.—We have both thought it highly advantageous to permit this case to proceed, even though on the question of costs, because character will be involved in this discussion, and from there having been many false reports about it. We are willing to admit that unsuccessful parties, and parties bringing irregular motions, ought to pay costs, but not so in this case; so far from Mr. Stewart or any of the parties deserving blame, the public are indebted to them for again bringing this case before the Court. Whatever may have been the cause in June or July, or whatever was the mind of the girl, he was perfectly satisfied that she was now acting of her own free will and accord. Rule discharged, without costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COLLECTORATE OF MASULIPATAM.—The following paragraph appears in the *Madras Spectator*: "Last Friday's Gazette (Aug. 1) implied, what is unhappily a fact, that the collector of Masulipatam and his head assistant had been removed from their appointments, for alleged dereliction of duty, in connection, as we learn, with frauds practised in the salt department of that district. The following gentlemen have been nominated to succeed them: T. D. Lushington, Esq., to be collector and magistrate; E. W. Bird, Esq., to be special assistant to the collector and magistrate. We deeply regret to hear of this painful affair, but are glad that neglect alone is attributed to the removed parties."

LIEUT. IMPEY.—The *Maulmain Chronicle* does not wonder at the catastrophe of Lieut. Impey, whose extravagant style of living brought him to the dogs. He ordered a hundred dozens of beer on the occasion of a Burmese nautch, all of which, as the editor laments with much feeling, was drunk on the premises. It ought to be a source of universal regret, that good tipple should have been consumed to such an extent, by niggers, who must have been unable to appreciate its value.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 19.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The experiment [of Sir William Burton, for dispensing cheap law to the inhabitants of Madras, has been so successful that it is given up by his lordship. The learned judge, when he promised to supply the public with a better article than could be obtained in the Small Cause Court, had no idea that the demand would be so great, betraying in that respect, a little ignorance of human nature. Suitors like to get the utmost worth of their money, and if justice of administered in the Supreme Court at the same rates of cost, it is pretty certain that but few would care to resort to the inferior tribunal. The judge who is paid about Rs. 4000 a month, is presumed to be an abler person than the functionary who only gets a fourth of that sum. Besides, the decisions of the latter may be over-ruled, whilst the verdict of the other is final. It is no wonder then that Sir William Burton has broken down, overwhelmed by the weight of popular estimation. The *Spectator* congratulates the public upon the fact that the chief justice has agreed to assist his colleague in adjudicating cases, where the claim is for more than a hundred rupees; but the service is not a very meritorious one. The average number of such suits is about 2-5 per cent. of the whole amount brought into court, so that it is hardly worth while to keep up a separate establishment of clerks for that purpose; and we think that if Messrs. Burgess, Rose, and Fullerton, are competent to deal out justice to more than ninety-seven persons out of the hundred, they may be safely intrusted with the legal interests of the remaining fraction. It requires as much learning and intellect to decide a suit for fifty rupees, as are needed in cases brought to recover double that sum. The division of labour, to be useful, should be made with reference to the number of suits, and not according to their nature or value.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 16.

ROHILLAS IN THE DECCAN.—Brigadier Mayne has only fulfilled the expectations entertained of him when his appointment to the Nizam's army was notified. The irregular cavalry were sent out to capture a band of lawless Rohillas, who were advancing towards Sholapoor. The troops went twenty miles at a hand gallop, and came so suddenly on the ruffians, before they had any warning of the approach of the suwars, that they all, on being thus surprised and surrounded, immediately laid

down their arms and sued for quarter. One hundred and twenty of these ruffians have been brought into Mominabad in safe custody.—*Spectator*, Aug. 13.

A MOST UNUSUAL SCENE was witnessed whilst the troops were at brigade exercise under Major-Gen. Aitchison, on the 21st July, which we fear will lead to a Court Martial on a Captain of H.M.'s 25th K. O. B. The circumstances of the case, as related to us, stand as follow. The captain having committed some error in wheeling his company, it was observed by the general, who asked him why he did not follow the movements of the leading corps (for the time being, the 21st N.I.), and ordered him to do so. Twice this order was given, and twice the captain repeated the order (in an interrogative style) after the major-general, as we think, not quite understanding it, and irresolute how to act; but Gen. Aitchison attributed it to a different cause, and a third time ordered him to do it, annexing a rough, harsh, and very hasty expression,—one which no gentleman would tamely listen to from an equal, or calmly bear from a superior. No sooner did the offensive words reach the captain's ears than he returned his sword, and commenced leaving the field. The general ordered him to fall in, but he declined doing so. Gen. Aitchison then rode up to him, and asked him if he refused to obey his orders, and on answering again that he "declined falling in," he was told to consider himself under arrest, and remains so still.—*Bangalore Herald*.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COTTON, J. J. to be sub. jud. of Rajahmundry, Aug. 15.
IRVINE, P. sub. jud. of Rajahmundry, del. over. ch. of court to T. A. Anstruther, Aug. 8.
MASTER, R. E. to act as sub. jud. of Rajahmundry until arr. of Cotton, Aug. 15.
SWINTON, G. M. to act as sub. jud. of Combaconum dur. abs. of Davidson, Aug. 15.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L.C. to be an ex. A. D. C. to C.-in-C. of Bombay, Aug. 27.
CADELL, Ens. W. 36th M.N.I. app. to inf. branch of Nizam's army, July 28.
FRANKLAND, Lieut. T. 48th M.N.I. app. to inf. branch of Nizam's army, July 28.
LAW, Ens. G. V. 14th N.I. to join with 31st L.I. as far as Hurrybur, and beyond that place, Aug. 14.
LEGGATT, Lieut. E. O. 35th N.I. to be adjt. Aug. 15.
O'CONNELL, Lieut. H. H. 15th N.I. to be adjt. Aug. 15.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. J. R. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAGIN, Capt. W. G. 2nd N.I. Aug. 25 to Nov. 25.
HILL, Capt. C. T. 29th M.N.I. 1 year, Neilgherries.
HUTTON, Capt. W. F. 34th L.I. July 10 to April 1, 1852, to Bangalore, on m.c.
LUKIN, Capt. W. A. 14th M. N.I. Aug. 2 to Dec. 2, in ext.
MURRAY, Lieut. H. 30th N.I. 2 mo. to Eastern Settlements.
SNOW, Capt. P. T. 8th M. L.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
TUCKER, Lieut. G. J. B. 1st L.C. to Europe, on m.c.
WEST, Capt. A. R. 6th M.N.I. Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1853, Neilgherry hills, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WIGHT, Surg. R. leave canc.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABDY, wife of Lieut. C. H. 5th L.C. d. at Bowenpilly, July 18.
CARR, wife of Surg. J. K. M.D. H.M.'s 25th d. at Bangalore, July 25.
CONINGHAM, the lady of Lieut. Col. H. 2nd L.C. s. at Bangalore, Aug. 14.
GOLDIE, wife of J. H. c.s. s. at Chittoor, Aug. 7.
HUDLESTON, Mrs. s. at Negapatnam, July 28.
JONES, wife of Lieut. A. C. art. d. at Aden, June 30.
WELSH, Mrs. J. A. s. at Bangalore, Aug. 14.

MARRIAGES.

CHASE, T. A. N. c.s. to Anne B. d. of John Guthrie, at Madras, Aug. 16.
ROUSSEAU, L. L. to Eliza, widow of the late T. M. Howe, at Madras, Aug. 5.

DEATHS.

D'SENA, Daniel, at Black Town, Aug. 13.
HEDGER, Thomas, at Madras, aged 59, Aug. 4.
MARRIOTT, Lieut. W. F. 13th N.I. at Cuddapah, Aug. 17.
ROSTAN, James, s. of W. B. at Madras, aged 4, Aug. 7.

SAVE, A. C. inf. d. of Robert, at Madras, Aug. 3.
 SCHRODER, Miss C. D. at Cocbin, aged 68, July 11.
 SOARIS, W. E. s. of S. at Madras, July 30.
 TAYLOR, M. S. inf. d. of G. N. c.s. at Rajahmundry, July 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 13. *Coldstream*, Cox, London.—16. *Vixen*, Kincard, Mauritius.—18. *Hastings*, Austen, Trincomalee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Coldstream*, for MADRAS.—Mrs. Cox, Mrs. King and child, and Asst. surg. King; Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Jackson, and Charles Andrews.

For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Canliffe, Bengal Fus.; Lieut. Bellers, H.M.'s 70th Regt.; Ens. Carlisle, H.M.'s 76th Regt.; and Mr. M. G. Smith and Mrs. Gillies.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 15. *Mermaid*, Anderson, London; *Heliclynn*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Sir Robert Seppings*, Stuart, Mauritius.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 23, 1851.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1½ to 3 prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	3 to 3½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	8 to 9 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	7 to 8 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	5½ to 6 prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	7 to 8 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan 10 ..	11 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	6½ to 7 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	25 to 26 prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are, 3l. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

NATIVE JURORS.

At the trial of Dorabjee Hormusjee and Lalldass Wittuldass, at the criminal sessions, on the 11th July, for robbing the Oriental Bank, when the judge (Sir W. Yardley) had summed up the evidence, the jury (including three natives) retired, and after an absence of half an hour returned into court, when the foreman (Mr. John Macfarlane) declared that the jury had agreed, with the exception of the two Parsee jurors, Cursetjee Manockjee and Limjee Jamsetjee, who held out, as they believed, against reason. The judge said, the jury must be unanimous. The case was entirely in their hands, and all reasoning must be in the jury-room. The prisoners were in charge of the jury, and must be delivered by their verdict. The two Parsee jurors both rose to explain themselves; and Cursetjee Manockjee addressed the judge in broken English:—"Some European people of the jury speak to us bad words:—we tell a doubt for the prisoners, that they are perhaps not guilty, because it is not proved that they themselves robbed. Some of the Europeans of the jury have insulted to us, and said, Parsees not know common language, and knew nothing; and so I gave opinion."

Sir W. Yardley.—"I cannot listen to this, gentlemen. I would recommend you to remember that you have sworn a solemn oath to find a verdict according to your conscience upon the evidence."

The Juror.—"I have taken swear, and for that reason I take date myself. I do not understand whether the robbery took place between them or not, and I have a little doubt."

The Judge.—"Gentlemen, you had better retire again to your room, and deliberate further upon your verdict. I shall remain here for one hour, and if in that time your verdict should be ready, I will receive it; if not, I must then resign you to the care of the bailiff, and shall feel it my duty to direct that you be locked up for the night. If you will state any legal point on which your doubts rest, I will explain that point, if it is one on which I can address you."

The Juror.—"I have no command of tongue, and therefore I wish to have an interpreter. I can explain my feelings better through an interpreter."

The Hindoo interpreter having been called, the juror explained to him the cause of his and his friend's dissension from the other jurors, which arose from fanciful doubts as to the guilt of the Parsee prisoner; for example, he supposed that the stolen notes found upon Dorabjee might have been thrown by somebody into his house.

The judge very carefully and minutely pointed out the parts of the evidence which refuted the juror's suppositions, observing at the conclusion, that "there never was a case in which might not have been suggested the chance of perjury on the part of some of the witnesses, or some other fanciful means on which to find a verdict contrary to their evidence. I recommend you, if you value your peace of mind, and the solemn oath you have taken, not to allow any feeling of partiality to the prisoners, or either of them, to weigh on your minds in the execution of the very solemn duty you have undertaken."

The jury retired again for a few minutes, after which they returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

A writer in the *Bombay Telegraph* relates some curious "anecdotes of a Bombay jury-room;" we extract the following, as a specimen:—

"After the trial of a Parsee for stealing certain Government property, the evidence had been so conclusive, and the property having been found in the man's possession, the jury was rather startled at finding that one or two of their number wished to retire. Retire they did, and the following dialogue was held in the jury-room.

"*European Juror*.—'Well, friend Cowasjee; what part of the evidence strikes you as inconclusive, or calculated to throw a doubt upon the matter?'

"*Parsee Juror*.—'Government people all dam rascal. This man good family. What for make tricks?'

"*E. J.*—'Yes, Cowasjee; but the evidence is perfectly conclusive: all the ingenuity of counsel could not shake it; and the property was found in the man's possession. What can we say to that?'

"*P. J.*—'Government fellow dam rogue—can't make im guilty.'

"This style of reasoning continued for some time, and all seemed prepared to settle down for the night. There were two refractory jurymen, and, in defiance of all reason, they appeared determined to hold sulkily out. When all seemed to be given up as hopeless, the European juror again drew up to his recalcitrant friend, and said, in a careless kind of way, 'O, by the way, Cowasjee, perhaps it will be better to hold out, and not to agree upon our verdict. Do you recollect that, during the trial, several of the witnesses swore that two other Parsees were with the prisoners when he committed the robbery? Why were not those two men apprehended? Will it not be better for the ends of justice that you two hold out, and let the prisoner and his two accomplices be tried and transported next sessions?' This operated like an electric shock. 'Let go,' says Cowasjee; 'better make guilty. One man go, then that better. What can do?'

MISCELLANEOUS.

The LONDON MAIL of July 24, arrived at Bombay on August the 23rd, and was followed by the later mail of August 7th, which was off Bombay on Sept. 1st.

FRAUDS IN THE OPIUM AGENT'S OFFICE.—It is commonly, and we have reason to believe correctly, reported, that extensive frauds have been discovered in the opium agent's office at this place, which appear to have been committed some years ago, and have only now been discovered. They amount to nearly seven lacs of rupees, rather a serious amount in one item of the public revenue. We believe the total amount paid into the opium agent's office here is about 80 or 90 lacs of rupees annually. The establishment consists of the collector of customs, who receives Rs. 1,000 a month as opium agent; his deputy receives 450 Rs.; a head purvoo Rs. 100, and an underwriter Rs. 30; total Rs. 1,580 a month. A very large amount of money received on account of opium is by native bondies on *Mah-warries* and others in Bombay. Those bondies are usually payable after thirty days' sight, or after so many days' date, and their proceeds are realized by the native *employes*. This matter cannot very well be attended to by the collector of customs, but the money when received should be paid into the general treasury, and a voucher signed by the opium agent to certify that it has been. It appears that some of those vouchers, actually signed, have no corresponding representatives on the files or in the books of the general treasury. It further appears that bondies for large amounts have been allowed to remain overdue for longer or shorter periods, and the interest paid by the acceptor has found its way into the wrong purse. In short, the details appear simple enough, and when we take into consideration the vast sums of money which have passed through the opium agent's office within the last ten years, and the opportunities which there must have been for realizing, we are not astonished at the amount of defalcation, though we may be a little surprised at the length of time it has been undiscovered.—*Telegraph*, Aug. 19.

THE NEW SMALL COURTS are still in abeyance, pending a reference we believe to the Supreme Government. What the nature of this reference is exactly we cannot say.—the following, however, is believed to be the substance of it:—The appointment of chief judge must be filled by a barrister; it has been offered to the whole of the gentlemen of the Bombay bar successively, who have all refused to accept it at the salary offered, Rs. 1,200 per month. Mr. W. Crawford, however, has agreed to accept office at a salary of Rs. 1,500, the stipend allowed to the chief judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.—*Ibid.*

THE REWARD of Rs. 10,000, offered by the Oriental Bank to the discoverer of the parties by whom were committed the late robberies at the Oriental Bank, has been given to Moonshee Ali Achar, the interpreter to Sir C. Napier throughout the whole of the Punjab war.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN HAWKINS.—We regret to have to record the death at Bombay, on the night of the 25th August, of Captain John Croft Hawkins, assistant superintendent of the Indian Navy, which occurred under very deplorable circumstances, the unfortunate gentleman having been thrown out of his curriole and killed on the spot. The night was very dark and boisterous, with heavy rain, and the lights on the esplanade having gone out, he could not see his way distinctly: one of the wheels of the curriole having got upon the low wall, which rises as it is carried on towards the fort at the Apollo Gate, caused the vehicle to overturn. Immediate assistance was rendered, from the fort, but the unfortunate gentleman was dead before it reached,—the concussion caused by his being thus violently thrown from the curriole having in all probability ruptured a blood-vessel on the brain. A Coroner's inquest was held during the day on the body, when the jury found a verdict of "Accidental death." The funeral took place on the evening of the 26th, and was attended by all the principal residents on the island. Captain Hawkins had attained the age of fifty-five years, during thirty-nine of which he had been employed in the Indian Navy, of which service he had for several years past been the senior officer in India. He was commodore of the Persian Gulf squadron when the death of the late Sir Robert Oliver made him for a time acting superintendent of the Indian Navy,—an office he continued to hold until relieved by Commodore Lushington in February, 1849: he then became flag-captain of the port, and afterwards assistant superintendent, both which appointments he continued to hold up to the time of his decease. He was a man of great simplicity and benevolence of character and kindness of disposition, and the suddenness of his removal from amongst us, especially when conjoined with the melancholy accident attending it, will form the subject of deep and general regret to the community.—*Bomb. Times, Sept. 1.*

At the inquest nothing was elicited to show the real cause of death, which we are inclined to attribute to a sudden attack of apoplexy, a disease not unexpected by his medical advisers. Some years ago, while in the Persian Gulf, Commodore Hawkins was frequently afflicted with sudden and severe affections, which, on one or two occasions, threatened a termination to his existence; and a few days before his death he complained to his physician of certain sensations of oppression and giddiness in the head, with other faint apoplectic symptoms. On Monday evening (Aug. 25), he dined, apparently in robust health and in high spirits, with two friends, Major French and Captain Parr, the former of whom he drove in his curriole to Government House at Parell, where the Viscountess Falkland held the first reception of the season. After the ceremonials of the evening were concluded, the Commodore drove his friend back to his residence upon the Esplanade, and thence started in the direction of his own house in Colaba. No more was seen of him until his body was found lifeless and underneath his curriole, which had been capsized by the horses running against a bank some 300 yards out of his way.—*Telegraph, Sept. 1.*

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, under able and energetic management, and at some sacrifice to the shareholders, has at last been brought into a promising and active state. A large sum has been written off the capital of the firm, equal to one-fifth of the whole of the sums paid up on the shares; and by this means the Company have been able to declare a dividend of Rs 24 per share.—*Telegraph, Sept. 1.*

SIR R. SHAKESPEAR AND CAPT. CLOSE.—The Governor-General of India has marked his displeasure with the conduct of Sir Richard Shakespear, with reference to the court martial brought by him against Capt. Close, commanding 2nd regiment, cavalry—by his removal to Joudpour.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF ASSIST. SURG. BALLANTINE.—We regret to have to announce the death, on Monday morning at the presidency, of Assist. Surg. Thomas Ballantine, 29th N.I. The deceased gentleman entered the service in Jan. 1844. He served with the

2nd Scinde Horse during the siege and capture of Mooltan in Dec. 1849 and Jan. 1849; was present at the battle of Goojrat on the 21st Feb. same year; accompanied the Bombay column of the army in the pursuit of Shere Singh's force, and was present at the time of their surrender: was also engaged with the same force in the occupation of Peshawur and pursuit of the Affghan army into the Khyber Pass, for which services he, in common with the whole of those who shared in them, received a medal and two bars. He had been ailing for some time, and only arrived in Bombay from Surat on Saturday for change, and with the intention of proceeding home so soon as sufficiently recovered to be able to undertake the voyage. The deceased was a most gentlemanly man, and was held in high estimation by his brother officers.—*Bom. Times, Aug. 27.*

DEATH OF C. G. PRENDERGAST, ESQ.—It is with much regret we have to announce the death of Charles George Prendergast, Esq., C. S., collector and magistrate of Broach, which occurred at that station on the 16th August. The deceased gentleman came to India in May 1831: in 1846 he appears to have proceeded home on furlough, and returned in February 1849. He was appointed to the collectorship of Broach in May of the present year, in succession to Mr. J. M. Davies, appointed to Surat: he was greatly esteemed by all to whom he was known, as a man of sterling worth and uprightness of character, and his death will be deeply lamented by them.—*Bom. Times, Aug. 23.*

BRIBERY.—Letters received by our Colaba cotemporary from Baroda state "that Nursoo Punt, late native agent to the residency, and at present dutifardar to the collector of Ahmedabad, has been found guilty of accepting bribes from friends of Hurree Bhuttee to the extent of upwards of Rs. 20,000—the recompense of false representations of the petition of the Settanee Joetabhooy to the resident, who was by this means misled altogether as to her wrongs. He has besides this been convicted of receiving Rs. 28,000 for having stolen the Settanee's child, and the commissioner has likewise discovered the misappropriation of Rs. 60,000, expended, as it is supposed, in bribes in Bombay. The commissioner is understood to have forwarded to Bombay a list of queries, which he desires the Government to put to various parties here, whose names have come before them."—*Telegraph, Sept. 1.*

MR. WILLUGHBY.—Upwards of £1,200 have been subscribed towards a testimonial to Mr. Willoughby, late member of the Council at this Presidency, and it has been entrusted to a committee formed for that purpose. £300 of this sum will be disposed of in the purchase of a service of plate to be presented to that gentleman. The remainder will be invested in Government paper, and the interest yearly given to the Educational Society here, to be disposed of as the manager of that society shall think best adapted to carry out their objects.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PROMOTION TO SUPERINTENDING SURGEONCIES.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 8, 1851.—The following extracts of a despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated June 11, 1851, are published by direction of the Governor in Council:—

"By the present rules of the service, a surgeon returning from sick certificate to England, although senior to a surgeon appointed in his absence to be a superintending-surgeon, must wait for a vacancy before he can be selected for the office of superintending-surgeon; but it was certainly never intended that, as a consequence of his having been temporarily absent from the loss of health, he should be permanently deprived of his standing in the service. If, therefore, a surgeon is qualified for promotion to the office of superintending-surgeon on a vacancy, we consider that, immediately on promotion, he should be placed amongst the superintending-surgeons, according to the date of his commission as surgeon, and that if, in consequence of the return from England of a senior who was entitled to resume his position, it became necessary that one of the superintending-surgeons should revert to the position of surgeon, the junior, and not the senior, in the service, should be the one to be so displaced.

"Superintending-surgeoncies and memberships of the medical board are declared to be staff appointments, in order that our governments may have the power of selecting medical officers to fill them, but in other respects those appointments have a distinctive character peculiar to the medical service. This distinction we are anxious to maintain; as otherwise the succession of well-qualified men to the higher appointments in the medical service, the only appointments open to them in the line of their profession, would be made dependent on accidents over which they have no control."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTYE, A. F. to be a justice of the peace for town of Bombay and dependencies, July 26.
 BULKLEY, H. to be an extra asst. to supt. of revenue survey and assessment, Southern Mahratta country.
 CURLING, J. to be a justice of the peace for town of Bombay and dependencies, July 26.
 DOWN, E. P. to be asst. to pol. agent in Southern Mahratta country.
 ELLIS, H. B. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, and acting 1st asst. on completion of duties in which he is now engaged.
 FENNER, W. to be asst. to conservator of forests in ch. of timber dep. in Guzerat, and 1st asst. to conserv. of forests in ch. of N. Timber Ag. rec. ch. of duties, Aug. 18.
 FENNING, J. to be a justice of the peace for town of Bombay and dependencies, July 26.
 GRAY, W. to be a justice of the peace for town of Bombay and dependencies, July 26.
 JACOB, J. to be a justice of the peace for town of Bombay and dependencies, July 26.
 KINGCOME, C. to be a justice of the peace for town of Bombay and dependencies, July 26.
 LESTER, J. F. L. to be a justice of the peace for town of Bombay and dependencies, July 26.
 MACLEOD, J. to be a justice of the peace for town of Bombay and dependencies, July 26.
 MALET, H. P. coll. of Tanna, del. over ch. of duties to 1st asst.
 MANSOON, C. J. res. ch. of duties as asst. to Inam commissioner.
 PARTRIDGE, S. H. to be a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, July 30.
 PINNEY, R. H. qual. for public business, Aug. 20.
 PRICE, C. to act as sub. treasurer, gen. pay. mr. supt. of stamps, and sec. to Gov. Savings Bank dur. abs. of Mr. Muspratt on leave.
 RICHARDSON, C. W. to be a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, July 30.
 ROBERTSON, A. D. to act as coll. of customs and opium agent at pres.
 ROBERTSON, J. W. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. at Rutnagerry.
 ROSE, J. N. offic. col. of land revenue, Bombay, rec. ch. of office.
 STANLEY, H. to be a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, July 30.
 STEWART, T. R. to be a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, July 30.
 SURTEES, W. J. to be a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, July 30.
 WARDEN, J. to be prov. member of council at pres. Aug. 27.
 WOOD, G. to be a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies.
 YOUNG, A. to be a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, July 30.
 YOUNG, K. to be a justice of the peace for Bombay and dependencies, July 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COMPTON, T. A. 1 mo. prep. to emb. for Europe.
 GRANT, G. leave cancelled.
 GRAY, A. 10 days.
 KEMBALL, C. G. to Bombay.
 HAVELOCK, W. H. 1 month.
 HUTCHINSON, F. 12 months.
 LE GEY, P. W. to Aug. 20.
 PAYNE, W. H. 1 month.
 PINNEY, R. H. to Bombay.
 SHAW, C. E. F. to Bombay.
 YOUNG, H. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. H. S. posted to 23rd L.I. to rank fr. July 8, v. Nicholson, prom.
 BALL, Ens. G. H. W. 23rd L.I. ret. to duty.
 BATTYE, Lieut. M. asst. to resident at Baroda, to offic. as pol. agent in Rewa Kanta, until relieved by Fulljames.
 BEVILLE, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 8th N.I. dur. abs. of Mackenzie.
 BOYE, Capt. H. dep. jud. adv. gen. transf. fr. Scinde to Poona div. Aug. 16.
 BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. to act as interp. to 22nd N.I. fr. June 2, dur. abs. of Campbell on m. c.
 CLOSE, Lieut. J. B. G. engs. to be acting executive eng. at Aden, fr. April 3, in suc. to Waddington, pro.
 CORNWELL, Ens. F. T. 12th N.I. acq. colloq. profic. in vern. lang.
 COTGRAVE, 2nd Lieut. R. E. F. C. eng. passed colloq. exam.
 COWPER, Capt. T. A. res. ch. of duties as asst. to Inam commissioner.
 CURTIS, Capt. W. F. posted to Scinde div.
 FORD, Lieut. and adj. to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Belooch batt. v. Thatcher, on leave, Aug. 12.
 FULLJAMES, Capt. G. 25th N.I. to be pol. agent in Rewa Kanta, in suc. to Brown, dec.; ass. ch. of off. of pol. agent in the Rewa Kanta, Aug. 11.
 GREEN, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. to be adj. fr. June 25, v. Wilkinson, dec.

GREY, Ens. A. posted to 5th L.I. to rank fr. July 16, v. Tyrwhitt, prom.
 HARR, Capt. G. rec. ch. of the Ellichpoor post off. Aug. 16.
 HARVEY, Lieut. F. brig. maj. to rec. ch. of bazars and post off. in Upper Scinde, July 29; to ch. of Shikarpoor post off. Aug. 13.
 HICKS, Ens. T. W. to continue to do duty with 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. until Oct. 1.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. to act as adj. fr. April 22, 1850, dur. abs. of Sandwith.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. M. K. engs. to be executive eng. at Aden.
 KILNER, Capt. J. engs. to be executive eng. at Surat, v. Kennedy.
 LEESON, Capt. W. F. 2nd gren. N.I. to be commandant of the Guzerat irr. horse, Aug. 27.
 LE GEY, Corn. P. H. 3rd L.C. att. to do duty with brig. of h. art. at Poona, July 30.
 MAYOR, Capt. F. 6th N.I. returned to duty.
 MAYOR, Capt. F. 6th N.I. invalided.
 MILDMA, Ens. act. asst. superint. of bazars at Poona, to act as superint. of bazars and police, v. Morse.
 MUSPRATT, Ens. J. A. to rank and posted to 2nd L.C.
 NASMYTH, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of 4th tr. h. art. v. Wallace, Aug. 5.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. J. T. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. July 2, v. Baird, deceased.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. v. Pelly.
 PARR, Capt. S. fort. adj. of Bombay, to act as paymaster, v. Barr, on leave.
 PERRY, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. placed at disp. of resident of Baroda, to offic. as asst. resident dur. abs. of Battye.
 RAITT, Capt. A. 16th N.I. att. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, Aug. 13.
 ROLLAND, Capt. H. 27th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Poona, v. Reynolds, prom. Aug. 23.
 SCOTT, Lieut. col. W. engs. to be supt. eng. southern provinces.
 SHAW, Lieut. of the baggage corps, Kurrachee, to remain on duty until no longer required, July 30.
 SIMPSON, Ens. H. W. att. to 9th N.I. acq. colloq. profic. in vern. lang. July 23.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. pl. at disp. of supt. eng. at Kurrachee, and to emp. his comp. of sapp. and min. in making the road to Gizree Bunder.
 SUART, Brev. capt. W. S. engs. to be com. eng. at Aden fr. April 3, in suc. to Waddington, pro.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. G. F. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. W. W. 5th L.I. to be capt. fr. July 16, in suc. to Brown, dec.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. A. G. 15th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 TUBBS, Lieut. R. T. N. 9th N.I. acq. colloquial profic. in vern. lang. Aug. 2.
 TURNER, Capt. H. B. eng. to be supt. eng. in Scinde, v. Scott.
 TYRWHITT, Ens. G. B. 5th L.I. to be lieut. fr. July 16, in suc. to Brown, dec.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. E. to act as adj. to 23rd N.L.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Payton, v. Baird, dec. July 29.
 WALLACE, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of 4th tr. h. art. v. Surg. Hallen, Aug. 5.
 WALTER, Maj. E. 3rd L.C. retired fr. the service, Aug. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. D. G. h. art. Aug. 9 to Sept. 30, to pres. on m. c.
 BARR, Capt. H. J. mil. paym. 3 mo. to Egypt.
 BEDFORD, Capt. J. N. v. b. 1 mo. in ext.
 BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. 4 mo. fr. July 20, to Nassick.
 BIRCH, Ens. H. 27th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 BLOOD, Maj. R. 11th N.I. fr. July 4 to Sept. 15, to remain at Bombay.
 BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, in ext.
 BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L. C. Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L. C. from Aug. 11 to 31, to Poona.
 BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. Sept. 5 to Oct. 20.
 BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. Oct. 20 to Jan. 20, 1852, Surat.
 CAMERON, Lieut. C. 24th N.I. Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, in ext.
 CHAPMAN, Lieut. 1 year, to Europe.
 CHECKLEY, Ens. E. J. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 25, to Bombay.
 CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. Aug. 11 to Sept. 11, in ext.
 DAUN, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. Aug. 25 to Oct. 31.
 DAVIES, Ens. L. M. 25th N.I. Aug. 15 to Oct. 15.
 DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. dep. coll. of Shikarpoor, leave enac.
 DISDROWE, Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. reg. Aug. 10 to Oct. 20.
 FENWICK, Ens. P. P. 3rd N.I. Aug. 13 to Oct. 12, Poona.
 GLASFORD, 2nd Lieut. C. L. R. 2nd Eur. reg. Sept. 1 to Oct. 25, to Bombay.
 GLEIG, Lieut. de L. M. 1 mo.
 GOODFELLOW, Capt. J. F. 20th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
 GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. T. art. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, to Bombay.
 HAIG, Lieut. M. R. 5th N. L. I. to Oct. 22.
 HESSMAN, Lieut. A. J. S. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. in ext.; 3 years to Europe, on m. c.

HOBSON, Ens. J. C. 3rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Bombay.
 HORT, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. Sept. 1 to Oct. 20.
 LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. J. G. art. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
 LUCAS, Lieut. A. W. 7th N.I. Sept. 1 to Oct. 25.
 LYE, Capt. W. H. C. 13th N.I. to Europe, 3 years, on m. c.
 MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, in ext.
 MAYOR, Capt. F. Inval. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
 M'GREGOR, Capt. J. 21st N.I. Aug. 1 to Nov. 1.
 MOORE, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L.C. Oct. 15 to Feb. 15, 1852.
 MORRIS, Capt. W. J. com. Bheel corps, leave cancelled.
 PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, in ext.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. 1st Eur. fus. Sept. 1 to Oct. 25, to Bombay.
 RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.
 ROBINSON, Ens. L. V. 14th N.I. 2 mo. fr. July 25, to Nassick.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. G. F. 22nd N.I. to Sept. 8, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
 THAIN, Ens. D. D. 26th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.
 THOMAS, Lieut. G. E. 13th N.I. Sept. 1 to Oct. 25.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. W. N.V. batt. fr. Sept. 2 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. July 31 to Aug. 31, in ext.
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. M. W. 4th N.I. Aug. 15 to Oct. 20.
 WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. agent for gunpowder, Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, to Egypt.
 WOOD, Capt. J. A. 20th N.I. Aug. 10 to Oct. 31, in ext.
 WORMALD, Capt. R. C. art. July 15 to July 31, to remain at Poona.
 YOUNG, Ens. D. B. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAN, Asst. surg. J. ass. ch. of office of civ. surg. at Broach.
 CAMERON, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 4th tr. h. brig. and staff at Deesa, Aug. 27.
 COLES, Asst. surg. to be prof. of med. jurisprudence in the Grant Med. Coll. July 30.
 CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. 2nd N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. with No. 5 lt. field battery, and of staff and details at Bhooj station, Aug. 19.
 DON, Superint. surg. Jas. posted to pres. div. and I.N. Aug. 12.
 DURHAM, Surg. 7th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 4th batt. art. Aug. 12.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. 2nd L.I. to proceed to Sholapoor and assume ch. of civ. med. duty of station, July 29; rec. ch. of civ. med. duties at Sholapoor, Aug. 6.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. J. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of I.N. for du.
 HAMILTON, Asst. surg. J. J. to med. ch. of head-qrs. 14th N.I. v. Sylvester, proc. to Sholapoor.
 LODWICK, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of convalescents of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art. at Neemuch, v. Cotes.
 NEILSON, Asst. surg. 20th N.I. to rec. ch. of civ. surg.'s du. at Sholapoor, v. Pigon, July 29.
 PEELE, Asst. surg. to be pro. of midwifery in the Grant Med. College, July 30.
 PIGOU, Asst. surg. W. H. ass. med. ch. of Southern Mahratta Irr. Horse.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. 2nd Belooch bat. to afford med. aid to l. w. 29th N.I. Aug. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BEALTY, Asst. surg. T. B. May 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WINCHESTER, Surg. J. W. to Eur. 3 years.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, Lieut. R. to join the *Hastings*, Aug. 23.
 BARROW, Mids. C. H. H. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*.
 CAMPBELL, Comm. C. D. to com. the *Zenobia*, Aug. 22.
 CAPEL, Volunt. G. B. to join the *Zenobia*, Aug. 28.
 FENDALL, Mids. P. W. 1 year to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 FERGUSON, Lieut. E. ret. to duty Aug. 1; to join the *Hastings* Aug. 4; to be draughtsman and take ch. of the observatory, v. Montrou.
 FOSTER, Mids. of the *Zenobia*, perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 7.
 HEATHCOTE, Mate, 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.
 MACDONALD, Alex. to be struck off the list of the Indian Navy fr. Dec. 23, 1850, having been 5 years absent.
 MONTRIOU, Com. to be senior naval officer at Aden.
 OLIVER, N. 1st assist. to mast. attend. Aug. 14 to Sept. 27, to Malabar Coast.
 SANDERS, Capt. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.
 SEARLE, mate of the *Mahi*, perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 22.
 STEPHENS, Lieut. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Hastings*, Aug. 16.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN, the lady of Lieut. art. s. at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 23.
 ASTON, wife of Capt. Henry, 10th N.I. s. at Regkote, Aug. 16.

CAMPBELL, the lady of Lieut. H. D., H.M.'s 78th, d. at Colaba, Aug. 20.
 HARDING, wife of Lieut. G. W. 2nd N.I. d. at Bhooj, Aug. 16.
 HARE, the lady of Capt. W. J. d. at Warrunguli, Aug. 11.
 HARRISON, wife of Charles, c.s. s. at Mount Abou, July 12.
 HEVETT, Mrs. P. W. s. at Kurrachee, July 17.
 McDONALD, wife of W. H. d. at Girgaum, July 24.
 ORR, the lady of Capt. W. art. d. at Ellichpoor, Aug. 4.
 WALLER, wife of Surg. d. at Belgaum, July 25.
 WEAVER, the lady of Lieut. W. H., H.M.'s 86th, d. at Poona, July 30.
 WILD, wife of E. A. s. at Co'aba, Aug. 27.
 WILSON, Mrs. Joseph, s. at Girgaum, July 24.
 WOOD, wife of the Rev. W. d. at Sattara, Aug. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BATES, Lieut. John, 8th N.I. to Eliza D. d. of W. R. Hayman, at Bombay, Aug. 23.
 PRICE, Capt. J. U. 1st N.I. to Elizabeth P. widow of the late Lieut. A. Frere, H.M.'s 24th, at Kurrachee, July 30.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT, inf. s. of Capt. Niz. cav. at Mominabad, Aug. 9.
 BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. T. 29th N.I. at Bombay, Aug. 25.
 BERRY, inf. s. of Conductor C. at Mazagon, Aug. 6.
 FENTON, Mary Ann, wife of Rev. G. L. at Poona, Aug. 3.
 FENTON, B. L. inf. s. of Rev. G. L. at Poona, Aug. 3.
 FAGAN, inf. s. of C. S. at Aurangabad, Aug. 11.
 GROUNDS, H. Wm. inf. s. of Lieut. H. W. I.N. at Bombay, Aug. 4.
 HAWKINS, Capt. John C. I.N. at Bombay, aged 55, Aug. 26.
 HUTCHESON, Richard, at Bombay, aged 72, Aug. 14.
 LACK, Isaac, s. of G. at Colaba, aged 2, Aug. 4.
 M'KENZIE, F. G. H. s. of R. at Colaba, aged 3, Aug. 25.
 M'LENNAN, wife of John, at Bombay, Aug. 3.
 PRENDERGAST, C. G. C.S. at Broach, Aug. 16.
 PRENDERGAST, P. G. Mary, inf. d. of C. G. C.S. at Broach, Aug. 2.
 SHELLEY, Mrs. F. at Bombay, aged 42, Aug. 14.
 VINCENT, Henrietta A. inf. d. of Capt. at Poona, Aug. 4.
 WOOD, Lucy M. wife of the Rev. W. at Sattara, Aug. 13.
 WOOD, inf. d. of the Rev. W. at Sattara, Aug. 13.
 YOUNG, C. at Bombay, July 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7. *Rajah Thomas*, Lawson, Liverpool; *China*, Ferguson, Liverpool; *Ontario*, Watson, Glasgow; *Dorcus*, Morrish, Liverpool.—9. *Elphinstone*, Butt, Aden; *Hosannah*, Pearson, Calcutta.—10. *Eliza*, Pain, Madras and Mauritius; *Baron of Renfrew*, Nourse, Liverpool.—11. *City of Palaces*, Jones, Mauritius.—12. *Tennier*, Brown, Liverpool.—17. *Steamer Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—19. *Sea Breeze*, Brown, Boston.—22. *Hydroose*, Nacods, Juddah; steamer *Singapore*, Purchase, Hong Kong.—23. *Steamer Auckland*, Macdonald, Aden; steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—27. *Oseola*, Waite, Port Adelaide; *Trafalgar*, Richardson, Gravesend; *Equalor*, Ewer, Boston; *Rajasthan*, Anderson, London; *Nith*, Pollock, Liverpool.—29. *Alerton*, Bulford, Glasgow; *John Bull*, Clare, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sea Breeze*.—Mr. B. W. Pierce.
 Per *Singapore*.—Mrs. Webb and infant, Mrs. Bremson and infant, and Mr. J. Webb.
 Per *Scotia*.—J. C. Duff, Esq.
 Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Ballantine, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. T. Ballantine, and Lieut. Lowndes, 25th N.I.
 Per *Trafalgar*.—Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Widdicombe, Mrs. Curtis and child; Lieut. Barker, I.N.; Lieut. Widdicombe, 7th Bom. N.I.; Mr. Davidson, Mrs. O'Brian, and Mrs. Pym and child.
 Per *Equalor*.—Mrs. Bissell, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Otes, Mr. B. Everett, and the Rev. Mr. Bissell.
 Per *Rajasthan*.—Mr. Henry Anderson.
 Per *Prince of Orange*.—Lieut. Lowndes.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 7.—*India*, Ritchie, Whampoa; *David Clark*, Swan, Liverpool.—10. *William Gillies*, Brown, Canton.—12. *Viceroy*, Morrison, China; *Inconstant*, Wilson, Canton; *Sobraon*, Rodgers, Canton.—13. *Sir H. Compton*, Brown, China; *Sir Jamsjee Jejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Canton; *Prince of Wales*, Puddicombe, Singapore.—15. *Ann Mitchell*, Wilkie, Madras.—17. *Cassibelaenus*, Armstrong, Canton.—18. *Helen Stewart*, Kerr, London; steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Pointe de Galle; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.—20. *Futlay Sultan*, Jellicoe, Allepee and Penang; *Margaret Skelly*, Topping, Calcutta; *Thomas Campbell*, Clarke, Whampoa.—23. *Steamer Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Tara*, Hamilton, Liverpool.—25. *John Wickliff*, Daly, Canton; steamer *Bombay*, Haselwood, Kurrachee.—27. *Hydroose*, Brown, Calcutta; *Ocean Queen*, Rees, Canton, China; *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Canton; steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Surat.—SEPT. 1. Steamer *Ajdaha*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Carnac*.—Mr. Reid.
 Per steamer *Pekin*.—Mr. Limmond, Mr. S. D. Lassoos, Mr. A. M. Gribbay, Dr. Mackintosh.
 Per *Hydroose*.—Mr. Brooks.
 Per *Tara*.—Ens. Winnett, H.M.'s 33rd.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Capt. Taylor, 7th regt. M.N.I.; Mrs. Delhoste; a lady and gentleman; Mr. and Mrs. A. Cassels, 2 children, and servants; James W. Winchester, Esq.; Capt. Goodfellow, 20th regt. N.I.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115 sales.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104 dā.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 91 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 91 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	23 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	1,000 each	500	7 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	10 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do.	3 dis.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000 do.	26 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,500 each	12,500 do.	17,306
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000 do.	16,825
Colaba Land Com....	10,000 each	10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	500 each	500 do.	50 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com. ..	50 each	27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 5
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	221 to 222
German Crowns,	211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 5
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	15 13

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For dec. bills.	
6 1s. 11½d. For credit bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	100½
..... 30 days' sight.....	100½
..... at sight.....	101½
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	99½
..... at sight..... par	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 220	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 2l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FRANKLYN, the lady of Maj. 37th regt. d. at Colombo, July 9.
 GORDON, the lady of the Rev. A. D. d. at Cotta, July 19.
 MANNERS, the lady of Capt. 37th regt. s. at Colombo, Aug. 4.
 THURSTON, wife of Rev. J. s. at Colpetty, Aug. 6.

DEATHS.

DE ALWIS, Dora, wife of D. A. asst. missionary, aged 20.
 MORGAN, Eusebius, s. of the late Rev. Allen, aged 22, on his passage home, March 14.

SINGAPORE.

PIRACY.—By information from Pinang we learn that piracy is flourishing on the coast of Sumatra. A fleet of prahus is said to have been committing great devastation among the Delhi and other boats trading to Pinang. It is asserted that these harmless characters carry passes from his Highness the Tumongong of Johore! The Rajah of Batu Barrah, near Assahan, lately sent information to Pinang that these prahus put in at that place, but having these passes they were not obstructed. The Chinese traders in Pinang confirm this statement, and say that several prahus have been taken and lives lost, and that the marauders were armed with passes from the Tumongong. This is a serious charge, and we have no doubt the Government will cause a searching investigation to be made.

The Chinese pirates would appear to be still plying their trade with briskness on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula. The Rajah of Tringanu has just forwarded a communication to the authorities here, in which he says that he has sent three of his people to give information of the numerous piracies committed by Chinese junks on the seas and rivers of Tringanu. He says, "These Chinese pretend to be honest and peaceful traders, and enter our ports for the purpose of traffic; but, on getting outside, they commit depredations on the prahus to and from Singapore, of whom several have been taken, some with all the crews killed, and others only wounded. They land, plunder, and destroy our seaports and villages both on the mainland and islands."—*Singapore Free Press*.

CHINA.

The following letter was addressed by the Superintendent of Trade to the chairman of the Canton British Chamber of Commerce:—

"Victoria, Hong Kong, July 18, 1851.

"Sir,—I am directed by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the additional duties charged and restrictions imposed upon the tea trade at Canton, by the Chinese authorities, in a proclamation of the district magistrate of Nanhai, dated the 9th of June, 1850.

"From Lord Stanley of Alderley's letter of the 27th of December last, to the address of Mr. Gregson, you have perceived that the question under consideration has for some time formed a subject of discussion between her Majesty's plenipotentiary and the Chinese commissioner, full and detailed reports of which were duly forwarded to her Majesty's Government. I have now to acquaint you that his excellency has again addressed the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, requiring, in the name of her Majesty's Government, that the arrangements contemplated in the proclamation above alluded to should forthwith be put an end to.

"As it may be interesting to the Chamber to know at once the result of this demand on the part of her Majesty's plenipotentiary, I am to state to you that the commissioner is not disposed to abolish the duties, charges, and restrictions complained of. He has, however, undertaken to forward his excellency's note to him on this subject to the Imperial Cabinet at Peking. But Sir George Bonham is of opinion that the reference in question will not have the effect desired, as well by her Majesty's Government as by the British Chamber of Commerce at Canton.

"I have, &c.,

"A. R. JOHNSTON."

Her Majesty's Consul at Canton has addressed the following letter to the Chinese Superintendent of Customs:—

"British Consulate, Canton, July 21, 1851.

"Sir—I have the honour to inform your excellency that, in consequence of instructions received from her Britannic Majesty's Government, and which have been communicated to me by the plenipotentiary, all interference of this consulate in the collection of duties in this port on articles imported or exported will cease from this time forward. I shall regularly announce to your excellency the arrival of every British ship in this port, and shall require the consignees and the captains to deposit in this consulate the ship's papers with the manifest of the cargo, and I shall retain the papers until the grand chop is produced to authorize the ship's departure.

"The situation of the British merchant will, therefore, from this day be that of every other foreign merchant established here, and, like them, he will be expected to arrange his business with your excellency's officers through his own linguist. To any complaints officially made I shall give a prompt and careful attention, asking for my countrymen no exemptions which are not enjoyed by others, but requiring that they shall be subjected to no disadvantages or restrictions which do not equally press upon all.

"I have, &c.

"JOHN BOWRING, H. B. M.'s Consul."

EGYPT.

Alexandria, Sept. 22.—"The Sublime Porte and Abbas Pasha have not yet come to an understanding with respect to the right of the former to impose on Egypt its obnoxious *tanzimat*, and thus qualify the authority of the Viceroy. Khair-ed-Deen Pasha, one of the delegates of the Viceroy to Constantinople, returned here some days ago, and there have since been several councils convened at Cairo, and the European consuls have also been called into conference, but nothing has as yet transpired to alter the determination of Abbas Pasha to resist the encroachments of the Sultan."—*Times Correspondent*.

AUSTRALIA.

The area of the gold region, according to the latest advices, appears, upon investigation, to enlarge. The following letter from Sydney, dated June 11th, affords a more satisfactory prospect of the probable effects of the discovery upon the colony than preceding accounts:—

"As regards the gold discoveries, every post from Bathurst confirms not only their extent, but their value. There are now upwards of 3,000 men at the diggings in the Summer Hill-creek, and the gold has been discovered in two or three other localities in the vicinity, in considerable quantities. The miners continue to be very orderly, and cheerfully pay the licences of 30s. per month imposed by Government. The effects of the gold discoveries on the pastoral interests are not likely to be so injurious as was at first apprehended; for as yet we have no instances of shepherds having deserted their flocks and gone to the diggings; nor indeed is it known that the rural population have been affected to any extent by the gold-hunting mania. The 'mines,' up to the present time, have been visited chiefly by mechanics, traders, and such like from this city, and the country towns, many of whom have since returned, having soon found out that the occupation of gold digging is not suited to their tastes or constitutions. There is, however, no doubt that, when the warm weather sets in, many of the pastoral and agricultural labourers will try their luck at the mines, and there may be, for a time, a scarcity of that kind of labour, unless, indeed, the loss in this way will be fully made up by the transfer of large numbers of the population of the neighbouring ports to this colony. Already hundreds are on their way from Port Phillip, and there will doubtless be large numbers from Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand. It is also confidently expected by those best able to judge, that the whole of the mining population of South Australia will find its way to our gold fields; and if they do, we are confident their habits and mode of living are more calculated to insure success at gold seeking than those of any other portion of the working population. It is not going beyond reasonable bounds to say, that abundance of labour and gold will engender a degree of prosperity in this colony quite beyond all previous calculations."

It appears that Mr. E. H. Hargraves, by whom the discovery was made, travelled over the district about sixteen years ago, when the scenery, and to a limited extent the geological features, of the country made an impression on his mind. Latterly he visited California, and while in the gold regions of that country was struck with their resemblance to the wilderness which he had seen in Australia so many years before. A resistless desire to return and explore for gold then took possession of him, and he "could not rest until he had satisfied it by a personal search," which he at length accomplished, under difficulties and privations, the result being, according to his words, the disclosure of "unbounded wealth" to his fellow colonists. The Rev. Mr. Clark, a local geologist, has all along contended that not only was the precious metal to be found in that locality, but throughout the principal chain of mountains which belt the Australian continent. It is added, that for some time past, a shepherd named Mc'Gregor had been in the habit of bringing gold to Sydney for sale, who maintained, however, great secrecy respecting whence he gained it.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales, before giving place to the new Legislature established by the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 59, recorded, in the shape of a Protest, their deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the constitution conferred by that Act on this colony. After a long enumeration of the proceedings of the Imperial Government in reference to the colony, and complaints of the frustration of their reasonable expectations, the exercise of patronage at the nomination of the Colonial Minister without regard to the just claims of the colonists, and the subjection of the most ordinary legislation to the veto of the Colonial Minister, they conclude:—

"Thus circumstanced, we feel that, on the eve of the dissolution of this Council, and as the closing act of our legislative existence, no other course is open to us but to enter on our journals our declaration, protest, and remonstrance, as well against the Act of Parliament itself (13 & 14 Vict. c. 59) as against the instructions of the Minister, by which the small power of retrenchment that Act confers on the Colonial Legislature has been thus overridden; and to bequeath the redress of the grievances which we have been unable to effect by constitutional means to the Legislative Council by which we are about to be succeeded.

"We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, do accordingly hereby solemnly protest, insist, and declare as follows:—

"1. That the Imperial Parliament has not, nor of right ought to have, any power to tax the people of this colony, or to appropriate any of the moneys levied by authority of the Colonial Legislature; that this power can only be lawfully exercised by the Colonial Legislature; and that the Imperial Parliament has solemnly disclaimed this power by the 18 Geo. 3, c. 12, s. 1, which Act remains unrepealed.

"2. That the revenue arising from the public lands, derived as it is 'mainly' from the value imparted to them by the labour and capital of the people of this colony, is as much their property as the ordinary revenue, and ought therefore to be subject only to the like control and appropriation.

"3. That the customs and all other departments should be subject to the direct supervision and control of the Colonial Legislature; which should have the appropriation of the gross revenues of the colony, from whatever source arising; and, as a necessary incident to this authority, the regulation of the salaries of all colonial officers.

"4. That offices of trust and emolument should be conferred only on the settled inhabitants, the office of governor alone excepted; that this officer should be appointed and paid by the Crown; and that the whole patronage of the colony should be vested in him and the Executive Council, unfettered by instructions from the Minister for the Colonies.

"5. That plenary powers of legislation should be conferred upon and exercised by the Colonial Legislature for the time being; and that no bills should be reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, unless they affect the prerogative of the Crown, or the general interests of the empire.

"Solemnly protesting against these wrongs, and declaring and insisting upon these our undoubted rights, we leave the redress of the one and the assertion of the other to the people whom we represent, and the Legislature which shall follow us."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Honolulu papers state that the two houses of parliament (!) were formally opened by the king in person on the 6th of May, at the large stone church in Honolulu. Referring to the relations of the Sandwich Islands Government with France, the king said that diplomatic relations had not been fully restored; that he had referred certain claims for indemnity to the President of the French Republic, who, he hoped, would issue such instructions as would put an end to an attitude of hostility on the part of France, which the king had not sought, and had not retaliated. "My friendly relations with Great Britain," he added, "are uninterrupted, and with the United States, continue of the most friendly kind. With all other states my relations are friendly." After references to certain treaties and other matters, the king recommends increased attention to agriculture; the markets of California, Oregon, Vancouver's Island, &c., affording a profitable outlet for more than the island can produce. Sanitary regulations are recommended, in view of the revival of the cholera in ports trading with the Sandwich Islands; and the revenue is declared to be, though small, more than sufficient for the wants of the Government, and it leaves a surplus for purposes of internal improvement.

The speech was delivered in the Hawaiian language, and afterwards read in English, for the benefit of the foreign ministers present.

A communication from an official source states that, by order of Lord Palmerston, the draught of a new commercial treaty with Great Britain had been submitted to the Hawaiian Government which had given great satisfaction.

The trading prosperity of the islands was steadily increasing, and the number of foreigners who had taken the oath of allegiance during the past year was 151, of whom 69 were natives of the United States, 37 of Great Britain, 12 of China, and 4 of France. The remainder were from various other countries of Europe, Asia, and South America.

There are at present in the Sandwich Islands 441 Protestant schools, with 12,949 scholars, and 102 Roman Catholic, with 2,359 scholars: total number of schools, 543; of scholars, 15,308. The amount paid for teachers' wages in 1850 was 20,680 Drs. The income of the island, for the year ending March 31, 1851, was 330,546 Drs.; the expenditure, 250,707 Drs.

COREA.

NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE FRENCH WHALER "NARWAL" (continued from p. 523).—The independent tone adopted towards the general, whose name was Le, had the designed effect of reducing his boisterous manner into the most deferential attention. Nevertheless they did not succeed in accomplishing the

object of their visit. To repeated inquiries as to the name of the country, the island, and locality, the replies were "Tchaou-sin" (their pronunciation of the name of Corea in Chinese), and Ying-chow-san, the name of the locality; while Tsee-chow, the name of the Quelpart Island, as the visitors believed, they were told lay some hundreds of lee to the eastward.

Their host, after some time, ordered a repast to be spread, consisting of boiled rice, dried fish, slices of beef, vegetables, seaweed, and sea-slug, accompanied by samshoo, and a beverage tasting like cider. The whole was served up on small tables, of about fifteen inches in altitude (a convenient height for the posture of the natives), in bowls made of a mixture of brass and tutenague apparently, with small flat dishes of common earthenware; the chopsticks were of the same metal, and flat in shape.

They were now prepared to return on board ship, having arranged that the general should visit them on the morrow. He was a man of middle stature, olive complexion, features somewhat sharp, his eyes resembling the Japanese more than Chinese, his look intelligent and penetrating. His hands and feet were small; his hair was dressed in a knot on the top of the head, and secured by a broad band of delicate network, of black silk and hair. His hat, a light fabric, was composed of the fine outer fibres of the bamboo, woven into a gauze, the rim about two feet in diameter; the cone rising to nine inches, having a diameter at the truncated vertex of three inches, peacock's feathers being attached in a kind of swivel, forming a graceful head-dress. He had two necklaces or collars, one of large ultra-marine blue balls, apparently of porcelain; the other, fastened behind the left ear and crossing the breast, was composed of long tubular pieces, about a quarter of an inch in diameter by two inches in length, tapering at the extremes, and apparently amber; his personal dress consisted of a fine loose shirt of grass cloth, trousers and stockings in one, of white nankeen, and leathern boots of very neat workmanship, in the loose Wellington style, the upper part being of a black velvet; a loose tunic of open texture, approaching to coarse grass cloth or muslin, having the cuffs lined and turned up with scarlet silk, confined by a broad sash of blue at the waist, completed the house-dress. His hat-strings were made of fine white twilled Manchester cotton cloth. Such articles must reach the Coreans by their northern frontier, from Niew-chwang, in Leaou-tung, to which place considerable quantities are sent from Shanghai direct, in part payment for the bulky produce thence imported.

On their return on board, they lay at single anchor. About one in the morning, a most violent gale from E. S. E., accompanied by a cold and cutting rain, drove the vessel fast down upon Eden Island. All hands were on deck in a few moments, and the best anchor was let go; still she dragged, till the black rocks were frowning close. At this time the Shanghai pilot came on deck; he went to the stern, and, stamping on the deck, broke out in frantic cries, "Cut the cable, or we'll all die!" The sail was three fourths up, the lorchs quivering in every timber as it shook in the gale, and the mast in all probability would have given way, being so poorly supported by stays. But it became evident that, on cutting the cable, so light a vessel would rapidly surge to leeward, and ere the sails could draw her forward, would have struck on the rocks. The wind, which at first drove her down upon the sandy bay, changing a little, ultimately they were drifted near the south-east point of Eden Island, where a reef of rocks, a few feet above water, ended in an overhanging bluff head, about eighty feet high. From the reef three jagged pyramidal rocks shot up about thirty feet each. Luckily, the means of cutting the cables were not to be found, when the sail was hauled down, and the last inch of cable given. The strain was great, but she held her ground. The storm had reached its height, when shortly after lights were observed moving on the shore.

Next day, a note was sent on shore to the general, desiring him to visit them on board; but the messenger found he had left the tent for his fort. Towards the dusk, the wind, which was now from the south-west, increased to a gale, and blew hard, with a driving rain; but, as on the previous night, the gale was of short duration. Towards morning of Sunday, 27th April, the wind abated; but a tempestuous sea still rolled in.

A large boat appeared this forenoon, and succeeded at last in embarking the general and the other officials waiting on the rocks to come off, the boat being propelled by two great sculls, and full of men. The general, a chehëen, or district magistrate, with four others, and two subordinates, were "bundled on board," and their boat was sent astern.

From these officials they could extract little information; their sole object was to hasten their departure from the island. With the demand for a pilot they declared compliance was impossible, and would cost them their heads. They were treated to a *dejeuner à la fourchette*; but most of them, as the vessel was roll-

ing heavily, soon began to feel the horrors of sea-sickness. The general was particularly affected. This state of things, perhaps, hastened their acceding to the demand for a pilot; and they transferred four of the boat's crew, with one of the secretaries; after which they took their departure.

The weather had now cleared up, and, with a fine, fresh, northerly breeze, the vessel again left the anchorage, and stood along the west coast of the island, to the southward, about half a mile from the shore. The sea was dark-coloured to the very shore, which was rocky, but not lofty, the hills in the interior rising in a gradual series to the loftiest range, an altitude of 6,500 feet. Their Korean pilots seemed to enjoy the sail, and divided their attention between the biscuits, &c. and the various, well-known objects which rapidly passed in succession along the coast. Under the south-west head, a lofty rocky bluff, rising perpendicularly from the water, they were a short time becalmed; but, gradually rounding the head, they opened up the south coast of the island, and, tacking in shore, anchored about half a mile from a fine sandy beach. The panorama was imposing. On their left was the bold head recently passed, its black rocks mingled with several masses of ironstone; before them a hill, extending nearly to the beach, bold, rugged, and nearly perpendicular on three sides, towered up to a height of about 600 feet, its flattened top, and bleak sides of grey basalt, standing out in strong relief, against the sylvan ranges and conical-shaped hills which skirted the vale behind; while on the right the sandy bay terminated at the distance of a few miles in another headland, rising like a vast wall sheer out of the water, and behind which the mountains rose to the highest summit on the island.

The sun was now well down; the blue smoke ascended in curling wreaths from the hamlets in the valley, inviting them to land. Several natives appeared on the beach as they disembarked, but offered no molestation, and they had proceeded beyond the sandy ridges which skirted the beach, when the alarm was given that the Coreans were driving away their sampan, the head men writing on the sand how very strictly their country was prohibited to strangers. They persevered in their walk, and passed several fields whose borders were marked by dikes of stone. At dusk they returned on board.

In the evening they shewed a manuscript chart of Corea to the secretary, who was a pleasant and intelligent man. They had now anchored off Tai-tsing district, the island being divided into three districts,—Tsee-chow on the north, where the chief town is situated, and Tsing-ye towards the south-east, being the other two.

The pilots had finished a bottle of whisky; the secretary, who had received a good share, for his voice was rather husky, wrote gravely, "your distilled spirit is very good, and we request some more of it." They quaffed off the fiery spirit like water, and would have finished a bottle each man.

Next morning, 28th April, they started on various excursions on shore. Two of the party tried to ascend the steep hill near the shore, but so abrupt and precipitous were its sides, that after several attempts at different places, they failed. Iron seemed to abound in the neighbourhood, and the sea-beach under the hill was at one place composed of a conglomerate in which iron formed the chief ingredient. The fields in the uplands contained young crops of wheat and barley, while the plough, a miserable implement, like the Chinese, was at work preparing the low grounds for rice. As they passed by a village, the men would run and point to them to go the other way; but finding they invariably acted just contrary to such directions, they contented themselves with shouting to their women to retire, as the barbarians were at hand. They saw many female heads peeping over the dikes; but they were evidently not given to lave their limbs in the crystal floods.

In the forenoon, one of the party was deputed to go on shore to a part of the beach where the Tai-tsing magistrate, the general protector, and many more officials, had assembled to deliver the supplies to be provided. He was furnished with various articles to be given in payment, pieces of cottons, &c., which the dignitaries received with a show of indifference; but when half a dozen bottles of the famous foreign spirit were presented, their satisfaction knew no bounds. The wind now blew from the south; the anchors were got up, and the little bark pursued her way for the Amherst Isles.

At the last celebration of Ramazan, at Madras, certain of the faithful were under the influence of the fermented juice of the palm tree. It appears that recent enlightened Mahometan commentators have discovered that the prohibition of Mahomet refers merely to red wine, and does not include pale champagne—much less toddy, which is not wine at all, and nowhere spoken ill of in the Koran.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The following genuine Eastern tale will present a strong contrast to the spurious attempts at Oriental fictions referred to in the last number. It is found in a celebrated Indian collection, originally written in Sanscrit, entitled *Vatāla Panchavinsati*, which has been translated into Hindee, under the title of *Belāl-Pachisi*, and also into Tamul, under that of *Vedūla Cadai*. All these designations imply the same thing, namely, "Tales of a Vampire or Demon,"—a malevolent being, supposed to haunt cemeteries, and to reanimate corpses. The collection has been rendered into English from the Hindee, but we borrow from a version by M. Lancereau, in the *Journal Asiatique*, the subjoined story (in an abridged form), which is supposed to be related by ademon to the renowned king Vicrama :—

There was a king of Benares, named Pratapamukuta, who had a son, whose name was Vijramukuta. This young prince, having set out upon a hunting party, taking with him the son of the minister, penetrated to a great distance in a forest, and came upon a beautiful lake, covered with wild fowl. Baths were built upon the borders of the lake, upon whose surface the lotus blossomed, whilst trees of various kinds, vocal with the song of many birds, cast a grateful shade around. The prince and his companion, perceiving a temple of Mahadeva, secured their horses, and, entering it, performed their devotions.

Whilst they were thus employed, a princess, accompanied by attendants, came to bathe on the other side of the lake, and, having completed her bath, and concluded her meditations and prayers, she walked with her suite under the cool shadow of the trees.

The minister's son laid himself down to rest, whilst the prince, wandering about, suddenly came in view of the princess, whose beauty ravished him. "O wicked Kama," he exclaimed, "why do you torment me?" The princess, at the sight of the stranger, took a lotus-flower, which after her devotions she had attached to her head-dress, and having first put it to her ear, bit it with her teeth, and threw it under her feet; she then took it up again, and, placing it in her bosom, retired with her attendants.

The prince, in an ecstasy of love and despair, sought his companion, to whom he related the adventure, adding, "If I do not obtain this charming creature, who is entirely unknown to me, I shall die." The minister's son urged him to mount his horse, and hurried him home. There the prince became absorbed in grief; he could neither write, nor read, nor eat, nor drink, nor sleep; he was indifferent to everything, neglecting business, and incessantly drawing portraits of the young beauty who had captivated him, which he bedewed with his tears.

The son of the minister, noticing the sad condition of the prince, inquired whether the damsel had spoken to him, or whether he had said anything to her? "Neither," the prince replied. "It will be very difficult, then," observed his friend, "to discover her." "If I do not," said the prince, "I cannot live." "Did she make any sign or gesture?" asked the minister's son. "She merely," replied the prince, "took from her head a lotus flower, held it to her ear, then bit it, flung it on the ground, and, taking it up, placed it in her bosom." "I understand her signs," returned the other, "and can collect from them who she is, her name, and place of residence. In taking the flower from her head, and putting it to her ear, she wished to make you understand that she dwelt in Carnātaca; in biting it, she implied that she was the daughter of king Dantavāta; in casting it beneath her feet, she meant you to know that her name was Padmāvatī, and by depositing it in her bosom, she told you that you had taken possession of her heart." "Lead me," said the delighted Vijramukuta, "oh lead me to her!"

They mounted their horses, took their arms, provided themselves with jewels, and, departing for Carnātaca, in a few days reached the capital. Near the palace, they observed an old woman sitting sewing at her door, to whom they represented that they were merchants, who had left their commodities on the road to seek a lodging. She received them kindly, and offered her own house, which they accordingly entered, and, engaging in conversation, the old lady informed them that her son was in the service of the king, and that she had been the nurse of his daughter, Padmāvatī, whom she visited every day. The prince was overjoyed at this intelligence. "To-morrow," said he, "when you see the princess, will you deliver her a message from me?" "Why wait until to-morrow?" she asked; "give me your message, and I will carry it at once." "Tell her, then," said the prince, "that the stranger, who is a king's son, she beheld on the border

of a lake, on the fifth day of the light half of the moon Jetha, has arrived here."

The old woman took a staff and hobbled to the palace. Finding the princess alone, after bestowing her benediction, she said, "Daughter, I have nursed you since the time when you were an infant; you are now a woman. The desire of my heart is to see you happy. The prince, whom you captivated on the border of the lake the fifth day of the light half of Jetha, is now residing at my house, and he has charged me to announce to you his arrival. I assure you he is worthy of you, and has as much merit as you have beauty."

At these words, the princess, with an appearance of anger, taking some sandal in her hands, slapped the old woman's face, calling her an old wretch, and telling her to begone. The poor creature, in great distress, returned to the prince, and related the manner in which his message had been received. He was confounded; but the minister's son assured him he need feel no anxiety. "You do not comprehend what all this means," he said. "By taking sandal with her ten fingers, and striking the old woman on the face therewith, she intended to say that, when the ten last days of the moon have expired, she will see you." At that time, the old woman went again to the palace, to inquire, on the part of the prince, after the health of Padmāvatī. The princess, in a passion, led the old woman to the western gate of the palace, and turned her out. She reported this disheartening news, and the prince was again in despair, which was banished when the minister's son expounded the act of the princess as an invitation to him to enter the palace that night by the western gate.

When night came, the two friends proceeded stealthily to the palace; the minister's son remained without the gate, whilst the prince entered, and was received by the princess in a tumult of delight. She conducted him into an apartment luxuriously furnished; vases set with sparkling gems exhaled the richest perfumes; attendants, dressed in gorgeous habits, waited with hands respectfully folded; on one side was a couch of flowers, with vessels of attar; on the other, rich essences in golden cups. The doors and walls were adorned with paintings; in short, the magnificence of the apartment transcended the power of description.

The princess invited the prince to sit, and caused his feet to be washed, his body to be rubbed with sandal-powder, a garland of flowers to be hung on his neck, and rose-water to be sprinkled over him, whilst with her own hand she waved a fan over him. "Your delicate hands," said the prince, "were not made to be thus employed; your presence alone refreshes me." "Nay," returned Padmāvatī, "your visit has honoured me; it is fit that I should wait upon you." The two lovers proceeded to chew betel, and soon engaged in tender conversation.

The princess concealed Vijramukuta in her apartments, and day after day passed in the enjoyment of each other's society, until, at the end of a month, the prince began to be uneasy. He reflected that he had abandoned country and throne, his family, his all, and had not even seen the friend to whose sagacity he owed the success of his adventure. The princess noticed his chagrin, and inquired the cause. "I have a very dear friend," he replied, "the son of my minister, of whom I have not heard for a month; it is by his intelligence and address that I gained access to you; he it was who explained to me your secrets." "Go to him, then," said she, "and present him from me with some rich confections, which I will prepare with my own hand; and when you have seen and consoled him, return to me with a light heart."

The princess mingled a deadly poison with those delicacies, and the prince having rejoined his companion, told him of his adventures, and of the circumstance which prompted the kind present of the princess. "There must be poison in it," said the other; "a woman never loves her lover's friend; you should not have spoken of me." "Impossible!" exclaimed the prince, who cast some of the preparation to a dog. The animal ate it, and died in convulsions.

Vijramukuta was transported with astonishment and indignation. "My lord," said the minister's son, "we must try to get the princess here. Return to her, and act as I tell you. Manifest towards her the utmost love and tenderness, and take an opportunity, when she is asleep, to bring away her jewels, and give her a blow with this trident upon her left leg."

The prince followed these directions, and brought away the jewels, which he gave to his adviser, who, having transformed himself into a yogi (religious ascetic), took up his abode in a cemetery, became a spiritual preceptor, and, choosing the prince as his disciple, said, "Go to the bazar, and sell these jewels; if any one arrests you, bring him to me."

The prince carried the jewels to a dealer who lived near the palace of Dantavāta, and who, on seeing them, recognized them

as belonging to the king's daughter. The kotwal was informed, and commanded the prince to be brought before him. "How came you possessed of these jewels?" inquired the magistrate. "My spiritual preceptor employed me to sell them," replied the prince. "Let him be sent for," said the kotwal, who, when he arrived, carried the two suspected parties, with the jewels, to the king. "Master, where did you get these jewels?" said his majesty to the yogi. "Sire," replied the pretended ascetic, "on the fourteenth night of the dark half of the moon, I was in a cemetery, when a witch arrived with these jewels; I took them from her, and I marked her left leg with a trident." The king thereupon proceeded to the female apartments, whilst the yogi squatted upon his *asana* (skin of a wild beast): "Go," said he to the queen, "and see if there is a mark upon Padmāvatī's left leg, and if so, tell me what it is." The queen went, and, returning, reported that there was indeed a mark, and that it seemed to have been made by a trident. "Holy man," said the king, turning to the yogi, "what is the punishment allotted in the book of thy law to a female?" "Sire," replied the yogi, "if a brahmin, a cow, a woman, an infant, or a person dependant upon us, commits a perfidious act, the law prescribes the penalty of banishment."

Upon this, the king ordered Padmāvatī to be placed in a palanquin, and abandoned in a forest. The prince and the son of the minister went thither, brought the princess to Benares, and Vajramukuta and Padmāvatī lived together there in great felicity.

The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee, of Calcutta, is about to publish a new and improved edition of a work held peculiarly sacred amongst the Hindus, the *Markandeya Purana*. It is to contain an English translation, with a collection of the various readings of the text, as given by some of the distinguished annotators.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, October 3, 1851.

THERE are no political questions inviting public attention at the present moment of greater magnitude and interest than those which relate to our colonial empire. Unequivocal symptoms denote that at no distant date they will require to be closely grappled with, and since, happily, our national and international affairs, in other respects, run in a tolerably smooth current, time and opportunity are afforded for considering those questions without the agitation and precipitancy which attend discussions that come upon us unexpectedly.

The subject embraces various topics, each of which has its own peculiar incidents and difficulties. Colonization, as it affects the interests of the mother-country and those of its colonies; the administration of those distant possessions, and their political relations with the Imperial Government; these may be regarded as the grand divisions of the subject, which branch out again into subordinate matters.

A country of limited extent, like the British Isles, with a rapidly increasing population, must throw off the superfluous of that population, as it expands, somewhere, and colonies offer the most convenient outlet, enlarging the power and resources, whilst they relieve the overloaded labour-market, of the mother-country. Colonization, therefore, it would seem, can never be otherwise than beneficial to a nation except where it acts as a drain upon its industry, and this

can only happen under a morbid state of circumstances. Independently of the attachment which men naturally feel for the land of their birth, another can seldom hold out social temptations sufficiently strong to countervail the risk, expense, and trouble of emigration, where the strong impulse of necessity is wanting.

The aggregate amount of the emigration now going on from the British Isles appears to be at present extremely large; but the greatest proportion of the emigrants are from Ireland, where the abnormal conditions exist to which we have referred as unduly encouraging the desertion of the country by its labourers. The social evils of that unhappy island, religious, moral, and physical, seem to have extinguished in the Irish peasantry their love of the *natalis solum*, and to threaten it with a new curse,—a dearth of labour, of which there has been hitherto a redundancy. The emigration from Great Britain, though considerable, is not greater, probably, than is required to balance the annual increase of the population, and the constant tendency of the improvements in machinery to abridge the demand for field labourers as well as artisans.

In our judgment, there is no ground for the apprehension entertained by some that the extent of emigration is operating as a drain; that the sinew and muscle of the country are abandoning it; that the labour-market will soon be deranged, and that, instead of two labourers competing for one master, two masters will compete for one labourer. The emigrants do not exclusively consist of the labouring class; in Ireland especially,—and this is a temporary evil,—they are, for the most part, small landlords and petty capitalists; and the amount of labour subtracted from that country will, no doubt, soon be replaced from the superabundance existing in England and Scotland.

The real evil attending the extent of emigration from these islands is, that it does not fertilize the British possessions; that the main stream, instead of being directed to Australasia, flows to the United States of America. The reasons of this preference are not difficult to discover; amongst them may be reckoned the uncertain and fluctuating character of our colonial institutions compared with the stability and supposed freedom of those of the United States. The motives which influence the Irish immigrants into the latter country are perhaps not wholly free from that spirit of bitter hostility towards England which, engendered by bad government, and fostered by religious differences, has been exasperated by selfish agitators; but at bottom we have no doubt the fascinating representations made to ignorant men about to quit their country of the character of the American government have had the greatest share in determining them "where to choose their place of rest."

In this view of the case, as well as upon abstract grounds, the importance of establishing upon a sound basis the administration of our colonies, and their relations with the mother-country, must be apparent. This is a part of the question which wears at present a very disagreeable aspect. The two chief receptacles of our emigrants are the colonies in Australasia and those in South Africa; and the state of both is not merely unsatisfactory,—it is almost alarming; both are at direct issue with the Imperial Government upon matters of vital moment to the colonists in respect to their institutions. The South Africans, whilst a war with the natives is raging upon their frontier, pregnant with topics of dispute with the Imperial Government,

are denouncing the acts of that Government as tyrannical, calculated to subvert the peace of the colony, and "outstripping the longings of the most desperate abettors of despotism." The plan of government proposed by the Colonial Secretary for the Cape is likened by Sir A. Stockenström and Mr. Fairbairn to authorizing "the governor, at the head of a company of grenadiers with fixed bayonets, to seize and dispose of the money and other interests of the colonists at pleasure." The colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in short, is at this time in a state of extreme political excitement and exasperation. The Legislative Council of New South Wales, which is to be superseded by the legislature prescribed by the recent Act, has closed its functions with a protest (which will be found in another page), couched in more guarded terms than the resolutions of the Cape colonists, but remonstrating with equal vigour and determination upon their alleged grievances and wrongs, and demanding "plenary powers for the colonial legislature."

This being the condition of two of our most considerable colonies, is it wonderful that, when British subjects are compelled or induced to leave their native country to settle elsewhere, they should avoid those parts of the globe where their sympathies would otherwise lead them, thereby debarring those young settlements from the supply of population and the accession of labour which they need, and which are elements of strength? For, although hitherto we have been considering emigration chiefly as a relief to the old, overburthened country, it may be doubted whether a well-regulated system of transferring the excess of our labouring population to the colonies be not more beneficial to them than to the mother-state.

In the ensuing session of Parliament the whole subject of our colonial policy must undergo further inquiry and discussion. The principles enunciated by the First Minister of the Crown cannot now be qualified; it will not do now to dole out a parsimonious measure of free institutions to men who interpreted the terms of the Minister in their literal sense, and even gave them a more liberal construction. Self-government in the fullest sense is demanded, and it cannot be denied without exciting discontent, resentment, and at least passive resistance.

THE intelligence from Alexandria, that the difference between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt is becoming wider than ever; that the former insists upon the introduction of the *Tanzimat* without any reserve whatever on the part of the Viceroy, and especially that the Sultan highly disapproves of the construction of a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, has created some degree of alarm for the safety of our overland communication with India. It is not probable, indeed, that the Viceroy will surrender his authority without compulsion; it is not very likely that the Sultan will resort to force, or that he will be permitted to do so; still a dispute of this kind between powers standing in such peculiar relations to each other produces a sense of insecurity which is not removed when we bear in mind the peculiar views of some of the great European powers towards Egypt, especially France, whose policy it has been for many years to maintain an ascendancy in that country.

A pamphlet before us* professes to show that intrigues are on foot, at the instigation of the French, to subvert the

independence of Egypt established by the settlement of 1841, upon the maintenance of which the arrangements for our rapid intercourse with India mainly depend. The writer ascribes to French influence the abandonment by Mahomed Ali of the railway; the fortifying of Alexandria and the whole sea-coast of Egypt, planned and carried out by French engineers sent specially by the government of France, and the breaking up of the English company formed for the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt, between Alexandria and Suez. When Abbas Pasha succeeded to the viceroyalty, he endeavoured to get rid of this Gallic influence; he pensioned off the Frenchmen in his service, and quietly removed those of his own officers who had been gained over to the views of France,—with one important exception. This was Artin Bey, the Minister of Commerce and of Foreign Affairs, an Armenian by birth, but educated in France, who, according to this writer, had for years identified himself with French policy in Egypt: "artful and cunning, deeply versed in chicane, and an adept in the petty intrigues of an oriental court." When the French fell into disgrace, it is said, he affected to desert their cause; but Abbas Pasha, having some reason to doubt the fidelity of this minister, ordered an inquiry, whereupon Artin Bey fled the country, and openly joined the opposition party at Constantinople, where his talent for intrigue and his knowledge of the affairs of Egypt afforded him means of promoting the acts of hostility levelled against the government of his former master. In this course of proceeding, it is said, the French party at Constantinople co-operates.

These allegations are supported by facts, as well as the probabilities of the case. That the Porte can be ever thoroughly reconciled to the loss of power it suffered when the Pashalik of Egypt was made hereditary and independent, and patient under humiliation, is contrary to all we know of the temper and policy of rulers; that France will look with indifference or equanimity upon the frustration of its long-cherished hopes regarding Egypt, is equally repugnant to political experience; and that two powers, whose views are coincident in respect to a third, should coalesce in their course of action, is consistent with all we read in the history of nations. The facts, of the curtailment of French influence in Egypt, the flight of Artin Bey, and the hostile policy of the Porte, countenanced by France, are all in unison with this speculation. Another fact, which strongly corroborates the reasonings of the writer and the position of Egyptian politics to which we have adverted, is the opposition now made by the Porte to the construction of the railroad between Alexandria and Cairo. The Sultan had given his consent to the work; France had withdrawn her opposition; Mr. Stephenson had arrived with his engineers; the rails had been purchased, and the letters from Egypt announced that "all the arrangements had been completed." In this state of things the writer warned the public not to be too sanguine, "for, so long as the Porte is allowed to keep up a spirit of agitation in Egypt hostile to the local government, Abbas may have his rails in the country and the engineers ready to place them; but he will find the accomplishment of the work impossible." The result proves the soundness of his conclusion.

In any other condition of the political world than the present, we might, perhaps, give way to apprehension in this matter; but the interest of all nations to maintain

* *The Present Crisis in Egypt.* Hope and Co.

peace is too strong to be overcome by Turkish cupidity and French jealousy combined, whilst the advantages of an overland communication between Europe and India are becoming daily more and more cosmopolitan. We have, therefore, no dread of witnessing the "panic," anticipated by the writer we have quoted, occasioned by "an announcement in one of the morning journals, in portentous capitals, 'STOPPAGE OF THE OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.'"

ONE of the most useful functions of a journalist, if discreetly and impartially exercised,—and he is subjected to a severe responsibility,—is that of commenting upon the misconduct of individuals brought in a distinct and formal shape before the public. The tribunals which take cognizance of such matters, either in a civil or criminal form, cannot accurately adjust the exact measure of punishment; public opinion, in most cases, augments or mitigates the odium which is an incident of the penalty, and the journals are the vehicles in which the sentence is conveyed. If this supplementary inquisition is wholesome in England, it is much more so with reference to Europeans in British India, where Christian morals are held up as the standard by which the natives are to regulate their own. Whenever a European there, whether in the service of Government or not, renders himself amenable to judicial censure by any manifest aberration from the path of morality, the people of the country should be taught that it is discountenanced not merely by the tribunals, but by the nation to which he belongs.

We make these observations, not as an apology, for none is needed, but by way of preface to some comments upon the case of a Mr. Cornelius Traveller, which recently occurred in the Insolvent Debtors Court at Madras.*

This person, it appears from his own statements, went to India as a missionary, in connection with the London Mission Society; in 1819, he left the Mission, and opened a school; he came to England, and returned to Madras in 1838; lost his money in building speculations, again opened a school, and began to deal in rice; for the last thirteen years he had been editor of various newspapers in Madras; and, without having any professional connection with the courts of law, as vakeel or otherwise, and without being acquainted with the mode of proceeding in the Sudder Court, he drew petitions for suitors in civil and criminal cases, from which he derived emolument.

In the year 1847, according to the evidence, a native woman, named Oochema, whose son was in prison, sentenced "unjustly," as she alleged, to be transported, having unsuccessfully petitioned the Sudder Court for his release, Mr. Traveller's dubash, Rungasawmy, told her to come to his master; that "whatever he said, the Court would accede to." She went accordingly, accompanied by a relation, named Vencata Rama Govindur, when Mr. Traveller, after hearing her statement read, said, "I will cause his liberty if you will give me Rs. 4,000." The poor creature replied she had not so much; whereupon he consented to take Rs. 3,000, pledging himself to return all but Rs. 200 if he did not succeed. Oochema and her friend departed to their village in order to raise the money, and in about two months they returned with Rs. 1,000, which they paid into Mr. Traveller's hands, praying that he would commence proceedings,

but he refused until the whole sum was paid. They accordingly, in ten days, brought Rs. 2,000 more, which, by Mr. Traveller's order, they gave to his dubash, receiving a note of hand from the former for Rs. 2,000, and a Tamil note for Rs. 1,000 from the latter. Afterwards, a bond for Rs. 3,000 was given in their joint names. A petition, it appears, was presented, but dismissed by the Court, and the son, on hearing this news, died in prison. Application was made by the parties for the return of the money; but it was not forthcoming, and Mr. Traveller, having assigned his property for division amongst his creditors, applied to the Insolvent Court for his discharge, when these facts came out on the testimony of the woman Oochema and her friend and agent Vencata Rama.

The defence or explanation of Mr. Traveller was to this effect:—the whole transaction passed between Vencata and his dubash, who acted as interpreter, though Mr. Traveller admits that he understood Tamil, in which the parties spoke, and that he was in the same room with them. He acknowledges the receipt of the Rs. 1,000, and that he did not draw the petition until the Rs. 2,000 had been paid to his dubash; but he says he had none of this latter sum, and that he knew nothing of the Rs. 3,000 until he was applied to for its repayment. He states that the agreement was, to repay all but Rs. 500 if he did not succeed in procuring the son's release, and that, if he did, he should have Rs. 2,000.

Three bonds, one for Rs. 2,000, signed by Mr. Traveller; one for Rs. 1,000, signed by Rungasawmy, and one for Rs. 3,000, signed by both, were produced in the Court. The latter, Mr. Traveller said, was signed by him without reading it, on a representation by his dubash that it was a mere Tamil copy of the note for Rs. 2,000. Oochema, however, distinctly deposed that Mr. Traveller ordered his dubash to write it; that the latter, when he had written it, read it first in Tamil and then in English, and that Mr. Traveller read it himself before he signed it. The Court most justly held that such a plea, that he did not know the contents of an instrument of this kind to which he set his hand, was inadmissible.

The judge of the Insolvent Debtors Court (Sir W. Burton) was of opinion that Mr. Traveller had, in conjunction with his dubash, obtained this sum of Rs. 3,000 from the poor woman by false pretences, and sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment. It will be seen in our present issue, that the insolvent appealed against this sentence to the Supreme Court, which unhesitatingly affirmed it.

We can scarcely aggravate the enormity of this case by any comment or animadversion. It was a gross and unfeeling fraud committed upon a poor native female in distress, who was led to believe that Mr. Traveller had influence enough with a court of justice to secure the release of her son. The woman herself swore that "he assured her of her son's return in three months." Mr. Traveller denies that he said so. But his dubash, with whom he was evidently in collusion, may have given the assurance in his presence, and it is highly improbable that she and her relative would have risked so large a sum to secure the mere intervention of a vakeel, and the filing of a petition. And the perpetrator of this fraud, who, upon its discovery, attempts dishonestly to fasten it upon his dubash, was once a missionary, then an instructor of the young, and is now the editor of a public journal!

* No. 179, p. 480.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held on Wednesday, the 24th September, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

The chair was taken by John Shepherd, Esq., chairman of the Court of Directors.

The secretary commenced reading the minutes of the last general court, when

Mr. P. Gordon rose, and claimed the right of being heard before the minutes were read.

The Chairman called the hon. proprietor to order, and requested him not to interrupt the proceedings.

Mr. P. Gordon said he was perfectly in order; that was the proper time for him to speak. The Directors were not now in their room, from which the public were excluded; they were in the presence of the public press, and what they were then about to say would, in the course of six weeks time, be published and in the hands of the Mahrattas. (*Laughter.*) They kept the proceedings of the Company secret as long as they could. Among men of every description, civilized or uncivilized, wherever a Court was held, it was the first duty and right of every proprietor to elect a chairman. What was a chairman? Was he a partizan? No. In the north they called him the moderator. But did they behold a moderator in that Court? Anything but that.

Mr. Twining rose to order. What the hon. proprietor was saying had no reference to the subject before the Court.

The Chairman asked Mr. Gordon whether it was his intention to give notice of a motion.

Mr. Gordon replied that he should move, "That it is the right of this Court to elect its own chairman;" and, in doing so, he should make a remark or two on the minutes.

The Chairman.—No! no!

Mr. Gordon.—There was no court in the whole world entrusted with such important duties as that Court was.

The Chairman.—Are you speaking with reference to the minutes?

Mr. Gordon thought it important, when speaking of the minutes of the Court, to remind them of their obligations and high trusts; trusts which had devolved upon each of them by their own voluntary act. They were not an elected body; they bought their stock, and the condition on which they drew their dividends was, that they would watch over the interests of the people of India. Their duty was not confined to that Court. Between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 of human beings had their temporal welfare and future destiny dependent upon the acts of that Court.

The Chairman.—I must call you to order. You may correct the minutes if you like; but you have no right to make a speech. The general impression of the Court is, that you are out of order.

Mr. Gordon was speaking of the journals of the Court. It was essential that they should know the number of persons to whom their minutes were available. He asked, as soon as he became a proprietor, if he could have access to the names of his fellow proprietors, to know who were entitled to sit in the body of the Court and vote. In pursuance of his duty, he had come to the house to read the minutes of the previous Court, but up to the very eve of the next Court day, and nearly three months after the Court had been held, he, on arriving at the proprietors' room, had been told that the minutes were not entered. However, he must do that justice to the officer the house, that on every application he had been favoured with a sight of the minutes themselves. (*Hear, hear!*) But was one single copy of the minutes sufficient? What he was about to propose was, that, considering the number of proprietors of India Stock might amount to 5,000 persons, that Court earnestly invited the Court of Directors to facilitate the means of access to the minutes of the General Court, whether printed or otherwise.

The motion, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

The secretary then read the minutes, which were confirmed, and also the titles of certain papers which had been laid before Parliament since the last general court-day.

The Chairman laid before the Court returns of superannuations granted to certain servants of the East-India Company, in pursuance of the bye-laws; also certain returns relating to Haileybury and Addiscombe Colleges; the titles of all which were read.

PUBLIC ROADS IN GUZERAT.

Col. Dickenson, having given notice of his intention to submit the following motion to the Court,—"That annual statements of the sums expended upon the construction and repair of the public roads in Guzerat, with the exception of those at the chief civil and military stations, since the expiration of the last Charter, be laid before the Court of Proprietors,"—rose and said, that at the

last general court-day it devolved on him to solicit the attention of the Court to the hardships which the inhabitants of Guzerat, and more especially those engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits, had long suffered, in consequence of the insufficient state of the roads in that province. The object of the motion of which he had given notice was simply that he might possibly remove from the minds of a great many proprietors what he conceived to be a very erroneous impression, owing to the statement made by the Chairman last court-day, that he (Col. Dickenson) had, in his view of the subject, omitted to estimate the sums of money expended by the Government in Guzerat for facilitating commercial communication. He had, since the last court-day, received from India a document, the contents of which, he felt assured, would satisfy every member of the Court that the Chairman laboured under a very serious misconception as to the real condition of the roads in the province of Guzerat. When they took into consideration that that province, from one single insignificant port, that of Dholera, supplied, last year, 90,000 bales, or more than half the cotton annually sent from India to this country; and when they bore in mind, also, the fact that there was three times as much cotton produced in Guzerat as came to Bombay from Candeish, Berar, and the Southern Mahratta Country, they must at once acknowledge the importance of that market, and admit that there should be no misunderstanding with regard to facilitating the means of transit of so valuable a produce from that province. The Chairman, on the last occasion, objected to the proposal which he (Col. Dickenson) made, that a per-centage of the revenue of the province should be expended for making and repairing the roads, and founded his objection on the ground of the proposition being at variance with usage, and that it would be very injurious to countenance such a principle. The impression on his (Col. Dickenson's) mind was, that there was nothing new in his proposal. He had since referred to different authorities, by which it appeared that it had been the usage in India to act upon the principle of his proposition, and that it had received the sanction of several successive governors-general. Lord Auckland, in 1839, had allowed the appropriation of a portion of the revenue for the general improvement of the north-west provinces of India. In the year 1837, Sir Robert Grant, when at the head of the Bombay Government, in forwarding to the Governor-General of India a memorial from the merchants and others of that province, making application for the appropriation of a portion of the revenues for the repair of roads and for other public works, advocated the principle. The reply to that application was, that the Governor in Council entertained a friendly feeling towards the proposed measure, and that he had long since recommended such a course to the Court of Directors. In addition to these authorities, was that of Lord Hardinge, who specifically appropriated a portion of the revenues of the Jullundur Doab to local improvements in the Punjab. Therefore, when the Chairman said that the plan was contrary to principle, he could not have been aware that the system had been acted upon and recognized by these eminent statesmen. When the natives of Guzerat saw that such a system had been adopted by those eminent men in other parts of India, it seemed hard, when the same system was proposed to be applied in their favour, that they should be told that it was at variance with usage, and that such a principle could not be countenanced. When he looked at the populous cities of Surat and Broach, he considered that the natives of that portion of our Indian territories were peculiarly entitled to the consideration of the Indian Government. Guzerat had never been under any system, but had been entirely lost sight of. He believed that not 1,000*l.* had been spent upon the roads in that part of our territory for the last twenty-five or thirty years. Without good roads, all efforts for improving the growth and quality of cotton in Guzerat must fail. He could conscientiously declare to the Court, that there was not a single commercial road communicating with the coast from any part of the interior of Bombay. There were no means of transporting cotton from the cotton-growing districts of that presidency. He hoped, therefore, the claims of Guzerat would engage the attention of the Court of Directors, and that they would allot to it a liberal share of that expenditure which the Chairman announced last Court-day had been sanctioned for the improvement of the roads and highways in the west of India. After due consideration, he would not now submit the motion of which he had given notice; but, instead thereof, would substitute for it another motion, which he would bring on at the next quarterly Court. The hon. and gallant proprietor then withdrew his motion, and gave notice of the following motion:—

"That it be suggested, for the consideration of the Bombay Government, whether the same systematic arrangement which has so long been acted upon in the north-west provinces of the Bengal Presidency, for the repair and extension of the communications in the interior of districts, by a cess on the amount of the Government jumma, or tax, levied and appropriated exclu-

sively for that purpose, the disbursement of this cess being managed by a local committee, might not with advantage to the public be introduced into General."

After a few words from Mr. Gordon, which the Chairman said had no application whatever to the subject that had just engaged their attention, the Court, on motion, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.—A public meeting of emigrants about to proceed to Australia by the *Athenian*, a vessel chartered by this Society, was held, on the 22nd Sept., on board the ship in the East-India Docks, whence she started on her voyage for Adelaide and Port Phillip on the 24th. The Society was originated by Mrs. Chisholm, and has for its object the foundation of a self-supporting system of colonization. One-third of the passage-money has been advanced to the emigrants, the loan to be repaid within two years; but the more remarkable feature of the Society is the arrangement under which emigrants are formed into groups, each member of which is, to a certain extent, responsible for every other, no one being admitted except after due inquiry. The plan is as follows:—Persons belonging to the working classes disposed to emigrate are advised to lay by money, weekly or otherwise, till it amounts to two-thirds of their passage-money; the remainder is to be lent to them, without interest, to be repaid in the colony within two years after their arrival. But in order that they should know something of one another, the emigrants are formed into groups of not less than nine individuals. Every applicant is referred to one of these groups, and the group make themselves acquainted with him, and ascertain whether his promise to repay the loan might be relied on, every member of each group being liable to pay 10s. for any member of it who should make default in repayment.

LOSS OF THE "RANDOLPH."—This vessel, Mr. Dale, master, on her outward passage to Calcutta, was cast ashore on a reef of rocks off the north-east part of the Mauritius, on the night of the 25th of July, a day or so after she had taken her departure from Port Louis for Calcutta. She had received on board at that port 250 steerage passengers, natives, consisting of men, women, and children, for Calcutta; also Lieut. Holland and Ens. Scott, of the 48th regiment, who occupied the chief cabin. The cargo comprised sugar, rum, and other produce of the island. Of the passengers between twenty and thirty perished, and two of the crew were also lost. Among the former was Ens. Charles H. Scott, of the 48th regiment. He was in his 21st year, and was the only son of Mr. Charles Scott, surgeon in the *Bombay*.

ADULTERATION OF TEA.—According to the *Lancet*, a publication which has rendered much service by its detection of the sophistications and adulterations of coffee and other articles of food, tea is by no means exempt from these dishonest practices, which commence in China, where other leaves than those of the tea-plant are prepared by being "faced" with black-lead, indigo, turmeric, Prussian blue, and China clay. The scented pekoe, caper, and chulan are the sorts chiefly adulterated: twelve samples, tested on their arrival from China, had been thus treated. Congous, souchongs, and the bulk of the black teas, were found to be genuine; but most of the scented teas, and all the greens, were sophisticated. The "manufacture" of tea in this country is likewise carried on to some extent, by dressing up exhausted tea leaves, as well as those of sloe, hawthorn, &c., with catechu, and various mixtures. Some of these ingredients, as Prussian blue, are dangerous.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARDSON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising African traveller, which took place on the 4th of March last, at a small village called Ungurutua, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou. Early in January he and the companions of his mission, Drs. Barth and Overweg, arrived at the immense plain of Damergou (see p. 493), where, after remaining a few days, they separated; Dr. Barth proceeding to Kanu, Dr. Overweg to Guber, and Mr. Richardson taking the direct route to Kouka by Zindar. There it would seem his strength began to give way, and before he had arrived twelve days' distance from Kouka he became seriously ill, suffering much from the oppressive heat of the sun. Having reached a large town called Kangarrua, he halted for three days, and feeling himself rather refreshed, he renewed his journey. After two days' more travelling, during which his weakness greatly increased, they arrived at the Wady Mellaha. Leaving this place on the 3rd of March, they reached in two hours the village of Ungurutua, when Mr. Richardson became so weak that he was unable to proceed. In the evening he took a little food and tried to sleep; but became very restless, and left his tent supported by his servant. He then took some tea and

threw himself again on the bed, but did not sleep. His attendants having made some coffee, he asked for a cup; but had not strength to hold it. He repeated several times, "I have no strength," and after having pronounced the name of his wife, sighed deeply, and expired without a struggle about two hours after midnight. Early in the morning the body, wrapped in linen and covered with a carpet, was borne to a grave which was dug four feet deep under the shade of a large tree close to the village, followed by all the principal sheiks and people of the district. The Sultan of Bornou has given orders that all respect and honour shall be paid to the grave of the ill-fated British traveller. —*Malta Times*, Sept. 9.

CALAMITOUS LOSS OF THE "PASHA" STEAM SHIP.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam ship *Pasha* was totally lost, in the night of the 21st July, by coming in collision with another of the Company's vessels, the *Erin*, in the Straits of Malacca. The vessels came together with such force, that the *Pasha* went down within seven or eight minutes. The *Erin* sustained considerable damage, and her preservation is attributed to her water-tight compartments. The loss of life was most serious. Sixteen persons perished, including Dr. Briscoe, of the 59th; M. Hardouin; two Chinese (deck passengers); Mr. Greysdale, third officer; R. Orton, clerk in charge; T. Cooper, and R. Wilkins, stewards; M. Johnson and T. Williamson, able seamen; C. Rose, J. Lawlor, Deane, and Robinson, stokers; E. Silverthorn, butcher; and Leech, officer's servant. The cargo comprised 42 boxes of gold, 45 boxes of dollars, 6 boxes of sycee, 1 case of diamond rings, 1 case of silver ware, 21 pieces of silk goods, and other valuable merchandize, the whole valued at Drs. 600,000. This accident will not cause any interruption to the line of steam communication recently established by the company between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and China. The company's steamer *Pekin* was some time since ordered to proceed from Bombay (where she would be superseded by the *Ganges* new steamer) to Calcutta, from which port the *Pekin* and the *Erin* will maintain a monthly communication with Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai. The *Pasha* was intended to open a communication between Hong-Kong and Manila, and although that measure will be necessarily delayed for a short time by her loss, the line will soon be opened by another vessel.

PRIZE ESSAYS.—Mr. W. Parker Hammond, of the firm of Messrs. Hammond and Co., London, offers premiums of £50 each for the best essays on the two following subjects:—"£50 for the best essay on China, embracing the following points:—The capabilities of that empire to consume the manufactures of Britain, and existing impediments thereto. The effect of the present British duties on tea on its consumption, and on the China trade generally, and the probable influence thereon of a reduction of duty. The opium trade, and its effect on the commerce and morals of China and India. General remarks on the empire of Japan, and prospects of trade therewith. Suggestions as to the most efficient mode of extending Christianity in China. £50 for the best essay on the Eastern Archipelago, including the Philippines and the Gulf of Siam, embracing the following points:—Piracy, its extent and effect on the price of Straits' produce and the consumption of British manufactures. The best means of suppression or prevention. The commercial capabilities of the countries alluded to, and existing impediments to their expansion. Christianity, the best means of its extension therein." The object of Mr. Hammond in offering these premiums is to promote the interests of religion and commerce in the China Seas and Eastern Archipelago in connection with the design of the Great Exhibition, and he proposes that the rewards should be given in cash or in gold medals of equal value, at the option of the successful competitors. Three or more competent and disinterested judges are to be appointed to decide upon the merits of the essay, and the last day of next June is fixed upon as the limit within which manuscripts must be sent in.

EAST-INDIA TEA.—The first sale by public auction of the tea grown in the territories of the East-India Company took place on the 23rd Sept., at the Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane. The whole, comprising most sorts of both black and green kinds, went at full market rates.

THE QUICKEST VOYAGE TO CHINA.—The *Chrysolite*, a clipper ship, built at Aberdeen, by the Messrs. Hall, for the Liverpool and China trade, has made the voyage from Liverpool to Amoy in 80 days. This is the quickest voyage on record. The *Oriental* made the same passage out in 89 days, and that was without precedent. This ship was built expressly to contest the voyage with the *Oriental*, and no expense was spared on her to make her worthy of the British name. She is of 500 tons burden, per register, but carries nearly 900 tons of tea, and this is the desideratum which this new build has realized, and which promises soon to be generally adopted.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 19. *Tamerlane*, Mc'Lean, Bengal; *Thomas Forrest*, Mason (late Smith), Bengal; *Zarah*, Creighton, Manila.—20. *Sacramento*, Dove, Port Phillip; *Cornelia*, Larmond, Ceylon.—22. *Chieftain*, Edwards, Madras and Calingapatam.—23. *Thornhill*, Bogart, Bombay.—24. *Sibella*, Coleman, Bombay; *Thomas Thompson*, Twiss, Bombay; *Gratitudo*, Saunders, Maulmain; *Matilda*, Butler, Mauritius; *Clontarf*, Harrison, Bombay.—25. *Duke of Wellington*, Miller, New South Wales; *Aboukir*, Scott, Ceylon; *John Edward*, Todman, Bengal.—26. *Havering*, Pryce, Bombay; *Zion*, Losh, Bengal; *Gwalior*, Edwards, Manila; *Tuscan*, Davies, Alcoa Bay; *Rockliffe*, Cargey, Bengal; *Helen Lindsay*, Stacey, Madras and Calingapatam.—27. *Bolton*, Young, Bombay; *Rebecca*, Simpson, Moreton Bay; *Amazon*, Croudice, Bengal; *Nepaul*, Heudle, Bengal; *Hiero* (American), Buckoam, Bengal; *Presto*, Wieman, Alcoa Bay; *Aurora*, Reid, Ceylon; *Alexander*, Austen, Bengal.—29. *Albemarle*, Trivett, Shanghai; *Brazilian*, Duffey, Coringa; *Patriot Queen*, Roddocks, Bengal; *Mary*, Hedger, Sharks Bay.—30. *Adam Lodge*, Johnson; *Henry Gardner*, Tobin; and *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, Bombay.—OCT. 1. *Pallas*, Stockdale, Tutu-coreen (at Hull); *Anna*, Sharp, Ceylon; *Kirkman Finlay*, Potter, Bombay; *Endymion*, Withycombe, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—SEPT. 17. *Intrepid*, Mercer, St. Helena and Alcoa Bay.—18. *B. B. Greene*, Miller, Mauritius.—20. *Sydney Griffiths*, Cowton, Portland Bay and Port Fairy.—21. *Iris*, Dobson, Port Natal; *Perseus*, Mason, Aden and Akayab.—28. *Royal George*, Robson, Port Phillip; *John Wesley*, Ryte, Auckland.

From QUEENSTOWN.—SEPT. 23. *Rodney*, MacLean, Gibraltar and Hobart Town.

From PLYMOUTH.—SEPT. 25. *Neptune*, Henderson, New South Wales.

From PORTSMOUTH.—SEPT. 19. *Carnatic*, Consitt, Malabar Coast and Bombay.—22. *Tudor*, Lay, Cape and Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—SEPT. 18. *Eagle*, Boyce, Port-Phillip and Adelaide; *Helen Wallace*, Major, Calcutta.—19. *George*, Hogg, Maulmain; *Tubal Cain*, Webb, Calcutta.—23. *Essex*, Roxby, Cape.—25. *Janet Willis*, Nickels, Bombay; *Amatola*, Cameron, Cape.—28. *Mary Cannon*, Kelly, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—SEPT. 22. *Ormelie*, Dallas, Calcutta.

From NEWPORT.—SEPT. 25. *Agrif*, Davids, Aden.

From CARDIFF.—SEPT. 24. *Vier Gebrueders*, Wynn, Cape.

From SUNDERLAND.—SEPT. 24. *Bengal*, Brass, Calcutta.—13. *Mary Ann*, Davison, Calcutta.

From HULL.—SEPT. 18. *Haidee*, Hopkinson, Bombay.—20. *Ann*, Stonehouse, Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, Sept. 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental*, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Sitwell and child; Mr. Jonides and servant; Lieut. Creyhe, Mr. Goodenough, Mr. Rowsell.

For ADEN.—Lieut. Hutchinson, Lieut. Clapcott, Mrs. Coles, Mr. Soady, Lieut. Hunter, Capt. Hunt, Miss Dyke, Mrs. Badger, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, infant, and servant; Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Liddle, Mrs. Liddle, Mr. Jervis, Mrs. McKenzie and infant, Mrs. Johnston and infant; Mr. Leckie, Dr. Doig, Mr. Corbyn, Mr. G. Mann, Lieut. McPherson.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Duff, Mr. Cheffries, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Rushton, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Graham, Mr. Borthwick and servant; Mr. Pringle, Mr. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Sergides and servant; Mr. Vanzeller, Mr. Machado and servant.

For CALCUTTA.—Miss C. Smyth, Mr. Begbie, Mr. M. Currie, Gen. McNeill and lady and two servants; Gen. Godwin and servant; Dr. Young, Mr. Crasler, Rev. W. Whiting and lady; Rev. J. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Brownlow, Lord Lurgan and servant; Mrs. Peel, Mrs. and Miss Hunt, Miss Hanson, Mr. Jennings, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. McPherson, Mr. Cadogan, Mrs. Cadogan, Mr. Cook, Maj. Nicholson, Maj. McNair, Lieut. Sidebotham, Col. Makeson, Lieut. Lambert, Mr. Crook, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Remfry, Mr. Purves, Mr. Halford, Jevanjee Pestonjee, Rustomjee Viccagee, Mrs. Lilly, Mr. Goldsworthy, Mr. Barstow, Mons. Delanny.

For MADRAS.—Col. Schonswar, Col. Thorpe, Mrs. Watson, Lieut. Wilson.

For CRYLON.—Mrs. Sanders and infant and servant; Maj. Payne, Miss Smyth, Mr. J. L. Cooke, Mrs. Williams and servant; Mr. Cuffee.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. G. Barnett, Mr. Preston, Mr. Mercer, Capt. Sanderson, Mr. Harding.

For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Steel.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARRUTHNOT, Mrs. J. A. s. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sept. 27.
CARR, Mrs. Morton, s. at Twickenham.
DE BURGH, the wife of H. d. in Grosvenor-crescent, Sept. 27.
DENT, Mrs. William, s. in Newcastle-street, Sept. 28.
DEVREUX, the lady of Capt. Madras establishment, d. at Wilton-place, Regent's-park, Sept. 23.
EVERETT, the lady of Lieut. col. d. at 26, Westbourne-terrace, Sept. 17.

LAYARD, the wife of Rev. C. C. d. at Stratford-green, Essex, Sept. 27.

LEWIS, the wife of Arthur James, barrister, s. at Guestling-lodge, near Hastings, Sept. 25.

WILSON, Mrs. F. R. s. at King's Lynn, Sept. 27.

MARRIAGES.

BULPETT, George, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and barrister of Lincoln's-inn, to Lydia B. d. of the late Charles Lloyd, formerly of the Bengal civil service, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Sept. 18.

DAVIDSON, Robert, to Mary Anne, d. of the late Walter Askell Venour, Bengal medical service, at Teddington, Sept. 23.

DEAS, John, Bombay medical establishment, to Henrietta M. d. of the late Thomas Brown, at Edinburgh, Sept. 25.

FRASER, James, s. of the late Capt. Edward, Madras engineers, to Georgina J. d. of the late Capt. Thomas Cleather, Bombay artillery, at Inverness, Sept. 23.

JONES, Arthur W. Bombay civil service, to Marianne R. d. of the late Maj. F. R. Edgar, at Cheltenham, Sept. 22.

OWEN, Henry Darby, to Harriet E. d. of the late Samuel Smith, Madras civil service, and granddaughter of the late Sir James Annesley, at Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, Sept. 25.

SANDEMAN, Alexander S. Madras civil service, to Caroline, d. of the late M. Henri Louis Bourgeois, at Geneva, Sept. 10.

SMART, Alfred, to Anne E. d. of the late Lieut. James Brooks, Bengal army, at Hackney, Sept. 23.

THORNHILL, Henry B. Bengal civil service, s. of the late John Thornhill, a director of the East-India Company, to Emily H. d. of Frederick Lock, at Milbrook, Sept. 17.

WALK, Frederick, 48th Bengal N.I. to Adelaide, d. of the late Edward Prest, at Teignmouth, South Devon, Sept. 30.

WATTS, Robert E. R. to Louisa O. d. of Capt. Agnew, late of the Bengal establishment, at Norwood, Sept. 16.

DEATHS.

BIRD, Eliza, wife of Capt. George E. of the E. I. ship *Plantagenet*, in Tredgaur-square, Aug. 12.

BRISCOE, William, M.D. asst. surg. H.M.'s 61st regt. in the wreck of the *Pacha*, on his passage from Hong-kong, to Calcutta, aged 27, July 21.

CAMPBELL, Anna, relief of Lieut. col. Robert, Bombay Army, at 2, Addison-road, Kensington, Sept. 24.

FINCH, Jeffry J. late of Shalpoore, Bengal, at 16, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, aged 55, Sept. 23.

GORDON, Maj. Alexander, late of the Madras establishment, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 61, Sept. 28.

KERR, Anna R. d. of the late General James, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Hammersmith.

PARK, Marion, widow of the late Adam, at 5, Terrace, Gravesend, aged 74, Sept. 22.

RICHARDSON, Edward J. C. Bengal civil service, at Brighton, aged 28, Sept. 16.

STEPHENS, James, late of Singapore, at Arthurlie-house, Barrhead, Sept. 23.

WHITE, Frances Mellish, wife of Lieut. general Martin, Bengal Establishment, at Tunbridge-wells, Sept. 18.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 24th, and Oct. 1st, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—P. Irvine, Esq.
V. H. Levinge, Esq.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. G. Anderson, 15th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Maj. W. Rawlins, 2nd Europ. reg.
Ens. C. Weston, 1st N.I.
Lieut. H. J. T. Neild, 2nd N.I.
Lieut. F. Applegath, 33rd N.I.
Lieut. A. Cooper, 46th N.I.
Lieut. T. P. King, 50th N.I.
Lieut. S. Tripe, do.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. E. Owen, 2nd N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Master Pilot J. R. Howell, Pilot Service.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. Gardiner, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—J. D. Robinson, Esq.
R. C. Lewin, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. H. Taylor.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. Kaye, artillery.
Lieut. J. Fulton, do.

Lieut. J. C. Paterson, 2nd fusiliers.
 Lieut. E. Thompson, 1st N.I.
 Maj. J. L. Taylor, 26th N.I.
 Lieut. A. Blackwood, 59th N.I.
 Vet. surg. R. Willis.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. Bell.

Maj. H. Inglis, 2nd L.C.
 Lieut. H. L. Christie, 10th N.I.
 Ens. W. S. Drever, 31st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Sandwith, invalids.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. H. L. Worrall, 3rd L.C., 6 months.
 Lieut. A. Pond, 30th N.I., 2 do.
 Vet. surg. J. Purves, 6 do.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. T. Sneyd, 8th L.C., do.
 Lieut. J. J. Wright, 27th N.I., do.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. L. Russell, 12th N.I., do.
 Lieut. J. Laing, 27th N.I., do.

(No. 5 of 1851.)

LIST OF RANK

OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY,
 TO RANK FROM THE DATES SPECIFIED.

Engineers.

Joseph Gore Ryves ... 8th June, 1849.

Infantry.

Arthur Raikes ... 20th July, 1851.
 Alexander William Crawford Lindsay ... 26th Aug.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

James Edward Dickinson ... 10th Sept.

LIST OF RANK

OF A CADET FOR THE BOMBAY INFANTRY, TO RANK FROM THE
 DATE SPECIFIED.

George Innes ... 21st Aug. 1851.

(No. 3 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Francis George Joynt ... 19th Aug. 1851.

(No. 5 of 1851.)

LIST OF RANK

OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY,
 TO RANK FROM THE DATES SPECIFIED.

Engineers.

Leverson Donaldson ... 8th June, 1849.

Cavalry.

Robert Baring ... 25th July, 1851.

Infantry.

George Cadogan Thomson ... 19th July, 1851.
 Thomas Dennehy ... 20th do.
 Brenton Haliburton Smith ... 20th Aug.
 Edmond John Lemoyne Twynam (abroad) ... 20th do.
 Cornelius Richardes ... 26th do.

(No. 4 of 1851.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Edward McKellar ... 9th July, 1851.
 James Bedford Allen ... 25th do.
 Annesley Charles Castriot De Renzy ... 29th do.
 Alexander Brown, M.D. ... 20th Aug.
 Joseph Edmund Umphelby ... 20th do.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 23RD SEPT. 1851.

Bombay, 28th Foot.—Capt. Robert Julius Baumgartner to be maj. without purch., v. Wheeler, who retires on full pay. Lieut. Samuel Rawson to be capt., v. Baumgartner. Ens. Philip Henry Prendergrass Aplin to be lieut., v. Rawson. Gentleman Cadet Faulconer Morgan, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Aplin. Dated Sept. 23.

WAR OFFICE, 30TH SEPT. 1851.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Lieut. Thos. Wm. Mostyn, from 75th Foot, to be lieut., v. Abbott, who exchanges. Dated Sept. 30.
75th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Compton Abbott, from 18th Foot, to be lieut., v. Mostyn, who exchanges. Dated Sept. 30.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Lightfoot to be capt. without purch., v. Mitchell, dec. Ens. George F. Todd Whitlock to be lieut. without purch., v. Lightfoot. Ens. Henry Currie, from 97th Foot, to be ens., v. Whitlock. Dated Sept. 30.

BOOKS.

Ancient and Modern India. By the late W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. Revised and continued to the present Time, by P. J. MACKENNA, Esq. Second edition. Madden.

History of British India. (*Edinburgh Cabinet Library*). By HUGH MURRAY, Esq., F.R.S.E. With Continuation, comprising the Afghan War, the Conquest of Scinde and Gwalior, War in the Punjab, &c. &c. Nelson.

BOTH these works are new editions, in which the narratives are brought down to the present date. Both were originally sketches, rather than histories; their continuations are still more so.

The continuation of the first, though fuller, is far inferior to the other. Dr. Taylor was a clever and well-informed, but a somewhat hasty writer, and his continuator,—the late editor of the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*,—has eclipsed him in rapidity of execution: his additions furnish specimens of the slap-dash style, as well as of incorrect narrative. The concluding chapters contain a jumble of heterogeneous subjects, separately treated, in a loose and superficial manner. Under the head of "Improvement of the Finances," we have the following extraordinary statement:—

"To the East-India Company and to the British Government, the question of improvement in finance is one of vital moment. To the former, every improvement must be of paramount importance, especially now, when it is publicly said that, in consequence of the Company's treasury being unable to meet all the demands for ameliorations in India, many beneficial measures contemplated by the Court of Directors and by the different Indian Governments are in a state of abeyance. To meet the exigencies of this period, a plan, based on the clearest and strictest principles of the science of finance, has been proposed by the writer of these lines, who has, as he trusts, proved in this book that he understands the actual state of India, to the consideration of various of the leading personages of the British Legislature, to Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. J. Milner Gibson, and to Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Hume, and even to the House of Commons. The opportunity is alone wanted to enable the author of the plan to increase the revenues of India, without any oppression whatsoever, to treble their present amount, and thereby to afford to the East-India Company the most ample means of doing to the natives of India all the good they desire. The sound principles of science on which this plan is based, demonstrate that to other efficient measure can ever be discovered for relieving the distress of British subjects, as well in India as in Europe. This notice of the plan is introduced into this history in order that posterity may hereafter learn that there exists at the beginning of the second half of the nineteenth century one man who, being thoroughly aware of the wants and wishes of his fellow-subjects in India and throughout the British empire, understands how, and is willing, nay more, is anxious and eager, if adequately supported, to promote, by efficient means, the welfare of all those who are subject to the British sovereign,—that is, including the inhabitants of the East Indies, to [sic] at least one-fourth of the whole human race."

To propound this grand financial scheme was, it appears, the motive which induced Mr. Mackenna to undertake to "develop the history of India," for he thus ends his concluding chapters:—

"Here this labour must close. Yet, before I lay down the pen, I may explain that the object of this work is to solve a problem,—doubted by many,—that is, whether the finances of Great Britain can be augmented and improved? I hold the doctrine that they are capable of being raised to an extent never hitherto thought of. To prove this doctrine, I undertook to develop the history of India, and I hope that I have satisfied the reader that the system of finance, on which depends the happiness of millions in the East, may be ameliorated.... The details and the means of performing that task must be explained elsewhere."

Mr. Murray's work has been continued by a pen much superior to Mr. Mackenna's; but there are marks of great haste visible in this narrative. The writer tells us that his additions "have been compiled with the utmost care from official documents and the narratives of individuals who bore a part in the scenes they have described." Truth obliges us to say, however, that the last chapter in particular, on the "War in Moulton and the Punjab," is almost wholly made up of matter taken directly from the summaries and leading articles in this paper, whole pages being transferred *verbatim*, without that distinct acknowledgment which would have shown the extent of the obligation. We are duly sensible of the compliment thus paid to us; but are bound to confess that this mode of doing a book savours of haste, and we suspect that, for some reason or other, the two continuators have been running a race of speed. This is not the way in which history should be written.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 3rd September, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the List of such Proprietors of East-India Stock, as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to vote at the General Election, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1852, will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 4th November, 1851.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 24th September, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 8th October next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,—also
BEST PLATE IRON;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 8th day of October, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 1st October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 15th of October, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 4,500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
LAMBTON'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
JONAS-SOHN'S HARTLEY COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
AIRDROSS COAL,
TROON COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th day of October aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 1st October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 8th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of Rs. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 236 tons of Dead Weight, viz.—

Coals 154 tons.
Iron 82 ..

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

Just published,

THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER

AND ARMY LIST,

SECOND EDITION FOR 1851:

Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

Of the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

12mo. Sewed, 10s. 11s. 6d. bound.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

In the Simla declaration of 1838, amongst the reasons alleged for sending a British force across the Indus, was the fact of the siege of Herat by the Shah of Persia, which was characterized as "a most unjustifiable and cruel aggression;" and one of the objects of the expedition was to secure the "integrity" of Herat, and its possession by the ruling family. It is reported in some of the accounts brought by the present mail, that this strong fortress, considered to be the key of India, is now in the possession of Persian troops, nominally auxiliaries of the Sirdars of Candahar. The Delhi paper states, on the authority of a letter from Cabul, that "Yar Mahommed Khan, when on his death-bed, strongly advised his son to apply for aid to the King of Persia, to enable him to keep possession of the Fort of Herat; that the Sirdars of Candahar have, however, placed themselves under the protection of the Shah-in-Shah, and it is stated that 12,000 Persian troops are at present in Herat." Other reports, indeed, speak of this event as in prospect only. The next advices will probably furnish more precise and authentic information upon a matter of importance to the welfare of our Eastern empire. In the mean time, we have in a succeeding page inserted an account of the political history of this principality, which will inform some of our readers and refresh the memory of others.

The *Lahore Chronicle* has received "from trust-worthy sources" the following particulars of the operations of Maharajah Golab Sing against his refractory subjects:—

He had organized a considerable force, variously reported at from 6,000 to 8,000 men, for the purpose of punishing the people of Chelas and Gilgit, inhabiting the left and right banks of the Indus, and placed the same under the command of Dewan Huree Chund. Of the formation and object of this force the Maharajah gave early and ample information to the agent of the Governor-General. The force left Sreenugur the 24th June, and proceeded, accompanied or followed by the Maharajah and his son Runbeer Sing, as far as Shopoor, on the banks of the Oolur lake, about thirty miles from Sreenugur. Here the Maharajah intimated his intention of sending only a part of his armament to the north-west under Huree Chund, and his determination to depute his son Runbeer Sing into the country of the Kuka-Bumbas, with more than half the force, to coerce the people to the north and west of Mozufurabad, who had refused to pay him allegiance. It is asserted that the intention of the Maharajah with regard to them was not communicated to the Governor-General's agent. Runbeer Sing soon found his way into the country, difficult as it is, and the people, driven to distraction by the exactions of his soldiery, sent vakeels to Major Abbott, deputy commissioner at Hazara, to implore his interference and aid to relieve them from their oppressors; and there the matter stands at present, Major Abbott having communicated with the Lahore authorities on the subject.

While Runbeer Sing was thus engaged, Dewan Huree Chund moved on towards Chelas, and having laid siege to the small fort of that name, which is close on the left bank of the Indus, soon reduced the garrison to extremities, in consequence of the want of water. Raja Eesa Khan, the chief, sent a message to the Dewan, to the effect that if he chose, he (the Khan) would move out of the fort,

ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta September the 8th, Saugor on the 9th, Madras on the 14th, Point de Galle on the 18th, Aden on the 29th, and arrived at Suez October 5th.

The *Moozuffer*, with a mail, left Bombay September 17th, and arrived at Aden on the 28th.

The *Malta*, with the China mail, left Hong Kong August 24th, Singapore September 2nd, and Penang on the 5th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 8th inst. They reached Malta on the 12th (per *Indus*), and Marseilles on the 14th (per *Banshee*).

The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 23rd inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.

" " " " 1 oz. 2s.

" " Newspapers, free.

Via Marseilles, on the 8th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 9th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 10d.

" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

" " Newspapers, 3d. each.

* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

For the future (until further notice), in addition to the foregoing, an extra steamer will leave Southampton on the 3rd of every alternate month, beginning with the 3rd November next. Letters by this vessel will be charged, as ship-letters, 8d. for a single postage of half an ounce, and newspapers 1d. each.

The 2nd of November being Sunday, the letters must be posted in London on the evening of the 1st.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 18.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 8	Bombay	Sept. 17
Madras	14	Ceylon	Sept. 18
China	Aug. 24.		

with some of his followers, during the following night, and that on his doing so, the Dogras might enter and overpower the remainder of the garrison. Huree Chund did not approve of this plan, but returned for answer that if Eesa Khan thought proper to surrender, he, and such of his followers as chose to accompany him, should be treated with all due consideration. The Raja believed in the sincerity of the professions of the Dewan, and left the fort with the female members of his family, and some attendants, about fifty persons in all. On entering the Dewan's camp, their united cry was for water, as they were dying of thirst. The Dewan ordered that water should be supplied to them; but they had no sooner satisfied themselves, than the whole, men, women, and children, were made prisoners of, and thrown into irons. This occurred on the 8th of August. It was believed by Huree Chund that the remainder of the garrison, not more than 200 strong, could not hold out longer than five or six days.

Reports were in circulation that the Maharajah, upon whose life the pacification of the Punjab is said greatly to depend, was dangerously ill, and had requested Sir H. Lawrence to send him an European physician,—the last resource of natives. The latest accounts, however, state that, with the exception of a *rezish*, or cold, his highness was in good health.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions, as a current report, that an expedition is seriously contemplated against the hill tribes near Peshawur. "Rendered wiser by the reverses experienced on the last occasion, the Government has, it is believed, devised a plan of operations so extensive, and at the same time so well combined, that there seems little reason to augur anything but the most complete success."

About this time two years ago, we announced an outbreak in Malabar, of a set of desperate fanatics, called Moplahs, in which a detachment of sepoy misbehaved, and the services of a party of Europeans were required to put down a handful of determined men. A similar occurrence has taken place nearly in the same locality, the result being the same, except that the misconduct of the native troops was more disgraceful, inasmuch as the Moplahs were fewer than on the other occasion. It appears that about twenty Moplahs, belonging to a Mahomedan sect, numerous in Malabar,* and addicted to gang-robbery, having killed a village police-officer, took up their position at Kollatour, 40 miles from Calicut, in one of the houses which, in that part of the country, are from their peculiar structure admirably adapted to purposes of defence, where, armed with only knives and spears, they waited the arrival of the military. A company of sepoy, sixty-five in number, belonging to the 39th Madras N.L., under the command of Ensign Turner, was immediately despatched to capture the rebels; but on the latter sallying out, the sepoy made a precipitate movement to the rear, some of them throwing away their arms. The ensign, finding all his efforts to rally the fugitives ineffectual, joined in the flight. The Moplahs possessed themselves of the muskets of the sepoy, and retired to their stronghold. A party of H.M.'s 94th Foot was sent for from Calicut, and the Grenadier company of the 39th; which force, consisting of upwards of 100 disciplined soldiers, achieved a glorious victory over the score of half-naked fanatics, whom they exterminated. The loss on our side consists of four European soldiers, three sepoy, and one native commissioned officer, killed. The *Madras Athenæum* says:—

Much uncertainty still hangs over the cause of these periodical and disastrous disturbances, and various hypotheses have been framed to clear up the obscurity. Some wish to buckle the greatest share of the culpability on the shoulders of Mr. Conolly, the collector of the district, under whose regime three several insurrections of the Moplahs have occurred. Others denounce a Hajee, a Mahomedan priest, as the instigator of the risings. Against this man

suspicion was so strong on the occasion of the affair of 1849 that his dwelling was ordered to be searched, but the threats of the Moplah population, it is said, prevented the execution of the order. According to report, this Hajee leads the life of an ascetic in the jungle; has great influence over the Moplahs; and encourages them to murder their unbelieving neighbours by holding out the highest rewards of Paradise to all who happen to fall martyrs to their zeal for the faith.

The Nizam's new minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, had fulfilled his stipulations to the letter, having paid the first instalment of 40 lacs, in liquidation of the debt, and it was fully expected that he would be able to pay the remainder when due. A letter from Hyderabad, dated 21st August, published in the *Bombay Telegraph*, says:—

Punctual to the very day of his engagement for the payment of the half of the large sum due by the Nizam to the British Government, the Minister, on the 15th inst., completed the payment of forty lacs into the Resident's treasury, and carried the receipt for that sum to his master, who, well pleased by the accomplishment of his arduous engagement, placed his hand upon his minister's head, in token of his complete satisfaction, and bestowed unbounded praise upon him. The vigour, skill, promptitude, and punctuality with which the minister has commenced, prosecuted, and completed this transaction, have evinced much tact, have manifested the confidence in his ministry with which he has inspired the capitalists, and have brought forth resources never dreamt of by others.

The *Englishman's* correspondent adds:—

The money was realized without calling for the exercise of severity towards any person, and seemingly, though that can be only apparently so, with the willing consent of the payers. It is not to be supposed that so large a sum of money could be procured on advantageous terms; and the Nizam's government drained by forged coinage of the better currency, which alone the Resident receives in his treasury, has been compelled to pay its debts in hoondies, the exchange on which, in consequence of the large demand, has risen from 26 to 38 per cent. for sicca rupees. The Resident again receives the money at the rate on which he drew for it for the use of the Nizam, making the transaction still more unfavourable to the Nizam's government. This is not to be complained of, it was a necessary incident in the fluctuations of the market, when there was a large adventitious demand for hoondies, and the British Government, which lent the money, had a right to claim the full value of its disbursement.

From Lucknow we hear that the cholera is raging to a fearful extent in that city. The king, it is said, is, "as usual, immersed in ease and luxury." His time is principally spent in the Zenana, or in his *Purristan*, or Garden of Angels, represented by lightly-habited women, in listening to music, looking at nautches, dancing himself at times (a thing abominated by the Mahomedans), and composing poetry and Hindustani airs. The Lucknow authorities, it is said, have been thrown into great tribulation at the prospect of the Governor-General's visit to that state, the royal finances being in too low a condition to allow of his reception after the approved style of oriental extravagance.

Lamentable accounts are contained in the journals of the sickness at Lahore, Agra, and Peshawur. At the latter station, Europeans and natives, officers and privates, all suffered alike from fever and ague, and the hospitals were, in consequence, crowded with patients. According to the latest advices, with cooler weather, the sickness had abated.

The *Lahore Chronicle* represents the sickness as not confined to that city and its immediate vicinity; many of the inhabitants of Umritsur had been attacked, and Jullundur was not exempt from the visitation, as was the case last year. "From across the Indus we have also disastrous accounts of the effects of the fever. The whole of the Dherajat is suffering, more or less. Fortunately the frontier tribes cannot move, or they would find our existing posts not in the most efficient condition for resistance." The same paper of August 30 says:—

We alluded in our last to the mortality in H.M.'s 96th foot as having been considerable during the present week. We regret much

* See No. 135, p. 610.

to learn that *eleven* men have been committed to the grave since Saturday last; we learn also that 238 patients have been admitted into the regimental hospital during the same period, and that 152 only have been discharged. There were yesterday 244 on the sick list, being a slight improvement on the return three days before, when the number of patients under medical treatment was 286.

The latest issue of that journal (the 3rd September) publishes a table, showing the sanitary state of the troops, European and Native, stationed at Lahore, on the 29th of August. From this document it appears that an increase of 400 sick took place between the 22nd and 24th August, and that, although the horse artillery at Meean Meer continued more healthy than the foot artillery at Anarkulee (having better barrack accommodation), there was scarcely any perceptible difference between the sickness in the native corps at Anarkulee and two of those at Meean Meer. In the irregular cavalry, the difference is shown to be in favour of the old cantonment. In H.M.'s 96th regiment the increase had been eighty-six, taking deaths into consideration, and was at one time much larger.

The Governor-General, it is now stated, would leave Simla about the 25th October, *via* Pinjore. The time of his arrival in Calcutta is uncertain. A letter from Simla mentions that Col. Low, the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, was expected at Simla. Important business of a public nature, is said to have rendered necessary the colonel's presence there before the Governor-General proceeded to the plains.

The Commander-in-Chief, it is reported, would move towards Peshawur at the commencement of the cold weather, and, it is supposed, direct the operations against the hill tribes on the Cabul frontier.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions a rumour in the Patna bazar, of an attempt at revolution in Nepaul, which is not, however, credited. Letters from Muscat, to the 16th of August, bring intelligence of a hostile movement on the part of the Wahabees. The Imaum had sent off an armed force to the place, distant twelve miles from Muscat, to stop their advance.

Letters received from Persia by the Bombay papers state that cholera had broken out in its most virulent form in Bussorah and the provinces bordering on the Euphrates, and had been for some months fast extending its fatal influence to the villages and towns on the shores of the Persian Gulf. The British agent at Bussorah had been carried off by the disease.

The Supreme Court at Calcutta, it will be seen, has sentenced Mr. Lang, the advocate of Jotee Persaud, to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, for a libel upon Colonel Mactier, conveyed in a printed report of his speech in defence of the Lala, the libellous passage having been not delivered in the court, but inserted by him subsequently in the published report. Opinions differ, as usual, as to the result of this trial. The *Hurkaru* says:—

Considering that the libel was groundless, needless, unprovoked, and that it was not uttered in the heat of forensic discussion, but, as was shown at the trial, deliberately foisted into the printed report of Mr. Lang's speech by Mr. Lang himself, the punishment awarded must appear hardly commensurate with the offence for which it is awarded.

The *Friend of India* likewise observes:—"It appears to be the universal opinion in society, that the sentence, when compared with the aggravated circumstances of the attack, is singularly mild." On the other hand, the *Englishman*, arguing upon the assumption that Colonel Mactier, on the trial, shrank from meeting the accusation of cowardice,—

though in fact the Court refused to allow Mr. Lang to put the question as to the colonel's behaviour at Kotah,—states that Mr. Lang is looked upon as a victim to the defects of the libel law, and the caprice of the judges. It adds:—

It ought also to be remarked, that the original attack was not wholly unprovoked. The infamous prosecution of Jotee Persaud was instigated by this officer, and urged upon the Governor-General by unfounded representations from the military board, of which Lieut.-Col. Mactier was the active member. It will hardly be believed in England, that while forcing upon government a prosecution for fraud, in which the short supply of bullocks constituted the prominent charge, this Lieut.-Col. Mactier had in his possession the contract with Jotee Persaud, dated the 15th of October, 1848, in which he stipulated to supply 50,000 bullocks, without advances, and with an engagement to make good the value of any government property damaged or lost in carrying. Yet with the full knowledge that the contractor had not been paid, this lieut. colonel causes him to be prosecuted as a felon for asking for payment, now acknowledged by this most contemptible board to be his just due. Surely the counsel of a man so persecuted as this banker might be excused for inquiring a little too minutely into the character of his prosecutor, who has heaped such shame upon the government which employs him.

The *Eastern Star* says:—"Much interest has been excited in Calcutta by the news of the final formation of the great new steam company for the navigation of the eastern seas, and great benefit is expected to result from the competition with the present holders of the steam navigation of Asia. The Calcutta community are anxiously hoping that in the midst of the changes and improvements that will ensue, some arrangement will be made to put an end to the overland route from Bombay for letters from Europe, as it has become a nuisance by its irregularity and slowness."

The Ceylon papers mention the arrival of Lord Stanley at Colombo.

From China we learn that the insurrection in Kwang-si province was on the increase; that the rebels had decoyed a force of imperialists into an ambuscade, and put the greater part to death. The *Peking Gazette* publishes various particulars respecting the movements of the insurgents, over whom several victories are claimed. On the other hand, a native letter, published in the *Friend of China*, states that the rebel forces had taken the strong city of Kwei-sing, in Seang-chow, and that the imperialists, although they had a commissioner, a Tartar general, and many high military officers, had not been successful in a single encounter.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. W. Hall, 83rd regt. at Kurrachee, Sept. 10; Dr. S. C. Roe, M.D., Dep. Insp. Gen. H.M.'s Hospitals, Madras, Sept. 4.

BENGAL.—Lieut. C. B. Grundry, 12th N.I. at Mooltan, Aug. 31; Lieut. J. J. McDonald, 74th N.I. at Dacca, aged 35, Aug. 2; Major W. M. Smyth, engr. at Danson, in Kent, aged 40, Oct. 7.

MADRAS.—Lieut. G. J. B. Tucker, 1st L.C. at Bangalore, Aug. 26.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. Mayor, 25th N.I. at Shikarpore, Aug. 31; Ens. H. M. Simpson, 9th N.I., at Belgaum, Aug. 26; Ens. Edward Owen, 2nd Bombay N.I., at the Friary, Lichfield, aged 20, Oct. 15; Col. G. R. Jervis, Bombay engr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Oct. 14.

ACCOUNT OF HERAT.

The city of Herat, formerly Hari, considered to be "the key of the gates of India," is one of the most ancient cities in the East, and in the time of Alexander's expedition was the capital of the extensive province of Aria. Tradition assigns its foundation to Lohrasp, an ante-Mohamedan king of Persia, of the Caianian dynasty. It is well fortified, and situated in a fertile valley, thirty miles from east to west, and fifteen broad, surrounded by high mountains, and watered by the river Hari.

The province of Herat, which was once the channel of an extensive trade, extended 130 miles, from Obbeh, or Aobuh, on the east, to Ghoryan on the west, and 100 miles, from Kooshk, or Kusakh, on the north, to Sabzawur on the south, and contained 450 towns and villages.

Thirty-two sovereigns of Herat, of the Khorgan, Salvi, and Affghan dynasties, are enumerated before Nadir Shah, of Persia, at whose violent death, in 1747, his vast empire became dismembered, and Ahmed Khan, head of the great Abdali or Durani clan of Sadozyes, included Herat in the portion he carved out for the Affghan monarchy. At his death, in 1773, he bequeathed a territory reaching from Khorasan to Sirhind, and from the Oxus to the sea, to his son Timur, who, in 1793, was succeeded by Zeman Shah, one of his youngest sons, through the influence of Sirafratz Khan, head of the powerful family of the Barukzyes. The dependent provinces, however, were seized by the other sons of Timur, all of whom were pretenders to the imperial throne. Mahmood, an elder brother of Zeman, seized upon Herat, and consenting to acknowledge the supremacy of Zeman, was allowed to rule that province as hakim or governor. Nevertheless, he made repeated attempts upon the throne of Cabul, but, failing, in 1799, he fled into Persia. Meanwhile, Zeman Shah having displeased the Duranis, a conspiracy, headed by Sirafratz Khan, was formed to depose him and elevate his younger brother Shooja-ool-Moolk, which was detected before it was ripe for execution, and Zeman put six of his nobles, including Sirafratz Khan, to death. Futteh Khan, the son of Sirafratz, now head of the Barukzyes, thereupon opened a negotiation with Mahmood, and, the troops of Zeman Shah deserting him, that unfortunate prince fell into the hands of Futteh Khan, was blinded, and cast into prison. Shooja-ool-Moolk, resolving to try his chance for the throne, in 1801, collected a body of troops, but, encountering Futteh Khan, he was defeated, and forced to fly.

Mahmood was now seated upon the imperial throne; but his weakness and indolence, and the exorbitant power of Futteh Khan, rendered the latter the virtual ruler of the empire. Mr. Elphinstone describes this person as gentle and modest, his manners forming a strong contrast to his conduct, which was exempt from the influence of shame, fear, and compassion. In 1803, Futteh Khan having left the capital to quell an insurrection, the partisans of Shooja-ool-Moolk brought that prince to Cabul, where he was hailed as king. He immediately liberated his blind brother, Zeman, and consigned Mahmood to prison.

Shooja, as his subsequent career has demonstrated, was utterly unfit to manage a people like the Affghans; the government was disorganized, his own partisans were dissatisfied, whilst Prince Kamran, son of Mahmood, and Futteh Khan, incited insurrections. In 1808, Shah Mahmood escaped from prison, and, joining Futteh Khan, obtained possession of Cabul. In the following year, Futteh Khan defeated Shah Shooja in two engagements, and the latter, after various efforts and misfortunes, became a fugitive, and took refuge in the British territories.

During these transactions, Herat had been well governed by Ferooz-ood-deen (commonly named Haji Ferooz), a younger son of Timur Shah; but the Shah of Persia, who claimed the sovereignty of Herat, repeatedly threatened it, and had succeeded in exacting tribute from the prince, who, in 1818, was

formally required by the governor of Khorasan to acknowledge the authority of Persia. Haji Ferooz despatched notice of this demand, which was enforced by the presence of an army, to Shah Mahmood at Cabul, requesting assistance. Futteh Khan accordingly marched to Herat, defeated the Persians, and, by stratagem, seized the city, as well as the person and treasures of Haji Ferooz. Success, whilst it augmented the power, inflated the pride of Futteh Khan, and Shah Mahmood, at the instigation of his son, Prince Kamran, determined to destroy him. On his return to Cabul, Futteh Khan was blinded by Kamran, and cast into a dungeon.

This barbarous act roused the vengeance of all the Barukzye brothers, and Dost Mahomed Khan getting possession of Cabul, Mahmood and his son Kamran fled, carrying with them Futteh Khan, who, for some reflection upon their cruelty, was deliberately cut to pieces before their eyes. This atrocious deed appears to have exasperated even the army of Mahmood, who took shelter from their vengeance in Herat, the government of which he retained for a few years, when he resigned it to Kamran, dying there in 1829.

Kamran, who, like his father, acknowledged the nominal supremacy of Persia, did not until some years after assume the title of "Shah." He was cruel, treacherous, and debauched, being almost constantly intoxicated with spirits, or stupified with opium and bhong. He appointed as his vizier Yar Mahomed Khan, said to be an Affghan, of the tribe of Populzaees, who has been characterized as "the most accomplished villain in Central Asia," and who appears to have soon plotted the overthrow of his master, entering into intrigues for that purpose with the Persian Court, which had, however, views of its own regarding Herat. So early as 1835, it commenced those preparations for the attack upon the city, which was made in 1838, and which, by giving occasion to the expedition across the Indus, led to such important consequences.

The ostensible grounds for this attack, on the part of the Persians, were the failure of Prince Kamran to fulfil certain stipulations in his treaty with Persia; the non-payment of tribute, but chiefly the inroads made by the Heratees into the Persian dominions, whence they had carried off and sold as slaves no fewer than 12,000 persons. The ulterior object was, no doubt, to assert the claim of the Shah of Persia to the sovereignty of Herat. In his despatch to Lord Palmerston, dated in February, 1837, Mr. McNeill, our minister in Persia, says, "there cannot, I think, be a doubt that the Shah is fully justified in making war on Prince Kamran; and though the capture of Herat would certainly be an evil of great magnitude, we could not wonder if the Shah were to disregard our remonstrances, and assert his right to make war on an enemy who has given him the greatest provocation, and whom he may regard himself as bound in duty to his subjects to punish, or even put down."

The success with which Prince Kamran, or rather his vizier, Yar Mahomed Khan, with the powerful aid derived from the skill of the gallant Eldred Pottinger, withstood the assaults of the Persians, assisted by Russian engineers, need not be detailed. It is sufficient to say that the Shah was compelled to retreat, and Herat was thus secured to the savage rule of Shah Kamran and his vizier.

When the Persians raised the siege, they had ruined and depopulated the country; the villages were deserted, and the inhabitants of the city had been reduced from 60,000 to 6,000. This was the condition of Herat when Major Todd, the British envoy, arrived there in July, 1839. He induced the fugitive inhabitants to return; he expended, with the sanction of our Government, large sums to repair the mischiefs occasioned by the invasion (Kamran's treasury being empty), and, at a very heavy outlay, he restored the fortifications, and even increased their strength. Kamran and his vizier manifested their gratitude by forcing Major Todd, in October, 1840, to quit the city.

In May, 1842, Yar Mahomed Khan succeeded in realizing his ambitious views. Shah Kamran was dethroned by him, and died, it is reported, by violence; his sons (ten in number) were driven into exile, and Yar Mahomed Khan assumed the supreme authority, though he does not appear to have adopted the title of Shah. The sons of Kamran made sundry efforts to wrest the authority from the usurper, but without effect. One applied for succour to the British Government; another implored the aid of the Persian court; others endeavoured unsuccessfully to excite the mountaineers to the eastward of Herat. Prince Jehangir, the eldest son of Shah Kamran (who is now upwards of fifty years of age, and is said to resemble his father in character), became ultimately a pensioner upon the bounty of the Shah of Persia.

Of the manner in which Yar Mahomed Khan administered the government of Herat, since he supplanted his master, we have no authentic information, all direct intercourse between Herat and India having ceased; but if the statement that "he was greatly beloved by his subjects" be correct, we must conclude that he atoned, in some degree, by the mode in which he exercised his usurped authority, for the crimes by which he acquired it.

BENGAL.

SIR R. SHAKESPEAR AND CAPTAIN CLOSE.

The *Lahore Chronicle* publishes an official letter from Sir H. Elliot, secretary to Government, to Mr. Busby, agent for the affairs of Sindia's dominions, dated "Simla, 22nd August," which, referring to his letter, submitting the proceedings of the court appointed to inquire into the charges brought by Sir Richmond Shakespear, his assistant, against Capt. Close, commanding 2nd regiment of cavalry, Sindia's Contingent, states that the finding of the court appeared to the Governor-General to be correct and just, but, in a case so grave, he was desirous of proceeding with all caution, and of fortifying or correcting his judgment by the authority of the Judge Advocate-General, who had submitted a report, in which he is of opinion, that there is no ground whatever for the first charge against Capt. Close, namely, that he had unjustly excluded Jemadar Fazil Khan from promotion; that the charge against Capt. Close, of having threatened the jemadar with a whip, is not substantiated, and that a similar charge of striking a trooper, Surmust Khan, has been refuted; that, with regard to the 4th charge, in which it was alleged that Capt. Close intentionally furnished an incorrect roll of Rissaldar Sahibdad Khan to the court-martial which tried Jemadar Fazil Khan, the Judge Advocate-General considers that the "charge is utterly groundless, and quite unjustifiable;" that there was "no ground whatever for the very grave charge" brought by Sir R. Shakespear against Capt. Close, that he had suppressed a letter at the court-martial,—thereby imputing to Capt. Close falsehood and fraud; and the Judge Advocate-General observes that Sir R. Shakespear "has very greatly exceeded the bounds of propriety, both in bringing forward, and in his manner of attempting to establish, his charges against Capt. Close, whose honour and integrity he has most gravely impugned, and in my opinion very wantonly and without justification. In the opinion thus expressed by the Judge Advocate-General, his lordship entirely concurs; adding that no officer can be permitted wantonly and unjustifiably to bring forward charges affecting the honour and integrity of a brother officer, without being made to pay a severe and public penalty for the act he has done. Sir H. Elliot observes:—"Allusion has frequently been made, in the documents before his lordship, to the natural zeal with which Sir R. Shakespear has espoused the cause of a man who served him faithfully in peril, and to the generosity which has impelled him to support one whom he supposed to have been wronged. Gratitude towards a devoted follower, and a generous defence of his interests, are feelings very laudable in themselves. But no warmth of natural zeal, no generous impulse, can rightly be pleaded in justification, hardly in extenuation, of a man who, with no sufficient cause, unjustifiably alleges, and obstinately persists in, charges against his brother officer, which directly and grossly assail his honesty and his honour. His lordship, therefore, can find no palliation for Sir R. Shakespear's conduct in the circumstances of his connection with Jemadar Fazil Khan. Were it not for the distinguished services and high character of Sir R. Shakespear himself, his lordship would have felt bound to remove that officer altogether from political employment. Having regard to those services, his

lordship feels himself justified in not resorting to this extreme measure; but a reprimand is inadequate to the fault which Sir R. Shakespear has committed. His lordship thinks it his duty to remove Sir R. Shakespear from his present office, and to transfer him to the inferior charge of Joudpoor. There is not much difference in the salaries attached to the two offices, but Joudpoor is inferior in importance, in consideration, and the scale of public employment. Removal to the office will be a public mark of the displeasure of the Supreme Government, and his lordship has no doubt will be severely felt by Sir R. Shakespear."

Sir R. Shakespear has made the following communication to the *Bombay Times*, dated Gwalior, August 25th:—

"I believe that I owe, in a great measure, my escape from the fate of Conolly and Stoddart, or the suffering of Major Abbott, to the fidelity of Fazil Khan; and I know that fidelity to have been put to the test by bribes vainly offered to him. I believe I owe my success also, in a great measure, to him. When I took up my case, I told my friends that my obligations to Fazil Khan were so great that I could not allow any earthly consideration to deter me from prosecuting a thorough inquiry; because I fully believed that I could, by so doing, restore Fazil Khan to the service. But I bound myself to make every possible reparation to Capt. Close, should it appear that I had done him wrong. The investigation has been most carefully and impartially made; and Capt. Close has most fully and most honourably cleared his character of the unjust accusations which I have had the misfortune to make against him. I declare that the only portion of these proceedings that has not caused me pain, is the perusal of the following paper to Capt. Close, before all the officers assembled this day in the mess-house. I will only add, that there never passed an unkind, much less an angry, word between Capt. Close and me until Fazil Khan had been deprived of his commission.

"R. SHAKESPEAR.

"Captain Close,—I have brought charges against you of the gravest nature. They have been carefully investigated by a Court of Inquiry, and you have been most fully and honourably acquitted. This decision has been confirmed by the most noble the Governor-General. No apology from me can be of any value to you; but, as a satisfaction to myself, I have begged that your brother officers may be assembled, in order that I may, in the most formal public manner, retract my accusations, and tender you this my most humble apology. I have done you great wrong in believing you capable of such conduct. The result has been deservedly disastrous to me; and it will be ever to me a source of the deepest regret that I should have done you such an injustice.

"R. SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. colonel."

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, AUGUST 19.

The Queen, on the Prosecution of Col. Mactier, v. John Lang.—The defendant was charged in the indictment as follows:—"That W. Mactier was, at the time, a brevet-major and lieutenant-colonel in the military service of the East-India Company, and a member of the Military Board, and in 1821, when a lieutenant in the said service, was in action at Mungrowl, near Kotah; that J. Lang was proprietor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, and that he composed and published, on the 18th April, 1830, at Meerut, a libel concerning W. Mactier, containing the following words:—"The Military Board has not a high character for liberality, but such were its sentiments; one member alone of that Board, a person distinguished for cowardice at Kotah, Col. Mactier (belonging to some regiment of light cavalry, I forget its number at present), differed from the rest, and became the sole parent of that disgraceful mischief."

The defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Morton, with Mr. Welsh, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Lang supported his own case, assisted by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Morton said the prosecutor, lieut.-colonel of the 4th regt. of light cavalry, was a member of the Military Board; the defendant was the sole proprietor, and formerly editor, of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, published at Meerut; also a barrister-at-law, and an advocate of this Court. One Jotee Persaud had been prosecuted, some months ago, by order of the Government, for alleged frauds connected with the commissariat, and tried in the Court of the Sessions Judge at Agra. Mr. Lang was his counsel, and, in the ordinary course, addressed the Court for the defence. He was not indicted for anything he had uttered in that speech. It often became essential to make strong observations upon parties to a cause, or the witnesses on whose evidence the case of one or the other depended. In the present instance, however, the libel related to one who was neither a party to the cause

nor a witness; and, moreover, the libellous passage was not contained in the spoken speech. Mr. Lang was indicted for subsequently publishing what purported to be a report of his own speech, in which he had deliberately interpolated, or caused to be interpolated, the libellous paragraph complained of. It seemed a serious aggravation of the offence, to have published this libel in a report purporting to be a correct report of his speech, when, in point of fact, it was never uttered at all. The libel, though brief, contained cruel aspersions on Col. Mactier's character. The paragraph charged the prosecutor with "cowardice" in action. It also implied that, for some purposes of his (Col. Mactier's) own, or with some improper motive, he procured Jotee Persaud's trial, or, in the words of the libel, "he was the sole parent of that disgraceful mischief." To explain the allusions in the first portion of the libel, he (Mr. Morton) would merely state that, in the year 1821, the Rajah of Kotah, an independent but tributary territory, had applied to the Indian Government for aid against certain insurgents. Assistance was granted, and an action took place in October, 1821, at Mungrowl, in the territory of Kotah, between the regular Kotah forces, aided by some of the Company's troops, and the insurgents, under Kissore Sing. The prosecutor, then a lieutenant in the 4th cavalry, and quarter-master of the regiment, was engaged in this action. It was to this that allusion was made—a matter of exactly thirty years ago. This proceeding was not instituted to clear Col. Mactier's character, which required it not. He had served in his profession long and honourably. In vindication of his character, he (Mr. Morton) had only to point to the General Orders in which Col. Mactier was named, to the distinctions he had earned, and to the position he now held. The proceeding was instituted in order to vindicate public justice, and bring his libeller to punishment.

Lieut.-col. Wm. Mactier, sworn.—I am a major in the 4th cavalry, and a brevet lieutenant-colonel in the army, in which I have been nearly forty years. In 1821 I was lieutenant in the same regiment, and quarter-master. In October, 1821, an engagement took place at Kotah, an independent state. I was present at that action. I am now a member of the Military Board. This paper, the *Mofussilite*, of 18th April, 1851, I received in due course in the month of April. I subscribed to the paper. I have no doubt I am the person mentioned in the libel.

To Mr. Lang.—I arrived in India in October, 1810. I was first appointed to do duty with the 4th light cavalry. Two officers were killed, Lieuts. Reid and Clarke, at Kotah, in the engagement. There was no other Mactier present on the occasion. Mr. Lang here proposed the following question:—"Now, Col. Mactier, you were present at the action of Kotah, and have you no remembrance of a Lieut. Mactier, on that occasion, showing the white feather, ordering threes about, when it was not at all necessary? in fact, he ran away?"

His lordship objected to this offensive mode of questioning, at which Mr. Lang appeared highly indignant, and repeated it nearly in the same words, which was objected to again.

Cross-examination continued.—Q. Did you not leave India immediately after the affair at Kotah? A. No; I left India on sick certificate in May, 1823.

Mr. G. R. Wilby, sworn.—I am editor of the *Mofussilite*. I have been the editor for nearly a year. I have come down from Meerut on subpoena in this case. I first became editor in August, last year. I entered into a written agreement with Mr. Lang. I have not that agreement; I gave it to Mr. Lang, after having written on it, "cancelled at my request." This cancellation was at Mr. Lang's suggestion. Subsequently, I entered into a verbal arrangement, under which I have acted as editor ever since. Mr. Lang was described as proprietor in the written agreement. I do not think that the cancellation was made in consequence of any change in the proprietorship. I was editor of the *Mofussilite* at the time of the close of the trial of Jotee Persaud, at Agra. Mr. Lang came to Meerut some short time subsequently. He never told me for what purpose he came to Meerut; I understood, however, from what took place, it was to superintend the publication of the report of the trial. This is a copy of the *Mofussilite* in which the report of the trial is published. I cannot say who corrected the press with regard to the report of the trial. Such a report I would not have corrected myself; it was the duty of the printer. I saw Mr. Lang in the house of the printer. I think it was about the time the report was published. I saw Mr. Lang either on the 16th or 17th April, about 3 or 4 o'clock p.m. He left Meerut that evening, either on the 16th or 17th. Mr. Lang never interfered in the business of the paper whenever he came to Meerut; he never then wrote for the paper, to my recollection. From my own knowledge I cannot say whether the report was taken from the *Agra Messenger*, or whether it was an independent report of the *Mofussilite*. I have been subpoenaed to produce the notes and proofs of the speech.

I produce none. I made search, and asked the printer. There have been many manuscripts and proofs destroyed. I have destroyed some myself. It is not the regular custom of the office to preserve them.

To Mr. Lang.—I was formerly employed by Mr. S. Smith as a writer for the *Hurkaru*. Mr. Peterson brought the subject first to my notice about the arrangement for editing the *Mofussilite*, but I entered into an agreement with you. You frequently went to Meerut, and sometimes to the hills. You did not generally take up your abode on the press premises when you came to Meerut. I recollect your taking some books from the press library on the last occasion you were there. Mr. Gibbons conducts the whole business of the press at Meerut; he has done this for a year. Payments of salary always came through the hands of Mr. Gibbons. I have never received any from you—[answer corrected]—the letter which brought the written contract also brought one month's salary from Mr. Lang; this was from Simlah. I had much trouble in receiving remittances of money, and published an advertisement, directing payment to the printer, signing it, "John Lang, sole proprietor," without any authority. I had no permission from you; it was done merely as a matter of convenience.

To Mr. Morton.—I cannot say whether Mr. Lang took the paper in; to my knowledge he never objected to the advertisement.

[The following is the agreement referred to:—

"Agreement.—I, John Lang, proprietor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, do hereby engage the services of G. R. Wilby, Esq., on the following terms:—First, that, in consideration of the said G. R. Wilby discharging and performing the duties of the editor of the said newspaper, I agree to pay him the sum of Rs. 600 per mensem for the period of two years certain; and, in the event of my not requiring the services of the said G. R. Wilby in such capacity, as editor, for a third year, I bind myself to give the said G. R. Wilby three months' notice of my intention. I further agree to find the said G. R. Wilby a furnished house during the period that he is editor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, or give him Rs. 100 per mensem in lieu thereof. This agreement to commence and be in force from and after the 1st of October, 1850. Dated at Simlah this 7th day of August, 1850.

(Signed) "JOHN LANG."]

Mr. E. G. Fraser, sworn.—I was employed by the *Delhi Gazette* to take notes of Jotee Persaud's trial. I took notes of Mr. Lang's oration on that occasion. I did not give the original notes to Mr. Lang, but I gave him a transcript. In the course of the trial, Mr. Lang mentioned to me that he would like to see anything that I was reporting which he might address to the Court. His reason for this was, that he did not care what was printed, but he thought it due to his professional reputation. I had nothing whatever to do with the publishing the report of the speech. I sent Mr. Lang the transcript of my notes in several portions; I have no doubt they all came to hand to Mr. Lang. This sentence [the alleged libel], I believe, was not uttered; it certainly was not in my notes. Nothing was uttered, to my knowledge, charging Col. Mactier with cowardice. Had such been uttered, I should have noted it. I did not read the report in the *Mofussilite*, but in the *Agra Messenger*. (It was admitted on both sides that the reports were identical.)

To Mr. Lang.—Without reference to the libel, the report published is decidedly a fair one. The conclusion of the report is not so exact as that part which precedes the libel. The conclusion is more abbreviated, and not improved. I do not think that the printed report is an improvement upon the speech delivered.

To Mr. Morton.—I have not the least doubt that the notes I gave Mr. Lang were used in the preparation of the printed report.

To the Court.—I was never employed by Mr. Lang, but by the *Agra Messenger*, nominally for the *Delhi Gazette*.

Mr. J. Newmarch, sworn.—I am one of the solicitors for the prosecution. We subpoenaed Mr. J. Spankie; he came down, and returned again immediately, on account of severe illness. Mr. Lang, in my presence, made the following admission, which I might give in evidence; that, after he had made his speech, he had spoken to Mr. Spankie as follows:—"It is a pity I forgot to allude to Col. Mactier's cowardice in my speech for the defence; but it is no matter, as it will be made all right in my published speech." At Col. Mactier's request, I wrote a letter to Mr. Lang soon after the speech appeared in the *Calcutta papers*, and Mr. Lang wrote a reply.

[Read, as follows:—

"Sir,—In your address to the Court at Agra, in defence of Jotee Persaud, as reported in the *Agra Messenger*, and thence transferred to the columns of the *Mofussilite*, of which you are the proprietor, you appear to have uttered the following words:

'Sir, the Military Board has not a high character for liberality, but such were its sentiments; one member alone of that Board, a person distinguished for cowardice at Kotah, Col. Mactier (belonging to some regiment of light cavalry, I forget its number at present), differed from the rest, and became the sole parent of this disgraceful mischief.' We are instructed by Col. Mactier to write to you, to require you to retract, fully and without reservation or qualification, the imputation of cowardice which you have thus cast upon him, and to acknowledge your conviction that it is entirely without foundation and fact, and to express your regret that you should have been betrayed into making so injurious and erroneous an assertion. This apology, if made in a frank and unqualified manner, Col. Mactier is willing to accept as a reparation for the deep injury which you have done him; of course, reserving to himself the right of giving to the apology the same publicity which the original slander has obtained."

The reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date. I am pained to think that Col. Mactier should have been so exceedingly ill-advised as to place the matter to which you refer in the hands of his attorneys. Messrs. Smout and Hedger will receive 'process' for me, and I have to request you will not write to me any more on this subject."

Capt. G. Gaynor, sworn.—I am a captain in the Company's service. I was present at Jotee Persaud's trial. After the trial was over, I accompanied Mr. Lang to Meerut from Agra, on the 15th April, and reached Meerut on the 17th. I do know Mr. Lang had notes of his speech, but not his own notes; I could not say that I saw them. From my own personal position, I object to answer for what special purpose this journey was made. (The Judge thought he could not object to answer it.) The object of going to Meerut was, that Mr. Lang might assist in preparing his own speech, and correcting it, which he did. I have not much knowledge, however, of what Mr. Lang did at Meerut, for I was living in a different direction. I recollect, upon seeing a printed report of the speech, I objected to the impropriety of the paragraph, as a general remark to Mr. Lang, that it would have been better had the libel not appeared. Mr. Lang replied that it should stand; or words to that effect. I did not know whether the offensive paragraph was uttered in the speech. I cannot swear as to the report being published in the *Mofussilite* or the *Agra Messenger* first.

This ended the case for the prosecution.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Deputy-Governor of Bengal (who had been subpoenaed by Mr. Lang) appeared in Court; upon which his lordship asked Mr. Lang whether he would call upon his honour as a witness. Mr. Lang replied, "No; he would not detain his honour; he would not call him as a witness."

Mr. Lang then addressed the Court, in the first instance, upon certain points of law. He contended there was not sufficient evidence to send the case to the jury. There was not the slightest evidence to prove that he was the proprietor of the *Mofussilite* in April last, or that he published or composed the speech in question; the whole matter was founded on inference. As regarded the indictment, the first count alleged that he was the proprietor of a newspaper called the *Mofussilite*; but it did not allege that he published the speech in question as the proprietor of the *Mofussilite*, nor that Col. Mactier was libelled in his character as a soldier. These points he thought most material. He could produce a variety of authorities touching upon this point in his favour. He contended there was nothing in the words of the libel themselves unexplained, written or spoken, that could render this an offence punishable by the criminal law. (He quoted Comyns's *Digest* in support of his argument.) It must be shown, if he were alleged to be the publisher, that he did so as proprietor at the time. These objections were urged with reference to the two counts constituting the whole of the indictment. There was another objection, that the newspaper had been admitted as evidence against him, and not the original manuscript. Mr. Fraser had not produced his notes, although he had told the Court that he had them in his possession. (He cited *Adams v. Kelly*, R. and M.'s Rep.)

Mr. Morton, in reply, said, with respect to the objection that the original MS. of the libel had not been produced, there was some evidence that it had been lost or destroyed; but, independently of this, the publication of the newspaper itself was brought home, by circumstantial evidence, to the defendant. This distinguished the present case from that of *Adams v. Kelly*. If Mr. Lang himself superintended the correcting of the press, there was no rule of evidence which required that the original manuscript should be either produced or accounted for. He (Mr. Morton) thought his learned friend, who delighted occasionally in saying strange and startling things, must have been

jesting in arguing that there was no evidence to go to the jury. There was abundant *prima facie* evidence, both of proprietorship and of publication in fact by the defendant, whether proprietor or not.

Mr. Justice Buller thought there was evidence on both points.

Mr. Lang then proceeded to address the jury, and alluded to the custom in England regarding criminal prosecutions for libel, and the three particular modes of redress. There was an Act in England which did not extend to this country; that Act did not tie up hands and tongue, as his had been during the day. Not one of the questions which he had put to Col. Mactier would have been objected to by any of the judges of the Queen's Bench in England. In prosecutions of this kind, the character of the libeller as well as the libelled should be taken in consideration, and for this reason he had wished to question Col. Mactier in his own and a legitimate way. He, however, was stopped in his examination of Col. Mactier and Mr. Wilby by his lordship himself, who, perhaps, knew no more of the law on that point than he (Mr. Lang) did. Mr. Wilby had been brought down to prove his (Mr. Lang's) proprietorship; but he had proved nothing, and there was no evidence whatever elicited to show that he was the proprietor. In that country there was nothing but a Press Act, which did not allude to the proprietor, but provided that the printer and publisher be the parties charged. Again; as regards the proprietorship, an editor may not be conscious that a transfer of the proprietary right had taken place; an employer may sell out without its coming immediately to the knowledge of the *employés*. There was, indeed, a written agreement between himself and Mr. Wilby; but that agreement had been cancelled some months previous to the publication of the libel. He then alluded to reports in newspapers generally, and the influence those reports possess on the minds of the most respectable of the community; then to the attorney for the prosecution, who had been an editor of a newspaper, and in that newspaper had set forth the most slanderous reports concerning himself. Such reports were likely to operate to his prejudice, and doubtless were spread in order to bias the minds of people on his trial this day. Then, again, what was Mr. Wilby brought down to Calcutta for? There was a report that a proof sheet of the trial was in existence, with his (Mr. Lang's) interpolations in his own handwriting; and why was this not produced? He also understood that Mr. Gibbons, the printer and publisher of the *Mofussilite*, was coming down to Calcutta, who could afford them every information required. This was not done, but Mr. Wilby was brought down,—a person who could tell them nothing. There was Mr. Fraser also, who, it was said, had given his notes to himself (Mr. Lang); but where was the connecting link that he was the publisher of those notes? There was no identification whatever between the notes of Mr. Fraser given to Mr. Lang and the published report in the paper. Neither was there any proof of the libel being published, nor had any one been proved to be the publisher. Capt. Gaynor had not spoken a syllable to criminate him; there was not a tittle of direct evidence that he was the person who delivered those notes to the printer or the publisher. There was nothing more common than what was called the correction of the *dāk* edition; this edition was perhaps very different from the paper published in the morning, and who could say to the contrary that this copy of the *Mofussilite* containing the libel was not a *dāk* edition, or a wholly spurious one? Again; Mr. Wilby had said that he had inserted a notice in the *Mofussilite*, signing it "John Lang, sole proprietor;" but he also stated that he had done so without his (Mr. Lang's) permission. Those connected with the press could tell them that occasionally a particular copy of a newspaper might be different from the whole of the others. Then for the admission,—"I will make it all right in my own notes,"—supposing he had altered the notes, who published them? The report in question was originally published in the *Agra Messenger*, and it was in the *Mofussilite* only as a reprint. His object in asking Mr. Fraser whether or not the report was correctly published was, that if a barrister had corrected his own speech, he would naturally have improved upon it, instead of abbreviating, as Mr. Fraser said it was. Was it at all likely that he would have abbreviated his own speech? Would he not, like any other man placed in similar circumstances, have made additions, alterations for the better, and rounded and smoothed the sentences? But this was not the case; the published report had been sworn to be no improvement at all upon the speech delivered. He saw many military officers in court, who knew him well, and who could say that he had erased from the Army List many rogues, rascals, and rascallions; but, at the same time, he was the last person in the world to cast aspersions upon the character of a brave man. How many officers of high standing, who had been assailed by the cloud of disfavour, had he assisted, and by his means dispelled the cloud that enveloped them! After a further re-

marks, he left his fate entirely in the hands of the jury, declining to call any witnesses.

Sir A. Buller, in summing up, told the jury that they had three points to consider: firstly, whether the words in question amounted to a libel; secondly, whether they related to Col. Mactier, the prosecutor; and, thirdly, whether, supposing the two first points proved to their satisfaction, the defendant was guilty of the publication. In the first count, he was averred to be the proprietor of the *Mofussilite* at the time of the publication, and, to find the defendant guilty upon that count, it would be necessary that the jury should be satisfied with the proof of such proprietorship. In the second count, he was charged generally with the publication; and that count would be satisfied in the proof of his having in any capacity published the libel, or having caused or procured it to be published. *Sir Arthur* read the definition of a criminal libel, as given by *Hawkins*, viz. "A malicious defamation, expressed either in printing or writing, and tending either to blacken the memory of one that is dead, or the reputation of one that is alive, and expose him to public ridicule, hatred, or contempt;" and left it to the jury to say whether the words in question fell within this definition. *Sir Arthur* then referred to the evidence, which tended clearly to point out the prosecutor as the Col. Mactier named in the alleged libel. He then came to the more difficult question of the proof of the publication. This he intimated had become a mere question to judge of from the evidence. He himself should offer no further opinion than that there was sufficient evidence on the counts to support the indictment; that is to say, to go to the jury. Of the sufficiency of that evidence to convict the defendant, they alone were the judges.

The jury retired for nearly two hours, and returned a verdict of *guilty* on both counts.

Many objections were made by the defendant during the trial, but were over-ruled; in consequence of which, he moved for an arrest of judgment. The defendant was bound over in his own recognizances, himself in Rs. 2,000, and two sureties in Rs. 1,000 each, to enter appearance on the 23rd.

AUGUST 23.

(Before *Sir L. Peel* and *Sir A. Buller*.)

Mr. Lang moved for a rule *nisi* for a new trial on the following grounds: first, the conduct of the judge in stopping the defendant in his cross-examination of the witnesses, Col. Mactier and *Mr. Wilby*, thus throwing difficulties in the way of the defence; second, a misdirection as to there being evidence of publication by the defendant; third, that *Mr. Fraser's* evidence was improperly received without the production of his original notes, which he stated to have in his possession at the time of the trial; fourth, a misdirection as to there being evidence as to the paper being published at the *Mofussilite* press; fifth, a misdirection as to the defendant's being proprietor of the *Mofussilite* press, so as to render him liable, as such, for the libel published; and, sixth, misdirection in telling the jury what verdict they were to find if they believed the whole evidence.

AUGUST 25.

The whole of these objections were overruled by the Court, and the rule was refused.

Mr. Justice Buller pronounced sentence as follows:

John Lang, you have been found guilty of the offence of libel; and in determining the amount of your punishment, the Court, as is usual in such cases, directs its main attention to these ingredients of your offence—the amount of malice shown on your part—and the degree of the danger of a breach of the peace, from the provoking quality of a libel.

The libel for which you have to answer imputes to Col. Mactier cowardice in action—and the authorship of a disgraceful prosecution. It is difficult to imagine a charge more galling to a military man than that of cowardice in action—one more calculated to "excite him to wrath," or one therefore more obnoxious to the criminal law, the province of which is to prevent the order and decent conduct of society from being disturbed by outrages of this description.

It is always however some extenuation of libellous or slanderous words—that they are mere repetitions of what is in every body's mouth, or that they arise out of some great and recent provocation, or that the occasion which calls them forth, although it cannot justify them, still holds out temptations to which ordinary excitability, or a love of the ludicrous, are too prone to yield in moments where there is no time for reflection.

But in your case none of these circumstances of extenuation are to be found. The imputation, so far from being a common subject of public gossip, had been buried and forgotten for thirty years.

The supposed occasion was a speech at the trial of *Jotee Persaud*, and the only imaginable provocation—the alleged recommendation by Colonel Mactier, in opposition to his col-

leagues, of a further inquiry into the charges against your client.

It appears, however, that the words in question have not the excuse, such as it would have been, of having burst impatiently from the lips of an excited advocate. They were intended to be uttered at the trial, but they were forgotten, and were supplied in the cool moments of after-thought, and in opposition to the remonstrances of a friend.

The fact of their having been so forgotten sufficiently shows the feebleness of the alleged provocation.

In addition to the obvious tendency of every libel of this description to provoke a breach of the peace, this particular libel is marked by another evil tendency of a public character—namely, a tendency to deter public servants from doing their duty to the state, by the dread of having past events of their life raked up and made food for the calumnious.

In your address to the jury, you appealed to the new libel law of England, and triumphantly asked how different your position would then have been, if you had been at liberty to plead the justification of truth, which that law allows. I did not think it necessary at the trial to notice your observations on that point, but as they tend to convey an incorrect notion of the enactment to which you appealed, and of the feeling of the English legislature and the English public on the subject of private libels, I will now refer to the Act. It is the 6th and 7th Vict., cap. 96, and by the 6th clause it is enacted that "if, on the trial of any indictment or information for a defamatory libel, the defendant have pleaded such plea as hereinafter mentioned, the truth of the matters charged may be inquired into, but shall not amount to a defence, unless it was for the public benefit that the said matters charged should be published; and that to entitle the defendant to give evidence of the truth of such matters charged as a defence to such indictment or information, it shall be necessary for the defendant, in pleading to the said indictment or information, to allege the truth of the said matters charged in the manner now required, in pleading a justification to an action for defamation, and further to allege that it was for the public benefit that the said matters charged should be published, and the particular fact or facts by reason whereof it was for the public benefit that the said matters charged should be published, to which plea the prosecutor shall be at liberty to reply generally, denying the whole thereof; that if after such plea the defendant shall be convicted on such indictment or information, it shall be competent to the Court, in pronouncing sentence, to consider whether the guilt of the defendant is aggravated or mitigated by the said plea, and by the evidence given to prove or disprove the same: Provided always, that the truth of the matters charged in the alleged libel complained of by such indictment or information, shall in no case be inquired into without such plea of justification."

It would be ridiculous to suppose that you could have persuaded any jurymen that it was for the public benefit that the matters charged by you against Col. Mactier should be published, and the only effect of your having availed yourself of the power of pleading any such justification, would have been to throw upon the Court the necessity of declaring that your guilt was aggravated by the plea.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the common jail of Calcutta for the space of two calendar months; that you do pay a fine of one thousand rupees to her Majesty the Queen, and that you be further imprisoned until that sum be paid.

Apart from the question of legal guilt or innocence, we can scarcely conceive any position poorer and more pitiable in the eyes of the public than the present position of the defendant in the recent prosecution for libel. It now appears proven, beyond the shadow of a doubt (indeed, admitted, as we understand it, by the defendant himself), that the entire paragraph relating to Col. Mactier was a subsequent fabrication! No part of it was contained in the speech as spoken. The whole was subsequently interpolated by *Mr. Lang* himself, and the speech, thus deliberately garbled, published to the world as a true version of what had been uttered by that distinguished advocate. And mark the affectation and artful semblance which this precious paragraph exhibits. In speaking of Col. Mactier's *status*, the words used are, "Belonging to some regiment of light cavalry, of which I forget the number at present!" This is manifestly intended to convey the idea that the brilliant speaker was hurried away by the intensity of his feelings, and poured forth his crushing philippics in the heat of Demosthenic eloquence and argument. And when called to account on behalf of him whom he had thus magnanimously libelled, he takes his stand on the high grounds of an advocate's privilege, and the rights of the public press! Alas! in prosaic pitiful contrast, now comes out the

damning fact,—proved and admitted,—that the whole was a subsequent concoction,—an unprecedented compound of audacity and folly. Those who heard the defendant's address to the jury declare it the most miserable exhibition ever witnessed within the walls of the Supreme Court,—the forcible-feeble in style,—loud and violent, without the most distant approach to eloquence,—coarse and scurrilous, without the smallest particle of wit,—one confused incoherent rant, bald and disjointed in language, and utterly puerile in argument.—*Hurkaru, Aug. 21.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 24 arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd of Sept.

MANGOLD-WURZEL has been introduced into the Punjab, from English seed, and grows luxuriantly: one root measured 2 feet 3 inches round. It is expected that this root will succeed extensively as a field crop in the Punjab. Turnips, sliced and dried, are kept throughout the year, and much relished by the Punjabees; and the very peculiar knobbed mushroom of the Punjab, known as *khoomb*, is also dried and preserved similarly; in this condition it is considered a great dainty by them.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.—It has been proposed to apply a system of tanks, in connection with, and as an auxiliary to, the Baree Doab Canal, to store up surplus water in the lower districts, that in dry seasons the inhabitants may not be entirely dependent on the supply then afforded by the canal.

INFANTICIDE.—We had heard of the accidental discovery of this crime, fifteen years ago, by the officer now at the head of the local government, amongst the Rajpoots of Jounpore and Azimghur, and we should not have been surprised had some lingering traces of the long-standing evil been brought to light at this period by the local authorities in that quarter. But we confess our astonishment and regret at receiving evidence, clear as daylight, that the practice still exists in Mynpoory and Etawah,—two districts situate within a short day's ride from the ostensible seat of the local government. It is amongst the Chouhan Thakoors that this remnant of barbarism is still cherished,—the descendants of a tribe of Rajpoots originally from Sambhur and Ajmeer, distributed over these provinces, but chiefly found at Bloonghoo in the district of Mynpoory, and on the high lands of the Jumna in Etawah. The cause which nourishes this blot on human nature is pride, that curse of caste which renders it disreputable for one of high descent to betroth his daughter to an inferior, while the poverty of the race denies the power of making ceremonial gifts, indispensable, in their opinion, where the child is affianced to one of equal rank. To this first cause, it may be added, that the Chouhan holds in detestation all relatives through marriage, the very names of whom are with him terms irritating and opprobrious. It is, however, pleasing to find amongst these dark features hope from the example of influential men. The late Raja of Mynpoory, himself a Chouhan of illustrious birth, tracing his descent from Pirthee Raj, and therefore connected with the regal stem of Neemrana, preserved his infant grand-daughter, probably the only female child which has been born and continued to live within the Chouhan fortress since its erection. But prior to the raja's decease the child's father died, and with the raja has terminated the direct ancestral line,—a circumstance which, coupled with his humane interference, has not failed to encourage the superstitious feeling predominant with the less enlightened amongst his followers. It is due to the local authorities to state that they have not been wanting in effort to suppress the practice.—*Mofussilite.*

THE IMPORT OF SALT from Great Britain to India, on an average of four years,—1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, and 1841-42,—was only 2,630 maunds, or about 100 tons in each year; in the last year, the imports from Great Britain were 10,12,968 maunds, or 37,500 tons! The only objection to the monopoly, as it is called in England, has thus been effectually removed. It is a singular fact that, in the last year, the quantity of salt imported by sea amounted to about 24,00,000 maunds, which has generally been considered as one half the consumption of the lower provinces. The duty received by Government in the last year on the salt imported was 61 lakhs of rupees.—*Friend of India.*

BUYING OUT.—An appeal has been made to the Commander-in-Chief between the officers of the 70th B.N.I. and Major Harris, of the same regiment, who commands an irregular corps. The 70th wished to buy out Major Hill, and assessed Major Harris's share of the purchase-money at Rs. 5,000, without at all consulting him on the matter. He refuses to pay.

THE REFORMS IN THE MADRASSA (see p. 319), which lately created an *émule* in that College, according to a native paper, have been abandoned, at least partially, and the students are now allowed time for performing their devotions five times a day, as before.

Lines of Dawk are shortly to be established between Dhera Ghazee Kahn, and Mithenkote, Dhera Ghazee Khan and Kam-pore in the Bhawalpore territory, and between that station and Leia.—*Mofussilite.*

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.—The *Eastern Star* learns from good authority that the confidential reports at present sent in by the commanding officers of regiments to the head of the army are for the future to be done away with.

ABSENTEEISM OF OFFICERS.—As a proof how much either an increase of officers, or a revised system of absenteeism, is required in the Bengal army, we need only turn to the 44th N.I., at Barrackpore, which, by the death of Major John Anderson, is now officered, or rather denuded of officers, as follows:—No colonel, no lieutenant colonel, no major, no captain. Four lieutenants and five ensigns, including the regimental staff, are present with the head-quarters, so that, deducting Lieut. Clarkson, commanding, and two subalterns for the regimental staff, there remain available for general duties, station and regimental, connected with the charge and supervision of a thousand men, two lieutenants and four ensigns, one of the latter not being of sufficient service to hold a company! Barrackpore has long been noted as a station from which, if possible, officers run home; but we fancy it could never show a regiment with fewer officers than those now present at the head-quarters of the 44th N.I.—*Englishman, Aug. 7.*

BRIDGE OF LIVING WOOD.—In the valley of Musmai, about three miles from Cherra Punji (in the Cossya Hills), is a bridge of a remarkable kind. On the top of a huge boulder by the river side, grows a large India-rubber tree, clasping the stone in its multitudinous roots. Two or three of the long fibrous roots, whilst still easily pliable, have been stretched across the stream, and their free ends tied on the other bank. These roots have struck firmly into the earth, and now form a living bridge, of great and yearly increasing strength. The two great roots run directly one over the other, and the secondary shoots from the upper have been bound round and grown into the lower, so that the upper forms at once a handrail and suspending chain, the lower a footway. Other roots have been laced and twisted into a sort of ladder, forming an ascent from the bank to the bridge. The greatest thickness of the upper root is about eleven inches, from which it decreases to six. The length of the bridge is not much, if at all, under 100 feet, and its height above the water (in April) from 25 to 30 feet. The bridge was constructed by the people of the village of Ringhot, in the valley, and forms their communication with Cherra during the rains. There are two other similar bridges in the vicinity of Cherra, besides some remarkable cane suspension bridges. One of the latter is at least 200 feet between the points of suspension (two large trees), and 40 to 50 feet above the water. The Hill Cossyas are afraid to trust themselves on it; but the Uwars, or men of the valleys, cross, drunk or sober, light or laden, with great indifference.—*Eastern Star.*

OUNZ.—Extract of a letter from Lucknow:—"Let us take a view of the condition of Oude as it now is. No business can be transacted at court without passing, not only the minister's, but also Rajah Balkissun's, Kunialoll's, and other official offices no order can be obtained without having passed through them all. Not only must the officers themselves be bribed, but chuprassees and chobdars participate in the plunder, which is considered their right. The minister is careless, and his negligence and ignorance combined will no doubt be represented by our excellent Resident to the Governor-General. Another and more able minister should be appointed. If we take a look into the district, we find wretchedness and misery everywhere. Often must a man travel several koss before he meets with a single individual. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, one can often fancy oneself in a desert,—whole villages are deserted. The roofs of the huts, and everything that can be taken away, are carried off by the villagers, who fly on the approach of troops. Murder is common, and the punishment,—unless the thuggee magistrate takes the case in hand, which of course he cannot always do,—is trifling, even if ever inflicted."—*Englishman, Aug. 19.*

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—A singular discovery has been made at the Treasury, showing how carelessly the public accounts are kept. The Medical Retiring Fund, which is partly under Government management, and which is allowed 6 per cent. for the money deposited with Government, has been credited on a part of its accumulations with 12 per cent. per annum, instead of 6, until overpayments of two lakhs of interest have taken place. The error has been going on for ten years, without being detected either by the officers of Government or those of the Fund. Fortunately, the Medical Fund is in a flourishing condition, and can bear the deduction of £20,000 without injury to the prospects of the subscribers.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW FORT GLOSTER MILLS COMPANY have declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

EFFECT OF IRRIGATION UPON HEALTH.—The *Delhi Gazette* with reference to an apprehension expressed by Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, a short time back, as to the effects of canals upon the public health in India, has the following remarks and statements: "There certainly have been rumours about, that the Ganges and Jumna canals have produced very great unhealthiness in the parts adjacent to their courses, and though the Lieut. Governor of these provinces may have entertained a pardonable unwillingness to believe anything unfavourable of his favourite schemes, yet he should not, and we think would not, now object to a scientific and medical inquiry into the effects, as to health, of these vast undertakings, which might prove a guide in the carrying out of future projects elsewhere. Should the inquiry prove unfavourable to the canals, with regard to themselves, it would be too late now to complain; nothing more could be done than to make the best of a bad job, and to mitigate, as far as possible, an inevitable evil; but with regard to the Punjab, such an unfavourable result to the inquiry should lead on to a second investigation, as to whether the evils attendant upon canals would be likely to attend other modes of irrigation. A correspondent at Agra has informed us of a curious circumstance which has occurred in that district, connected with the subject in point. The late collector, Mr. Coverley Jackson, constructed some works for irrigation in the pergunnah of Futtehpore Sikri. In his own pamphlet, entitled, 'Statistics of Agra,' he says, 'The Ootungun Nuddee flows through the Bhurtpoor territory, and enters the district at the village of Suhenpore, pergunnah Futtehpore Sikri. At this place it was proposed to cut a canal, which should bring the water into the old bed of the Kharee Nuddee, and supply irrigation to the villages in the neighbourhood.' And again he says, speaking of the Kharee Nuddee, 'A bund of masonry formerly stopped its waters, extending from the rocks at Futtehpore to the opposite ridge of the valley, and formed a lake: this might be repaired with great advantage.' The former of these proposals was, we understand, carried out in a certain degree, and the result, if measured by the increased fertility of the adjacent lands, has been highly successful. But, alas! with fertility came fever, and that, too, of a most malignant kind; and no sooner had the hopeful villagers began to gather in their magnificent crops, than reaper Death appeared, and began to gather in his harvest too. We are assured that the village of Futtehpore itself is quite a melancholy sight; wives and children, as far as circumstances will permit, have been sent away to distant places; the artisan sits shivering and moping at his stall, and the labourer stands about in his now rich and verdant fields, with disease stamped on his haggard countenance. With the blessing has come a curse, and with the plenty, the pestilence."

COTTON CLEANING MACHINES.—We perceive by an advertisement in the *Hurkaru*, that Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co. have been directed to offer for sale sixty-seven of the cotton cleaning machines, constructed by Mr. Mather, on account of Government. These machines are made according to the model which lately gained the prize of a gold medal, offered by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. We suppose, from their sale, that the experiment has not succeeded, or that Government finds it impossible to introduce them among the native community.

THE KILLED IN THE PUNJAB CAMPAIGN.—A correspondent of the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, writing from Simla, states that a committee has been formed at head-quarters, in connection with the monumental church at Ferozepore, and lists have been called for of all the soldiers, officers, and privates who were killed in the Punjab campaigns. Tablets inscribed with their names are to be erected for each campaign, and regiments or private individuals are at liberty to cause others to be erected in the same building.

MERCHANT SEAMEN.—We are informed that the Government has under consideration the extension of the late Merchant Seamen's Act, 13 & 14 Vict. to India, which, if accomplished, will be of considerable advantage to the commerce of this port. The only difficulty in its application to this country is, as regards native seamen, for whom some modifications in the Act will be necessary.—*Englishman*, Sept. 5.

JOTEE PERSAUD.—In Mr. Lang's new paper it is stated that Jotee Persaud "had enough powdered diamond in his cummerbund, on the last day of his trial, to have destroyed an elephant, or a rhinoceros. He might have died in the Agra jail, but he was quite resolved not to live there many hours. It was the man's life, and not his liberty, that his advocate was contending for, and to this the Lalla not unfrequently alluded. What a frightful disgrace the Government narrowly escaped!"

SHIP-BURNING.—The committee of inquiry into the causes of ship-burning have closed their investigation, and we understand that they have prepared a very elaborate report for immediate submission to Government. They have arrived at the conclusion that a majority of the cases have been the result of incendiarism, for which they have suggested certain remedies, both legislative and administrative.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT occurred at Wuzzeerabad on the 18th August. The roof of the house in which were Capt. J. H. Clay, Paymaster of the 3rd Light Dragoons, and his wife, suddenly fell in, the beams of the house having been destroyed by the dry rot. Capt. Clay was at the further end of the room, and escaped, but although every possible exertion was made to rescue Mrs. Clay from the heaps of rubbish which surrounded her, they were unavailing. She had, it is presumed, been suffocated, as there were no bones broken.

A PROJECT has been started at Calcutta to fish up the treasures and valuables from the wreck of the *Pasha* in the straits of Malacca.

FEATS OF MEMORY.—There is a man now living at Santipore, who has been blind from his birth, and who can repeat the greater portion of the *Ramayun*, while there are men in Calcutta, who can, we believe, go through the whole work without a mistake. We have ourselves seen one of the Bengalee "kothoks" go on for six evenings together from the *Mubaharat*, without once looking at a paper.—*Friend of India*.

ROADS IN PESHAWUR.—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* states, that the Governor-General has given his permission for the roads in Peshawur being made "pukha," that is, metalled, a measure which, it is believed, will add greatly to the salubrity of the station.

MOORSHEDABAD.—The *Morning Chronicle* states, that there is every probability of the city of Moorshedabad being washed away by the river. Government, however, have directed Capt. Layard to keep an eye on the doings of the river in that quarter, and in the event of fresh encroachments, to take prompt measures to put it under arrest.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA is raging in the city and jail of Agra, and people are dying in thousands. It is to be hoped the epidemic will not reach the lines, and all due precautions have been taken. The disease is supposed to have made its appearance from the malaria and filth on the banks of the river.—*Morn. Chron.*

UMBALLAH.—"Major Jacob, commanding the Scinde Horse, sent in a short time since a strong representation to the Governor-General, against applying the late order as to 'unpassed' officers to the officers of his corps. He stated that his officers had proved themselves good soldiers, and had done excellent service for their country and the government they are paid by; and he thought it would be ridiculous, and a very great hardship, if they were to lose their appointments merely because they are not *au fait* at the Oriental languages. He further stated that they had used every endeavour to fulfil the provisions of the Government order, but that they could not get a moonshree, though they had offered even Rs. 300 a month. The Governor-General has replied, saying, that Major Jacob should not have presumed to criticise a Government order, but that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a reference would be made to the Honourable Court."—*Morn. Chron.*

THE LATE MR. BETHUNE.—A meeting of the native gentlemen of Calcutta was held in the Medical College on the 22nd August, to consider the propriety of opening a subscription to preserve amongst the native community some personal memorial of the late Mr. Bethune. The meeting was well attended, and after some eulogiums had been passed upon Mr. Bethune, the gentlemen present resolved, that a subscription should be raised to purchase a portrait and bust of that gentleman, the surplus, if any, to be devoted to the cause of native education. Fifteen hundred rupees were put down on the spot.

THE BAPTISM OF A MOULAVI, at the Free Church, is mentioned by the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*.

MEDICAL UNIFORM.—We understand that it has been decided that the new uniform to be worn by the medical branch of the service shall resemble in every respect that worn by officers on the general staff of the army; the undress frock, as well as the full-dress coat, being a portion of this agreeable change.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 27.

THE DHOON GRANTS.—We are glad to learn that Government has been instructed by the Court of Directors to grant an indemnity to the gentlemen in the services who took the Dhoon grants. It will be recollected that premium was given by the local Government, and that the grantees were afterwards obliged by the Court to dispose of the lands within a limited period of time, as the home Government would not permit the rule laid down prohibiting officers holding lands to be evaded on any terms.—*Ibid.*

DR. PATON.—The Court of Directors have issued imperative orders for the removal of Dr. Paton from the post-office department, N. W. P. The post-master-general, the lieutenant-governor, and even the Governor General, have deemed it requisite for the due carrying on of the duties with which Dr. Paton is intrusted, strongly to remonstrate against the order, and obedience has been delayed pending a second reference to the home authorities.—*Lahore Chron.* Aug. 20.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BENARES BANK have received another dividend in liquidation to the amount of ten per cent., making their gross receipts amount to sixty per cent. of their paid-up capital. When the remaining outstandings are realized, it is expected that an ultimate loss of only ten per cent. will be sustained.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL.—It is with great satisfaction we announce that Lord Dalhousie for himself and his marchioness has promptly undertaken the maintenance of the Hindu Female School, founded and supported by the late Mr. Bethune. That lamented gentleman had secured it against immediate dissolution, by a legacy sufficient to meet its expenses for six months, besides another bequest of thirty thousand rupees for the completion of the school-house now building. But the immediate patronage and aid of the Governor-General and his lady will further ensure it against injury from the loss of its founder and zealous supporter, and from the assaults of those enemies who seemed disposed to take every advantage of its supposed unprotected and helpless condition. Of course Lord Dalhousie takes charge of the institution pending its adoption by the Government with the sanction of the Court of Directors.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 6.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BENGAL DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.

Simla, Aug. 11th, 1851.—The Honourable the Court of Directors having directed that advantage be taken of the first vacancy in the Bengal Divisional Commands, for transferring to it Major-General C. W. Hamilton, now commanding at Saugor, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to relieve Major-General Hamilton from his present duty, and to transfer him to the divisional staff of the Bengal army, vice Major-General Battine, c.b., deceased.

The command at Saugor will henceforth, as ordered by the Honourable the Court of Directors, be exercised by a brigadier of the first class, and the Government of Fort Saint George are requested to appoint an officer to that situation to relieve Major-General Hamilton.

STATIONS OF FEROEPORE AND LOODIANA.

Simla, Aug. 12th, 1851.—The Governor General is pleased to re-transfer the stations of Ferozepore and Loodiana, and their dependencies, comprising the western sirhind division department of public works, from the Punjab to the N. W. Provinces circle of superintendence.

The divisions of the grand trunk road from Kurnaul *via* Umballa and Loodiana to Ferozepore, under Lieutenants Hyde and Gulliver, of engineers, are placed under the superintendence of Major Willis, superintendent of the grand trunk road.

REVENUE SURVEYS.

Notification, Aug. 16th, 1851.—The Hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased on a recommendation from the Board of Revenue, to determine that the present title of the revenue surveys of the Bengal provinces shall be changed as follows:—

The Bhaugulpore survey under Mr. W. G. Young as officiating superintendent, and Mr. Pemberton as surveyor, to 1st or North Division.

The 24-Pergunnah survey under Mr. H. M. Reid as superintendent, and Captain Smyth as surveyor, to 2nd or South Division.

The Mymensing survey under Mr. C. S. Belli as officiating superintendent, and Mr. Wyatt as surveyor, to 3rd or East Division.

The Moonghyr survey under Mr. A. Money as superintendent, and Captain Sherwill as surveyor, to 4th or West Division.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, J. W. H. to offic. as coll. of customs, dur. abs. of Bracken, on leave, Sept. 2.
CURRIE, E. ret. to pres.
DAVIDSON, C. T. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, made over ch. of office to princ. sudder assen. to proc. to Furrcepdore on sess. duty.
DE ROZARIO, E. dep. coll. tr. fr. collectorate of Dacca to Mymensing survey, Aug. 19.

EGERTON, R. E. to be an asst. commiss. in the Punjab, Aug. 23.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagepore, resu. ch. of cur. du. of off. Aug. 14.
HEYWOOD, R. O. to offic. as mag. of Bhaugulpore dur. abs. of Martin, Aug. 12.
JACKSON, E. to off. as 2nd asst. to account. gen. and account. of the gov. of Bengal, Aug. 26.
JACKSON, L. S. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade at Monghyr, joined Aug. 13.
JENKINS, E. mag. of Howrah, made over ch. of office to H. Pratt.
KEW, J. O. B. to offic. as post-master of Fattyghur, Aug. 27.
LANCE, C. E. asst. to mag. and coll. of Rungpore, vested with spec. pow. Aug. 28.
PRATT, H. to offic. as mag. of Howrah dur. abs. of E. Jenkins.
ROSE, H. vest. with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of distr. of Jessore, within the sub div. of Khoorna, Aug. 27.
ROSS, J. R. B. dep. coll. trans. to railway depot.
STRONG, C. R. sub-asst. to commissr. of Assam at Nowgong, ret. to du. Aug. 5.
TROTTER, R. to be addit. jud. of Dacca, fr. Aug. 1.
TUCKER, W. T. asst. with spec. pow. in distr. of Patna, to be in ch. of sub-div. of Barh, in that dist. Aug. 12; rec. ch. of sub-div. of Barh, in Patna dist. fr. R. O. Haywood.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEGBIE, A. W. 1 mo.
BRACKEN, W. 1 mo.
BROWN, W. C. 6 months.
CARNAC, W. J. R. 1 mo. to Murree.
COSTLEY, W. 1 mo.
COUPER, G. 2 mo. and 1 year to England.
EDWARDS, R. M. 22 days.
FORSYTH, T. D. 1 mo.
GUBBINS, C. 8 months.
JENKINS, E. 1 mo.
LUSHINGTON, E. M. 1 mo. from Oct. 1, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
MONEY, A. 2 years, on m.c. to sea.
STEER, C. 15 days.
STRONG, C. R. remainder of leave cancelled.
SWINTON, A. 1 mo.
THORNTON, R. 1 mo.
THRIEPLAND, T. 3 months.
WEDDERBURN, J. 1 mo. and 10 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MOULE, Rev. H. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. J. C. B. art. fr. 2nd brig. to 4th batt.
ALEXANDER, 2nd Lieut. D. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
ANGELO, 1st Lieut. J. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
ARBuckle, Lieut. C. V. art. to rank fr. June 13.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. C. 14th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. 50th N.I. to be an asst. comm. in the Punjab.
ATKINSON, 1st Lieut. G. F. eng. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BAILLIE, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 4th comp. 1st to 1st comp. 6th batt. to remain with 4th comp. 1st till 1st comp. 6th batt. reaches Agra; passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BAKER, Capt. W. 9th L.C. to off. as adjt. Aug. 19.
BAMFORD, Ens. H. F. inf. to rank fr. May 3.
BARCHARD, Lieut. C. H. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BATTINE, Ens. W. A. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BATTYE, Ens. Q. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BIRCH, Capt. T. C. to assume com. of H. M. recruit depot at Allahabad, Aug. 12.
BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. G. C. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BLUNT, Ens. A. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BADDLEY, Ens. C. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 31, v. J. F. Pogson.
BOGLE, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. 2nd co. 6th to 5th co. 7th batt.
BOILEAU, Brev. maj. F. B. art. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 4th comp. 6th batt. on dept. of 2nd comp. 1st; to remain at Mooltan till arr. of 4th comp. 6th batt.
BOWIE, 1st Lieut. C. V. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd, to 6th comp. 9th batt.
BRADFORD, Ens. H. R. 36th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
BRASVER, Ens. J. regt. of Ferozepore, passed exam. in Hindustani.
BRIND, Brev. lieut. col. F. C. B. art. fr. 1st to 6th batt. to com. 1st batt. till arr. of head qrs. of 6th batt. at Agra.
BRIND, Capt. J. art. fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 1st comp. 2nd batt. to join 1st comp. 2nd, with battery on dept. of 3rd comp. 4th, to Peshawar.
BROOKE, Lieut. col. comdt. G. C. B. art. posted to 9th batt.
BROUGHAM, Brev. capt. T. art. to be adjt. to wing of 6th batt. and of div. of art. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 4th comp. 6th batt. on dept. of 2nd comp. 1st, to remain at Mooltan till arr. of 4th comp. 6th batt.
BROWN, Lieut. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
BROWN, Lieut. G. A. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

- BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BURN, Lieut. J. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 BURNETT, Capt. F. C. art. fr. 4th comp. 6th batt. to 2nd troop 2nd brig.
 CADELL, Lieut. H. M. art. to rank fr. June 13.
 CADELL, Ens. R. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 CABBELL, Ens. W. C. D. inf. to rank fr. June 13.
 CARNEGIE, Lieut. G. F. 44th N.I. qual. as interp. to a native corps, but to undergo an exam. by the College of Fort William.
 CAUTLEY, Lieut. col. P. T. art. fr. 1st to 6th batt.
 CHALMERS, Ens. H. B. 27th N.I. to be a sub-asst. commy. gen. on probation, v. Fitzgerald, Aug. 23.
 CHAMIER, Ens. F. E. A. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CHICHESTER, Lieut. Hen. F. A. J. 8th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 CLARKE, Ens. W. C. S. inf. to rank fr. June 13.
 CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
 CLAY, Lieut. E. B. 66th or Goorka regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 CLEGHORN, Ens. G. inf. to rank fr. June 14.
 COCKBURN, Ens. H. A. inf. to rank fr. June 13.
 CONRAN, Capt. H. M. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 4th comp. 1st batt. to proc. with 1st comp. 6th to Agra, and join 4th comp. 1st batt.
 CORNELL, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CRAIGIE, Ens. F. J. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 CRAIGIE, Cornet H. C. 3rd L.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 CRAWFORD, Ens. G. D. inf. to rank from June 14.
 CREIGHTON, Ens. R. 55th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 CROSSMAN, Capt. F. G. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CUMBERLAND, Ens. R. R. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 1, in suc. to Major H. F. C. Talbot, inv.
 CUMINE, Lieut. A. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 CURRIE, Lieut. A. A. 45th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 DANIELL, Ens. J. W. inf. to rank fr. June 16.
 DAVISON, 1st Lieut. W. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to rank fr. July 6, v. A. Hume, prom.
 DEMPSTER, 1st Lieut. C. art. fr. 1st comp. 4th to 6th comp. 7th batt.
 DENNISS, 2nd Lieut. A. D. art. fr. 4th comp. 6th to 3rd comp. 4th batt. to remain with former until arr. of 3rd comp. 4th batt. at Peshawur.
 DICKENS, Lieut. F. A. 31st N.I. to rank fr. May 21, v. Paynter, dec.
 DICKENS, Lieut. A. D. 38th N.I. in ch. of the Presidency commt. off. to be a sub-asst. commy. gen. on probation, v. Turner.
 DIROM, 2nd Lieut. T. A. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 2nd comp. 1st batt. to remain with former till arr. of 2nd comp. 1st batt. at Jullunder.
 DOUGLAS, Capt. C. art. posted to 5th comp. 9th batt.
 DUNBAR, Ens. F. W. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DUNDAS, Ens. R. B. 38th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 DURRANT, Lt. H. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. J. A. H. art. to rank fr. June 13.
 ELIOT, 1st Lieut. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 EVATT, Lieut. M. F. 36th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 18.
 FAGAN, 1st Lieut. R. C. H. B. art. fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 1st comp. 2nd batt. to join 1st comp. 2nd with battery on dept. of 3rd comp. 4th batt. to Peshawur; passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FENNING, Maj. S. W. art. fr. 6th to 1st batt.
 FENWICK, Lieut. A. B. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FISHER, Ens. W. P. inf. to rank fr. June 13.
 FOOTE, Ens. F. B. 71st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 FORDYCE, Brev. lieut. col. J. art. posted to 2nd brig. and to com. Ferozepore div. of art.
 FRASER, Lieut. J. M. art. to rank from June 13.
 FREELING, Lt. W. T. 46th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
 FULLERTON, Ens. J. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 GARTON, Ens. W. H. inf. to rank from June 14.
 GIBBON, Ens. W. M. inf. to rank from June 13.
 GLASSE, Ens. R. W. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 GOLDSWORTHY, Ens. Fitz T. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hind.
 GOWAN, 1st Lieut. W. M. art. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 GOWAN, Lieut. R. D. art. to rank from June 13.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. S. F. lat. and qr. mr. 6th N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. commy. gen. and to take ch. of the exec. commt. duties of Agra, likewise of the offices of the Sudderbazar, cantonment, Akkary, and the cantonment jt. mag. as a temp. measure, consequent on the departure of dep. asst. commy. gen. Mainwaring.
 GRAHAM, Ens. J. 14th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
 GRANT, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. fr. 4th comp. 6th to 3rd comp. 4th batt. to remain with former till arr. of 3rd comp. 4th batt. at Peshawur.
 GRAVES, Brev. Lieut. col. H. M. 16th N.I. ret. to duty.
 GRIFFIN, Ens. R. D. 64th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GRISSEL, Capt. C. 61st N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, in suc. to Maj. H. C. Talbot, inv.
 HAMILTON, Ens. T. C. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HAMMOND, 1st Lieut. H. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd to 5th comp. 9th batt.
 HARWARD, Lieut. T. N. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 HAWES, Ens. A. B. 38th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 HEBBERT, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. fr. 4th comp. 5th to 2nd comp. 6th batt. to join comp. at Landour, and proc. with it to Cawnpore.
- HICKEY, 1st Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 HOGG, Ens. W. O. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 HORSFORD, Lieut. col. R. art. posted to 4th batt.
 HUNTER, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 4th comp. 1st batt. to proc. with former to Agra, and join 4th comp. 1st batt.; to be adj. of art. div. at Hoshiarpore on comp. arr. at that station.
 HUNTER, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 HUME, Lieut. A. 1st Eur. B. fus. to be capt. of a comp. fr. July 6, v. J. Fagan, dec.
 INNES, 2nd Lieut. J. J. McL. eng. passed colloq. exam. in Hind.
 JACKSON, Ens. W. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 JAMES, Lieut. M. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 KAYE, Brev. capt. E. art. fr. 5th comp. 9th to 1st comp. 3rd batt.
 KEMPLAND, Lieut. G. 56th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 KENNION, 1st Lieut. T. E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 1st comp. 6th batt. to continue as adj. of batt. till rel. by Lieut. Paton.
 LAMB, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
 LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 LAWFOED, Ens. F. A. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 LEE, Ens. J. E. inf. to rank fr. June 13.
 LESLIE, Lieut. Sir N. R. bart. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hind.
 LEWES, Lieut. C. E. art. to rank fr. June 13.
 LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Hind. July 16.
 LUARD, Capt. P. W. 55th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 MACKINNON, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. passed exam. in Hind.
 MALLESON, Lieut. G. B. 33rd N.I. passed exam. for interp.
 MALLOCK, Capt. Z. M. art. fr. 4th comp. 1st to 1st comp. 6th batt. to rem. with 4th comp. 1st till 1st comp. 6th batt. reaches Agra.
 MANDERSON, Lieut. G. R. art. to rank from June 13.
 MARSHALL, 1st Lieut. W. B. art. fr. 5th comp. 7th to 4th comp. 5th batt. to join at Umballa; to be adjt. of wing of 5th batt. on 4th comp. reaching that station.
 MARTIN, Lieut. J. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 1st comp. 2nd to 1st comp. 4th batt. to join the comp. on its reaching Lahore.
 MAYNARD, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 M'LEOD, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. fr. 4th comp. 1st to 1st comp. 6th batt. to remain with 4th comp. 1st till 1st comp. 6th batt. reaches Agra; passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 M'NEIL, Lieut. W. 5th N.I. to be an asst. comm. in the Panjab.
 M'NEILL, 1st Lieut. D. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 1st comp. 9th batt.
 MECHAM, 1st Lieut. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 MERCER, 2nd Lieut. C. M'W. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 1st comp. 2nd batt. to join 1st comp. 2nd with battery, on dept. of 3rd comp. 4th batt. to Peshawur.
 MERCER, Lieut. C. M'C. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MILLER, Ens. J. C. inf. to rank fr. June 13.
 MILLER, Capt. A. S. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 MOFFAT, 2nd Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. Ben. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 MONEY, Capt. E. K. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 3rd comp. 2nd batt.
 MOORE, Ens. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MORISON, Ens. J. W. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 26, v. A. Stones, dec.
 MORRISON, Ens. C. M. inf. to rank fr. June 13.
 MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
 MURRAY, Ens. C. 70th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 9, in suc. to Hill, retired.
 MURRAY, 1st Lieut. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 NAPLETON, Lieut. col. F. E. A. to rec. all reports of the Delhi garrison, Aug. 8.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. C. J. 31st N.I. to be lieut. v. Paynter, dec. to rank fr. July 27, v. Roberts, pro.
 NICOLL, Capt. H. 50th N.I. to offic. at Delhi for Capt. R. Robertson, on leave.
 NICOLLS, 1st Lieut. J. E. T. eng. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 NISBETT, Capt. J. 69th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 NORMAN, Ens. F. B. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 OUSELEY, Ens. R. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 PATERSON, 1st Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 PRILE, Lieut. F. W. exec. eng. Gya road, to be a mem. of the Ferry com. at Behar, Aug. 27.
 PENNINGTON, 1st Lieut. F. F. art. fr. 6th comp. 9th to 2nd comp. 4th batt.
 PENNY, Capt. R. 47th N.I. 2nd in com. of regt. of Ferozepore, to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. of Meerut div. on dept. of Wake on leave.
 PERKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PHILLPOTTS, Ens. H. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PIERSON, Ens. W. S. 54th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 POGSON, Lieut. J. F. 47th N.I. transf. to inv. estab. and perm. to reside at Simla, and draw pay fr. Umballa, Aug. 29.
 POGSON, Ens. E. R. 55th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 POPE, 2nd Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. B. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 19, v. Lieut. A. Hume, prom.
 PROBYN, Cornet D. M. 6th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PROCTOR, Lieut. A. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 RICHARDS, Corn. W. J. S. cav. to rank fr. May 3.
 RICHARDSON, Capt. J. Z. C. art. fr. 3rd comp. 9th to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.

ROBERTSON, Brev. capt. R. 70th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 9, in suc. to Hill, ret.
 ROBINSON, Cornet J. J. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 20, v. Wyllie, dec.
 ROBINSON, 1st Lieut. D. G. eng. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ROGERS, Ens. R. G. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 ROWCROFT, Ens. G. C. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 RUTHERFORD, Ens. T. W. inf. to rank fr. June 14.
 SANDHAM, Ens. E. 11th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 SANKEY, 2nd Lieut. M. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SANDERS, Cornet J. B. 9th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SHARPE, Ens. C. F. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. G. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 SISSMORE, Capt. E. 69th passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 SMALLY, Lieut. E. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 SMALLPAGE, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 4th comp. 6th batt. to remain at Mooltan, till arr. of 4th comp. 6th batt.
 SMITH, Lieut. W. H. 61st N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Aug. 1, in suc. to Maj. H. C. Talbot, invalided.
 SMITH, Ens. M. G. inf. to rank fr. April 10.
 SMYTH, Capt. J. H. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 2nd comp. 1st batt. to remain with former until arr. of the 2nd comp. 1st at Jullunder.
 SNOW, Capt. R. T. offic. supt. of Raepore road, to act as asst. to resident at Nagpore, dur. abs. of Ramsay.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STALLARD, Lieut. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. R. C. 55th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STEWART, Lieut. R. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 STEWART, Lieut. W. F. 45th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 SYME, 1st Lieut. P. M. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 1st comp. 2nd batt. to join 1st comp. 2nd on dept. of 3rd comp. 4th batt. to Peshawur.
 TALBOT, Major H. C. 61st N.I. transf. to inv. estab. Aug. 1.
 TENNANT, Col. J., c.b. art. fr. 9th to 8th batt.
 THOMPSON, Ens. E. 97th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
 THUILLIER, Capt. H. E. Z. art. posted to 3rd comp. 9th batt.
 TULLOCH, Lieut. E. 69th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. F. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 TWEMLOW, Lieut. col. G. art. fr. 6th to 9th batt.
 TYTLER, Lieut. J. A. 66th Goorka regt. passed exam. in Hind.
 VANRENEN, 1st Lieut. D. C. art. fr. 4th comp. 5th to 1st comp. 9th batt.
 VANRENEN, Ens. A. D. 71st N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 VOYLE, 1st Lieut. G. E. art. fr. 4th comp. 9th to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.
 WATERFIELD, Ens. H. A. W. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hind.
 WATSON, 1st Lieut. J. E. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 WELSH, Lieut. D. I. art. to rank fr. June 13.
 WEMYSS, 2nd Lieut. H. M. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 WILDE, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 WILD, Ens. E. I. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. July 15.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. G. A. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WILSON, Lieut. col. A. art. fr. 6th to 1st batt. to com. 8th batt. till arr. of its head qrs. at Agra.
 WINNIET, Ens. A. W. inf. to rank fr. June 16.
 WINTLE, 1st Lieut. A. art. fr. 1st comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 1st batt. to join on reaching Jullunder.
 WOODCOCK, 1st Lieut. S. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WROUGHTON, Lieut. H. R. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 16.
 YOUNG, Ens. W. S. inf. to rank fr. June 13.
 ZARRAH, Ens. H. Z. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

GOWAN, R. D. Sept. 2.

CAVALRY.

RICHARDES, W. J. S. Aug. 14.

INFANTRY.

BAMFORD, H. F. Aug. 13. GIBSON, W. M. Sept. 1.
 DENNETRY, T. Sept. 1. SMITH, M. G. Sept. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BISHOP, Lieut. W. D. 30th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BRADFORD, Ens. G. S. 62nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to remain at Cawnpore.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. to Nov. 30, in ext.
 CLARKE, Maj. J. dep. comm. of Sheikhoopora, to Oct. 25, in ext. to rem. at Simla.
 CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. 41st N.I. April 25 to April 25, 1852, to Kurrachee and to sea, on m. c.
 DALZELL, Maj. Hon. H. art. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 DICKSON, Lieut. W. art. to Eur. on m. c.
 FANE, Ens. W. adjt. 3rd Punjab cav. 1 mo. in ext.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. M. F. 53rd N.I. 2 years to N. S. Wales, m. c.
 FITZGERALD, Ens. M. J. 10th N.I. 2 years to N. S. Wales, m. c.

GAYNOR, Capt. G. 2nd Eur. Ben. fus. fr. July 29, to Jan. 29, 1852, to Calcutta.
 GOLDSWORTHY, Ens. F. T. 72nd N.I. fr. Aug. 2 to Sept. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 GRANT, Ens. B. D. 35th N.I. to Feb. 15, to Calcutta, on m. c.
 GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. to Eur. on furl.
 HEATLY, Lieut. G. H. T. 23rd N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to April 1, 1852, to Calcutta, prep. to submit appl. for furl. to Eur. for 1 year, without pay.
 HICKEY, Capt. C. E. 1st N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla on m. c.
 LANE, Lieut. col. C. R. W. c.b. 74th N.I. furl. to Europe.
 MARTIN, Ens. J. P. 1st N.I. fr. July 24 to Oct. 1, to remain at Lahore.
 MATTHEWS, Capt. H. W. 43rd N.I. to Dec. 31, to Deyrah and hills north.
 MCGRATH, Brev. maj. F. V. to Jan. 1, to pres.
 MEARES, Capt. W. P. 42nd N.I. to Europe.
 MORISON, Ens. J. W. 57th N.I. fr. July 26 to Nov. 26, to Calcutta, prep. to submit appl. for furl. to Europe for 1 year without pay.
 QUAYLE, Lieut. W. F. art. June 12 to Nov. 12, to Murree hills on m. c.
 RAMSAY, Capt. G. asst. to resident at Nagpore, 3 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Simla.
 REVELEY, Ens. W. 65th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, to rem. at Loodianah, and to enable him to join.
 SMYTH, Capt. R. rev. surv. of 24-pergunnabs, 15 days.
 TALBOT, Maj. H. C. 61st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Meerut, Mussoorie, and Nynee Tal.
 THACKWELL, Maj. gen. Sir J. G. C. B., K. H. fr. Aug. 25 to Oct. 27, to Simla.
 WAKE, Capt. C. H. offic. dep. judge adv. Meerut div. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to hills north of Deyrah and pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
 WALKER, Lieut. J. T. surv. Peshawur hills, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 10 to Murree hills.
 WHISH, Maj. gen. Sir W. S. art. to sea, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 AMESBURY, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to 62nd N.I. at Petawah.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. att. to Govindgurh garrison to aff. med. aid to detachments, &c. specified in G. O. Aug. 14.
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
 CHEEK, Asst. surg. A. H. to rec. ch. of stat. hosp. and mag. at Cawnpore, Aug. 12.
 DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. to be reg. of deeds for Behar dist. Sept. 1.
 FOGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. C. to resu. med. ch. of 70th N.I. pro tem. Aug. 15.
 GARBETT, Surg. C. 20th N.I. to exch. reg. with G. D. Rankin, 25th N.I. fr. Dec. 1.
 GEE, Asst. surg. A. G. 16th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 3rd N.I. and 5th tr. 1st brig. h. a. at Jhelum, Aug. 12.
 GREIG, Surg. A. rec. prom. to continue in med. ch. of 2nd Oude loc. inf. Aug. 13; posting to 70th N.I. can. and he is posted to 5th N.I. at Lahore.
 HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. d. d. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. posted to that reg. Aug. 13.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. 2nd L.C. pl. at disp. of for. dep. for empl. in Punjab irr. force, Aug. 19; to proc. to Hansi and aff. med. aid to Hurrianah L.I. batt.
 HORTON, Asst. surg. C. to proceed and place himself under orders of supt. surg. Sirhind circle, Aug. 8.
 INGLIS, Surg. J. 13th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 50th and gar. st. v. J. Stockes, Aug. 14.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. to proceed and place himself under orders of supt. surg. Sirhind circle, Aug. 8.
 LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to d. d. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus.
 MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. to proc. and place himself under orders of supt. surg. Sirhind circle, Aug. 8.
 MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. 9th irreg. cav. to afford med. aid to 3rd and 37th N.I. v. E. W. Mayne, dec.
 RANKIN, Surg. G. D. 25th N.I. to exch. reg. with Garbett, 20th N.I. fr. Dec. 1.
 RENTON, Asst. surg. D. to med. ch. of Sheikhoopora dist. Aug. 27.
 SCRIVIN, Asst. surg. J. B. to proc. and place himself under orders of supt. surg. Meerut circle, Aug. 8.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. C. M. D. to proc. and place himself under orders of supt. surg. Meerut circle, Aug. 8.
 WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M. D. to offic. as supt. of Agra Jail dur. abs. of Woodcock, Aug. 28.
 WOODBURN, Surg. D. att. to 59th N.I. pl. at disp. of dep. gov. of Bengal.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KEAN, Surg. 1 mo. in ext.
 KEARNEY, Asst. surg. J. leave can. fr. Aug. 5.
 NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Captain G. E. Hillier, com. recruit dept. Allahabad, from July 20 to Sept. 29, to pres. on m. c.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. H. Wood, to Oct. 15, in ext.—14th Lt. Drag. Asst. surg. Hasson, to hills n. of Deyrah, to Nov. 15, on m. c.

INFANTRY.

8th. Lieut. E. N. Sandilands, 6 mo. from Feb. 14, to Agra and Umballa.—10th. Lieut. P. B. to ch. and payment of No. 2, div. of detach. at Ferozepore; Lieut. J. M. Smyth, to ch. and payment of No. 1 div. of detach. at Ferozepore.—18th. Lieut. C. C. Abbott, transf. to 75th.—22nd. J. H. Graham, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Meerut and Mussoorie.—24th. Lieut. C. Mackenzie, to com. of detach. at Ferozepore, v. Lieut. Taylor, 10th foot, retired.—29th. Lieut. de Vic Valpy, leave cancelled.—53rd. Ens. F. R. S. Flood, to Oct. 15, to Murree, on m.c.—60th. Capt. R. F. W. Sibthorp, to April, 1853, in ext.; Lieut. G. Clapcott, to Jan. 7, in ext.; Lieut. W. Hutchinson, to Jan. 7 in ext.—61st. Lieut. G. S. Twynnam, to d. d. with detach. of recruits at Cawnpore, und. Capt. Dudgeon.—70th. Capt. G. Reynolds, to Oct. 15, in ext.—75th. Lieut. B. Drew, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Lieut. J. Nolan, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Lieut. D. W. Martin, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Ens. Brioulx, to Oct. 31, in ext.—78th. Ens. Elrington, to join left wing at Colaba.—80th. Lieut. J. L. W. Nunn, and Ens. R. D. Lechy, and J. Wilkinson, to Agra and Delhi, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 3.—83rd. Lieut. Bookey, to Sept. 15, in ext.; Lieut. Dickenson, 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Poona.—86th. Ens. W. Winniett, 18 mo. to England.—94th. Ens. P. Prinrose, to be lieut. v. Vaughan, dec.—96th. Lieut. Lowry, 6 mo. fr. Sept. 8, to Calcutta.—98th. Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 2 mo. fr. July 31, in ext.; perm. to retire; Asst. surg. Browne, to Nov. 15.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO, the lady of Lieut. F. C. 16th N.I. d. still-born, at Benares, August 22.

APCAR, Mrs. Alex. A. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 2.

ARNOLD, wife of W. D. s. at Simla, August 29.

ASTELL, wife of H. G., c.s. s. still-born, at Mussoorie, August 20.

BELLAIRS, wife of F. d. at Cossipore, August 29.

BIRD, the lady of Captain H. L. 48th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, August 15.

BOTELHO, wife of S. d. at Calcutta, August 23.

BROWN, wife of W. C. d. at Hansie, August 28.

CHATER, Mrs. C. P. s. at Calcutta, August 31.

CLARK, Mrs. Geo. d. at Calcutta, August 17.

CLEEVE, wife of T. G. s. still-born, at Berhampore, August 21.

CONNOR, Mrs. W. d. at Allyghur, August 23.

CORCORAN, Mrs. James, s. at Agra, Sept. 1.

DASSIER, wife of A. A. s. at Chandernagore, Aug. 23.

DAWES, the lady of Maj. H. art. s. at Meerut, Aug. 29.

DUNBAR, the lady of Dr. J. A. 36th N.I. d. at Moradabad, Aug. 30.

FOSTER, wife of W. H. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 25.

FRANCIS, wife of G. C. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 31.

GLASS, wife of P. W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.

HAYES, wife of Capt. 62nd N.I. d. at Lucknow, Aug. 18.

HEADMAN, wife of the Rev. J. C. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 4.

HIND, the lady of Lieut. J. 26th L.I. d. at Dinapore, Aug. 22.

HOWARD, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 20.

JAMES, the lady of Lieut. M. 28th N.I. s. at Peshawur, Aug. 17.

JONES, wife of C. W. B. s. at Midnapore, Aug. 12.

LANDLE, Mrs. J. O. s. at Bhaugulpore, Aug. 20.

MCCARTHER, wife of E. d. at Dum Dum, Aug. 20.

MACCALLAN, wife of the Rev. J. d. at Shahjehanpore, Aug. 14.

MOORE, wife of W. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.

MORAN, the lady of Wm. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.

MUNDY, the lady of Capt. F. 34th N.I. d. at Simla, Aug. 30.

MUSGRAVE, wife of W. d. at Meerut, Aug. 26.

ORE, the lady of Capt. Arr. d. at Ellichpore, Aug. 4.

OWEN, wife of W. H. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 20.

PALMER, the lady of W. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 13.

PATERSON, wife of Geo. at s. Calcutta, Aug. 25.

PORTEOUS, wife of W. H. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 30.

RANSFORD, wife of Dr. s. at Simla, Aug. 24.

ROLLO, Mrs. J. W. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 31.

RUTLEDGE, wife of Charles, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.

SCANLAN, Mrs. P. H. d. at Serampore, Aug. 31.

SEARS, Mrs. Geo. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 9.

SIMS, wife of W. P. d. at Bhowanipore, Aug. 27.

SISSMORE, wife of Capt. E. 69th N.I. d. at Agra, Aug. 15.

SKINNER, the lady of Capt. H. Nizam's 3rd cav. s. at Hingoli, Aug. 18.

SLATTER, Mrs. R. A. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 26.

SMART, wife of J. R. d. at Kidderpore, Sept. 1.

STALKART, the lady of John, d. at Tirhoot, Aug. 22.

STIVEN, wife of W. S. M.D. s. at Moradabad, Aug. 30.

TEMPLETON, Mrs. M. S. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 15.

THOMPSON, wife of John, d. at Calcutta, July 30.

THWAYTES, wife of Robert, d. at Hooghly, Aug. 21.

URNSTON, wife of Lieut. H. B. 16th irr. cav. s. at Rawul Pindie, Aug. 22.

WATSON, wife of O. P. L. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 1.

WEDDERBURN, the lady of Lieut. C. F. W. H.M.'s 53rd, s. at Rawul Pindie, Aug. 14.

WHEELER, wife of Lieut. col. s. at Hooshearpore, Aug. 25.

WILLIAMS, wife of J. B. s. at Jubbulpore, Aug. 28.

WOOD, wife of C. s. at Rawul Pindie, Aug. 31.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER, J. R. to Catherine A. d. of Mr. Falkoner, at Calcutta, Aug. 25.

CONROY, G. H. W. to Claudine J. d. of Capt. F. C. Palmer, at Calcutta, Aug. 21.

FORSYTH, Lieut. A. G. 6th N.I. to Louisa, d. of the late H. Dawson, at Gwalior, Aug. 28.

MCDONNELL, W. F. c.s. to Annie Louisa, d. of the late J. Duff, at Calcutta, Aug. 19.

ROSSEAU, L. L. to Eliza H. widow of the late T. M. Howe, at Calcutta, Aug. 5.

DEATHS.

BENNETT, Chas. at Calcutta, aged 50, Aug. 16.

BLOND, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 17, Aug. 29.

BRANDER, Alice, inf. d. of Lieut. M. J. 40th N.I. at Allahabad, Sept. 1.

BRIANT, Mary M. wife of N. L. at Calcutta, aged 49, Sept. 2.

CLAY, Jane, wife of Capt. H. 3rd Light Drag. at Wuzerabad, Aug. 18.

DALEY, John C. at Secundra, aged 40, Aug. 25.

DAVIOT, R. Jeanne, widow of the late F. at Chandernagore, Aug. 21.

DE LANTOUR, C. Anne, wife of E. F. at Chittagong, Aug. 29.

FORBES, Alex. inf. s. of Capt. 27th N.I. at Benares, Aug. 16.

GREATHEAD, R. H. c.s. at Calcutta, aged 27.

GRISSELL, Charlotte A. wife of Capt. C. 61st N.I. at Lucknow, Aug. 23.

GRUNDY, Lieut. C.B. 12th N.I. at Mooltan, Aug. 31.

HAMPTON, P. R. at Calcutta, aged 36, Aug. 17.

HARRIS, Emma, B. inf. d. of Capt. C. 27th N.I. at Benares, aged 1, Aug. 20.

INNES, Mary, D. d. of Capt. J. C. 61st N.I. at Lucknow, aged 2, Aug. 16.

JENKINS, Mary E. inf. d. of W. E. at Calcutta, Aug. 28.

JEWELL, V. at Calcutta, Aug. 28.

JOHNSTONE, K. E. inf. s. Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. at Sealkote, Sept. 1.

KINDER, G. H. at Calcutta, Aug. 28.

LINTON, James D. inf. s. of J. H. at Kidderpore, Aug. 30.

LINTON, Alice, S. inf. d. of J. H. at Kidderpore, Aug. 30.

MARTIN, W. G. H. s. of Lieut. H. 52nd N.I. at Simla, Aug. 9.

MASON, Wm. inf. s. of the late L. at Patna, Aug. 19.

MCDONALD, Lieut. J. J. 74th N.I. at Dacca, aged 35, Aug. 2.

MCLEOD, John, at Calcutta, aged 85, Aug. 30.

MCPHAIL, Ann F. widow of the late Capt. A. at Calcutta, aged 50, Aug. 16.

NESBITT, R. at Alipore, aged 28, Aug. 19.

OWEN, Jane, wife of W. H. at Calcutta, aged 22, Aug. 28.

POOLE, Rid. master A. 5th L.C. at Nakodah, Aug. 28.

ROSS, Mary J. d. of A. B. at Kusowlee, aged 1, Aug. 13.

SMITH, R. at Italy, aged 51, Aug. 21.

STEER, wife of C. C. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 31.

VARDON, inf. d. of S. M. at Berhampore, Aug. 22.

WATSON, inf. d. of O. P. L. at Calcutta, Sept. 3.

WESTON, Jane T. wife of Henry B. H. C. S. at Calcutta, Aug. 21.

WESTON, J. J. wife of Capt. H. B. at Kidderpore, Aug. 21.

WILLIAMS, J. at Agra, Aug. 25.

WILLIAMSON, Ellen Eliza, inf. d. of G. H. at Calcutta, Aug. 20.

WILSON, Margaret, wife of Capt. S. F. 13th N.I. at Delhi, Aug. 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 21. *Delhi*, Barnes, California; *Madelene*, Rocosfort, Reunion Island.—23. *Anne Laing*, Wright, Mauritius; *Thane*, Taylor, Rangoon; *Angelo*, Nicholson, San Francisco; *Ayrshire*, Miller, east coast of Sumatra; *Mary Bell*, Dunn, Aden; *Julia*, Tingate, Bombay.—24. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein and Akyab.—25. *Flarie*, Lafavre, Bourbon.—26. *Anne Mitchell*, Harris, Moulmein; *Negociator*, Young, Liverpool; *Malabar*, McCleure, Liverpool; *Maria Burriss*, Varwell, Mauritius; *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, London; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Singapore and Penang; *Lahore*, Harris, Liverpool.—30. *Racehorse*, Porter, Hong-Kong.—SEPT. 1. *Florida*, Nickerson, San Francisco; *Berhampore*, Smith, Liverpool; *Hamood*, Judda; *Haddington*, Powell, Suez.—2. *Asia*, Fowler, Liverpool; *Reginald Heber*, Brown, Liverpool; *Fully Allum*, Baile, Mauritius.—3. *Coldstream*, Cox, London and Madras; *Necoline*, Hallisen, Liverpool.—4. *Roscoe*, Byrne, San Francisco; *Virginia*, Jarvis, Vizagapatam; *Orator*, Homan, London; *Gallant*, Black, China and Singapore; *Struam*, Broadway, Mauritius; *Mor*, Alston, Hong-Kong.—6. *Ozark*, Bartlett, California.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mangosteen.—C. M. Shercore, esq.
Per Macedon.—Mr. Sicler.
Per Ayrshire.—A. Anthony, esq.
Per steamer Tenasserim.—A. Gouger, esq. Rev. W. Kaye, and Kneebone, esq. From AKYAB.—Mr. McMillan.
Per Malabar.—Mr. L. S. J. Dunne.
Per Anne Melhuish.—Mr. R. Perry.
Per Lahore.—Mr. R. A. Barlas.
Per Joseph Manook.—L. Bellingbi.

Per *Racchorse*.—Mr. Ewing.
 Per *Fully Allum*.—Mrs. Leishman, child, and female servant,
 J. Leishman, esq.
 Per *Coldstream*.—Lieut. E. Cunliffe, Bengal fusiliers, Lieut. W. Bellers, H.M.'s 70th; Lieut. T. Carlisle, H.M.'s 75th, and M. Smith, cadet. Mrs. Gillies and Mr. H. Launs from MADRAS.
 Per steamer *Haddington*.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. Denneby, cadet, Capt. Hicks, Lieut. col. Graves, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Gibbon, cadet, Mr. A. Crips, royal army, Mr. Gowan, cadet, Mr. Gough, Mr. Peake. From SUEZ.—Lord H. Browne. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Ommaney and servant, Mr. R. Skinner and servant, Dr. Rice and servant. From BOMBAY.—Morses Dueck. From GALLE.—H. W. Denten, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. Ranken, and Mr. Lambe. From MADRAS.—Mr. Reanle, Capt. Smyth, Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. Currie, Mrs. Holmes and child, Mr. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Mr. Bennett, Mr. F. Bates.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 21. Orissa, Seers, Boston; *Red Rover*, Claxton, Hong Kong C. and Macao; *Turene*, Dubarry, Mauritius; *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorston, Whampoa; *Louisa*, Snow, Boston; *Auguste*, Luderling, London; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Singapore. — 20. *Suzanne*, Bowchad, Bourbon. — 22. Steamer *Nemesis*, Goodwyn, Straits; *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez. — 24. *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Pavey, London; *Archibald*, Lanla, Bourbon. — 25. A. M. Lawrence, Bearse, New York; *Cecelia*, Crisp, Madras; *Grand Bay*, Huir, Bourbon; *Zaphnath Paneah*, Fowle, Singapore. — 26. *Marathon*, Waterman, Boston. — 27. *Sansonnet*, Huett, Mauritius. — 29. *Asa Packer*, Crothers, Boston; *Meloe*, Lemaine, Mauritius; *John Brightman*, Scott, China. — 31. *Heloise*, Offrett, Mauritius; *Lord Elphinstone*, Roberts, Mauritius; *Lerida*, Mahe, Bourbon; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Vizagapatam. — SEPT. 2. *Minerva*, Coleman, Mauritius; *Valentine*, Hamovoy, Bourbon; *Iskender Shaw*, Shire, China. — 7. Steamer *Oriental*, —, Suez.

PASSENGER DEPARTED.

Per *Minerva*.—Mrs. Pratt, wife of Hodgson Pratt, esq. c. s.; Mrs. Teil, wife of T. C. Teil, esq.; C. B. Skinner, esq. A. Grant, esq. and W. Anley, jun. esq.
 Per steamer *Oriental* to GALLE.—Mr. Morton and lady, 2 children, and servants; Mr. W. Bracken, Rev. W. H. Gomes, Mr. Turnbull and servant. To BOMBAY.—Miss Boddam. To PENANG. Mr. Hobhouse. To SUEZ.—Mr. Bellanghi. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir Alex. McKenzie, bart. Lieut. D. McKenzie, Lieut. col. C. R. N. Lane and lady, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Fortune, Lieut. Richards, Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. C. H. Hopkins, Capt. Hobson, Hon. Maj. Dalzell, Mr. T. Lench, and Mr. Jackson. To MADRAS.—Maj. Sewell and lady, Mrs. Milliar, Mr. L. S. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Money, and 2 children.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

	Government Securities.	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. ..	prem.	6 8	7 0
Bombay 5 per cent. ..	par.	4 as. to 8 as.	dis.
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos. ..	do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do. ..	prem.	2 8	2 12
Third Sicca 4 do. ..	do.	13 0	14 0
New Co.'s 4 do. ..	do.	11 8	12 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	2250 to 2300
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	..	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	.. 16 8	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 8	.. 221 0	
Mexican ditto	220 0	.. 220 8	} per 100.
Sovereigns	10 1½	.. 10 2	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 14	.. 20 15	} each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¼d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 15s.

MADRAS.

OUTBREAK OF MOPLAS.

The following is an extract of a letter respecting the outbreak at Kollatoor, just received:—"A party of about seventy sepoy from Major Wilkinson's detachment 39th, from Malliappooram, was sent, under the command of Ensign Turner, to the scene of disturbance. They proceeded to the spot where the rebels (fourteen in number) were. Ensign Turner and six men advanced in front, as they saw a few of the fanatics coming to meet them, and in a scuffle that ensued, one naigue, a bugler, and a private were killed; one Mopla, it is said, was killed and another wounded by Ensign Turner, and the sepoy behind, or at least some of them, after firing a volley, threw down their muskets and took to their heels! Ensign Turner, seeing that the sepoy ran off, had no other alternative than to gallop away himself! Shameful affair this. Why did not Major Wilkinson go himself with the party, instead of sending Ensign Turner, a young and totally inexperienced officer? It is said that the sepoy came back to their encamping ground, and the assistant collector, Mr. Collet, seeing they were so panic-stricken, directed their remaining there until the detachment of Europeans and the other company from Calicut arrive, when the whole will proceed to the scene of action. The collector, Mr. Conolly, has gone along with the detachment. The house which the insurgents took possession of belongs to a numboory, and is situated on a high ground rather difficult of access."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2.

The following are our latest advices from the scene of action:—"I daresay you are now aware of an outbreak at Kollatoor, in the vicinity of the former scene of rebellion, Munjerri. The rebels, about twenty Moplas, after killing an adhiyary, or village police officer, on the 22nd August, and a few others, took possession of a brahmin's house, a good substantial building, standing on an elevated favourable position. A party of sixty-five sepoy, under Ensign Turner, of the 39th N.I., from Malliappooram, were sent to attack them. The party fired, and having done so, while the rebels did their part, a general panic struck the sepoy, who, throwing down their arms and ammunition, took to flight! with the loss of two sepoy and a drummer, and on the side of the rebels a similar loss. Of course the rebels now came by the sepoy's fire-arms, and had additional courage, armed as they were before with war-knives only. It was useless to try the sepoy, forming the reserve body of the 39th, under Brevet Major Wilkinson, of the same corps. This shameful affair took place on Saturday the 23rd. The detachment of H.M.'s 94th, mustering about forty-five men, and the grenadier company 39th N.I., stationed at Calicut, under Capt. G. Rhodes and Lieut. McCarthy of H.M. 94th, and Ensign Shaw of the 39th, marched off to the scene of disturbance on Monday morning. On the 27th, the Europeans settled the whole of the rebels, though unfortunately with the loss on their side of four poor European soldiers, and a brave old subadar of the detachment 39th that marched from hence. It seems that had not the rebels come by the sepoy's fire-arms, the loss of the European soldiers' lives would have been spared, and it is a pity that our soldiers should be shot by their companions' fire-arms. This is the fourth outbreak attended with bloodshed and loss of valuable lives. The last one, in which poor Ensign Wyse, of the 43rd N.I., was hacked, and two brave soldiers of the same gallant 94th lost their lives, having been but in August, 1849. In that affair, too, the sepoy brought shame on themselves. In the one before that, when Capt. Leader (now Major of the Invalids), of the 5th N.I. with his company, attacked a few moplas, the sepoy most shamefully ran away."

We have obtained from a source on which we can place the most implicit reliance, a detail of the cause which led to the present, and indeed to all the previous outbreaks of the moplas. So far from the acts of Mr. Conolly having influenced the conduct of the fanatics, it appears that political motives have had no share whatever in rousing them to murder. They profess to be prompted by a more intractable impulse, which is not evoked by tyranny, and not to be crushed except by death.

The history of the cause in a few words is this. For some years past, a sect has arisen among the Moplas, in which the virtue of killing an idolater and the immediate reward of heaven to those who die in the cause of religion, is preached up as that part of the Mahomedan creed most profitable to learn because most certain and immediate in its result if boldly acted up to. This doctrine has gained strength of late years from the preaching of a tongul (bishop), who, returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and having the powerful *prestige* of a father, who, in the same sacred office, was all but worshipped by the Moplas of Malabar, has gained unbounded influence over his congregation, the

sect we speak of. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of this man's residence, in a very out-of-the-way part of Malabar—inasmuch as it is near no great town, and having no great thoroughfare through it—that this peculiar sect is to be found, and though the tongue cannot be convicted of taking part in the outrages committed, it is known that he supports the doctrine, and it is said has more than once given his blessing to those about to earn the crown of martyrdom by murder and death in the cause of Mahomed.

The usual course pursued by the fanatics is this, to resolve on taking their places amongst the saints, sometimes singly, sometimes in a party; barely more than two or three combine at first, and the act is so immediate that no intelligence is gained of the intention. A mile from where the plan is made, some idolater has to die, and as more *ecclat* follows the death of a great man, usually some rich nair is chosen for the victim, and as such men frequently hold the office of adihary or potel, no more fit subject can be found than such a man as was the sacrifice on this occasion. So completely has this been usually the case, that who the victim was, was not a matter of importance, that in no one instance has any good reason been alleged for the original murder, and on one occasion some years ago, when two or three men had resolved upon a murder, a request was made to them to kill a wealthy nair, to whom another mopl owed a grudge.

We have letters from the scene of action dated the 30th Aug. It appears that a detachment of H. M. 94th, and a company of the 39th N.I., reached Kollatoo on the 27th. The men were much knocked up with the march, but after resting for a while, and taking a little refreshment, they proceeded to the work assigned them. The Moplas, 17 in number, had taken possession of a strong house, situated in the middle of Purdy's field, which could only be approached by a narrow pathway. They had in their possession the muskets abandoned by Ensign Turner's party. The compound was surrounded by a mud wall, which was further strengthened by a deep ditch. The Europeans advanced, and delivered a volley, which apparently had no effect, but the second discharge killed seven of the enemy. The Moplas now rushed out, and were met by a well-directed fire from the sepoy, which staggered them, and before they could recover themselves, the 94th had reloaded and again fired. The survivors now threw down their muskets and dashed in amongst their foes, who in a very few minutes disposed of the whole party, but not until they had killed four Europeans, and Subadar Syed Meer of the 39th. The men of the 94th were interred in one grave at Kollatoo, and the gallant Syed Meer was conveyed to Malliaporam. The blame which has been cast on the sepoy with reference to this affair, is wholly undeserved. The bravest European would avoid a mad dog or an infuriated Malay. The sailor dreads to mount a spirited horse, and the soldier to go up aloft in a tempest. A fight with moplas is a war of extermination which the best of soldiers may be excused for disliking. We hope that in future a strong force of Europeans will be stationed permanently at the head quarters of the fanatic crew.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. PRIESTLEY, H.M.'s 25th K.O.B., ordered into arrest for refusing to obey Gen. Aitchison's order to "go and be d—d," has been set at large.—*Athenæum*.

LIEUT. COL. COTTON, of the Madras engineers, has submitted a plan to Government for creating a water communication, 500 miles in length, which shall be navigable during the whole year, and connect the richest and most important districts of the presidency. The cost will be but Rs. 3,000 a mile, or a total expenditure of 15 lacs.—*Ibid.*

THE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC has offered a prize of Rs. 3,000 for a good translation, into Hindoostanee, either of Wilson's *Vade Mecum*, or of the last edition of the *Dublin Dissector*, or of Quain and Sharpey's edition of *Quain's Anatomy*.

LIEUT. JOHNSTONE.—A letter from Jaulnah states that a smashed carbine or short gun-barrel, cut into inch bits, had been found buried in the house of the party suspected as the murderer of the late Lieut. Johnstone—a reduced havildar of the 3rd cavalry, by name Khadur Khan. The ball found in the body of the unfortunate young officer exactly fitted the bore of the barrel thus discovered, and the two circumstances had given rise to the belief that the murderer had at length been discovered.—The

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The *Madras Circulator* understands, that "the Right Rev. Dr. Fenelly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras, starts this day on a tour of visitation, at the request of Government, who have undertaken to defray the expense. This prelate will visit all those stations under this presidency, where European troops are located."

JOTEE PERSAUD sent Mr. John Lang £10,000, on the evening of his acquittal, and the modest barrister, who had scarcely ever held a brief in Calcutta, returned it, as not being sufficient, and was only pacified by the promise of an additional Rs. 10,000.—

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

PENSIONS.

Military Department.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 19th July, 1851.—Upon full consideration of the subject, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion, that in future no claims to pension should be allowed in cases of illegitimacy, whether preferred by parents on account of children, or by children on account of parents.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLARD, G. A. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, dur. abs. of Child on leave.
GOLDIE, J. H. attained rank of 3rd class, Aug. 7.
HODGSON, W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot.
LEVINGE, V. H. attained rank of 3rd class, Aug. 7.
MASTER, R. E. act. sub. jud. zil. Rajahmundry, assu. ch. of court fr. T. A. Anstruther, Aug. 21.
PHILLIPS, A. W. attained rank of 3rd class, Aug. 7.
RATCLIFFE, J. attained rank of 3rd class, Aug. 7.
SULLIVAN, R. J. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjoor, dur. employ of Goodwyn, Aug. 26.
SWINTON, G. M. acting sub. judge of zillah of Combaconum, ass. ch. of court fr. J. J. Cotton, Aug. 18.
WHITE, D. coll. and mag. of Nellore, res. ch. of the dist. fr. C. T. Arbuthnot, Sept. 1.
WOODGATE, C. H. sub. jud. of Madras, res. ch. of the court fr. J. W. Dykes, Aug. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHILD, F. S. 2 mo. to pres. prep. to returning to Europe, on m. c. KINDERSLEY, J. R. 10 days.
MALBY, H. N. 1 mo. to Mysore.
MOREHEAD, W. A. 2 weeks; in ext. to Sept. 21.
WALHOUSE, M. J. 14 days to Coimbatore.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

LUTZENS, Rev. W. W., A.M. attained rank of chaplain.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAM, Brev. maj. A. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 26.
ANDERSON, Lieut. H. J. 34th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, Aug. 16.
BABINGTON, Capt. J. art. to rank fr. Oct. 7, 1849, in suc. to Alcock, prom.
BARROW, Brev. capt. J. L. art. to be capt. fr. May 15, in suc. to Miller, prom.; posted fr. late prom. to 2nd batt. Sept. 9.
BARROW, Lieut. de Symons, 14th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Kulludghee, qual. for gen. staff.
BLAIR, 1st Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. Oct. 7, 1849, in suc. to Alcock, prom.
BOWEN, 2nd Lieut. J. H. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies.
BOYD, Lieut. W. B. 8th L.C. perm. to res. the service, Sept. 12.
BRADFORD, 1st Lieut. W. J. art. to rank fr. Aug. 21, 1849, v. Elliot, dec.
BROWN, Ens. R. 29th N.I. exam. in Hind. at Trichinopoly, qual. for gen. staff, to receive moonshee allowance.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. J. 41st N.I. ag. for suppr. of Meriah sacrifices, &c. resum. ch. of off. Sept. 5.
CAMPBELL, 1st Lieut. G. G. J. art. to rank fr. July 13, 1849, v. Willan, dec.
COBBE, 1st Lieut. F. art. to rank fr. April 25, v. Selby, dec.
COOKE, Capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. April 30, v. Trewman, inv.
CREWE, Lieut. W. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Aug. 20.
DANEER, Capt. G. art. to rank fr. March 25, 1851, v. Bersford, ret.
DRUMMOND, Ens. H. A. 15th regt. rem. fr. do. du. with 21st N.I. fr. Aug. 31, on exp. of leave, to join.
DUFF, Ens. R. W. 47th N.I. to continue to do duty with 12th N.I. until Dec. 31, then to proc. to join his own corps, Aug. 18.
DYNELEY, Corn. H. E. 1st L.C. qual. in Hindustani for adjt. to be adjt. Sept. 12.
ELLIOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 15, in suc. to Miller, prom.; posted fr. late prom. to 1st batt. Sept. 9.
FORTH, Ens. A. C. 14th N.I. do. du. with 31st L.I. to join his regt. via Dharwar, with Drummond, Aug. 26.
GABBETT, Capt. W. M. art. to rank fr. April 30, 1849, v. Onslow, dec.
GILLIAN, Capt. T. 5th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, fr. date of emb. of Maj. Jenkins.
GORDON, Corn. A. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. July 2, v. Cast, ret.

fr. do. du. with 2nd L.C. and to join his own corps, *vid* Calcutta, Sept. 9.

GRAHAM, Lieut. H. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. July 15, 1849, v. Cramer, ret.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

GRANT, Lieut. S. F. M. T. d. d. 40th, exam. in Hindustani, qual. for a company.

GREENLAW, Brev. capt. A. J. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Tamil, to rec. moonshce allowance, Aug. 16.

GROOM, Ens. W. T. posted to 13th N.I. v. Warden, prom. to rank fr. Aug. 20, 1850.

GUNTHER, Brev. capt. J. A. art. to be capt. fr. July 2, v. Dittmas, ret. posted fr. late prom. to 1st batt. Sept. 9.

HAINES, Capt. T. 9th N.I. app. a member of pres. mil. exam. com. v. Wilson, Sep. 5.

HALDANE, Lieut. col. E. 41st N.I. ret. to duty.

HALLIDAY, Capt. J. G. 12th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Aug. 26.

HALPIN, Capt. G. 25th N.I. to be station staff off. St. Thomas's Mount.

HAMILTON, Lt. W. E. 27th N.I. exam. in Hind. at College, creditable progress, to rec. Moonshce allow.

HARKNESS, Lieut. G. 25th N.I. ret. to du. Aug. 26.

HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 18, to be qr. mr. and interp. Aug. 19.

HOBSON, Capt. C. W. 16th N.I. to act as Fort Adj. of Cannanore, from Sept. 26.

HOLLAND, Lieut. L. H. H. 37th N.I. to join his corps at Kamptee, *vid* Bombay.

HOOK, Lieut. C. C. 7th L. C. to be capt. fr. July 2, v. Cust, ret.

HORNE, 1st Lt. P. D. art. to rank fr. June 26, 1849, v. Moore, ret.

KEATING, Capt. A. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani at college.

LAWDER, Lieut. E. J. 44th N.I. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. from date of emb. of Major Jenkins.

LAWFORD, Capt. H. art. to rank fr. May 9, 1849, v. Hyslop, ret.

LEWIN, Lieut. G. F. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. April 30, v. Trewman, inv.

LILLY, Ens. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. June 3, v. Merritt, dec.

MACINTYRE, 1st Lieut. J. M'K. art. to rank fr. May 9, 1849, v. Hyslop, ret.

MACVICCAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. resigned app. of offic. ag. for sup. of Meriah sacrifices, &c. in Orissa, Sept. 9.

MAGRATH, 1st Lieut. J. R. art. to rank fr. April 30, 1849, v. Onslow, dec.

MANN, Lieut. W. S. art. exam. in Hind. at Penang, qual. for gen. staff.

MARDALL, Ens. F. 16th N.I. acting dep. asst. adj. gen. to act as dep. judge adv. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Macqueen, posted to S. div.

MARTIN, Ens. C. W. art. prom. to rank of 2nd lieut. Aug. 26.

MERCER, Ens. W. W. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostani.

MOLYNEUX, Capt. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. July 15, 1849, v. Cramer, ret.

PEARSE, 2nd Lieut. G. G. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 2, v. Dittmas, ret.; posted fr. late prom. to 1st batt. Sept. 9.

PEARS, Capt. A. C. art. to rank fr. Jan. 26, 1849, v. Moore, ret.

PLACE, Capt. T. L. 44th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 6.

PLAYFAIR, Ens. H. M. 14th N.I. relieved fr. do. du. with 9th N.I. and to rem. at the Mount till Oct. 5.

POWER, Maj. H. 32nd N.I. repl. at disp. of C. in C. Sept. 2; to join his corp *vid* Calcutta.

POWLES, Ens. J. G. posted to 2nd L.C. v. Lilly, pro. to join; to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1850.

RAIKES, Ens. A. to do duty with 29th N.I. to join.

RAVENSHAW, Cornet, E. C. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 26, v. Tucker, dec.

RENAUD, Capt. S. G. C. 1st fus. to be dep. jud. adv. gen. v. Whistler, Sept. 5 — posted to S. div.

ROBINSON, 1st Lieut. G. C. art. to rank fr. March 25, 1851, v. Beresford, ret.

ROLSTON, Lieut. W. E. K. 14th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.

ROSTON, Lieut. W. T. K. 14th N.I. to continue to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 20th N.I. until relieved by Capt. Strettell, Aug. 20.

SAMUELL, Ens. M. 48th N.I. exam. in Hind. at Quilon, qual. for gen. staff.

SCOTT, Capt. S. P. 22nd N.I. exam. in Hind. at Balarum, qual. for gen. staff.

SCOTT, Capt. F. F. 8th L.C. asst. qr. mr. gen. to act. as dep. qr. mr. gen. fr. date of emb. of Maj. Jenkins.

SMITH, Lieut. col. M. W. 15th Hussars, to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, Bangalore, Sept. 6.

SMITH, Ens. J. S. to do duty with 29th N.I. to continue doing duty with 27th N.I. until its march to Mangalore, Aug. 19.

STRETTELL, Capt. D. 20th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to corps, to join when relieved from present command, Aug. 20.

STUART, Ens. H. T. 5th N.I. exam. in Hind. at Vizianagrum, qual. for gen. staff, Sept. 10.

TAYLOR, Brig. W. 10th N.I. to be a brig. 1st class, and to comm. the Saugor dist. v. Hamilton, trans. to the diff. staff. of the Bengal army.

TAYLOR, 1st Lieut. H. D. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani at college, Sept. 10.

THOMPSON, Ens. R. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. for off. of companies, Aug. 27.

WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Aug. 20.

WALLACE, Ens. J. D. C. 20th N.I. qual. in Hindustani.

WARDEN, Brev. capt. F. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. June 3, v. Merritt, dec.

WARDEN, Ens. J. H. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 17, v. Marriott, dec.

WHISTLER, Capt. T. K. art. to be maj. fr. July 2, v. Dittmas, ret.; posted fr. late prom. to 3rd batt. Sept. 9; placed at disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty, Sept. 2; to continue to perf. duties of office, Sept. 5.

WILSON, Capt. W. J. 43rd N.I. to be police mag. Sept. 2; rel. fr. du. of pres. mil. exam. committee, Sept. 5; assum. his duties as police mag. Sept. 8.

WING, 2nd Lieut. J. F. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies.

WORSLEY, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. returned to duty.

WYNTER, Ens. W. d. d. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Aug. 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE
DATE SPECIFIED.
ARTILLERY.

MARTIN, C. W. Aug. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADEY, Lieut. G. 31st L.C. Sept. 10 to Oct. 10.

BATES, Lieut. C. E. 16th N.I. to Jan. 1, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

BIRD, Lieut. T. C. 86th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to March 1, 1852, to Masulapatam and E. coast, on m.c.

BLOUNT, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. 2 yrs. fr. Aug. 7, to sea and Egypt, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. 52nd N.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Nov. 6, to Nellore and pres.

COOKE, Lieut. W. 22nd N.I. fr. Sept. 6 to 30, to Oosoor and Mysore div.

COTTELL, Lieut. C. G. 45th N.I. to Madras.

DOBIE, Brev. capt. G. S. 44th N.I. 1 year, to sea and Singapore, on m.c.

DRUMMOND, Ens. H. A. 15th N.I. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.

EADES, Brev. maj. F. fr. Sept. 20 to Dec. 31, to pres. to apply for leave to Europe, on furl.

FANE, E. G. R. 1 month to sea and Moulmein.

FRASER, Lieut. J. G. C. 1st Madras fus. to Europe, on m.c.

GALBRAITH, Ens. S. 16th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 1852.

GORDON, Brev. maj. J. 31st L.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 8, to Madras.

HAWORTH, Ens. J. F. d. d. 28th N.I. fr. Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, prep. to apply for leave to Europe, on m. c. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Palaveram, on m.c.

HAY, Brev. maj. T. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Aug. 12, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

HICKS, Lieut. K. E. 3rd batt. art. Aug. 21 to Nov. 30, on m.c.

HOLLOWAY, Capt. E. V. P. 42nd N.I. to be considered as having had leave of absence from June 14 to Aug. 27.

HOLMES, Lieut. G. B. B. art. from Aug. 18 to April 20, to Poona and Bombay.

JENKINS, Capt. T. A. 33rd N.I. 2 years to sea, on m.c.

KINDERSLEY, Lieut. N. E. B. 5th N.I. fr. Aug. 22, prep. to apply for leave to Europe, on m.c.

LATEWARD, Ens. E. W. H. 52nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

LAW, Lieut. col. A. chief eng. 30 days to Neilgherries.

LAW, Ens. G. V. 14th N.I. to rem. at Hurryhur, on m.c. fr. Aug. 9 to Oct. 20, en route to join his corps.

LAWSON, 2nd Lieut. M. C. 1st batt. art. fr. April 28, 1851, to Feb. 28, 1852, to St. Thomas's Mount, on m.c.

MARTY, Lieut. J. S. 52nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

MOORCROFT, Capt. R. dep. A. A. gen. Mysore div. Aug. 23 to Sept. 23.

MORPHY, Lieut. J. R. 2 years to sea and N. S. Wales, on m.c.

MOWBRAY, Capt. G. C. 15th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

MUNSBY, Lieut. col. T. A. H. 3rd L.C. to Europe, on furl.

MURRAY, Lieut. H. 30th N.I. leave cancelled.

NEWBERRY, Ens. T. C. 16th N.I. fr. Sept. 2 to Nov. 30, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. E. H. 23rd L.I. 2 years to sea and N. S. Wales, on m. c.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. to Nov. 15, to Madras, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Cuttack.

ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. art. to Europe, on furl.

SHORTLAND, Lieut. V. J. 24th N.I. d. d. sappers and miners, 4 mo. to Neilgherries.

SHOWERS, Capt. G. S. G. art. Oct. 20 to Feb. 20, 1852.

SNOW, Capt. P. T. 3rd L.I. to Eur. 3 years, m. c. fr. date of embarkation fr. Aden.

STEVENSON, Capt. E. B. 46th N.I. Aug. 30 to Dec. 31, prep. to retire fr. service.

STONE, Ens. T. H. E. 9th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

TENNANT, Ens. T. B. E. d. d. 31st L.I. 2 years to sea, Cape and N. S. Wales, on m. c.

WELCH, Capt. W. H. 26th N.I. leave cancelled.
WEST, Capt. A. R. 6th N.I. Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1853; to Neilgherries, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. fr. 1st batt. art. to 1st Mad. fus.
ASTON, Vet. surg. T. body guard, to assu. med. ch. of horses of C.-in-C.'s escort, Sept. 13.
BOUTFLOWER, Asst. surg. W. H. to enter gen. duties of the army, Sept. 12; rem. fr. d. d. H.M.'s 84th, and to proceed so as to reach Hurryhur by Oct. 15 for purpose of taking med. ch. of a wing of 4th N.I. to Mercara, where he will rem. in ch. until the junction of h. q. 4th N.I. Sept. 12.
CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H. passed exam. in Hind. for med. ch.
DAWSON, Vet. surg. E. B. 8th L.C. now at Presidency, will accompany and afford med. aid to the A troop, h.a. as far as Jaulnah, whence he will proceed to join his corps at Mhow, Sept. 6.
GILCHRIST, Surg. W. fr. 18th N.I. to 4th batt. art. Aug. 28.
GOODALL, Surg. A. removed fr. 1st Mad. fus. Sept. 4; to act as surg. of 4th dist. dur. abs. of Cheape, on m.c.
HAMLYN, Surg. J. 34th L.I. to exch. appt. with Surg. R. H. Rennick 26th L.I. Sept. 11.
HOKAK, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. fr. d. d. 48th N.I. posted to 48th N.I. Sept. 11.
JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. T. G. M.D. fr. 36th to 45th N.I. to remain with 36th reg. until relieved, Aug. 21.
KING, Asst. surg. C. to d. d. under surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Aug. 19.
LINTON, Asst. surg. R. P. of B. tr. h. art. to aff. med. aid to F. tr. h. art. under orders to proceed fr. Bangalore to Secunderabad, whence he will return in med. ch. of E. tr. to Bangalore, Aug. 28.
MACDONALD, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 45th to 36th N.I.
RENNICK, Surg. R. H. 26th N.I. to exch. appt. with Surg. J. Hamlyn, 24th N.I.
RENTON, Asst. surg. A. D. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani for med. ch. April 27.
THACKER, Vet. surg. J. posted to 3rd L.C. to join under orders of officer com. Mysore div.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

KING, C. August 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Vet. Surg. T. to August 13.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOROGNAH, wife of W. L. s. at Chintadrepattah, Sept 10.
CLARKE, wife of T. A. s. at Kamptee, Aug. 13.
CLEMENTSON, wife of Ens. C. D. 14th N.I. s. at Kalludhjee, Aug. 8.
COLLINS, wife of Vet. surg. E. C. 2nd L.C. s. at Bangalore, Aug. 19.
DANCER, wife of Capt. G. art. s. at Vizianagrum, Aug. 17.
DEANE, wife of Joseph, d. at Coimbatore, Aug. 29.
FAGAN, the lady of Lieut. C. S. 40th N.I. s. at Aurungabad, Aug. 11.
HARE, the lady of Capt. W. J. d. at Wurrungul, Aug. 11.
HECTOR, wife of Chas. s. at St. Thomé, Aug. 22.
HOFFLAND, the lady of G. s. at Vizagapatam, Aug. 17.
HUTCHISON, the lady of Lieut. W. 25th N.I. d. (still-born), at Kamptee, Aug. 16.
JOHNSON, Mrs. James, s. at Royapettah, Aug. 31.
LAWFORD, the lady of Lieut. F. s. at Bangalore, Aug. 25.
OGILVIE, wife of Asst. surg. J. K. M.D. s. at Waringul, Aug. 14.
ONSLow, wife of Capt. W. C. d. (still-born), at Shernoga, Sept. 4.
RYLANDS, wife of John E. s. at Poodoopettah, Aug. 19.
SHRIEVES, wife of the Rev. John, d. at Bellary, Aug. 25.
SMYTH, wife of Lieut. W. P. S. 27th N.I. s. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 25.
STOKES, wife of H. c.s., s. at Cotacamund, Sept. 4.
THOMPSON, the lady of Capt. 34th L.I. d. at Fort St. George, Sept. 7.
USSHER, the lady of Maj. E. inv. estab. s. at Waltan, Aug. 16.
WALHOUSE, wife of M. J. s. at Coimbatore, Sept. 4.
WILLIAMS, wife of J. B. s. at Jubbulpoor, Aug. 28.
WOODEN, wife of Wm. d. at Nursingapooran, Sept. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT, Wm. to E. W. d. of the late P. W. Dirks, at Cochin, Aug. 18.
BIRD, Lieut. W. O. H.M.'s 15th drag. to Mary, d. of the Rev. W. W. Lytens, at Bangalore, Aug. 20.
BURRELL, Surg. Wm. to Adelaide, d. of the late W. Pierce, at Bangalore, Aug. 23.
DAVIS, Asst. apoth. G. 35th N.I. to Miss H. Cuisset, at Bangalore, Aug. 25.
LACY, B. to Emily A. d. of H. Fox, at Black Town, Aug. 28.
THEOBALD, C. G. to Marie F. d. of Capt. C. M. Lonsdale, at Cuddalore, Sept. 4.

DEATHS.

BRASS, John at Parcherry, aged 64, Sept. 10.
CHAMIER, Florence, wife of C. F. c.s. at Honore, aged 20, Sept. 1.
CRUIKSHANKS, J. Z. d. of W. at Palamcottah, aged 2, Sept. 2.
GRONNING, inf. s. of the Rev. at Guntoor, Aug. 25.
HERFORD, inf. s. of Capt. inv. estab. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 6.
JOHNSON, T. C. wife of James, at Royapettah, aged 24, Aug. 31.
LOVELL, E. C. at Madras, Sept. 1.
ROE, Dr. S. C. M.D. Deputy Inspector General H.M.'s Hospitals, Madras, Sept. 4.
TUCKER, Lieut. G. J. B. 1st L.C. at Bangalore, Aug. 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 22.—*True Briton*, Roe, London.—23. *Tartar*, Radge, Bimlipatam.—26. *Eliza and Hester*, King, Simon's Bay and Mauritius; *Ann Mitchell*, Wilkie, Bombay.—28. *Steamer Haddington*, Powell, Suez.—29. *James Hall*, Harris, Coringa.—30. *Lady Montague*, Leshaw, Singapore; *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Masulipatam; *Express*, Phillips, Mauritius.—31. *Mombarrack*, Evans, Mauritius; *Amable*, Damond, Pondicherry.—SEPT. 1. *Honor*, Thomas, London.—2. *Windsor*, Pryce, Sydney.—4. *Milton*, Soule, Boston; *Iorin Corina*, Meppen, Vizagapatam.—5. *Nile*, Nesbet, London.—6. *Anne McLean*, Laing, Glasgow; *Plantagenet*, Bird, Bimlipatam; *Jane Greene*, Taylor, Port Natal; *Lord Haddo*, Smith, Mauritius.—10. *Cecilia*, Crisp, Calcutta.—12. *Mary Ann*, Darley, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per True Briton.—Major and Mrs. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Meikleham, Dr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, two Misses Gilchrist, and Eos. Martin; Capt. and Mrs. Bumpfyld; Lieut. Harkness; Ellen Reers, Henry Cookson, Thomas King.
Per Ann Mitchell.—J. Holmes.
Per steamer Haddington.—Mr. Garrett, Mr. Raikes (cadet); Col. Haldane, Mr. Carstairs, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Dr. Beaton, and Lieut. Singleton.—From MALTA. Mr. Chaix.—From GALLI. Mr. Ranken, and Mr. Lambe.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. Donnelly (cadet), Capt. Hicks, Lieut. col. Graves; Messrs. Farrington, Gibbon (cadet), Cripps, Gowan (cadet), Gough, and Peake.—From SUEZ. Lord H. U. Browne.—From SINGAPORE. Mr. Ommany, and servant; Mr. R. Skinner, and servant; Dr. Rice, and servant.—From BOMBAY. Mooses Duceb.—From GALLE. Mr. Denton, and Mr. and Mrs. Parker.
Per James Hall.—From COBINGA and VIZAGAPATAM. Rev. Mr. Gordon, and servant; Eos. Heath, and servant; Miss Perry, Mr. Bowen, and servant.
Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—Mrs. and Miss Faskins, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, two children.
Per Express.—Mrs. Phillips and child, and Miss Mumford.
Per Amable.—Monsr. G. DeColons and two servants.
Per Windsor.—R. Dawson, Esq., 4th Madras Cav.
Per Milton.—F. Baldwin, Esq.
Per Iorin Corina.—J. Perriman, Esq.
Per Nile.—Mrs. Place and child, Mrs. Colbeck, Misses Colbeck, F. Colbeck, Rose and Wright; Capt. L. Place, 44th regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. D. Manners, H.M. 25th regt.; Misses Watson, Healey, Gordon; Mesdames Landers, Hall, Macmullen, and Adam; Misses Hilliard, Hughes, Hall, and Adam; Major J. E. Landers, 9th regt. B.N.I.; Capt. W. H. Lomer, 21st regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. W. Hughes, H.M. 22nd regt.; Lieut. K. Macmullen; J. Grey, Esq.; H. Wake, Esq.; Messrs. G. Cleghorn and W. Garton (cadets); G. Allen, Esq.; Messrs. D. Law and J. Mather.
Per Plantagenet.—Capt. Campbell, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mr. Kindly, Mr. Hawks, and two Masters Boyton; Capt. M'Vicar.
Per Cecilia.—Dr. F. Kight, F. W. Lemarchand, Mrs. W. Crisp, and one native.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 23. *Paragon*, Murch, Penang, Malacca and Singapore; *Melanie*, Bird, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—26. *Essex*, Pixley, Cape and London; *steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Masulipatam.—27. *Coldstream*, Cox, Calcutta.—28. *Eliza and Hester*, King, Calcutta.—29. *steamer Haddington*, Powell, Calcutta; *Ocean*, Senglar, Marseilles via Pondicherry; *Talavera*, Scott, Coringa and Calingapatam.—SEPT. 2. *Futlay Mombarrack*, Evans, Ennore; *Express*, Phillips, Coringa.—3. *True Briton*, Roe, Calcutta via Vizagapatam; *Vizen*, Kincard, Mauritius; *Madagascar*, Hight, Cape and London.—6. *John Line*, Palmer, China and London.—7. *Amable*, Damond, Bordeaux via Pondicherry and Karikal.—8. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Bombay; *Scotia*, Strickland, Sydney.—9. *Iorin Corina*, Meppen, Masulipatam.—10. *Plantagenet*, Bird, Pondicherry.—13. *Steamer Oriental*, — Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Essex.—Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Ellis and 4 children, Mrs. Tessider and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hawtrey, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, and 5 children; Miss Parkin and 3 children, Rev. W. W. Scudder, Miss Scudder, and children.
Per steamer Hugh Lindsay.—Maj. Gabbett, Capts. Holloway and Cooke, Lieuts. Fisher and Scott, Mrs. Sheean, two children, and servant.
Per Coldstream.—Mrs. Cox, Mrs. King and child, Lieuts. Cam-

liffe and Bellers, Ens. Carlisle, Mrs. Gellies, John Scott, Charles Williams, James Collins, John Harrington, and Alexander Hutchinson.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mrs. Holmes and child, Master and Miss Holmes.

Per *True Briton*.—Lieuts. Place, Playfair, and Dent; Col. Campbell, Mrs. Antler and family, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Allan, Miss Allan, Messrs. T. Lawson and T. Young.

Per *Madagascar*.—Mrs. Gubbins and 2 servants, and C. Gubbins, Esq.; Mrs. Quenton, infant, two children, and servant; Mrs. Cooper, two children of Capt. Holmes, Mrs. Boddam, Mrs. Martyr, three children, and servant; Capt. Boddam, Lieut. Martyr, and Ens. T. H. E. Stone.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and 3 servants, Mr. Hodgson and 3 servants, Mrs. Roberts and 2 children, Miss Roberts, and 2 other Misses Roberts, Capt. Smyth and servant, Miss McMahon and Lieut. McMahon. For BOMBAY.—Majors T. A. Jenkins and Quenton, Mr. I. Curran.

Per *Scotia*.—Capt. Broomfield, Messrs. S. T. Moalgall, W. Stephens, J. Norton, J. Edgar, L. Cooper, jun., E. Burton, G. E. Forbes, C. F. Bell, J. Garty, R. J. Clark, Wittaker, Bart, G. A. Plaistowe, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Davidson.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Surg. J. A. G. Addison, R.N.; Lieut. col. T. A. A. Munsey, Lieut. J. L. S. Lumsdaine, Mrs. J. Goldingham and servant, J. Kerakoose, Esq., Dr. Joseph, Mrs. Joseph, W. W. Rawes, Esq., Lieut. J. G. C. Fraser, R. Blackett, Esq. and servant. To SUKZ.—Lieut. N. E. B. Kindersley. To BOMBAY.—D. Bremner, Esq. To SINGAPORE.—Asst. surg. Renton and servant. To GALLE.—F. Lambe, Esq. and Mr. A. Montclair.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 14, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1 to 2½ per cent. prem.
1829-30	2½ to 3 do.
1841	5 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	6 to 7 per cent. dis.
1835-36	6 to 7 do.
1843	6 to 6½ do.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt }	7 to 8 prem.
Tanjore Bonds	6 to 6½ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	23 to 24 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—On Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	7 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	7 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8 "
Ditto above 30 days	9 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-3 to 10-2-6 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, do.	
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Mauritius Government Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.	

Calcutta.—Buy, 1½ per cent. dis.	
„ Sell, 2½ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. do.	
„ Sell, 1½ do. do.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The LONDON MAIL of August the 7th arrived at Bombay on Sept. 1st (per steamer *Feroze*), being the quickest voyage on record.

SUKKUR.—We have letters from Sukkur to the 31st ult. One of our correspondents writes:—"Sickness is making rapid strides here.—The 22nd N.I. have betwixt 80 and 90 in hospital with fever, and about half as many laid up in quarters. There is scarcely an European in the fort of Bukkur of the ordnance department but is laid up with the same complaint; and even the natives in the bazaar are suffering in numbers from it."—*Ibid*.

DONATION.—The Court of Directors have granted a donation of Rs. 1,000 to Lieut. F. W. Mackenzie, of the 8th Bombay N.I. for having passed in four native languages.

SUTTEE.—We hear from Kamptee that there has been a suttee there. The authorities had taken into custody seven of the unfortunate Hindoo widow's relations and servants, and having ascertained to what extent they encouraged and assisted this poor woman in carrying out her views, they were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment.—*Telegraph*.

THE COTTON CROP.—A letter from Dhoolla says: "We shall have a very early cotton season, and I fancy about the heaviest crop on record. The monsoon has been most favourable, and the cultivators are very koosh."—*Ibid*.

COMMODORE LUSHINGTON has tendered his resignation, and returns home about the end of the year,—late changes in the Royal Navy rendering it expedient for him to rejoin his own service.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 17.

SIR J. JEEJEEHOY.—The *Bombay Gazette* notices that the libel case at Bombay, between Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and a Parsee merchant (see p. 519), has been compromised, without a reference to the Supreme Court.

ROADS IN BROACH.—A Guzerat correspondent of the *Telegraph* states, that in the Broach pergunnah,—the most productive district in India with respect to cotton, and containing 2,000 square miles of territory,—there is not one solitary inch of made road, not one ditch, or one bridge.

A GANG OF SCOUNDRELS has been detected at Bombay, whose occupation, is, it appears, to inflict wounds on themselves with the view of indicting others for transportable offences. Several parties have, of late, been brought up to the police office and the sessions, charged with having attempted to cut the throats of various parties, and in several cases the presumed sufferers have been traced to this gang.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

INVERARITY, J. S. 2nd Asst. to mag. of Shioapoor, vested with full pow. of a mag. in that collectorate, Sept. 9.	
JONES, E. C. to be coll. and mag. of Broach, Aug. 29.	
LOUGHNAN, T. C. to be agt. at Colaba, Sept. 3.	
RIVETT, L. C. C. to act as 2nd mag. at Pres. Sept. 9.	
THORNTON, T. to act as 3rd mag. of pol. at Pres. Sept. 9.	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GLYN, E. R. 1 mo.	
WEBB, J. coll. of Kaira, in ext. fr. Sept. 5 to Nov. 15.	
WHITE, R. 2 mo. to Mahabulshwar.	

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DICKENSON, Rev. E. N. leave to Sept. 30, in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERTON, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. to cont. in ch. of the treasure chest at Kolapore, fr. Sept. 1.	
BEALE, Lieut. H. Y. 12th N.I. to be adjt. at Poona irreg. horse, v. Westropp, with effect fr. June 6.	
BLAIR, Ens. H. T. 19th N.I. to act as qr. mr. fr. Aug. 15, dur. abs. of Naylor on leave.	
CARSTAIRS, Maj. D. 6th N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 1.	
COLLIER, Lieut. to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Scinde irreg. horse, dur. abs. of Lieut. W. H. R. Green, Sept. 8.	
DICK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd L.C. to be adjt. fr. Aug. 23, v. Mackenzie, pro.	
HARPUR, Ens. J. 6th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. v. Nixon.	
HICKS, Ens. W. 25th N.I. passed colloq. exam.	
KIRKLAND, Ens. N. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam.	
MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. W. 8th N.I. granted a donation of Rs. 1,000 for prof. attained by him in 4 native languages.	
MAINWARING, Ens. R. P. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 28.	
MEREWETHER, Lieut. 2nd in com. at Kanghur, to act as adjt. to 1st regt. Scinde irreg. horse, dur. abs. of Lieut. M. S. Green, Sept. 8.	
MORSE, Lieut. 1st batt. to act as adjt. of 3rd batt. art. dur. abs. of Lieut. Mark, also to act as qr. mr. till arr. of Lieut. Harris.	
POTTINGER, Ens. L. H. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam.	
RENNY, Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Naylor on leave.	
ROSE, Ens. W. 25th N.I. to act as interp. to 3rd L.C.	
SCOTT, Ens. J. D. G. attached to 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 28.	
SOPPITT, Ens. A. att. to 4th N.I. tr. to do d. with 12th N.I. at Ahmedabad, to join Sept. 8.	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. D. G. H. art. to Eur. 3 yrs. on m.c.	
BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m.c.	
BRETT, Ens. F. P. F. 11th N.I. fr. July 21 to Aug. 15, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.	
DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. D. A. line adj. at Hyderabad, Nov. 20 to Jan. 31, 1852.	

EALES, Lieut. G. D. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 8 to Oct. 20, to pres. to be exam. in Hindustani.
 EYRE, Capt. T. paymr. N. div. army, leave to Egypt cancelled; to Bombay or Deccan till Oct. 24.
 HART, Lieut. J. G. leave cancelled.
 HAVELOCK, Ens. J. attached to 3rd N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 25, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 HEATH, Maj. J. C. 5th N.I. Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, in ext.
 HILL, Lieut. 14th N.I. 1 mo. to Poona, on m.c.
 HOGG, 2nd Lieut. G. F. 1st Eur. fus. to Sept. 30, in ext.
 MACDONELL, Lieut. D. J. 2nd gr. N.I. Aug. 18 to Sept. 30, on m.c.
 MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. Sept. 1 to 30, in ext.
 PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. Sept. 1 to 30.
 PIERCE, Ens. P. W. 10th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 5, to Surat.
 POPE, Ens. R. S. 25th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
 RAIKES, Lieut. S. asst. to pol. ag. in Kutch, to pres. fr. 4th prox. to Nov. 4, to be exam. in native lang.
 RATHBONE, Capt. A. B. in ext. to Sept. 1.
 REYNOLDS, Major, 14th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, to Poona and Mahabuleshwar.
 WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. Aug. 24 to Oct. 24.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 2, in ext. to enable him to join.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYD, Surg. J. staff surg. and dep. med. store-keeper at Kurrachee, to exd. appt. with Surg. B. White, med. store-keeper at the Presidency, Sept. 4.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. Surg. C. rec. ch. of civ. med. du. at Sholapore.
 WHITE, Surg. B. med. store-keeper at the Presidency to exch. appt. with Surg. J. Boyd, dep. med. store-keeper at Kurrachee, Sept. 4.
 WRIGHT, Surg. 8th N.I. to relieve Surg. Winchester, of med. ch. of 6th N.I. on Sept. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MILLAR, Asst. Surg. R. 12th N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 1.
 PEELE, Asst. surg. R. D. leave canc. fr. Aug. 22.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, Lieut. R. ret. to duty Aug. 29; perm. to reside on shore.
 BATT, Lieut. to the ch. of the *Elphinstone*, Sept. 4.
 CAMPBELL, Command. to ch. of the *Hastings*, Sept. 1.
 CAPPL, Volunt. G. B. arr. Aug. 27.
 CHILD, Prov. Lieut. O. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 26, in succ. to Hawkins, dec. 1 year to England.
 CONSTABLE, Lieut. to assume ch. of the *Zenobia*, Sept. 1.
 DICKSON, Mate W. B. to be prov. lieut. v. Mason.
 DROUGHT, Lieut. H. A. to be com. fr. Aug. 26, in succ. to Hawkins, dec.
 ETHERSEY, Com. R. to be capt. fr. Aug. 26, in succ. to Hawkins, dec.
 FOSTER, Mids. of the *Zenobia*, perm. to reside on shore.
 FOULERTON, junior Lieut. A. to be sen. lieut. from Aug. 26, in succ. to Hawkins, dec.
 GARDINER, Lieut. F. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. B. ret. to duty, Aug. 23.
 MANNERS, Lieut. to assume com. of the *Feroze*, fr. Sept. 5.
 STROGAN, Lieut. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Moozuffer*, Sept. 8.
 YOUNG, Capt. of the *Feroze*, to be act. asst. super. from Sept. 5.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE, wife of Capt. E. S. art. s. at Kolapoor, Aug. 27.
 BRADFORD, Mrs. s. at Kotree, Aug. 24.
 BROWNE, wife of D. J. C. H.M.'s 98th, d. at Colaba, Aug. 29.
 CAMPBELL, the lady of Lieut. J. B. H. M.'s 8th, s. at Dreesa, Sept. 7.
 CAMPBELL, the lady of Commander C. D. I.N. s. at Tardes, Sept. 12.
 CRAWFORD, wife of Capt. A. 3rd N.I. s. at Baroda, Sept. 7.
 DUNSTONVILLE, the lady of Capt. 19th N.I. s. at Nusserabad, Sept. 5.
 FERN, wife of E. W. d. at Cambay, Sept. 7.
 LATHAM, wife of A. G. d. at Bombay, Sept. 1.
 LESTER, wife of Col. art. s. at Bombay, Sept. 4.
 MACKENZIE, wife of Dr. s. at Goolburgah, Aug. 16.
 PAYNE, wife of W. H. s. at Bombay, Sept. 7.
 PRICE, wife of the Rev. W. S. d. at Bombay, Aug. 29.
 SPENCER, wife of F. A. s. at Upper Colaba, Sept. 12.
 WORMALD, wife of Capt. R. C. art. s. at Fort George, Aug. 25.
 WRAY, the lady of Lieut. J. 24th N.I. s. at Belgaum, Sept. 9.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT, W. to E. W. d. of the late P. W. Dirksy, at Cochin, Aug. 18.
 REID, L. c.s. to Sarah Emily, d. of R. W. Eastwick, at Surat, Aug. 28.
 ROBINSON, G. P. to Madeline M. d. of W. Brooks, at Bombay, Aug. 3.

DEATHS.

BACON, A. Maria, d. of Lieut. E. 25th N.I. at Neemuch, aged 1, Aug. 30.
 HALL, Lieut. W. H.M.'s 83rd, at Kurrachee, Sept. 10.
 MAYOR, Lieut. G. 25th N.I. at Shikarpore, Aug. 31.
 MORRIS, D. Albert, inf. s. of Lieut. col. J. E. G. 12th N.I. at Ahmedabad, Aug. 26.
 SIMPSON, Ens. H. M. attached to the 9th N.I. at Belgaum, Aug. 26.
 WORMALD, Mary J. wife Capt. R. C. art. at Fort George, aged 35, Sept. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 1. Steamer *Feroze*, Young, Aden; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Marian*, Ryrie, Whampoa; steamer *Achilles*, Purchase, from Sea; steamer *Duarka*, Banks, Surat.—5. Steamer *Bombay*, Haselwood, Kurrachee; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyes, Surat.—8. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—10. *Arthur Pickering*, Brown, Muscat, via Gardin.—11. *Lord Ashley*, Bather, London; steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mrs. Oldham; Maj. Patterson, H.M.'s 94th reg.; Maj. Carstairs, 6th Bombay N.I.; Mr. E. West; Mr. H. West; Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee; Mr. Platt; and Mr. Nelson.
 Per *Phlox*.—Mrs. Daun; Lieut. Daun, 12th N.I.; and Lieut. Reid, 2nd batt. art.
 Per *Duarka*.—Lieut. Thomas; Lieut. Anderson, art.; and Mr. C. Spencer.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Townsend; Mrs. Bingham, and child; Mrs. Dickenson; Mrs. Fenner; Mrs. Sandison; Lieut. M. R. Haig; Ens. A. A. Des Vaux, 5th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Darrell, 51st B.N.I.; T. Curling, esq. dep. coll. Scinde; Lieut. W. F. J. Morphy, and Capt. R. DuCane, H.M. 64th foot; Cornet Arthur, 7th Bengal Cav.; Lieut. Lester; Ens. J. Watson, 28th Bombay N.I. Lieut. A. Applewhite, 64th foot; Superintending surg. J. Don, M.D.; Capt. Bingham, H.M. 60th Rifles; the Rev. Mr. Dickenson; Lieut. Hicks, 24th N.I.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 1. Steamer *Achilles*, Purchase, Aden.—2. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—4. *Lucia Maria*, Wallis, Muscat.—5. *Ontario*, Watson, Cochin; *Freak*, Goolam Mahomed, Calcutta.—6. *David Malcolm*, Sinclair, Singapore and China; *Emperor*, Gentle, Canton; *City of Palaces*, H. Jones, Coast and Calcutta; steamer *Duarka*, Banks, Coast and Cochin; steamer *Bombay*, Haselwood, Kurrachee.—7. *Eliza*, Pain, Calcutta.—8. *Hydroose*, Madar, Calcutta.—9. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyes, Surat.—11. *Sefuatulia*, Nacoda, Penang and Singapore.—17. Steamer *Moozuffer*, —, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Achilles*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. H. Barr, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. M. F. Willoughby, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Malet, 2 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Barber and servant; Major Walter, Bombay army; Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esq.; Capt. Lye, 13th Bombay N.I.; Lieuts. Hessman, Muttelbury, and Douglas, Bombay army; Capt. Mayor, Bombay invalids; and Ens. Henry Birch.

For SUEZ.—Capt. J. H. Barr, paymaster, and Capt. Surtees, 10th Royal Hussars.

Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, to SURAT.—Mrs. Curtis and child.

Per *Phlox*.—Capt. Ball.

Per *Lucia Maria*.—Mr. W. Cloatman.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Fenner.

Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Mrs. Bingham, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Ballantine, Capt. Bingham, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Lieut. A. Applewhite, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Alfred Green, Esq.; and the Rev. Mr. Dickinson.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 17, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 115½ sales.
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 105 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 97 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 92½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	21 to 22 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	„ 1,000 each	500	5 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank	„ 1,000 each	500 do.	10 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	„ 500 each	500 do.	1 dis.
Bank of Madras	„ 1,000 each	1,000 do.	22 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500 each	12,500 do.	17,600
Colaba Press Com.	„ 7,000 each	7,000 do.	16,825
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000 each	10,000 do.	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 500 each	500 do.	50 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	„ 50 each	27-4-5 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 5
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 221 to 222
German Crowns, "	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16 5
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15 13

EXCHANGES.

On London, at 6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0d. For doc. bills.	1s. 11½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	100½
..... 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	102½
On Madras at 30 days' sight	100
..... at sight	101½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 220	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. to 2l. 5s.; to Liverpool, 2l. to 2l. 2s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GRAY, wife of F. s. at Colombo, Aug. 28.
FINCHAM, the lady of P. s. at Colombo, Aug. 9.
PRONK, wife of P. s. at Colombo, Aug. 9.

DEATH.

SKINNER, Mary M. Charlotte, wife of Capt. H. Ceylon rifles, at Ceylon, Aug. 29.

CHINA.

THE INSURRECTION.—A few days after the last mail left, Commissioner General Seu took his departure from Canton, avowedly determined on reaching the seat of war in the Kwang-si province.

We learn that, at Woo-chow-foo,* in Kwang-si, the rebels are daily becoming more numerous, on which account Seu, the Governor-General, is staying at Shaou-king, to report progress to the Emperor, this being the adjoining district to Woo-chow. It has been ascertained, that he has received money from all the civil and military officers, in addition to the large sums voluntarily offered, so that it is proposed to plunder him, and an opportunity is earnestly sought for capturing his person, as it is hoped that he may be enticed to an interview.

Orders have been issued to collect as speedily as possible 4,000 men, to go before and prepare an entrenchment, whilst the Tartar general of Kwang-si has hastily contrived a scheme to collect soldiers, and run on to Woo-chow, and at once exterminate the rebels.

One of the rebel chiefs, named Choo-luh-taou, is at Leen-chow-foo, and having heard that Seu is staying at Shaou-king-foo, he dares not proceed any further, but has sent a letter by one of the general officers to be handed to Seu, but the Major-general first gave it to an inferior officer to present. Seu having opened the letter, found as follows:—"Having heard that your Excellency has brought troops to subjugate and exterminate us, how will you escape for a single day? You dare not come to fight us; you are manifestly without power and without courage, having set your troops in order, and on the point of action, you are afraid and confused. If you really believe in your own strength and riches, in the midst of absolute weakness, and think you are adequate to sustain a single battle, then appoint an early day for the fight, that it may be at once decided who shall win or lose, and thereby save the soldiers from certain destruction." On reading this, Seu was greatly enraged, and immediately ordered his troops to advance, but they only went as far as Sin-hing, which is but a little way from Shaou-king. He is now again loitering about instead of advancing, and has come to the very depth of fear and confusion. He has voluntarily disgraced himself, and become a laughing-stock to the rebels.

We have several reports of the merciless manner in which the rebels treat the Imperialists when they once fall into their hands. A detachment of 500 men sent from Heangshan, near Macao, together with 3,000 men from Kwei-lin-foo, were enticed into an ambuscade, and out of the 500 Heangshan men, only ten escaped to return to their homes alive. Recently we heard that, falling in with a Commissary-General, with a large quantity of grain, they decapitated him, and made booty of the whole

* Woo-chow-foo is almost due west from Canton, and distant about 150 miles; it is just on the borders of the Kwang-si and Kwang-tung provinces. Show-king is about half-way between Canton and Woo-chow.

of the stores he was conveying. The Canton people have quite disabused themselves of the idea that Tartar generals possess greater courage than people of their own race.—*Friend of China*, Aug. 24.

DEATH OF DR. GUTZLAFF.—In our columns will be found recorded the death of the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, D. D., for many years chief Chinese translator to the British Government in this country, and more generally known throughout the world as the indefatigable and zealous disseminator of Christian knowledge among the inhabitants of the great heathen nation with whom he had such a lengthened intercourse. Possessed of a highly sanguine disposition, his every leisure moment was given to the work in which he was heart and soul engaged. He wasted but little time in correspondence on subjects having relation to things with which denizens of the world are more or less obliged to deal;—he paid social visits to but few. The dawn of day found him deep in study, or earnest in prayer with the Chinese converts he had drawn about him. The hours in which it was necessary for him to attend the Government offices being concluded, with hardly a moment's rest, his remaining energies were immediately bent to the all-glorious work of spreading Christian truth. Dr. Gutzlaff has died comparatively a young man, having entered on his forty-ninth year only a few days before his decease. He suffered, for more than a fortnight, from rheumatic gout, which, ultimately affecting the kidneys, produced general dropsy. His burial, in the Wong-nei-chung, was attended by the Governor and the Hon. Mr. David Jardine (as chief mourners), the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. the secretary to the plenipotentiary, the colonial secretary, and all the principal government functionaries who were able to attend. At the close of the English service, the Rev. Mr. Genachir, of the Rhenish Missionary Society, delivered an address to the large body of Chinese who were present; the whole service concluding with the performance of an anthem by a party of Chinese youths, who, for some time, have been under Mr. Genachir's tuition.—*Ibid.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARTON, Mrs. G. K. s. at Victoria, Aug. 3.
GOODINGS, Mrs. R. s. at Victoria, July 28.
HAPPER, wife of the Rev. A. P. d. at Canton, July 9.
LANDERS, Mrs. H. W. d. at Shanghai, July 10.

MARRIAGES.

JAMES, Capt. C. to Mary E. S. widow of the late Capt. Young, at Victoria, Aug. 12.
WHITE, Rev. M. C. to Miss Mary Seely, at Hong-Kong, July 14.

DEATHS.

AYERS, A. at Whampoa, Aug. 10.
DONALLO, Rev. J. at Victoria, Aug. 1.
MACLAREN, John, at Victoria, Aug. 12.
WILLS, W. J. at Victoria, Aug. 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 26. *Countess of Seafield*, Leask, London.—28. *Slains Castle*, Andrew, Calcutta.—29. *Mary Sparks*, Graham, Liverpool.—31. *Favourite*, Mortimer, Sydney.—AUG. 4. *Chrysolite*, Enright, Liverpool; *Regin*, Johnson, Sydney; *White Squall*, Edwards, Bombay.—6. *Mary*, Grant, Bombay.—7. *Malta*, Potts, Bombay; *John McVicar*, Dalzell, Bombay; *Nestorian*, Blish, New York.—9. *Sir Robert Sale*, Loader.—14. *Erin*, Tronson, Singapore.—16. *Lomick*, White, Calcutta; *Lady Sale*, Jacksonville, Sydney.—17. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Liverpool.—20. *Abergeldie*, Wilson, London; *Astarte*, Oppenheim, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Malta*.—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Digan, Lieut. Fraser; Messrs. Pollard, Aspinall, Dow, Zoppy, and Trulland.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 25. *Metropolis*, Penny, Halifax.—29. *Auckland*, Jennings, Boston.—AUG. 1. *Claudius Cicitis*, Nichol, Batavia.—2. *Chinsurah*, Furness, Bombay.—4. *Sarah Boyd*, Whitmore, New York.—7. *Randoll*, Horsburgh, Australia.—10. *Gem*, Marsh, Singapore.—11. *Amistad*, Velasco, Manila.—14. *Panthea*, Glen, Calcutta.—16. *Amelia*, Browne, Singapore.—19. *Erin*, Jamieson, Calcutta.—20. *Denia*, Barcham, East Coast; *Sphynx*, Shadwell, Penang.—24. *Steamer Malta*, Potts, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Randoll*.—Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, Messrs. Haley and McMiching.

Per *Sphynx*.—Capt. Cracroft and Mr. H. C. Smith.

Per steamer *Malta*, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Baylis, Lieut. Leyne, 59th regt.; and S. Ponder, Esq. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. J. T. White and J. G. Vassar.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, October 18, 1851.

THE long absence of the Governor-General of India from the appointed seat of the supreme authority has been repeatedly complained of in the Indian journals, and it cannot be denied that, as respects the public interests, it is an evil. Lord Dalhousie left Calcutta on the 15th of April, 1850,—having arrived there, after his long sea-voyage, only in the preceding month,—and he is not expected to revisit the presidency until the end of February, 1852, making a period of nearly two years. During his absence, the administrative functions appertaining peculiarly to the head of the Government must have been altogether in abeyance, or delegated to the President in Council, or the measures proposed, including matters of legislation, must have been delayed until they could receive the sanction of the Governor-General, whose whereabouts might be uncertain.

We are far from intending to found upon these facts any charge against the distinguished nobleman who now fills with so much ability the high post in question. We are quite sensible that his occupations during his absence from Calcutta have in other respects been of singular benefit to British India; and we should be ashamed to grudge him that portion of the time which has been devoted chiefly to the repair of his health. Our business is with the facts themselves.

When Lord Ellenborough, in March 1844, after the termination of the Gwalior campaign, returned to Calcutta, which he had left only three months before, the address, congratulating him upon the accomplishment of the objects which had called him to Upper Hindustan, contained the following paragraph:—

The presence of the head of this colonial empire at the seat of government is so essential in every way to its prosperity as to make it but natural that we should bear even his necessary absence with something like impatience, and hail his return with the warmest expression of satisfaction. That your Lordship's residence amongst us may be continued; that no state emergency may again demand your personal care in other parts of this wide territory, must always be our earnest desire. It will be our study to make that residence as much a matter of choice as it is of public expediency.

His Lordship, in his reply, observed that "it is necessary that the head of the Government should place himself wherever his presence may, at the time, appear to be calculated to produce most benefit to the general interests of the empire."

Although it is impossible to quarrel with this proposition, it really evades the question. If the presence at the seat of government of the head of our Indian empire be essential in every way to its prosperity, reasons of overwhelming weight and moment can alone justify his absence even for the shortest period.

It must be borne in mind that the Governor-General of India unites in his own person functions which at home, in imperial matters, are divided between the sovereign and her ministers; that he is in fact the prime agent in the legisla-

tive as well as the executive department of the Government; and that, consequently, its whole machinery depends upon his personal movements. The Queen of England might be ubiquitous in this country during most of the year, yet all the departments of her government, which are stationary in London, as well as the two Houses of the Legislature, might carry on their several functions without let or impediment. It is owing to the large powers confided to a Governor-General of India, and which are expected to be exercised by him upon his own personal responsibility, that his isolation from the seat of the Supreme Government, where his constitutional advisers and the departmental officers are located, is considered to be so prejudicial to the public interests.

The occasional retreat of the high functionaries in British India to some cool sanitarium during the hot season, if not at too great a distance from the seat of authority, can be excused and even justified on the ground that the public have a direct interest in their rulers' possession of not only the *mens sana*, but the *corpus sanum*. Sir Charles Napier, indeed, seems to condemn all flying from the climate. In his celebrated "Leave of Absence" Order,* he censures officers for "scampering off to the hills the moment heat begins," which he says "is very like deserting posts from fear of climate." It is true that Sir Charles went to Simla himself, and seemed to enjoy it; but then he says "the Commander-in-chief does not go to Simla for pleasure, nor to avoid heat; he goes much against his will, because all the head-quarters' establishments are located at Simla. If he followed his own wishes," he adds, "he would establish his head-quarters at one of the large stations, where he would be among the troops:" and we have the fullest confidence in the sincerity of this declaration.

However, we exclude from consideration short absences on account of health, or to escape a season likely to impair the energies of a governor-general. The question we have mooted is, whether it is absolutely necessary that this high officer should examine the remote provinces of his government with his own eyes; and whether the injury which the public interests must sustain through his continued absence from Calcutta for two years, at distances which render communication with him difficult and dilatory, does not more than counterbalance the good which such personal inspection is unquestionably calculated to produce. We are strongly disposed to think that the balance of disadvantages is against these protracted absences, and we should not be surprised if, in the next Charter Act, some provision is made, either by changing the seat of government to a more central locality, or by enlarging the Governor-General's powers of delegating his authority, to remedy a source of evils which are not mere matter of speculation, but are felt and deplored.

UPON a late occasion† we remarked that, "if Asiatics should visit this country in sufficient numbers, and of a suitable quality, at this juncture, to give a new direction to European taste in the matter of dress, it will be a happy event should we condescend to become their pupils." It would have been presumptuous to have indulged a hope of seeing this salutary reform introduced not only by the lessons but by the example of the sex which, as the originators of costume, may justly be allowed to prescribe its laws; yet

* March 20th, 1850.

† No. 173, p 304.

even this prospect is likely to be realized. Bloomerism has appeared amongst us : fair forms have displayed the elegance and decency of the Oriental attire, and the persuasive eloquence of female lips has reinforced its attractions. The superiority of that attire, in all the essentials of ease, gracefulness, and propriety, has been long acknowledged. Lady Mary Wortley Montague bore her testimony to the becomingness of the Turkish dress for females, having adopted it when abroad. "The first part of my dress," she says, in one of her letters, "is a pair of drawers, very full, that reaches to my shoes, and conceals the legs more modestly than your petticoats," &c. But, sensible that female apparel is a topic of some delicacy, we reverentially abstain from further pursuit of it, and, leaving the Bloomers to pioneer the way to improvements in their garb, and, as we hope,

Bloom in their colours for a thousand years,

we add a few further reflections upon the coarser subject of our masculine raiment.

To disengage the mind from the trammels of habit and custom is at all times difficult. Man is confessed to be the creature of habit; he has been termed "a bundle of habits." Hume* rightly observes that we are acted upon, in the whole conduct of life, unknown to ourselves, by a species of instinct, or mechanical power, the chief operations of which are not directed by any such relations or comparisons of ideas as are the proper objects of our intellectual faculties. It is for this reason that we are reluctant to abandon anything to which we have been long accustomed, and in matters which concern the senses, the body unwillingly accommodates itself to changes. Fashion, a law originating in caprice, and which owes its authority to vanity and the imitative propensity of man, is more frequently the author of all such changes, than reason or reflection; in respect to dress, it is always so; yet this law is by many slowly obeyed: so intractable is habit. To attempt, therefore, to convince mankind, by dint of argument, that their costume, to which they have been so long habituated that they almost regard it as part of themselves, is inconvenient, ugly, and absurd, must be a nearly hopeless task.

There are two facts, however, which tell with great force against the whole scheme of the modern European dress: one is, that its unseemliness is so glaring that artists, unless constrained by despotical circumstances, in draping their figures, commonly repudiate all such costume, and adopt, often with an obvious incongruity, that of Greece or Rome, or else draw upon their own imaginations. Let any one compare the statue of Mr. Canning, in Palace Yard, with that of George III., near the Haymarket, and he will be at once struck by the conspicuous deformity of our male attire. The other fact is, that this attire, though it has been radically the same for several centuries, has varied in its details, and that all its fluctuations, antecedent to this very moment, appear to the present generation almost equally ridiculous. Leaving out of consideration, for the reason before suggested, the hoops, and stomachers, and toupées of the belles, and going no further back than the time of Hogarth, we defy the gravest face to look unmoved upon the grotesque male garments of the different classes at that day, depicted with so much fidelity by that inimitable humorist. We laugh at them because

the dresses are so unlike our own; but the difference is in the *species*, not in the *genus*, and in less than a century, our costume will appear to our successors equally extravagant. *Mutato nomine, de nobis fabula.*

Has the Asiatic attire undergone these whimsical variations? Would the dresses of the Arabs and the Turks, of the Persians and the Hindus, 500 years ago, appear to their descendants so preposterous as those of our ancestors in the reign of Queen Anne appear to us? By no means. But it is said the Asiatics are slaves to custom, and that fashion has no influence amongst them. This is a mistake. Whilst the fundamental form of their garments remains unaltered, the Orientals vary the material, the colour, the mode of wearing, and even the subordinate details of shape and figure. The secret of their invariableness consists in this, that the principle of their dress is a reasonable one, and cannot be departed from without deviating into error.

Assuming, and we boldly assume, that, in point of beauty and elegance,—to which, indeed, the European costume has no pretensions,—the Asiatic enjoys pre-eminence, the next question regards their comparative convenience; and here the superiority lies also on that side. Comfort, health, facility of robing and disrobing, all the essential objects of dress, appear to be expressly consulted in the Oriental, and studiously rejected in the European, habiliments, which seem contrived in order to confine the limbs and obstruct the free circulation of the fluids, whilst for the adjustment of the several pieces an exorbitant demand is made upon our time. If the portion of our lives superfluously spent in the mere operations of dressing and undressing were accurately calculated, its dimensions would startle many who lament a want of time for legitimate and useful occupations.

Were it possible to prevail upon some good-natured member of the Legislature, who had ample leisure, and desired, in the language of the advertisements, to make himself useful, to move for a Select Committee to take this subject into consideration; and if (the present Ministers being friendly to all reforms) such Committee were appointed, we have little doubt that they would report their unanimous opinion, that each separate article of that graceless integument by which the noble form of man is disguised throughout Christendom,—from the awkward, unsightly hat, to the clumsy and crippling shoe,—is a disgrace to the age, and calls loudly for reform.

THE case of Lutchmee Ummal, to which we adverted in a former article,* has assumed an entirely new aspect. The leading facts of the case, as it originally appeared, were these.

A young Brahmin of high caste, Streenavassa Charry, becoming a convert to Christianity, sought the interposition of the Supreme Court at Madras for the recovery of his wife, who was detained by her Hindu relatives. The wife, a girl of fifteen, was brought into Court, in obedience to a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and the judge (Sir W. Burton) decided that, under the Act of 1850,—which he termed "the charter of religious freedom,"—she was bound to cohabit with her husband, who, on his part, was inhibited from forcing her to take any food, or to do any act that would cause her to forfeit caste. The wife, when ordered

* Essays, vol. ii. s. ix.

* No. 178, p. 463.

by the judge to go to her husband, refused to stir, "twitching herself in the way young girls do when offended," and, entreaties failing, she was, by the judge's direction, carried by a constable. The relatives shrieked and yelled, the Brahmins clamoured and cursed; but Streenavassa obtained possession of his wife.

The propriety of this decision was in several quarters seriously questioned. It was argued that, by the Hindu law, the loss of caste, which Streenavassa had incurred, practically abrogated the marriage; that to enforce cohabitation was to subject the wife to a contamination which not only involved social incapacities and penalties, but, as she believed, destroyed her hopes of happiness in a future state; and that the rights of the Hindu wife were as much entitled to protection as those of the Christian husband. But, on the other hand, a different decision would have been in the very teeth of the Act of 1850; by the Hindu law itself, a woman, after marriage, ceases to belong to her own family, and becomes part of her husband's; and although the Hindus profess to consider the breach of caste obligations, on the part of the husband, as virtually dissolving the marriage-contract, they would not permit the wife to marry again; but would condemn her, at fifteen, to the perils and degradation of perpetual widowhood.

In our last issue it will have been seen that this poor girl, like Miss Talbot, has narrowly escaped being made a victim to an unscrupulous priesthood. Her relatives had the audacity to apply to the Court to reverse its decree, upon affidavits setting forth that she was under *duress*, and subjected, in defiance of the decree, to treatment which worked a forfeiture of caste; that she desired to leave her husband, and had declared her determination to do so. In short, a *prima facie* case of harshness, if not cruelty, was set up in these affidavits against the husband and the Rev. Mr. Symonds. Upon further investigation, however, it has turned out that the allegations in the native affidavits were a tissue of falsehoods. Lutchmee Ummal herself declared to certain gentlemen appointed by the Court to visit her, that she was under no restraint; that she was well treated, perfectly happy, and desired to remain with her husband. Further, she has expressly denied, upon oath, the allegations in the affidavits of her father and mother; and in making this deposition, she refused to be sworn in the Hindu form, but desired to be sworn upon the Holy Bible, as the only mode of binding her conscience, and she was so sworn accordingly.

It is, we think, very plain that Lutchmee Ummal from the first participated in her husband's rejection of the creed in which they had been educated; and that her repugnance to returning to cohabitation, after his conversion, was feigned, in compliance with the wishes or the commands of her relatives.

But had the fact been otherwise, and the wife had clung to Hinduism, it would be impossible to maintain that the judgment of the Madras Court was wrong, without rendering the inestimable law of 1850 a dead letter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Many people, I dare say, like myself, have frequently seen and heard Pope's "leather or prunella" misquoted, misapplied, and misunderstood; but I hardly imagined that Lord Byron could commit so vulgar an error, and miss the true meaning;—the man whose love for and admiration of Pope led him

to an almost savage animadversion on Bowles' edition of the poet's works. Yet so it is. Happening the other day to take up *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, I was surprised to find, in a note, an example of the unlooked-for misquotation and misapplication mentioned. The noble author there says, "Lord Carlisle's works, most resplendently bound, form a conspicuous ornament to his bookshelves:—

"The rest is all but leather and prunella."

That is, something trifling and insignificant, the "*floci, pili, nihili*," of Horace.

Now, Pope's line has no such sense, as will at once be seen when correctly quoted along with the context: *e.g.*

"You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobbler-like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or prunella."

That is, the cobbler's apron, or the parson's gown.

KAMGAR.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations closed on the 15th October. On a spacious platform, erected on the site of the crystal fountain, and covered with scarlet cloth, was placed a large table, with chairs around it for the members of the Royal Commission; the splendid ivory throne presented by the Rajah of Travancore to her Majesty being appropriated to Prince Albert. The area of the transept was reserved for the foreign and local exhibitors, the jurors, and others entitled to a special privilege of entry. These seats were occupied by a numerous and distinguished company, including Lord J. Russell, Sir C. Wood, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir George Grey, Mr. Labouchere, and other members of the Government. Several of the diplomatic corps were also present. The nave and galleries were crowded with spectators.

At twelve o'clock the Royal Commissioners, headed by the Executive Committee, moved from their apartments to the platform, accompanied by the Bishop of London, the choir performing the first verse of the National Anthem.

Lord Viscount Canning, as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, read a report of their proceedings, the number of acting juries being thirty-four, each consisting of an equal number of British subjects and foreigners. The report stated the principle upon which the juries had been constituted, and their course of action. The medals were of two kinds; one (the prize medal), to be awarded by the juries, subject to confirmation by their groups, was given where a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration, according to the nature of the object. The other and larger medal, awarded by the Council of Chairmen, upon the recommendation of a jury, approved by its group, was the reward of some important novelty of invention or application, either in material or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; not on account of excellence of production or workmanship alone. The reward of a council medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received a prize medal; it is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality, as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended and more important than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture. The number of prize medals awarded is 2,918; that of council medals, 170.

His Lordship then presented to the Prince a list of the names of the exhibitors held to be entitled to rewards, with the reports of the juries.

His Royal Highness, in the name of the Royal Commissioners, delivered a long reply, in which he thanked the juries for the zeal and ability with which they had fulfilled their arduous task, concluding in the following terms: "In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of jurors and associates, foreign and local commissioners, members and secretaries of local and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed among the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and, while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing he has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded

this illustration of nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependence upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and goodwill among the various races of mankind."

At the close of the Prince's reply, the second verse of the National Anthem was performed, and the Bishop of London offered up a prayer of thanksgiving.

The Hallelujah Chorus terminated the proceedings, when the Prince and the Royal Commissioners took their departure amidst the cheers of the assemblage.

The list of awards includes the following:—

Unclassified Council Medals.

The East-India Company, for the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the natural resources and manufactures of India.

The Pasha of Egypt, for the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the manufactures and natural resources of Egypt.

The Government of Turkey, for the valuable and extensive collection of raw products, showing the natural resources of Turkey.

Prize Medals.

The East-India Company, Wootz steel and manufactures. _____, a collection of rices, tea, spices, and cigars.

_____, collection of India papers.

_____, inlaid chess table.

_____, clay figures, representing the various

Hindoo castes and professions, manufactured at Kishnagur.

The Sultan of Turkey, a collection of skins.

_____, a collection of horn and ivory.

_____, a collection of pipes, soap, candles, and confectionery.

_____, hard wheat, and a very fine collection of

Turkish tobacco; also honey.

Rajah of Vizianagaram, fixed oils.

Rajah of Kotah, collection of raw produce.

Rajah of Kishengurh, fixed oils.

Rajah of Jeypore, attar of roses.

Maharaja of Gwalior, fixed oil.

Rao of Cutch, raw produce.

Abbas Pasha, soft white wheat.

Egyptian Government, a collection of 165 volumes of books printed in the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages; likewise for a catalogue of all the books published in Egypt.

Graham and Hallett, specimens of copper from the mines of Burra Burra, S. Australia.

Albrecht, Greenhill, and Co., a very fine series of cinnamon, from Ceylon.

Aska Sugar Factory (Madras), Ganjam sugar.

Astagram Sugar Company (India), different kinds of sugar.

T. A. Barn, soft wheat (Cape of Good Hope).

R. Clarence, dried flours (do.)

Dean, Dray, and Dean, white wheat (Van Diemen's Land).

R. Hallett and Sons, white soft wheat and wheat flour (S. Australia).

Heath and Burrows, white soft wheat (do.)

W. P. Hammond and Co., sugar from Siam (Labuan).

Dr. MacClelland, isinglass from the *Polynemus plebius* (India).

— MacHenty, coffee (Borneo).

MacPherson and Francis, wheat (Van Diemen's Land).'

A. M. Milligan, biscuits (do.)

N.S.W. Newcastle Fresh Meat Preserving Company, preserved boiled mutton (N.S. Wales).

P. W. Ripley, a large assortment of teas of the finest quality (China).

Webb, Brothers, and Co., sugar (Mauritius).

Abdul Hamid, collection of raw produce (Egypt).

Messrs. Almeida, collection of Lingoa wood (Singapore).

Messrs. Arbuthnot, indigo (India).

T. Bazley, cotton (Cape of Good Hope).

T. Bishop, fixed oils (Tanjore).

— Blundell, collection of woods (India).

Ecole de Siriculture de Broussa, silk (Turkey).

W. Brown, Kauri gum (New Zealand).

— Brownrigg, woods (Van Diemen's Land).

C. J. Busk, red ebony wood (Cape of Good Hope).

Hon. Lieut. Col. Butterworth, colonial produce (India).

Agricultural Society of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape produce.

R. Clarence, sheep's tail oil (Cape).

Dr. Cleghorn, gamboge (India).

Messrs. Cockburn, starch (Moorsheadabad).

Colonial Assurance Corporation, collection of raw produce (Australia).

Sir W. T. Denison, do. (Van Diemen's Land).

W. Elliot, Cattimundoo resin (Vizagapatam).

G. F. Fisher, indigo obtained from *Wrightia*, and cotton (Salem).

— Fowler, woods (Maria Island, Van Diemen's Land).

Messrs. Godfrey, oil of roses (Ghazeepee).

Capt. W. H. Hadden, woods (Van Diemen's Land).

W. P. Hammond and Co., collection of Siam produce (India).

— Hentig, Borneo cotton (Labuan).

R. V. Hood, woods (Van Diemen's Land).

Dr. Huffnagle, series of lacs, &c. (Calcutta).

Dr. Hunter, vegetable fibre (Madras).

D. Jardine, silks (Calcutta).

— Jennings, silks (India).

Major F. Jenkins, Assam produce.

Proprietors of the Jocard factory, indigo (India).

Professor J. Key, fixed oils (Madras).

J. Lindenberg, vegetable wax (Cape).

Col. McArthur, collection of wools (New South Wales).

Mackenzie Brothers, silks (Bengal).

— Macnair, indigo (India).

W. Macnair, silks (Surdah, India).

— Macnaughten, woods (Van Diemen's Land).

C. Manuel, cotton (Cape).

Meeherdetz Djezairioglu, silk (Turkey).

J. Milligan, collection of raw produce (Van Diemen's Land).

Moses, Son, and Davis, tallow (New South Wales).

Mourgue and Co., silks (Turkey).

Nouri Mehemet Pasha, silk (do.)

Parlett and Co., oils (Ceylon).

J. Paulaky, silk (Broussa).

T. A. Pieris, collection of oils and gums (Ceylon).

Messrs. Sainte, coco-nut oil (Calcutta).

— Scott, silk (Mount Lebanon).

Capt. Smith, munjeet (Assam).

— Speede, starch (India).

Tao Nai, collection of woods, &c. (New Zealand).

Lieut. Col. Tulloch, fixed oils and collection of woods (Madras).

— Watson, silks (Surdah, Ceylon).

L. Weber, vegetable fibre (Java).

— Whitesides, collection of woods (Hobart Town).

Dr. Wight, collection of specimens of cotton (India).

Yun-kee, silk (Shanghai).

Capt. Smith, coin-weighing machine (India).

Ibrahim Aga, specimens of figured velvets (Turkey).

Aga Hadji Mustapha, crapes (do.)

H. Dowling, Tasmanian printing (Van Diemen's Land).

Messrs. Duzonglau, writing paper (Turkey).

Ferveladgi (Tailors' Association of Janina), Albanian costumes.

Sofalioglu's daughter, veils embroidered in gold and pearls (Constantinople).

Hassan, scissors (Turkey).

Tahir, do. (do.)

Madras pottery, Terra Cotta.

R. Alcock, bedstead (China).

C. T. Braine, japanned skreen (do.)

Deo Narain Singh, bedstead (India).

C. W. Read, paper-hangings (do.)

Balkfield and Co., straw and shell work (Mauritius).

Countess Grey, basket and wreath of flowers (do.)

Capt. Shea, carved coal and pearl (China).

Hadji Miram, amber mouth-pieces for pipes (Turkey).

Naim Effendi, do. (do.)

J. F. Royle, collection of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances (India).

THE PORTE AND THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

A public meeting of merchants and others interested in the overland communication with India was held on the 14th inst., at the London Tavern, to consider and adopt measures for averting the danger which menaces the important British interests connected with the East, owing to the state of political affairs in Egypt.

Mr. Gregson, chairman of the East-India and China Association, who presided, opened the business by stating the object of the meeting. He observed that any interruption of the communication with our Eastern possessions through Egypt would be calamitous to the commercial interests of this country, prejudicial to the government of British India, embarrassing to the home authorities, and distressing to thousands of families; whilst it would check the progress of international intercourse, which promoted civilization and tended to prolong the peace of the world.

Mr. Briggs, in moving the first resolution, that a safe, speedy, and commodious transit through Egypt is essential to the interests of all nations, said that the communication through Egypt had been brought to great perfection under the present ruler of that country. He had macadamized a part of the road between Cairo and Suez in the Desert; he had increased the number of station-houses in the Desert, and had multiplied greatly the means of conveyance for passengers, both upon the Nile and the canal. He was willing to undertake, at his own expense, the projected railway between Alexandria and Cairo, and to increase, by every means in his power, the facilities for passing through Egypt; thus cementing more closely, not only the interests of India with England and Egypt, but, in a political point of view, promoting the highest interests of this country as well as Egypt. Abbas Pasha had, however, met with great difficulties since he succeeded to his present position, and now the climax of opposition had appeared against this railway; and if this opposition was not successfully encountered by those most interested in preserving this line of communication to India, Egypt would lose its trade, and would no longer be able to restrain the Bedouin Arabs of the Desert. If anarchy was introduced once again into that country, the communication through it would be subject to interruption and great danger; it was, therefore, imperative on those interested in the conveyance to make application to Government, to see that the convention of 1841 was strictly adhered to. If Abbas Pasha lost his authority and his interest with the natives, there could be no answering for the consequences.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. A. Anderson, M. P., moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—

"That the interference of the Ottoman Porte in the internal administration of Egypt, as recently manifested by its assumption of the power to prevent the construction of the Egyptian railway, and to divest the Pasha of Egypt of the necessary authority to maintain order in that country, is calculated to injure the important British interests involved in the facility and safety of the transit through Egypt of the mails, passengers, and goods, to and from the East. That it is therefore expedient to press upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of a prompt and active interposition to prevent the Porte from proceeding further in the course which she has in this respect pursued; and that, with this view, the memorial to the Prime Minister now read be adopted, and put in course of signature."

This resolution, which was supported by the mover in a long speech, the motion being seconded by Mr. Larking, was likewise agreed to, as well as the memorial.

By another resolution, a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

Mr. MacGregor, M. P., moved a vote, conveying to the Viceroy of Egypt an assurance of the sympathy of the meeting, and of their support by every legitimate means in the present position of his affairs.

This motion was seconded by General Briggs, and carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—By the *Thomas Arbuthnot*, the first consignment of Australian gold was received on the 8th inst. Its total value is about 1,000*l*. It includes several pieces of upwards of a pound weight, in addition to one of 46½ ounces, which is believed to be the largest specimen ever found in any part of the British dominions.

ILL-TREATMENT OF COOLIES IN THE WEST INDIES.—A letter from Trinidad, dated the 12th September, says:—"The *Eliza* has sailed for the East Indies, with 352 Coolies, who have taken away 18,000 dollars in bills of exchange, and specie to a similar or greater amount; thus abstracting from the colony, not only the services of 352 expert labourers, but cash to the amount of nearly 40,000 dollars, as the fruits of their toil."

A MARTYR IN JAPAN.—The Pope has conferred Beatification upon Father Juan de Bretto, who died a martyr in Japan.

An Indian paper describes the following mode of driving "a trade in summonses," which was at one time detected and suppressed in the Calcutta police court, and which illustrates the habits of native employes: A. applied for a summons against B. upon a charge of assault, and having obtained it, went to B. and demanded two or three rupees. B., a respectable native, being unable to quit his shop, or unwilling to expose himself to the annoyance of entering a court, paid the money, and the summons was destroyed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 4. *Ariel*, Collie, Algoa Bay; *Caroline Agnes*, Alexander, Sourabaya; *Beloeche*, Miller, Bombay; *Wuzeer*, Sutherland, Bengal.—6. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, Heaton, New South Wales; *Caroline Read*, Read, Bengal; *William Stewart*, Jamieson, Bombay; *Koh-i-noor*, Inglis, Bengal; *Menam*, Maxton, Whampoa.—7. *Trent*, Peterkin, Shanghai; *Rajah*, McQueen, Port Phillip; *Waterville*, Andrews, Mauritius; *Jane Henderson*, Steward, Manila; *Asia*, Smith, Bengal.—8. *Hastings*, Watson; *Geelong*, Barr; *Nestor*, Kyle; *Frances*, Power; *Cornubia*, Ellison; and *John Mathie*, Groom, Bengal; *John Cooper*, Gilkeson, Batavia; *Charlotte*, Affleck, Bengal; *Smoarrone* (American), Thayer, Cape; *Elizabeth*, Storey, Ceylon; *Arnold*, Langley, Bombay; *Ilos*, Store, Akyab; *Centaur*, Joss, Algoa Bay; *Pouletiers*, Beale, Madras; *Ascendant*, Spencer, Bengal; *Duke of Wellington*, Inglis, Bengal.—9. *Serampore*, Johnson, Bengal; *Margaret West*, Baumann, Batavia; *Catherine*, Moody, Bombay; *Bilton*, Hood, Bombay; *Arnal*, Holm, South Australia; *St. Helena*, Kens, Akyab; *Racine*, Andre, Hong-Kong; *Lucinda* (American), Delane, Bengal; *Caudace*, Ashby, Sharks Bay and Mauritius; *Clymene*, Boyd, Bengal; *London*, Nash, Akyab; *Science*, Westcott, Akyab and Demerara.—10. *Heart of Oak*, Davidson, Bengal; *James White*, Turner, Bombay; *Charlotte*, Rae, Maulmain; *Countess of Zeland*, Jones, Cochin; *Frederick Warren*, Mather, Penang; *Anjer*, Purss, and Arab, Simpson, Bombay; *James Alexander*, Ridley, Bengal; *Jabez*, Smith, Cape.—11. *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Bombay; *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, Madras; *Eleanor Thompson*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Albion*, Clark, Bombay.—13. *Euphrates*, Munro, Ceylon; *Jane Pirie*, Adams, Bengal; *Harry*, Dare, Mauritius.—14. *Lady Clarke*, McLean, New South Wales; *Grange*, Morrison, Penang; *City of London*, Fine, Cochin.—15. *Olinda*, Sinclair, Van Diemen's Land; *Jane Eucing*, Wylie, Bengal; *Africa*, Rabe, Cape.—16. *Mary and Jane*, Cowell, Akyab.—17. *Stornoway*, Robertson, Whampoa; *Bentnick*, Bragg, Hong-Kong; *Emperor*, Day, Bombay; *Loodianah*, McDonnell, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—OCT. 8. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Hobart Town; *Senator*, King, and *Ann*, Walker, Sydney; *Adelaide*, Stephens, Adelaide; *William Simpson*, Surfien, Batavia; *Thomas King*, Walker, and *Joseph Somes*, Elmstone, Sydney; *William Woolley*, Anley, Hobart Town; *Athenian*, Case, Medway, Mackwood, and *Roseberry*, Pearson, Port Phillip; *Fortitude*, Brown, Bussorah; *Bengal*, Brass (from Sunderland), Calcutta; *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, Mauritius; *Baroness*, Clark (from the North), Aden; *Ocean*, Davidson, Cape; *Rienzi*, Taylor, Adelaide; *Jane Tudor*, Evans, Bombay.—10. *Prince of Wales*, Stuart, Sydney; *Lochnagar*, Dalgarno, Port Phillip; *Valisneria*, Nicol, Cape; *Perseverance*, Newman, St. Helena; *Lady Peel*, Thomas, Port Phillip.—11. *Vlashandel*, Hoek, Batavia.—12. *Scandinavian*, Odelmark (from Hartlepool), Ceylon.—10. *La Belle Alliance*, Bowden, Bombay (and put back).—13. *Europa*, Wharton, Calcutta; *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, Calcutta.—10. *Hylton Grove*, Taylor (from Shields), Aden.

From QUEENSTOWN.—OCT. 12. *Vulcan* (H.M.'s steamer), Renn, Cape.

From SHIELDS.—OCT. 10. *Hannah Maria*, Clark, Aden.

From SUNDERLAND.—OCT. 11. *British Isles*, Cragg, Ceylon.

From HARTLEPOOL.—OCT. 11. *Vander Palm*, Oarup, Manila; *Anais*, Locke, Aden; *Vriendschap*, De Boer, Aden.

From LIVERPOOL.—OCT. 2. *Caractacus*, Mundle, Calcutta.—12. *Rubens*, Le Brouster, Calcutta.—11. *Mary Cannon*, Renny, Calcutta.—14. *Digby*, Buchanan, Bombay; *Josephine*, Fowell, Cape.

From the CLYDE.—SEPT. 29. *Majestic*, Cowan, Calcutta.—OCT. 9. *Ben Lomond*, Meldrum, Bombay.

From PLYMOUTH.—OCT. 8. *Charlotte Jane*, Lawrence, Adelaide; *Royal George*, Robson, Port Phillip.—10. *Clyton*, Beasley, Port Phillip.—15. *Rienzi*, Taylor, Adelaide; *Harbinger* (screw steamer), Lane, Cape of Good Hope.

From PORTSMOUTH.—OCT. 10. *Sulej*, Gregson, Calcutta.—12. *Ann*, Walker, New South Wales.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Sultan*.—OCT. 8. Mrs. Herman, and two children and servant; Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. S. Ballard, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Beedle, Mrs. Pomeroy, Sir M. McGregor, Mr. Cargill, Mr. McTaggart, Mrs. Romer and two children, Mr. Sterling, Mrs. Barr, three children, and servant; Col. Walter, Mrs. Willoughby, four children, and servant; Capt. Lye, Ens. W. Birch, Lieut. Heasman, Capt. Mayor, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Malet, two children, and servant; Mr. D. Douglas, Capt. Strachey, Mr. Mackintosh, Capt. Surtees, Mrs. Wright, Miss Worsom, Capt. G. Harley.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*.—OCT. 22. Sir A. MacKenzie, Bart.; Lieut. D. M'Kenzie, Lieut. col. C. R. N. Lane and lady, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Fortune, Lieut. Richards, Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. C. H. Hopkins, Capt. Hobson, Hon. Maj. Dalzell, Mr. F. Tench, Mr. Jackson, Surg. J. A. G. Addison, R.N.; Lieut. col. T. A. A. Munsey, Lieut. J. L. S. Lumsdaine, Mrs. J. Goldingham, and native servt.; J. Kerakoose, Esq.; Dr. Joseph, Mrs. Joseph, W. W. Rawes, Esq.; Lieut. J. G. C. Fraser, R. Blachett, Esq.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BREBETON, the wife of the Rev. John, s. at Kensington, Sept. 15.
 LOGAN, the lady of Lieut. col. A. S. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, d. at Beaufort House, Cheltenham, Oct. 8.

MARRIAGES.

BRICE, Henry S. late surgeon in the Madras army, to Sarah F. d. of the late Capt. William Scape, Madras establishment, at Nottingham, Oct. 1.
 FAITHFUL, John James, Bombay army, eldest s. of the late Maj. gen. Henry, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Mary Anne, widow of the late Robert Frith, of Bombay, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Oct. 2.
 MARSHALL, Sir Charles, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, to Mary, widow of the late John Cox, at St. John's, Hyde-park, Oct. 6.
 RONEY, Capt. Richard, 96th regt. to Rose A. d. of John Dougal, at Glenferness House, Nairnshire, Oct. 1.
 WALKER, Joshua, to Mary Anne, d. of the late Edward S. Ellis, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Oct. 2.
 WRIXTON, Capt. Henry B. Nizam's army, to Mary G. d. of D. G. James, at Chelsea, Oct. 4.

DEATHS.

BETHUNE, Mary Ann, relict of John, at Brighton, aged 78, Oct. 2.
 BIRD, Mary, d. of the late William, at 51, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Oct. 7.
 BOWNE, Capt. Richard, R.N. a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, at Blackheath, Oct. 9.
 D'AGUILAR, Catherine E. d. of the late Lieut. col. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service at Pisa, Sept. 21.
 DURHAM, Samuel, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, Montague-street, Montague-square, Sept. 28.
 GILMORE, Mungo, at Stamford-hill, aged 82, Oct. 3.
 JERVIS, Col. George R. Bombay engineers, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Oct. 14.
 LEACOCK, Major Henry W. late of the 74th Bengal N.I. at Annmount, Cork, Sept. 27.
 MARSH, Thomas W. late of the Post-office, Victoria, Hong-Kong, aged 25, Oct. 6.
 OWEN, Ens. Edward, 2nd Bombay N.I. at the Friary, Litchfield, aged 20, Oct. 15.
 SMYTH, Maj. Wm. M. Bengal engineers, at Danson, in Kent, aged 40, Oct. 7.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Oct. 8th and 16th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Alexander J. Dashwood, 48th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Maj. gen. Francis W. Wilson, C.B., 1st Europ. regt.
 Capt. William Taylor, 7th N.I.
 Ens. Robert S. Hichens, 29th N.I.
 Ens. William Odell, 43rd N.I.
 Capt. Henry W. Tulloch, 52nd N.I.
 Capt. — Bean, retired.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. James Ash, artillery.
 Ens. Robert G. H. Johnstone, 13th N.I.
 Capt. James F. Goodfellow, 20th N.I.
 Lieut. Arthur J. S. Hessman, 22nd N.I.
 Ens. Henry Birch, 27th N.I.
 Surg. James W. Winchester.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. J. Etheridge, master pilot.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Charles W. Reade.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. George Ward, 8th cav.
 Assist. surg. Thomas Murray, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Maj. Charles H. Grene, 5th cav.
 Lieut. James A. Day, 37th N.I.
 Capt. John H. Kennedy, 47th N.I.
 Surg. James Doward.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. William F. Hunter, 2nd cav.
 Capt. Henry C. Morse, 8th N.I.
 Assist. surg. George James Shaw, M.D.
 Assist. surg. James E. Batho.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Henry B. Burney.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry B. Lynch, Indian Navy.
 Lieut. Rowland F. Jermyn, do.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry P. St. George Tucker, 4 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Montgomery Hunter, 18th N.I., 6 months.
 Lieut. William L. Halliday, 56th N.I., do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. William C. Callow, 2nd Europ. reg., do.
 Lieut. George B. Bowen, 48th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Bruce Seton, 1st Europ. reg. R.W., do.
 Brev. maj. Robert W. D. Leith, 1st Europ. reg. L.W., do.
 Capt. Frederick Westbrook, 18th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Francis C. Henderson, M.D.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert Stuart Evans, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH OCT. 1851.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Dragoons.—Maj. William Warner Allen, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be maj., v. Spottiswoode, who exch. Dated 7th Oct. 1851.
 24th Foot.—Lieut. William Price Hill, from the 76th Foot, to be lieut., v. Wedderburn, who exch. Dated 7th Oct. 1851.
Bombay, 83rd Foot.—Assist. Surg. Edward Touch, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Innes, who exch. Dated 7th Oct. 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 14TH OCTOBER, 1851.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Dragoons.—Assist.-surg. Edward Bailey Tuson, from the 53rd foot to be assist.-surg. v. Macpherson prom. in the 59th foot. Dated Oct. 14.
 18th Foot.—Acting Assist.-surg. David Ogilvy Hoile, M.D. to be assist.-surg. v. Butt, appointed to the staff. Dated Oct. 14.
 Serg.-major Thomas Carney, to be quartermaster, v. Peel, dec. Dated Oct. 14.
 24th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Abney Mouat, from the 50th foot, to be lieut. v. Tillbrook, who exchanges. Dated Oct. 14.
 53rd Foot.—Assist.-surg. Alexander Macrae, M.D. from the 93rd foot, to be assist.-surg. v. Tuson, appointed to the 9th lt. drag. Dated Oct. 14.
 70th Foot.—Lieut. William Frederick Thomas Marshall, from the 65th Foot, to be lieut., v. Blewitt, who exchanges. Dated Oct. 14.
Madras, 15th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Edward Harnett, to be lieut. without purch., v. Pakenham, who retires. Dated Oct. 14.
 Cornet John Puget, to be lieut. by purch., v. Donovan, appointed to 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated Oct. 14.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Act. Ass.-surg. Robert Orr Chrichton, M.D., to be Assist.-surg. v. Tweddell, appointed to the staff. Dated Oct. 14.

The Imaum of Muscat has a war-navy by no means contemptible for a petty Arab potentate. He arrived at his capital from Zanzibar, on the 11th May, in the *Shah Allum*, 56 guns, accompanied by the *Piedmontaise*, 32, and *Artemise*, 20,—all men-of-war of his own.

BOOKS.

Sindh, and the Races that inhabit the Valley of the Indus; with Notices of the Topography and History of the Province. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Lieutenant Bombay Army. W. H. Allen and Co.

THIS is by far the best account we have had of "Young Egypt." It is evidently the fruit of very close and diligent observation and research during the five years' residence of the author in Sindh, the descriptions of which and of its inhabitants, hitherto published, he says, he found of little use. The country, as he observes, is one which will be, for two principal reasons, an important portion of our eastern empire: "it may be made the common commercial depôt of Central Asia; and it is an advanced line of posts thrown out to protect India from her natural enemies, the turbulent, warlike, and powerful trans-Indine nations."

According to Lieutenant Burton, the province is at present in an impoverished condition, wanting population and capital. The natives further complain of the absence of facilities for education. All classes seem to have suffered from the transition state which our rule initiated. The better classes are dissatisfied,—the Government officials at reductions, the jaghirdars at loss of emoluments; the middle classes lament the difficulty of finding employment; traders talk of the decay of manufactures, and the ryots of a scarcity of money. Mr. Burton looks upon these sufferings as temporary. Our policy is based upon the sound principle, that agriculture and commerce are the only sources of wealth to a country like Sindh; in time, he says, this principle will work there, and the wants of the Sindhians as regards education "will be eventually ministered to." A work which furnishes an accurate description of the country and the people will contribute no trifling aid to their progress, material and moral.

Beginning with a delineation of the general aspect of Sindh, its topography and history,—the latter presents few attractions to the archaeologist,—the author touches upon its economical incidents. The means of ameliorating the present state of Sindh, he says, must be sought in its canal irrigation, the imperfect system of excavation under the native rulers being one great cause of the land's decline. A sketch of the system of taxation under those rulers is given, which proves that the husbandman and merchant were by no means lightly assessed. Under our rule, the system has been assimilated to that of India, which the people, it seems, disapprove of, erroneously attributing their poverty to our mode of raising the revenue.

Mr. Burton supplies a very copious account of the dialects and the literature of Sindh, his notices of which, the first ever printed in Europe, are highly curious. As regards the literature, he asserts that no vernacular dialect in India, at the time of our taking the country, possessed more, and few so much, original composition. Its principal wealth, however, consists in translations, chiefly from the Arabic. In prose are versions of annals, and almost all the religious sciences of the Moslems, with tales, sometimes profane, but generally borrowed from sacred history. The poetical literature is much more valuable; it "yields not in importance either to the Maharrati, or the original compositions in the Hindi and Braj dialect." The specimens of Sindhi literature, chiefly poetical, given by Mr. Burton, are preceded by biographical notices of some of the most celebrated authors.

He next details the course of education in Sindh, amongst both Moslems and Hindus, under the native princes, and under our rule, which appears to afford the former fewer opportunities of study than the latter. There has been, Mr. Burton states, much unprofitable discussion amongst the present rulers of the province, as to the language which should be selected for literary and official purposes; some preferring Sindhi, others Persian, and others again Hindustani. The former, he presumes will succeed eventually, "as they are in the right."

The most interesting, perhaps the most important, portion of the work, is that which treats, in considerable detail, of the state of society in Sindh,—the native habits and customs, manners and ceremonies, and especially the peculiarity of the national faith, which acts strongly upon the general state of society. All these matters are discussed with fullness, and evidently by one perfectly familiar with them.

The concluding chapters are devoted to the stranger tribes of Sindh, to the Sindhis proper, and to the Hindu portion of the community, which occupies in Sindh the same social position as the Musulmans in India. The present race of Hindus in Sindh is of Punjabi origin, and they show a general tendency towards

the faith of Nanuk, many castes having so intermingled the religion of the Sikh with their original Hinduism that the line of distinction can scarcely be discerned.

We can honestly recommend this work, not merely on account of its valuable materials, but of the judicious manner in which they have been used. It supplies a deficiency which the works of Pottinger, Burnes, and Postans left in our information respecting this part of our eastern territories.

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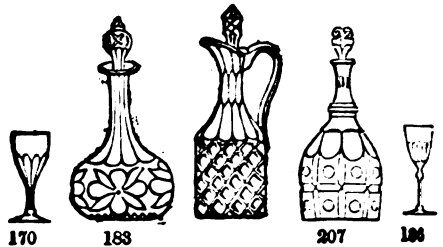


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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE monotony of a long succession of mails, bringing tidings of continued peace, is at length interrupted by intelligence of prospective warlike operations in the territory of our old enemy Dost Mahomed Khan, with the view of taking possession of the Valley of Dour, situated to the north-westward of the Wuzerees country, and adjacent to the districts occupied by the Afreedees and other hill-tribes, who have caused so much annoyance to our troops at Peshawur and Kohat.

The *Bombay Telegraph*, expressing some surprise that intimation of this projected movement had not been received from other quarters, quotes the following announcement from the *Delhi Gazette* :—

News of the gravest import has reached us from the North-west. In itself, perhaps, it is not much, but in the consequences that may ensue even a dimly prophetic eye may discern further conquests,—it may be, further disasters. The valley of the Dour, beyond the mountain range that forms the western boundary of the district of the Wuzerees, lies within the territories of Dost Mahomed. This valley has been annexed. We know not if the ameer has consented to this arrangement: we know not if he has been even consulted on the subject. Its annexation has been pronounced expedient, and it is annexed accordingly. As soon as the troops can be moved,—for sickness stands in no awe of discipline,—possession will be formally taken of the district, and a strong outpost probably established at the head of the Koorum river, so as to command the supply of water to the Bunnoo valleys. Setting aside the moral—or rather the immoral—view of the question, there can be no doubt as to the desirable nature of the acquisition. It lies exactly in the rear of the Wuzerees, the Afreedees, and the other hill-tribes, who can only be brought under a wholesome degree of restraint by main force.

The valley of Dour and the Dourees form very prominent topics in Major Edwardes's narrative of his doings in the Bunnoo country. He describes the former as about 18 miles long by $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, surrounded by mountains, the river Tochee running through its centre; as richly cultivated, and containing no fewer than 150 fortified villages. The Dourees, whom he represents as claiming perfect independence of Cabul, he says "are great blackguards,—perhaps the most vicious and degraded tribe of the Affghan nation."

This measure, assuming the report to be correct, is probably a part of a plan in preparation for controlling the hill-tribes, who seem determined to provoke their fate. At Asnee they had made a dashing foray, and driven off the cattle grazing in the fields; and they are also said to be collecting in some force in the neighbourhood of Dera Ismael Khan. The approaching cold season, when there are no crops ripening, is the time when the parties of Afreedee and Khyberie robbers recommence their operations. They are a cunning, fierce, and merciless race, remorselessly taking

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Feroze*, with the mails, left Bombay October 3, made Aden the 11th, and left next morning for Suez, where she arrived on the 18th.

The mails left Alexandria October 21 (per *Medusa*), and arrived at Malta on the 25th ult., from whence they were conveyed (by the *Medina*), and reached Marseilles on the 28th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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* * The Marseilles mail of the 24th overtakes the Southampton mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

Letters intended for the extra steamer, must have "per *Indus* steamer" marked upon them, and be posted, in London, before 6 o'clock this evening (Nov. 1). Stamps for the postage must be appended. Letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, 8d.; and newspapers, 1d.

There will be no more extra steamers until April, unless announced.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 1.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal September 22 | Madras September 24
Bombay October 3.

human life on the most trivial occasions, deeming robbery and murder lawful occupation, not justly entailing punishment even when discovered,—as La Fontaine said of a certain failing of another kind :

Quand on le sait, c'est peu de chose,
Quand on l'ignore, ce n'est rien.

H.M.'s 60th and 22nd, it is said, are to form part of the force against the Afreedees, and that they will march towards Kohat previous to the relief of the Peshawur regiments. It appears likewise that there have been disturbances in the Eusofzye country, and that the commandant of the Guides has applied to the Government for assistance to keep these people in order, who are a very powerful tribe, and have a high opinion of their own strength and resources.

Afghanistan is represented to be in an unquiet state. The Delhi editor hears that Bahram Khan, son of Ursula Khan, had gone to Samet: that Syed Ukhbar, chief of Samet, was daily enrolling horse and foot, and that, as soon as he could muster 12,000 men, he proposed to march towards the Eusofzye country. From Cabul it is reported that Dost Mahomed Khan had presented the sum of 2,000 rupees to the Khyberree chiefs, as an earnest of his good will, at the same time desiring them to keep him well informed as to all movements in the district.

The report of the occupation of Herat by 12,000 Persians in the interest of the sirdars of Candahar, is contradicted. These chiefs, it is now said, dare not leave their capital, lest it should fall into the hands of their brother, Dost Mahomed Khan, whose projects respecting Herat are supposed to be "under deliberation" only. The 12,000 Persians turn out to be so many Persian residents at Herat, prepared to support the claims of Yar Mahomed's son. On the other hand, a letter from Peshawur states that the Persians had actually advanced on Herat; that the son and successor of Yar Mahomed had entered into negotiations with them, and that Hyder Khan's wife (the late chief's daughter) had proceeded to the city.

According to the *Lahore Chronicle*, the health of Maharaja Goolab Sing was not improving, though by no means in a dangerous condition. He had forwarded a requisition to a huakeem of Lahore, named Wulee Shah, to attend on him, and that personage, having obtained permission from the local authorities, left Lahore for Sreenugur. An intelligent native, who had lately returned from Cashmere, had given it as his decided opinion that a disturbance would take place on the death of the Maharaja, not because the party, who would be rebels, had any material chance of success, but because Jawahur Sing hated the family of his uncle, and believed himself to have been unjustly deprived of his patrimony. "We asked," the editor of the *Chronicle* adds,

Whether the son of Dheean Sing was making any preparations that gave colour to such a strong impression? "None; he knows that he is too closely watched, to allow of his doing anything of the kind; but the prestige of his father's name, and the general dislike with which Goolab Sing and his heir are viewed, on account of their alliance with the British, will secure him numerous adherents when the proper time may come. All revolutions and rebellions start with a prospect of success; that alone will obtain for Jawahur a numerous following."—*Nous verrons*. It was urged by our friend as an argument in favour of Jawahur Sing's colour of right, that although our treaty was with Goolab Sing, a very large portion of the purchase-money paid for Cashmere, came out of the coffers filled by his father, and violently appropriated by his uncle.

The fort of Chelas, which the Dewan Huree Chund thought he had reduced to the last extremity, still held out,

and bid fair, according to the latest accounts, to give the army of the Maharaja much more trouble; several tribes, especially those from Gilghit across the Indus, were hastening to the assistance of Chulaseeas.

From Oude, we have the usual accounts of disorders in the country, and frivolity at the court. The Lucknow correspondent of the *Englishman* informs us, that the company of artillery, consisting of eighteen guns, attached to the Oude corps commanded by Captain Magness, had mutinied, and placed that officer in confinement, with three guns pointed on his tent. The artillery had been sent with three companies of infantry against a refractory zemindar, but the Government had, for some reason unknown, reduced the number of regimental hackeries. The men believed that this measure had been suggested by Captain Magness, and mutinied in revenge.

The same journal publishes long communications from its correspondent at Hyderabad, where it would appear that the new minister, Sooraj-ool-Moolk, is doing much to repair the condition of that state. He is represented by the writer as a highly intelligent man, quite capable of appreciating the true position of affairs, and above being frightened by bugbears. "The minister possesses the good will and confidence of General Fraser, and with the support and judicious advice of so able a counsellor, he would doubtlessly effect all necessary reforms and retrenchment without difficulty, and acquire the high credit of restoring this fine country to a prosperous condition."

The *Agra Messenger* states that there has been a serious affair in the Lushkur, at Gwalior, in which the Maharajah is implicated.

Unfavourable accounts are still given of the health of the troops throughout the Punjab. At Lahore, the sickness continues unabated in the town, cantonments, and the vicinity; the mortality in H.M.'s 96th Foot was still very severe. At Umritser, the sickness was nearly as great as at Lahore. The health of the European troops, both at Wuzerabad and Seealkote, appears to have suffered materially from the long continuance of dry weather. There was a good deal of sickness at Dera Ghazee Khan and Mithenkote. Sickness prevailed to some extent at Leia.

The Governor-General was, on the 24th of October, to hold a durbar for the reception of the hill chiefs previous to his departure from Simla, which durbar was to be followed on the 26th or 27th by another at Pinjore, for an interview with the Maharaja of Puteela and other Sikh chiefs of the protected states. After holding this durbar, the marquess would march, lightly equipped, across from Simla to Musooree and into Rohilkund, joining the main camp near Futteghur.

The Post-office Commission Report has been published: it recommends all letters to be sent at a uniform charge of three halfpence. Newspapers are to continue as at present, chargeable at a variable rate of from three halfpence upwards, the average being sixpence all over. English papers, which have heretofore been allowed double Indian paper weights, are to be charged the same as Indian journals. Papers which hitherto came free by Falmouth are hereafter to be charged three halfpence sea-postage at Bombay.

The new Siamese monarchs have already given evidence of their desire to introduce a more liberal system of administration. They have reduced the tonnage dues on

foreign vessels entering the harbour of Bankok one-third below the sum at which they were fixed by the treaty of 1826.

The Japanese are represented to be suffering from a famine.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are still gloomy and desponding. The Caffres do not appear to have received any effectual check in British Caffraria; they continue their career of devastation in the frontier districts, burning farms and homesteads, and carrying off cattle. "If this disastrous state of affairs continues much longer unchecked," one of the border journals observes, "the frontier will be stripped of every head of cattle and sheep, and the inhabitants, already pinched by want, will be absolutely starved—a famine in the land will be inevitable." Macomo treats the district of Somerset as his own, and though Lower Albany is said to have been purged of the enemy, a fresh one has appeared in the British Sovereignty beyond the Orange River, where the Resident has denounced the people of the two Basuto chiefs, Moshesh and Molitzani, as enemies, and called up all male inhabitants capable of bearing arms. The Dutch farmers, inhabitants of the Sovereignty, however, are averse to hostilities, declaring that not the slightest difference or cause of discontent exists between them and the tribes thus denounced! The *Zuid Afrikaan* endeavours to make out a case in favour of the Basutos:—

Sir Harry Smith, when visiting the country to the north-east in 1848, had an interview with the several native chiefs in and around what is now known by the name of the Orange River Sovereignty. The result of that interview was, a kind of alliance, in which the authority of the Queen, as umpire, we believe, was to be held supreme in all internal disputes between the contracting parties. One of these parties was a petty chief, named Gert Tsaibosch; another, the Barolong chief Moroko; another, the Basuto chief Moshesh; another, his friend Molitzani. In the course of time, petty disputes arise between the first two and the last named, which lead to hostilities and bloodshed. Complaints are made to the British Resident, who deems it his duty, upon the *ex-parte* evidence thus obtained, to call Molitzani to account, from whom he seems not to have obtained the satisfaction he required. He therefore assumes a threatening attitude. Moshesh now steps in to support Molitzani, whom he deems entitled to a fair hearing; but this hearing is refused. He claims an investigation, which, he states, will show Molitzani to be the injured, not the aggressive, party. This, also, is refused; and for the support he has given Molitzani, and for the part his subjects had taken in certain conflicts and seizures of cattle, he also is called to account. A formal demand is made to him, and not being complied with, the British Resident takes the field, along with his native allies, against Moshesh and Molitzani, by whom he is worsted in the very first engagement.

The savages, it is stated, are in no want of ammunition. Whence do they procure it?

To enable our readers better to understand the operations on the Cape frontier, we have given a sketch of the "Seat of War in Caffraria," and brief notices of some of the native chiefs.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. Hickson, 80th, at Dinapore, Sept. 6; Asst. surg. W. H. Shortt, 64th, at Hyderabad, Sept. 13; Capt. W. Minchio, Ceylon Rifles, at Colombo, Sept. 11.

BENGAL.—Maj. gen. Herbert Bowen, C.B., Bengal estab. at Montague-square, aged 71, Oct. 16; Lieut. A. S. Galloway, 3rd L.C., near Saharunpore, aged 35, Sept. 11; Capt. W. Y. Siddons, 63rd N.I., at Bhopawur.

MADRAS.—Lieut. James S. Brock, 32nd N.I., at Nainee Tal, Aug. 26; Capt. T. W. Warre, 9th N.I. 1st Nizam's Inf., at Wurring, Sept. 18; Lieut. H. Scroggs, 50th N.I., at sea, Aug. 15.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN CAFFRARIA.

The large tract of country in South Africa called British Caffraria, which is now the chief seat of war on the frontier of our colony in that region, was taken from the Caffres in 1847, at the close of the last war, and annexed to the British crown. It extends from the mouth of the Keiskamma, along its eastern bank, to its northernmost source in the Katberg mountains; thence, along this range to the centre of Gaika's Kop; thence to the nearest source of Klip Plant's river, and down its right bank, to its junction with the Zwart Kei river, and from thence along the right banks of the Zwart Kei and Great Kei to the sea. This tract, of about 4,000 square miles, was apportioned amongst the Caffre chiefs who consented to become subjects of Britain, governing their people by their own laws. British settlers located themselves there, missionary stations and schools were introduced, and a chain of forts was constructed, with the view of bridling the Caffre tribes, who were further kept in order by native police, and by military villages, occupied by discharged soldiers, between the Great Fish and Keiskamma rivers. The forts which connect the Buffalo river, from its mouth, with the eastern frontier of the colony, communicate with the sea by the port of East London, situated at the embouchure of the river.

The capital of British Caffraria is King William's Town, built on the left bank of the Buffalo river, and forty miles from the sea. It was founded originally by Sir B. D'Urban in 1835, as the chief town of what he intended to be the province of Adelaide. The town, which is not fortified, has, since its re-establishment by Sir H. Smith, in 1847, become a place of considerable trade.

Beyond King William's Town, towards the mouth of the Buffalo, and eight miles distant from the former, is Fort Murray, a military station of little strength, but which serves as a post of communication. Further down the line of the river, towards the sea, about twenty-two miles, is Fort Grey, a cluster of "wattle-and-daub" huts, situated in the midst of the Kaga forest; and nine miles further, at the Buffalo mouth, is Fort Glamorgan, or East London, the fort occupying a fine defensible site on the west side of the river.

On the other side of King William's Town, sixteen miles to the N.W., along the base of the Amatola range, is Fort White, built in 1835 (named after Major White, who was killed by the Caffres shortly before, whilst sketching the country to complete his map), standing upon the Debe river, nearly opposite the Tabindoda, or Man Mountain, a very conspicuous peak in the Amatola range.

About ten miles further to the west is Fort Cox, built on a neck of land bounded on three sides by the Keiskamma river, which is joined on the north-east side of the post by the Little Amatola river. It is of stone, and so strong as to bid defiance to Caffres, by whom it was, however, invested at the beginning of the present war, when it held the governor, Sir H. Smith, who had gone there to meet the Gaika clans, and was obliged to cut his way through the enemy.

Still proceeding to the westward, at about nine miles from Fort Cox, is Fort Hare, so named from Lieut.-Governor Hare, whose endeavour to establish it in 1846 was one of the causes of dispute with the Gaika Caffres, which brought about the last war. It is situated on the east bank of the Chumie river, near the town of Alice, the capital of the division of Victoria. The "fort" consists of several acres of wattle-and-daub tenements, defended by palisades, with a tower on the south side.

Thirteen miles W.N.W. of Fort Hare is Fort Beaufort, on a peninsula formed by a bend of the Kat river; and twenty-eight miles S.S.W. from Beaufort, on the left bank of the Fish river, is Fort Brown, in the direction of Graham's Town, from which it is distant only eighteen miles. The ford over the Fish river, called Trompette's Drift, is a few miles lower down the river

from Fort Brown, on the road to Fort Peddie, from which it is distant ten miles, and which stands upon the high ridge between the Fish and Keiskamma rivers. Fort Armstrong is twenty-three miles N.N.E. from Fort Beaufort, near the Kat river.

The Amatola country is described as remarkable for its sublimity and beauty. Sir J. E. Alexander, who accompanied the British field-force into Caffreland in 1835, upon entering the Buffalo mountains, says, "We were now in the midst of a glorious and most impressive scene, which it was impossible to contemplate, as we there stood, among some of the most gigantic features of nature, without feeling powerfully moved. The sublimity of the spectacle consisted in its vast extent of primeval forests, where, in many places, there were not even Caffre paths, so thick and entangled were these ancient woods." Of Caffreland generally,—a tract extending from the Keiskamma to the Um-tata,—he says, it is highly favoured by nature; "the air is so pure, the sky generally so serene, and the whole face of the country so park-like and inviting, that it realizes all we have heard of Arcadia. The continuation of the great range of the Winterberg bounds the country of the Amakosa (Caffres) on the north, and beyond these mountains are extensive plains, waving with rich pasture."

Besides British Caffraria, another tract, appropriated to the British crown, and to which the war seems likely to extend, is the Orange River Sovereignty, which lies to the extreme north-east of the colonial frontier, stretching into regions watered by the Great Orange river, which traverses South Africa from east to west like a great artery. Capt. Harris represents the country about this magnificent stream as realizing the ideas of scenery which exist in the fancy of poets. Its waters, 300 yards in breadth where he struck it, in lat. 29°, flowed in one unbroken expanse, resembling a smooth, translucent lake.

The Caffres are divided by Sir J. E. Alexander into three great nations,—the Amakosas, the Amatembies (or Tambookies), and the Amapondas. He describes them, especially the Amakosas, as "amongst the finest specimens of the human race;—tall, straight-limbed, and active, their every attitude graceful, and every motion easy." He adds, that "the head of the Amakosa is well-developed, and his expanded forehead shows considerable intellectual capacity." This description, however, will not suit all the varieties of this race, nor the Corannas, Mantatees, Bastards, Bataungs, Barolongs, and Basutos of the Sovereignty. All these tribes are savages in the strictest sense of the term. Their notions of religion were succinctly expounded by one of themselves, Hermanus, the chief of the Blinkwater Caffres, to Col. Napier. "I asked him," says this officer, "what was the belief of the Caffres? He said, they believed in nothing,—supposed everything in existence came from nothing, and would go to nothing."

The Caffres appear to have migrated to Southern Africa from the north. When the British became masters of the Cape colony, the Amakosas were internally divided between the adherents of three chiefs, Gaika, T'Slambie, and Hintza. Gaika succeeded in gaining the ascendancy, with the assistance of the Colonial Government, whose ally he remained until his death in 1820. His heir was Sandilli, though his youngest son, by his Great Tambookie wife Suta, the elder sons, Macomo and Tyalie, being regents of the tribe, and Anta, another brother, Botma, Eno, and Tzatzoe, being "great captains." Stock, Sonta, and Tola, are likewise Gaika chiefs. On the death of T'Slambie, his grandson Sewani succeeded him, his uncle Umhala being regent during his minority. Seyolo is also a T'Slambie leader. Pato, Kama, and Cobus, brothers, became the heads of the Congo tribe. Krel, the son of Hintza (killed in the war of 1846),—who is the head of the Amagaleka tribe,—is recognized as the paramount chief of the Caffres.

Krel and Pato have remained hitherto pacific or neutral in

the present contest. The latter (described by Sir J. Alexander as "a stout-made, yellow, roguish-looking man"), who is said to be a Christian, when asked to join in the insurrection, is reported to have replied, "It shall never be said that Pato joined in a war against the colony." Umhala, also,—reputed a crafty man,—has professed friendship to the British. The leading spirit in the insurrection is Sandilli, who, in opposition to the wishes of his mother, Suta, had visited the several chiefs, and stirred up their animosity against the British, making important use of a wizard, or prophet, named Umlangeni, who had gained great influence over the minds of the superstitious people. Macomo is another active agent in the insurrection, and so is his brother Tyalie. Macomo was the most active and daring of the Caffre chiefs in the last war. He is short and thick-set; his complexion is very black; his eye keen, restless, and intelligent. His brother Tyalie is described by the same authority (Sir J. Alexander) as tall and handsome; his complexion dark brown, and his features regular, an insidious smile playing on his rakish-looking face. Queen Suta, now about fifty-six years of age, and a very fair Tambookie, who has been nominated Regent of the Gaika tribes,—having denounced her son Sandilli as not fit to be any longer a chief,—continues steady in her fidelity to the British, as in the war of 1846, but is not supposed to have much influence with her late husband's tribe.

We may close this sketch with a description of the national arms of the Caffres,—who have, however, added to them the musket. These are assegais, or javelins, tied up by thongs in a bundle of seven or eight, with a walking staff to keep them straight. The shafts are slender, five feet long, tapering to the butt. The blades are of various shapes; the common one is of the form of a laurel leaf, with a smooth, round neck, let into the shaft, and tied. The elephant assegai has a blade eighteen inches long, and the *izaka*, or "man-killer," has a jagged neck, and inflicts a most dangerous wound. Common assegai wounds are not difficult to cure, unless they touch a vital part.

BENGAL.

OUDE.

"The state of the country may not inaptly be compared to that of Europe during the middle ages, when chivalry and the system of feudal law flourished. The robber zemindars of Oude are the nobility and gentry of the land, and recognised as such. The relations between the zemindars and the king's representatives, the chucklidars, are the same as those which then existed between the vassal and his lord. The ties by which his retainers are bound to the zemindar resemble closely those which caused the attachment of the Highland clans to their chieftains. In the district of Baaghur, for example, the inhabitants have made a voluntary compact to fly to arms to any distance, whence the report of a gun can be heard, and to assist their lords against the Government, or in any plundering excursion, however unjust it may be. This spontaneous bond is not so much to be traced to their attachment to their zemindars, for whom indeed they ought to feel little love, but to their love of plunder and of fighting. Every man that can wield a sword is a soldier. His profession is military from his birth, and he ploughs his field with a tulwar in his hand. Their bearing is independent and soldierlike, and their sense of honour is as nice as an European duellist's. It is to this mistaken notion of honour that the many murders that so frequently take place in Oude are mainly to be attributed.

"But to return to the robber zemindars of Oude. Waging war with the chucklidars, and sometimes even with each other, robbing harvests, plundering and looting villages, and often even murdering the inhabitants, levying blackmail on merchants and travellers, imposing tolls and customs on boats passing their lands, &c., &c., are considered to reflect as little disgrace on them as the same acts of rapacity on the baronial robber knights of old. They are the princes of the land, and act like independent lords, when feeling themselves secure in their forts, of which they generally possess several. When they find one untenable, they fly into another, and when their resources fail them, eventually into a jungle, where it is impossible to pursue them. They then feel their advantage, and generally succeed in making some

arrangement to be permitted to return to their lands, or they wait till another chukildar is appointed for the district.

"A petty zemindar, but a monster of cruelty, is Juggernath, formerly a chuprassee, who, by murdering his brothers, succeeded to an estate, which they had acquired during a former reign. Secure in his fort, he has not paid the revenue due to Government for three years (6,000 a year is the amount, I think, he has to give). He seizes on any traveller or bunneah he can lay hold of, and tortures them in every possible way to extort money. He brands them, flogs them, cuts them, and never releases the wretches till their relatives gives the sum he demands for their ransom. He has been ordered to be apprehended.

"There are many such characters in Oude, and the remarks I have given are not solitary."—*Lucknow Corres. Englishman.*

TIMBER IN THE PUNJAB.

At a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, held at Lahore, on the 12th August, a minute of the Governor-General, on the growth of timber in the Punjab, was communicated by Sir H. Elliott.

"During the last season and the present," his lordship observes, "I have traversed the plains of the Punjab from north to south, and from east to west; not, indeed, visiting every district, but seeing quite enough of its several divisions to enable me to judge of the physical character of the new province by my own personal observation, aided and confirmed by the information I have sought from the officers stationed throughout its bounds.

"There is one characteristic of this wild tract which could not fail to strike the least observant traveller, and which must be the source of constantly recurring regret to any one who looks upon the plains of the Punjab with interest, and with reference to the wants or advantages of its condition. I refer to the almost total absence of forest trees, and even of fruit trees and of bushes, leaving the whole territory one continuous stretch of unrelieved plain, neither adorned by the foliage which is its natural ornament, nor stocked with the timber requisite for a thousand purposes in the every-day life of the people who dwell in it. This is a manifest, and will be shortly felt to be an increasing, evil, unless some measures are taken to provide at present a remedy for the future.

"It is unnecessary to inquire what were the causes which have led to this general want of timber. Whatever may be the cause, it certainly is not to be traced to any natural unfitness of the soil for producing forest and fruit trees in any part of the country, which is not actual desert. In the district of Hoo-sheerpoor, and in the upper portion of the Manjha, exceedingly fine timber trees are to be seen, and mango groves, not surpassed by any which I have yet noticed in the older provinces. The rapidity, too, with which the trees planted in gardens have grown up, and in military stations in the Punjab, which we have occupied only a few years, shows clearly that the soil, with a little care, is a grateful one, and that there is all the encouragement to a planter which rapid progress of his work, and an early return for his labours, are calculated to afford.

"While nature appears to me to offer no obstacles on her part to the future supply of this great deficiency, it is in my judgment of much importance that the Government should devise some means to that end, and should bring them into operation without delay."

After pointing out the evils of a deficiency of trees, and the necessity for a remedy, his lordship considers how the remedy can be applied; and with respect to the part to be taken by the Government, he says:—"The Baree Doab Canal and all its branches should have its banks carefully planted by the canal officers concurrently with its progress. The district officers connected with the inundation canals in the lower districts of the Punjab should be instructed to introduce the same improvement, commencing at once. On the great lines of road the same may be done by the executive officers with good effect; and wherever a dak bungalow, or a public building, or a chokkee is erected, there, unless space be wanting, trees should be planted. At all of these places, trees will not only be refreshing and useful hereafter, but they will have the additional advantage of being looked after at the commencement. It is probable that the men at the chokkees, &c., if properly managed, will take pleasure and pride in tending the young plants entrusted to them; if not, the care of them should be made a part of their duty, for which they should be held responsible. There can be nothing in this incompatible with the duties of any man, whatever may be his employment. In like manner, the headmen of villages should be made responsible for the protection of the plantations which may be made within their bounds."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The LONDON MAIL of August 7, via Bombay, arrived at Calcutta on the 10th Sept.

THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, in their report for the last half year, announced a profit of Rs. 36,878 5. 0. A dividend is recommended at the rate of Rs. 90 per share.

THE LINE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, which has been constructed from Allipore to Kookrahutta, is to be extended to Chandpal Ghaat on the one side, and Kedgerree on the other.

MAULMEIN AFFAIRS.—The *Maulmein Times* gives an account of another convict outbreak, attended by a fearful loss of life. On the 15th August, about 100 convicts were employed at the Government coal-shed, loading coal for the *Tenasserim*, when nineteen of them suddenly tossed away their baskets, leaped into the coal boat, and threw the lascars, who were on board, into the water. They then unfurled the sail, and steered their course for the other side of the river. Mr. Edwards, the deputy jailor, who was on the spot, immediately sent information to certain gougns, and meanwhile endeavoured to secure a boat to follow the convicts. Finding, however, that they were making their escape, and would soon be in safety, he levelled his own musket, and shot the helmsman dead, thereby checking the progress of the boat for a moment. Two boats were at length procured, and Mr. Edwards in one of them gained rapidly upon that taken by the fugitives. As soon as they came within range, the peons in Mr. Edwards's boat repeatedly fired upon the convicts, though, it is said, ordered to desist by Mr. Edwards himself. The convicts were then called upon to surrender, which they did upon a promise of being treated with mercy, but they were again attacked by the police and their gougns. The total loss was three killed, four dangerously wounded, and seven slightly hurt.

ASSAM GRASS.—Some of the nettle grasses of Assam are known to be identical with those from which the grass-cloth of China is made. In the last number of the Agricultural Society's Journal is to be found a very full report on these grasses by Major Hannay. They are known in Assam by the name of *Rheea*, and two of them possess a beautiful and very strong fibre. We have seen specimens of the fibre prepared in England by a process for which a patent has been taken out, which are equal to silk for brilliancy and softness. One specimen is from the *Dom Rheea*, the *Urtica nivea*. Pieces of cloth accompany the fibre, made by mixing woollen yarn, in the same manner as the alpaca cloths are prepared with wool and silk. It is stated to us that the nettle fibre possesses the property of mixing readily with wool and other fibrous substances, which makes it peculiarly fit for the light cloths now so generally worn; but, from the appearance of the prepared fibre, we should think it might be advantageously manufactured into cambric of the finest quality, which would of course command a very high price. Major Hannay says that this plant is extensively cultivated by the fishermen in Assam for their nets,—a purpose for which the great strength of the fibre peculiarly qualifies it. It is capable of cultivation to any extent that may be required, and he estimates the produce at not less than six, and probably as much as twelve, maunds of fibre from one English acre. This would make the cost very trifling, as the fibre easily separates from the stalk, more so than flax or hemp. It is, therefore, by no means improbable, that an extensive trade will spring up in this elegant material, and that it will become an important addition to those textile substances which India already exports.—*Englishman.*

THE LATE MR. BETHUNE.—The following resolution was recorded at a meeting of the Council of Education: "The Council desire to record their deep sense of the loss their own body and the cause of education in India have sustained by the death of their late president, the Hon. J. E. Drinkwater Bethune. A cultivated mind; a catholic taste for and appreciation of general literature, combined with more than ordinary proficiency in the exact sciences; lofty views of the duty of education, and an ardent desire for the dissemination of its benefits, rendered him peculiarly fit to direct the course of public instruction; and the exercise of these qualities were so prompted by benevolence, so regulated by a conscientious sense of responsibility, and so frequently accompanied by acts of personal munificence, as to earn for Mr. Bethune a high place amongst those who have laboured for the improvement and development of the native mind, and to entitle him to the admiration of his own countrymen, and the affectionate gratitude of the inhabitants of this country."

Ranee Surnomoy, the widow of the late Rajah Kishenmath, has, with a liberality as rare as it is creditable, presented Rs. 1,000 to the Bethune Endowment Fund. From whom could such a tribute come so gracefully, in the cause of her own countrywomen, as from a Hindu lady of rank? We should be glad to see many of her wealthy countrywomen and countrymen following her example.—*Hurkaru, Sept. 3.*

THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS, in all branches of the service, who have passed the various examinations in the Oriental languages, up to July, 1851, is 956, viz. artillery, 95; engineers, 15; cavalry, 57; European infantry, 28, and native ditto, 761.

BAROO GYANENDRA MOHUN TAGORE, the new convert to Christianity, is delivering a series of religious lectures, at his own house in the Durrumtollah. The lectures are chiefly intended for the benefit of his own countrymen.

JOTEE PERSAUD.—In obedience to a despatch from the Governor-General and in accordance with the orders of the Court of Directors, Sir R. Barlow, judge of the Sudder Court, will proceed at once to Agra, there to investigate and inquire into the course pursued by the magistrate of that place previous to the commitment of Jotee Persaud, and to report upon the nature of the evidence brought forward against that individual, and the mode in which it was obtained. Sir Robert is also to investigate and report upon the trial of Mohesh Doss; in fact, to elucidate and epitomise the whole proceedings, in the case of "Government v. Jotee Persaud," preparatory to their being laid before Parliament, in accordance with the promise of Lord Broughton.—*Englishman*, Sept. 16.

SIR R. SHAKESPEARE, the *Agra Messenger* hears, had been recalled to his former post at Gwalior, an express having reached him at Seepree.

MOHUN LALL has requested the *Lahore Chronicle* to disclaim, on his behalf, "any participation in the recent publications affecting the character of the late Sir William Macnaghten." The same paper informs us that the moonshee proposes "vindicating himself more fully at an early opportunity."

THE MOFUSSIL BANKS AND THE MILITARY COURTS OF REQUESTS.—The *Friend of India*, commenting upon an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the jurisdiction of Military Courts of Requests (which is given in another column), observes:—"It is scarcely possible that this order should not seriously affect the interests of the Mofussil banks. The army is indebted to those institutions, as is generally supposed, to the extent of nearly a million sterling. In every case of accommodation, the debtor makes an assignment on his pay, which has hitherto been punctually deducted. The Courts of Requests have distinctly recognized the existence of these obligations, and in awarding retrenchments from the pay of officers, who have been brought up before them, have considered the sum at their disposal to consist of the pay and allowances of the officer after the bank instalment had been deducted. The new order states, that the Court of Requests has control over the whole of the pay of an officer, notwithstanding any hypothecation he may have made of it to any one, and that they are at liberty to award the whole of it to his creditors. The priority of payment which the banks have hitherto enjoyed is thus destroyed, and they can place little dependence on any arrangement for repayment which may have been made with them. Any officer who may have contracted a loan, and came under monthly stoppages, may, by a little pecuniary indiscretion,—the tendency to which will have been rather fostered than checked by the ready kindness of the Bank,—put it out of his own power to redeem his pledge, and the Bank must, in that case, come down upon his securities. That generous office, which every officer has hitherto been so prompt to undertake for his friends, will hereafter involve rather a heavy and awkward responsibility. Indeed, so seriously is this new order likely to impede the loan operations of the Banks, that an indifferent spectator might be induced to trace it up to a benevolent wish, on the part of the authorities at head quarters, to stop the progress of borrowing in the army."

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, vacated by the death of the lamented Professor Street, is to be split into two, according to the *Morning Chronicle*, and the Rev. S. Slater is to be appointed to one. This is said to be done by the Bishop of Calcutta, who is anxious to have the clergy of the diocese provided for; in other words, to prevent the sectarian influence at home nominating a successor of the same principles in the room of Mr. Street. The bishop is visitor of the college, but we very much doubt whether his lordship is invested with the plenary power of endowing new professorships, or abolishing old ones. The college rules always contemplated three professors, but there never have been students enough to require so many; so that two have (the talents of the professors being considered) sufficed for the purposes of tuition. We know when it was desired to dismount poor Mr. Street, the S.P.G.F. maintained its rights, and we imagine it will do so even now.—*Citizen*, Sept. 16.

GHOLAB SING, it is said, continues to exhibit a very grateful feeling towards the British Government, to whom he says he owes everything. He is very attentive to British officers, and states that he would rather see one of them at his durbār than fifty lacs of rupees?

MR. WOOD.—We have not hitherto alluded to the dismissal of Mr. Wood, the Calcutta agent of the North West Bank, but the following story is too rich to be passed over. An officer, who had stood security for a friend, was about to depart for Europe, when orders reached Mr. Wood to stop him at any cost. The instructions arrived too late, the vessel had started, but Mr. Wood took a steamer and overtook her at the Sandheads, accompanied, of course, by a bailiff. Unfortunately, the day he arrived there was Sunday, but he explained the instructions of the bank, adding that the friend for whom he was surety was still paying his instalments regularly. The officer, however, knowing he could do nothing on Sunday, laughed in his face, and Mr. Wood returned to Calcutta with the hire of the steamer, Rs. 3,000, thrown away. Hereupon the military directors of the North West Bank determined upon his dismissal, and it was effected with a martial promptitude, which reflects more credit upon their generalship than on either their courtesy or judgment.—*Friend of India*.

METEORITE.—In the night of the 30th November last, a meteoric stone fell into a paddy field at Shalka, a village in zillah west Burdwan, accompanied by a noise, which some of the villagers thought was thunder, others described as a rolling (gurgur) or crackling (char-char) noise, and a light; the sky being clear. The main portion of the stone, about three feet long, buried itself in the soil to the depth of about three feet. All agreed in stating that it came from the south; the angle it made with the earth being about 70 degrees. Upon an analysis of the mineral by Mr. Piddington, at Calcutta, the complete absence of nickel, cobalt, and magnesia, was established. In 100 parts, 69 were silica, 27 iron peroxide, and 2 oxide of chrome.

MRS. WYNCH.—A touching little episode in that great romance of which the late Union Bank furnished the subject, is narrated in a lithographed circular now lying before us. Mr. P. M. Wynch, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, died in the year 1841, and from pecuniary losses in the failures of 1833 and long continued illness, he left his widow and family with no other provision than a sum of £9,300 settled on his wife and four children. On his decease, this property was taken in charge by the Ecclesiastical Registrar, Sir Thomas Turton, who did not apprise the widow of his proceedings. Dissatisfied with the arrangement thus forced upon her, Mrs. Wynch applied to Sir John Peter Grant, not in his judicial capacity, it would seem, but as a friend, and Sir John appears to have rescued the estate from the hands of the registrar. About this time Sir William Casement, one of the trustees under Mr. Wynch's will, died, and, thereupon, Sir J. P. Grant wrote to Mrs. Wynch, proposing that he and his son, Mr. W. P. Grant, should become her trustees. To this she assented, directing, however, that the trust funds should remain invested in Government paper. But the paper was sold, and Mrs. Wynch was informed that with the proceeds eighty shares in the Union Bank had been purchased on her account. She remonstrated against this, and requested that the money might be again invested in Government securities; but, as her request was not attended to, she placed the matter in the hands of her attorney. It was too late, however, for two months after this the Union Bank failed—and it subsequently appeared that no shares had been taken in her name. On the insolvency of the Grants, father and son, on the death of the former and loss of office by the latter, Mrs. Wynch lost her faint hope of recovering her property, which may indeed be regarded as lost to her for ever. She, the widow of a Bengal civil servant, has now only 48l. a year, and a small sum from terminable annuities, on which to support herself, with two sons to feed and educate. It is about as hard a case as even the annals of the Union Bank and its failure record.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 10.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The present, from all accounts, appears to have been a remarkably unhealthy year amongst the native population. Small-pox, cholera, and fever, had done their work with ghastly industry throughout the central provinces. It is the very general opinion of natives that this part of India has become more unhealthy of late years than it was formerly; of course they recollect that it was of old subject to epidemic attacks of the most general and disastrous description, such as that of the cholera in 1817 and 1818; but what they think is that illnness of different kinds has become more constant and unremitting, one malady succeeding another with unsparing celerity. To a great extent, perhaps, this idea is imaginary, but still notions do not spread amongst a large body of people generally, without some sort of foundation. We think some public inquiry into the matter would be desirable, and should it appear that the provinces had become more unhealthy, it would be well worth investigating what probable causes might be assigned.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 13.

A TAME ALLIGATOR, at Pandooh, has arrived at a degree of civilized refinement, such as we sometimes hear of, but seldom witness. This saurian sybarite, some twenty feet in length, Kalikan by name, leads a life of ignoble ease in a large tank devoted to religious purposes, and of which himself is the presiding divinity. The mere sound of his name tempts him from his oozy repose, and should the worshipper be provided with a fowl for a live offering, you will see the water-god paddling across his aqueous domain, and approaching his votary near enough to catch the oblation in his jaws, and swallow it, feathers and all.—*Mofussilite*.

THE BENGAL BANK has agreed to receive in deposit the Government paper belonging to public companies, and to realize the interest thereon, provided that such companies are constituents of the bank. This improvement will be no slight convenience to many of the joint-stock associations.

THE BUDDER-OD-DEEN MOUNT.—The *Lahore Chronicle* records a visit paid by a party of officers to the mount of Budder-od-deen (so called after a skeikh of that name, whose tomb on the summit is a resort for pilgrims), near Dhera Ismael Khan. After between three and four hours' hard climbing, up one continued slope from bottom to top, they reached the summit, which appearances induced them to calculate at from three to four thousand feet above the level of the sea. On the top they found a few fakeers' huts; their occupants were exceedingly polite, and declared they had never seen the face of a European before. According to them their mountain was one of those on which Bahawal Huk and three other saints had met previous to their division of the world among the four. As a proof of the sincerity of their belief, they showed, in one of their huts, a bed, some clothes, and cooking utensils, kept in a state of preparation for the use of any one of these saints should he ever return to the spot. The visitors are said to have declared that the temperature on the top of the mountain was as delightful as the view obtained from it on a clear day was extensive. In a very small pail, the thermometer ranged from 60 to 85, and as a proof of the general nature of the climate, it is asserted that European wild flowers and grasses were found growing in great abundance and variety; amongst them sweet peas and daisies. Trees there were few. A considerable expanse of table land was found on the summit, and the mountain appeared to stand alone in the desert, though surrounded at its base by small hills. The Indus, the Goombela, and the Koorum, as well as Eesakhel and Dhera Ismael Khan, were within sight. Rain water alone is procurable on the top, there being no natural springs; but the visitors were shown a spot in which a puka well was said to have once existed, but never to have been used within the memory of man.

MR. T. R. DAVIDSON, of the Bengal Civil Service, Resident of Nagpoor, expired on the 20th of August at that station. The *Citizen* thus writes of him:—"The health of this able officer, we have heard, was long very precarious, and ultimately determined him to quit the country. It appears he stayed a 'little too long' which has caused so many who might have prolonged their existence in Europe, to lay their bones in India soil. Mr. Davidson was always remarkable for the possession of talent, though at one time so averse was he to any cultivation of it, that in common with a contemporary now in the council of India, he incurred the serious displeasure of Government, and both with difficulty obtained a probationary period of indulgence before the last penalty in the power of the authorities was inflicted. The term of grace was usefully employed, as the subsequent eminence of the repentant student evinced. Mr. Davidson's natural abilities, and business-like qualities, were unfortunately clouded by serious infirmities of temper, due, no doubt, to his always weak health, but which materially impaired his usefulness in subordinate grades of the service, and induced those who had transacted business with him to hold his talents cheap. This, however, unjust to a certain degree, was not unnatural, for when he recovered his equanimity, few were more unwilling to atone for their faults. Among other posts successively filled by Mr. Davidson were those of the Commissioner of Revenue, secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and a member of Lord Ellenborough's celebrated Finance Committee. He ultimately, like Mr. Bushby, shifted into the political line, and successively held the appointments of Resident at the Courts of Luknao and Nagpoor."

PLUMBAGO has been discovered in large quantities, near Almorah, of a good quality and equal to the second sort of Cumberland lead. The article is represented to exist in great quantities.

THE EX-RAJA of Coorg, in his journey to England, whither he is about to proceed, for the purpose of giving his daughter the benefit of a Christian education, is to be accompanied by Major H. Drummond, 3rd Bengal light cavalry.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—We have been given to understand, for some time past, that the Government have under consideration a proposition to invest with judicial functions sub-assistant surgeons at isolated stations in the Punjab.—*Lahore Chron.*

MORTALITY IN LAHORE.—We incidentally alluded the other day to the mortality of Lahore, in consequence of a correspondent of the *Mofussilite* having stated that the deaths amounted to between 300 and 400 a-day. The question of the comparative mortality in villages around the town, as regards their position amidst the ruins of Lahore, and in localities free from the excavations that abound in the vicinity of the town, having been mooted at a recent meeting of the Sanitary Committee, the Commissioner, as president, forthwith made arrangements for obtaining accurate returns of the mortality, not only in these villages, but also in Lahore and its suburbs, with the view of testing the correctness or incorrectness of the surmises that were entertained on this highly important subject. These arrangements were, with the zealous assistance of the deputy commissioner, speedily completed, and we have before us the first results of the official inquiry in the shape of a return of the mortality in Lahore, and in all the villages within three and a half miles of the town, from the 1st to the 7th of September. According to these returns, the population of the town of Lahore and its suburbs amounts to 71,598, and the deaths have, during the period specified above, been returned as,—fevers, 196, other diseases, 4, total, 200; showing an average percentage of 279 for the week, or of 18½ per cent. on the whole year, undoubtedly a very large number, and, as the returns show, entirely owing to the extraordinary prevalence of fever during the period under review. In the thirty-five villages enumerated in the return, the population of which aggregates 19,037, we find the following result: fever, 67, other diseases, 10, total, 77; exhibiting a much larger (404) average per-centage than that of the town, amounting in the year, to 21 per cent.—*Lahore Chron.* Sept. 20.

POST-OFFICE COMMISSION.—The long-expected report on the state of the Indian post-office has at last appeared. The following are the propositions of the commissioners:—An uniform half anna rate of inland postage on letters not exceeding ½ tola in weight; alteration in the scale of weight for inland postage; discontinuance of differential rates of postage in favour of law papers, &c.; discontinuance of differential rates in favour of important newspapers; change in the mode of charging ship-letter postage; charge in the scale of weight for charging ship newspaper postage; consolidation of steam and inland postage on steamer letters; compulsory use of stamps in all cases of prepayment; enforced prepayment of letter postage by means of a double charge on unpaid letters; alteration in the scale of banghy postage, both as to weight and distance; uniform pamphlet postage of one anna on parcels not exceeding 20 tola; consolidation of steam and inland postage on books, pamphlets, &c.; entire abolition of franking, and charge of postage on official letters to public departments; extension of the exclusive privilege of the post-office in the letters; reorganization of post-office establishments; disconnection of post-master-general from the presidency post-offices; simplification in the process of receiving and delivering letters; the use of letter-boxes, and discontinuance of the practice of giving receipts for ordinary letters; entire discontinuance of the detailed registry of ordinary letters; special registration of letters; more extended use of accelerators, and increase in the number of delivery peons; increase in the number of receiving-houses; improvement in the present mode of keeping accounts; preparation of a general manual for the guidance of postmasters; general use of transit-bags; establishment of sorting-offices; introduction of a system of fines; extension and improvement of the district dawks.—*Englishman*.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF KUMAON TEA took place at Almora, on the 3rd of September, and the following prices were realized:—Green teas, maximum, per seer, Rs. 8, minimum Rs. 6. 2. and average Rs. 7. Black teas (souchong and pouchong) maximum Rs. 6. 10., minimum Rs. 4. 8., and average Rs. 5. 12. We are told that requisitions for these teas have increased considerably, and the prices show that they maintain their good character. Mr. Fortune, who has recently examined all the plantations by order of Government, has pronounced the Himalayas admirably suited for the cultivation, and recorded his opinion that many of the tea plantations are thriving as vigorously as the finest he had seen in China. The Chinese manufacturers brought from the green tea districts in Northern China, those of Hway Chow, have introduced an improvement that was much required.—*Lahore Chron.*

LOSS OF THE PACHA.—The local representatives of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have resolved to institute a thorough inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Pacha* and her valuable freightage. It is said, too, that the underwriters

concerned in the fifteen lakhs of treasure sunk with that vessel, have determined to contest payment of their policies, on the ground that the accident by which the loss was occasioned was not one of the nature contemplated in the insurance.

On-mrs.—We hear on good authority that Mr. Mansel, 2nd member of the board of administration of the Punjaub, is named as successor in the Nagpore residency to the late Mr. T. R. Davidson. Mr. C. Allen, at present engaged in the commissariat and other committees of inquiry, it is said, will succeed Mr. Mansel at Lahore, leaving the commissionership of Meerut to Mr. Franco. The judgeship of Saharunpoor will thus become vacant, but we have not heard who is likely to obtain it.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

EUROPEAN COURTS OF REQUEST.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 4. 1851.—Sir,—The Commander-in-Chief having reason to believe that European Courts of Request, generally, are under the erroneous impression that they are restricted in their awards to the half of an officer's pay; and also that these tribunals, previously to passing decrees against officers used before them, are accustomed to take into consideration engagements for the payment of monthly instalments to banks which such officers may have entered into; I am directed to annex, for your information, and for the future guidance of European Courts of Request, held within your command, the accompanying extract from an official memorandum on the subject by the judge advocate-general, No. 554, of the 16th ultimo, and to request you will be good enough to cause the strictest attention to be paid by these courts to the opinion therein contained.

I have, &c.

H. T. TUCKER, Lieut. colonel,
Adjutant-general of the army.

To the officer commanding.

Extract from Memorandum by the Judge Advocate-General.
No. 554, of the 16th Ultimo.

Nothing can be clearer than these two points:—

First, that the whole of an officer's pay, coming to him in any month, is available to satisfy decrees of Courts of Requests.

Secondly, that an officer's having given orders on his pay for instalments in favour of a bank, presents no bar to the decrees of Courts of Request being satisfied. By pay coming to him is understood the residue of his pay and allowances, after deducting the stoppages made by the rules of the service for the Military and Orphan Funds, and for the Band Fund in regiments having bands. But the whole bulk of such residue is liable to be appropriated to satisfy decrees of Courts of Request, notwithstanding any other disposition of it, or any part of it, which an officer may have made. These decrees supersede and push aside any orders on his pay which an officer may have previously given. It is therefore unjust to put off the liquidation of the proved demands of creditors, in order to give a preference of payment to a bank.

APPLICATION FOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS BY OFFICERS IN H.M.'S SERVICE.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th Sept. 1851.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct that all applications to his Excellency, for appointments on the staff, shall be transmitted to the military secretary through the commanding officer of the corps to which the applicant belongs, or through the heads of departments, when the applicant happens to be employed in any department of the staff.

The transmitting officer will give his opinion on the qualifications of the officer applying for an appointment, especially stating whether he has received from him that support and assistance which he ought, in his situation in the corps or department, to have afforded.

A statement of service should also accompany all applications of the above nature.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN WILLIAM HAYES FORSHALL, 4TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 10, 1851.—At a general court-martial assembled at Rawul Pindee, August 30, Ens. W. H. Forshall, 4th N.I. was arraigned on the following charge:—

With having, on or about June 1, 1851, when under arrest at Rawul Pindee, and ordered to confine himself to the limits of cantonments, broken his arrest, and, in direct violation of the terms of it, proceeded to Murree.

Finding—Is guilty.

Sentence—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) W. M. GOMM, Gen. C.-in-C. East-Indies.

Recommendation—The court, on account of the long time (six months) that the prisoner has been under arrest, beg to recommend him to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

1. The Commander-in-Chief concurs in opinion with the court, that the charge has been fully proved against the prisoner.

2. His Excellency regrets that the circumstances to which the prisoner's contracted term of arrest are attributable, do not warrant his complying with the recommendation of the court.

3. The sentence will therefore be carried into effect.

The name of Ensign Forshall will cease to be borne on the returns of the 4th N.I. from the date of publication of this order at Rawul Pindee, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant-general at the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, E. to office. for Dr. J. Baker as superint. of Salt Chokeys and dep. Salt Ag. at Bullooh, Noacolly, dur. leave of latter.
BIRCH, E. G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, vested with powers, Oct. 10.
BUCKLAND, C. T. jt. mag. of 2nd grade at Serampore, vested with powers of jt. mag. in district of Hooghly.
BUCKLE, W. B. mag. of Sylhet, made over ch. of his off. to T. P. Larkins, Aug. 28.
CAMPBELL, C. H. rec. ch. of office of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah for A. W. Russell, Sept. 17.
DAVIDSON, C. T. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, res. ch. of office.
FINNEY, R. dep. coll. vested with power to dispose of lakhiraj cases connected with khass mehals in 24 pergunnahs.
HOGG, F. F. to office. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Puttiala, dur. abs. of R. Thornhill, Aug. 30.
JACKSON, C. R. M. to be 4th ord. memb. of the Council of India, v. Bethune, and has taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute, Sept. 19.
JOHNSON, W. dep. coll. in Saharunpore, prom. to 1st grade fr. June 30.
LARKINS, T. P. rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Sylhet, Aug. 28.
LOCH, G. made ov. ch. of mag. of Bhaugulpore to R. O. Heywood, Sept. 12.
METCALFE, T. J. to office. as asst. superint. hill states dur. abs. of Capt. Cripps.
PEARSON, E. S. to office. as mag. of Dinagepore dur. abs. of R. J. Scott, Sept. 16.
POWER, J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, joined his station.
RAIKES, G. D. to office. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, dur. abs. of Cunningham.
SKINNER, R. M. offic. jud. of Jessore, rec. ch. of off. fr. R. Hampton, Sept. 11.
STEER, C. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly, res. ch. of office.
THOMASON, J. G. to be an asst. to sec. to govt. N.W. provinces.
TUCKER, F. rec. ch. of mag. of Tirhoot fr. F. B. Drummond.
WAUCHOPE, S. mag. of Hooghly, made over ch. of office to C. T. Buckland.
WYATT, G. dept. coll. prom. to 1st grade.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BULLER, F. P. 1 mo.
CAMPBELL, C. H. leave cane.
CUNINGHAM, W. C. S. 1 mo.
DEANE, H. W. 1 mo.
FORBES, F. C. to Benares, to prosecute study of languages.
FRASER, S. 1 mo.
HEWITT, G. dur. dusseerah, &c. vacation.
PEARSON, E. S. 1 mo.
POGSON, W. R. 6 weeks.
PRINSEP, E. A. 1 mo.
SCOTT, R. J. 1 mo. prep. to Europe.
SKINNER, R. M. 1 mo. in ext.; leave cancelled.
STEER, C. leave cancelled, fr. Sept. 4.
WILLIAMS, F. 15 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

COLEY, Rev. J. 1 mo.
LACEY, Rev. C. to be Orga trans. to govt. fr. 1st Jan. last.
SAULEZ, Rev. G. A. F. chaplain of Ghazee-pore, 1 mo. leave of abs.
VAUX, Rev. F. W. chaplain of Baugulpore 4 mo. leave on m.c. in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. F. M. posted to 27th N.I. at Benares.
BAILLIE, 1st Lieut. G. art. to rank fr. May 5, 1849, v. Smyth, prom.
BARBER, Ens. J. H. 12th N.I. to be lieut. from Aug. 31, 1851, v. Gundry, dec.
BODDAM, 1st Lieut. H. M. 3rd com. 2nd batt. art. to proceed to Dacca to resume ch. of out post guns at that station, Aug. 28.
BRAMBY, Ens. A. H. posted to 44th N.I. at Barrackpore.

BRASIER, Ens. J. to offic. as 2nd in com. reg. of Ferozepore, v. Capt. R. Renny.

CAMPBELL, Ens. E. A. to d. d. 68th N.I. at Cawnpore, instead of 16th gren. at Benares, Aug. 28; posted to 31st N.I. at Jullunder.

CAMPBELL, Brev. Lieut. col. J. art. to be maj. in succ. to Fenning, retired, with rank fr. July 21, v. Horsford, prom.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. asst. supt. for supp. of thuggee and dacoite, to ex. powers of jt. mag. in the Agra, Allahabad, and Benares divisions, Aug. 30.

CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. passed exam. for interp. Aug. 27.

CLERK, Capt. T. Temp. 3rd asst. Mysore com. to be 4th asst. Sept. 6.

CONRAN, Capt. H. M. art. to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1849, v. Pepper, prom.

CUNLIFFE, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty.

DARLING, 1st Lieut. A. art. to rank fr. March 10, 1849, v. Phillips, prom.

DAWSON, Lieut. J. adj. to 3rd irr. cav. to proc. to Akyab, to give evidence before a special court of inquiry, Sept. 2.

DICKSON, 1st Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Feb. 2, 1851, v. Thuillier, prom.

D'O'LY, Brev. capt. R. B. art. to be capt. in succ. to Fenning, retired, with rank fr. July 21, 1851, v. Horsford, prom.

DOUGLAS, Capt. C. art. to rank fr. July 1, 1851, v. Master, invalidated.

DURAND, Maj. H. M. to offic. as resident at Nagpore, Sept. 2.

EDEN, Capt. W. F. to offic. as pol. agent at Bhopal, Sept. 2.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. G. D. inv. est. perm. to reside within, and draw his pay fr. Meerut circle of payment.

FARMER, Maj. C. inv. estab. to reside and draw pay in hills N. of Deyrah, Sept. 4.

FENNING, Capt. S. W. art. prom. pub. in G. O. Feb. 26 last is cancelled, Sept. 12.

FORDYCE, Brev. Lieut. col. J. art. to rank fr. Feb. 2, 1851, v. Garbett, prom.

FRASER, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to be 1st lieut. in succ. to Fenning, retired, with rank fr. July 21, 1851, v. Horsford, prom.

FRITH, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. to rank fr. March 25, 1849, v. Clifford, deceased.

FULTON, 1st Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. May 5, 1849, v. Money, prom.

GOODRIDGE, 1st Lieut. E. J. art. to rank fr. June 20, 1829, v. Maxwell, prom.

GRAHAM, Ens. J. 14th N.I. passed exam. as interpreter, Aug. 27.

GRAVES, Lieut. J. H. 41st N.I. to offic. as adj.

HALE, Ens. G. H. posted to 57th N.I. at Lahore.

HALE, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. to offic. as adj.

HAMILTON, Lieut. W. 4th batt. art. to do duty with 3rd comp. at Lahore till its march.

HAMILTON, Maj. gen. C. W. div. staff, posted to Cis-Jhelum div. v. Battine, dec. Sept. 3.

HARDCASTLE, Lieut. E. J. rec. ch. of Joudhpoor ag. fr. Malcolm.

HARRIS, Ens. P. H. F. fr. 19th to 70th N.I. at Umballah.

HARVEY, Capt. G. 4th asst. Mysore com. to be 3rd asst. v. Porter, prom. Sept. 6.

HAWKINS, Capt. A. W. art. to rank fr. Sept. 23, 1850, v. Laurence, prom.

HEWITT, Brig. W. H. assumption of com. of Cis-Jhelum div. v. Maj. gen. W. Battine, dec. conf. Aug. 29.

HICKS, Lieut. col. G. C. B. fr. 47th to 37th N.I.

HUISE, Lieut. col. G. C. B. fr. 37th to 47th N.I.

LARPENT, Ens. L. H. P. De H. posted to 21st N.I. at Wusecrabad.

LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd L.I. granted a cert. of high prof. in Arabic lang. Sept. 13.

LINDVAY, Ens. J. H. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 20, 1851, v. Dundas, resigned.

LYOYD, Lieut. to act. as 2nd in com. Mhainwarra loc. batt. in add. to adjt. Sept. 18.

LOCH, Lieut. H. B. 3rd L.C. to act as adj. v. Need, Aug. 29.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut. J. 19th N.I. returned to duty July 19.

MACFARLANE, Ens. C. posted to 11th N.I. at Barrackpore.

MAISEY, Lieut. F. C. 67th N.I. re-appointed to special duty, upon which he was ordered in 1847; to have effect fr. date of his having passed the prescribed vernacular examination.

MAXWELL, Capt. W. art. to rank fr. June 20, 1849, v. Daniell, dec.

MAYNE, 1st Lieut. A. O. art. to rank fr. July 1, 1851, v. Douglas, prom.

MAYNE, Capt. H. O. brig. maj. Ellichpore, div. Hyderabad, having failed to pass exam. in Hindustani, is placed at disp. of C. in C. at Fort St. George.

MONEY, Capt. E. K. art. to rank fr. May 5, 1849, v. Ludlow (retired), prom.

MURRAY, 1st Lieut. R. art. to rank fr. Dec. 4, 1849, v. Pulman, dismissed.

MYLNE, Lieut. W. C. R. 74th N.I. to act as qr. mr.

NEED, Lieut. C. 14th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. v. C. J. Roberts, on leave, Aug. 29.

PARISH, 1st Lieut. W. H. art. to rank fr. Apr. 27, 1849, v. Macsween, deceased.

PENSON, Ens. J. O. restored to the serv. to join 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind, Sept. 1.

PHILLIPS, Capt. J. S. art. to rank fr. March 10, 1849, v. Fenning, retired.

RAMSAY, Lieut. A. 57th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Hughes.

ROSS, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. to rank fr. Sept. 23, 1850, v. Hawkins, prom.

ROTTON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.

RYBOT, 1st Lieut. J. C. art. to rank fr. June 7, 1851, v. Hay, deceased.

SALT, 1st Lieut. T. H. art. to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1849, v. Conran, prom.

SHELLEY, Ens. T. M. posted to 1st Eur. fus. at Meerut.

SHERIFF, Ens. J. P. posted to 35th L.I. at Lucknow.

SITWELL, Ens. F. H. M. fr. 27th to 31st N.I. at Jullunder.

SMYTH, Capt. J. H. art. to rank fr. May 5, 1849, v. Madden (retired) prom.

SNOW, Capt. R. F. rec. ch. of dut. asst. res. Nagpore fr. Ramsay.

STEPHENSON, Ens. F. J. 44th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.

STURT, Capt. A. A. pria. asst. to comm. of Assam at Gawalparah, res. ch. of officers fr. H. Driver.

STURT, Lieut. Col. W. M. N. fr. 44th to 14th N.I.

SWETENHAM, Ens. C. W. posted to 74th N.I. at Dacca.

SYME, 1st Lieut. P. M. art. to rank fr. June 21, 1850, v. Bradford, dismissed.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. A. 74th N.I. to offic. as adj.

TENNANT, Lieut. J. F. engs. services being no longer required on the canals, placed at disp. of C. in C.

THUILLIER, Capt. H. E. L. art. to rank fr. Feb. 2, 1851, v. Fordyce, prom.

TOMES, Lieut. F. C. sub-asst. commy. genl. to ch. of the branch treasure-chest attached to his lordship's h. q. v. Nuthall; to be supt. of police in camp of the Gov.-Gen. Sept. 4.

TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. 42nd N.L.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 27.

VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. T. 30th N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal.

WAKE, Lieut. col. W. H. fr. 14th to 44th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARR, Capt. W. art. July 17 to Oct. 17, to Landour.

BERNARD, Ens. H. L. C. 3rd N.I. 3 mo. from Aug. 1, to Cashmere, on m. c.

CAVE, Lieut. G. N. asst. of political agent in Cossiah hills, leave cancelled.

COOPER, Ens. H. C. A. 32nd N.I. to Europe, m. c.

CRIPPS, Captain J. M. asst. superint. Hill states, Sept. 1 to Jan. 15, 1852, prep. to sea.

DAPREE, 2nd Lieut. G. C. art. from Sept. 28 to Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Cuttack, and to enable him to rejoin.

DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m. c.

DAWSON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. 1 year to sea on m. c.

DICKSON, 1st Lieut. W. art. from April 15 to Bombay on m. c.

DRUMMOND, Capt. P. 22nd N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, in ext.

DYKE, Capt. A. H. 25th N.I. Sept. 1 to April 10, 1852, to Simla, prep. to Europe.

EWART, Lieut. J. H. C. 12th N.I. June 1 to Nov. 30, Kurrachee, m. c.

FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. fr. Oct. 5 to Feb. 5, 1852, to rem. at Allyghur, and to rejoin his regt. at Barrackpore.

FORSTER, Maj. H. C. B. 3 mo. to Delhi and presidency.

GORDON, Capt. G. com. 1st Sikh loc. inf. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 5, to Simla.

GORMON, Lieut. R. C. 13th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 3, to pres.

HAY, Capt. W. E. asst. com. in Kulu, 1 mo.

HICKS, Capt. G. W. 2nd in com. Mhaurwarra loc. batt. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to Nusseerabad, on m. c.

KINLESIDE, Brev. maj. R. P. art. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta.

LARKINS, Capt. G. art. Aug. 20 to Nov. 1, to Nynee Tal, m. c.

LOW, Capt. J. C. B. 3 mo. to Simla.

MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 2nd Assam L.I. 1 mo. fr. July 18, in ext. to remain on the river on m. c.

MACHRELL, 1st Lieut. L. art. fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, and visit hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

MAINWARING, Brev. maj. E. R. 16th N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 15 to Deyrah, on m. c.

PATERSON, Lieut. A. H. 68th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

PEARSON, Capt. H. E. 18th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, and proceed to Rajpore.

PRICE, Capt. T. S. 8th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 25, to Calcutta, on m. c.

ROBERTS, Lieut. C. J. 14th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 8, to remain at Hosheerapore, Simla, Lahore, and Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl.

SALT, 1st Lieut. T. H. art. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. at Nynee Tal.

SANDHAM, Lieut. G. H. 1st L.C. to hills north of Deyrah.

SIMPSON, Ens. E. H. C. 39th N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, in ext.

TENNANT, Lieut. J. F. engs. Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.

VAUGHAN, Capt. J. L. com. at Nurree, 6 mo. fr. July 6, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

VIBART, Lieut. E. C. 2nd L.C. fr. Aug. 15 to Nov. 30, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

VOYLE, Capt. F. E. assist. com. at Shahpore, 1 mo. to Mooltan.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DRAPER, Asst. surg. H. to be post mr. of Gyah.
 EATWELL, Asst. surg. W. C. B. M.D. to afford med. aid to detach. of 27th N.I. at Ghazee pore.
 GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. 16th irr. cav. doing duty with 3rd N.I. to aff. med. aid also to 37th N.I. 5th comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 13 lt. field battery.
 HEATHCOTE, Civ. asst. surg. T. G. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 36th N.I. at Seharunpore, with effect fr. May 23, 1851.
 MACPHERSON, Asst. surg. H. M. offic. civ. asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to l. wing of 62nd N.I. Aug. 28.
 MCGREGOR, Surg. W. L. M.D. (on leave), fr. 3rd to 50th N.I. at Delhi, Aug. 28.
 MCKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. 3rd brig. h. a. to aff. med. aid to detach. of art. recruits under com. of 1st Lieut. S. Stallard, Aug. 28.
 SCRIVEN, Asst. surg. J. B. passed colloq. exam. in nat. languages.
 STOKES, Surg. J. M.D. fr. 50th to 51st N.I. Aug. 28.
 TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. sap. and miners, Simla, to proc. to Lahore and pl. himself at temp. disp. of superint. surg.; to make ov. ch. of patients in hosp. to H. M. Cannon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAKER, Dr. J. superint. of salt chokces, Bulloah, 1 mo. prep. to sea.
 JOHNSON, Vet. surg. W. 2nd L.C. 6 mo. from Sept. 15, to Calcutta.
 SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. 5th N.I. 6 mo. fr. July 30, in ext. to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. G. Forbes to Dec. 15; Lieut. W. H. Orme to Oct. 15, to Simla; Brev. col. Lockwood to Dec. 31, 1852, in ext.; Brev. col. J. B. Gough to April 10, 1852, in ext.—9th Lancers. Brev. col. Scott to March 8, 1853, in ext.; Lieut. F. Ellis, 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Simla.—14th Lt. Drag. Cornet Ford to Nov. 15, in ext. on m.c.

INFANTRY.

10th. Capt. R. M. Best, Aug. 25 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.—18th. Lieut. G. L. W. D. Flamstead, from 87th, to be lieut. v. Elliot, who exch.—29th. Capt. J. A. Duacan, to Nov. 30, to Nainee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.; Lieut. col. G. Congreve, Sept. 2 to Dec. 15, to Nainee Tal, on m.c.—53rd. Lieut. G. H. Cox, passed in Hindustani; Brev. lieut. col. Havelock, c.a. Oct. 2 to Dec. 31.—64th. Capt. R. Du Cane, Sept. 13 to Oct. 31, to the Deccan, on m.c.—75th. Capt. H. W. Goodwyn, passed in Hindustani; Lieut. J. R. S. FitzGerald, passed in Hindustani.—80th. Capt. S. T. Christie, to com. recruit depot at Chinsurah, dur. abs. of Hillier; Lieut. the Hon. J. H. M. Browne, Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.; 86th. Ens. the Hon. W. H. Lysaght, perm. to resign.—87th. Lieut. J. Hallows, Sept. 4 to Oct. 15, to Umballa; Lieut. J. M. Elliot, fr. 18th, to be lieut. v. Flamstead, who exch.—96th. Asst. surg. De Lisle, to Oct. 11.—98th. Ens. C. Mills, to be adjt. fr. Sept. 9, v. Shadwell, prom.; Asst. surg. Browne, 2 years to the Cape.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Wm. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 18.
 ANDREWS, wife of Civil Asst. surg. d. at Sylhet, Sept. 6.
 ANGLES, wife of G. V. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
 BAILE, wife of Capt. of the *Futly Alum*, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 10.
 BAILLY, wife of Lieut. A. P. 7th N.I. s. at Simla, Sept. 14.
 BALL, Mrs. B. M. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 7.
 BAPTISTE, wife of John, d. at Mymensing, Sept. 4.
 BRIANT, Mrs. A. L. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 19.
 BROWNE, wife of F. W. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
 COLE, wife of Asst. surg. George, s. at Meerut, Sept. 13.
 COXON, Mrs. W. H. s. at Agra, Sept. 13.
 CRAGG, wife of Wm. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.
 DAVIDSON, the lady of Capt. 16th irr. cav. s. at Murree, Sept. 3.
 DE SALIS, wife of J. H. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 18.
 DONOVAN, Mrs. widow of the late J. s. at Howrah, Sept. 4.
 ELLOY, Mrs. M. wife of N. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
 FENDALL, the lady of Lieut. John, 17th N.I. d. at Houshearpore, Sept. 13.
 GRANT, wife of Lieut. col. C. h. art. d. at Simla, Sept. 4.
 GRAY, wife of F. s. at Colombo, Aug. 28.
 GOULD, Mrs. Charles, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 17.
 HANBY, Mrs. E. T. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 10.
 HARRIS, wife of Thomas, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 14.
 HATHORN, wife of Lieut. J. G. art. s. at Simla, Sept. 17.
 HAY, wife of J. W. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 7.
 HERDMAN, wife of the Rev. J. C. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 4.
 JENKINS, the lady of E. c.s. s. at Howrah, Sept. 7.
 LEFEUVRE, wife of J. Louis, s. at Dacca, Sept. 5.
 LISTER, wife of Col. art. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 4.
 LOVETT, wife of Capt. H. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.
 LUSHINGTON, the lady of M. Esq. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 7.
 MARTIN, the lady of Capt. T. D. 28th N.I. s. at Mussoorie, Sept. 8.
 MARTIN, the lady of G. L. c.s. d. at Hooghly, Sept. 16.

MASTER, the wife of Maj. A. 11th irr. cav. s. d. at Hansi, Sept. 3.
 MAXWELL, Mrs. Hugh, d. at Mirzapore, Sept. 5.
 MENDES, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 9.
 MUIR, the lady of Wm. c.s. d. at Agra, Aug. 30.
 MURPHY, wife of Conductor W. s. at Delhi, Sept. 14.
 PEREIRA, wife of G. F. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 9.
 ROBERTSON, the lady of Capt. 11th N.I. d. at Nainee Tal, Sept. 4.
 RUSPINI, wife of the Rev. W. O. d. at Chowringhee, Sept. 17.
 SIBLEY, the lady of Lieut. 62nd N.I. d. at Dacca, Sept. 9.
 THOMPSON, wife of W. B. s. at Julundhur, Sept. 5.
 WHITTAL, wife of the Civil Asst. surg. R. s. at Arrah, Sept. 3.
 YATES, wife of R. B. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.

MARRIAGES.

ALDER, W. J. B. to Miss Clarissa M. Turnbull, at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
 CAMPBELL, T. H. Esq. of Singapore, to Louise, d. of Count C. S. W. Van Hogendorp, member of the Supreme Council of Netherlands India. At Batavia, Sept. 9.
 GILES, J. to Miss E. Walker, at Calcutta, Sept. 23.
 L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. 38th L.I. to Julia Sophia, d. of the late Maj. F. Hodgson, 35th L.I. at Barrackpore, Sept. 18.
 RANDAL, T. to Miss Mulrooney, at Dhurrumtallah, Sept. 15.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. D. G. engs. to Jane A. d. of the late H. Graham, at Mussoorie, Sept. 9.
 SIMPSON, Capt. E. J. 69th N.I. to Ellen T. d. of Col. Dennis, C. B. at Simla, Sept. 11.
 TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. 42nd L.I. to Elizabeth E. d. of C. Mackinnon, at Dum Dum Sept. 10.
 WILKINSON, J. S. to Miss M. Bird, at Calcutta, Sept. 9.

DEATHS.

BRIANT, inf. d. of A. L. at Calcutta, Sept. 19.
 BUCKLE, F. W. inf. s. of W. B. c.s. at Sylhet, Aug. 27.
 BUSH, wife of Rev. S. of the American Presbyterian mission to Siam, aged 31, at Bangkok, July 23.
 CAMPBELL, Neil, at Calcutta, aged 40, Sept. 9.
 CARVALLO, Alex. s. of Mr. at Calcutta, aged 6, Sept. 12.
 CLARKE, Martha, wife of E. at Feerozepore, aged 32, Sept. 11.
 DAVIDSON, T. R. c.s. at Nagpore, aged 51, Aug. 20.
 DRUMMOND, Clara T. inf. d. of Maj. Henry, 3rd L.C. at Nowgong, Sept. 11.
 EDE, inf. d. of John, at Entally, Sept. 18.
 GALLOWAY, Lieut. A. S. 3rd L.C. near Saharanpore, aged 35, Sept. 11.
 GOOD, G. H. inf. d. of R. at Lahore, Sept. 5.
 GOODALL, Eliza, wife of J. J. at Calcutta, aged 28, Sept. 7.
 HICKSON, Lieut. H.M.'s 80th regt. at Dinapore, Sept. 6.
 HODGES, N. at Mean Meer, aged 47, Sept. 3.
 KEMP, wife of S. V. at Lahore, Sept. 14.
 MACKERTICH, Miss H. d. of the late N. at Calcutta, aged 22, Sept. 2.
 MASTERS, Elizabeth, inf. d. of E. at Calcutta, aged 1, Sept. 2.
 MARTIN, inf. d. of G. L. c.s. at Hooghly, Sept. 16.
 OMMANNEY, G. F. s. of M. C. c.s. at Benares, aged 2, Aug. 31.
 REA, Sarah, widow of the late J. at Chinsurah, aged 58, Sept. 10.
 RUSHTON, W. at Agra, aged 46, Sept. 2.
 RUSHTON, Anne, d. of W. at Agra, aged 5, Sept. 2.
 SIMPSON, Eliza S. wife of the Rev. T. C. at Calcutta, aged 31, Sept. 6.
 SINCLAIR, K. at Mullout, aged 76, Aug. 31.
 SMITH, Eliza, relict of the late W. at Calcutta, aged 27, Sept. 9.
 SPILSBURY, J. F. inf. s. of Lieut. 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Aug. 31.
 WALLAGE, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 36, Sept. 5.
 WILSON, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 34, Sept. 16.
 WRIGHT, J. S. at Calcutta, aged 32, Sept. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 6. *Asia*, Coquelin, Dunkirk; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Rangoon; *Anna Maria*, Hickford, Singapore; *Erin*, Jamies, Hong Kong; *Robert Barbour*, Smith, Liverpool; *Commonwealth*, Baxter, San Francisco; *John Merick*, Stevens, San Francisco.—7. *Ladmans*, Forbes, Liverpool.—8. *Alfred*, Viale, Bourbon; *Panurge*, Deanny, Mauritius; *Bengal*, Colebank, Hong Kong; *Robert C. Winthorpe*, Young, San Francisco.—9. *Loghathien*, King, New Port; *Margaret Shelley*, Topping, Bombay; *Melanie*, Bird, Vizagapatnam; *Musouree*, Corny, San Francisco; *Punjab*, Palmer, Mauritius; *Bredalbane*, Logan, Glasgow.—10. *True Briton*, Roe, Madras; *Ionian*, Ramlett, California; *Gertrude*, Bayley, San Francisco.—11. *Harvest Home*, Webb, Mauritius; *Teak*, Gamble, Singapore.—13. *Mool-tan*, Chivas, Hong Kong; *Jeune Mathilde*, Le Corgue, Bourbon.—14. *Mary Stoddart*, Thompson, London; *Constantine*, Barrow, London; *Nouvel Albatros*, Ronard, Pondicherry.—14. *Picard*, Pailles, Reunion Island; *Glendaragh*, Hammill, Liverpool.—19. *Harburgh*, Osgood, Boston.—20. *Huma*, Baxter, New York and Cape of Good Hope; *William Goddard*, Russell, Boston; *Waben*, Nason, San Francisco.—20. *Albany*, Graham, New York.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *John Hepburn*.—Mr. E. Brown, Mr. A. Gregory.
 Per *Anna Maria*.—Mr. Donadieu, Mr. M. Tournee, Mr. Aguey.
 Per *John Merrick*.—Mr. W. T. Crabtree.

Per *Virginia*.—Mr. Jarvis and child, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Bargoine.
 Per *Gallant*.—Mr. James Aire, Mr. W. McGavin, Mr. John Mason.
 Per *Struan*.—Mr. Broadway, Mr. Wingrove.
 Per *Orator*.—Mr. G. Scott.
 Per *Ozark*.—Mr. C. D. Manley.
 Per steamer *Eria*.—Mr. Baker, Dr. Campbell, Capt. Millar, Mr. Tergear, Mr. Bunn, Dr. Fox, and Rev. Mr. McKale.
 Per *Robert Barbours*.—Mrs. W. Sevenoaks.
 Per *True Briton*.—Capt. and Mrs. Bainfield, 22nd H.M.; Mr. Cookson, and Mr. J. King.—From MADRAS. Mr. and Mrs. Allan and child, Mr. Thos. Lawson, Mr. Thos. Youngs, J. Gibb, H. Slidolph, J. Dayer, G. Bring, J. Moxon, J. Simmonds, H. A. Riggs, A. Crilly, T. Kerrod, and H. Knowlter.
 Per *Ionian*.—Mrs. C. F. Banlett and Master C. C. Banlett.
 Per *Harvest Home*.—Mr. E. Martin.
 Per *Mooltan*.—Mrs. and Mr. Chivas.
 Per *Horsburgh*.—Mr. O. N. Jones.
 Per *Huma*.—Mr. G. A. Franklin.
 Per *Waban*.—Mr. Nasan.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 6. *James Booth*, Booth, London; *Atlet Rohoman*, Burns, Mauritius; *Hannah Croker*, Brown, London.—7. *Brothers*, Wilson, London; *Monarchy*, Fenwick, Liverpool; *Britannia*, Thompson, London; *Fattle Moharrack*, Nacoda, Mauritius.—8. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Sydney; *Roy Rob*, Francis, Hong-Kong; *Mohassar*, Thompson, Mauritius.—11. *Alliash*, Lunt, London; *Argaum*, Taitt, Clyde; *Chowringhee*, Brown, London; *steamer Enterprize*, Broom, Moulmein; *Madeleine*, Broom, Rocosfort, Bourbon; *Thos. Mitchell*, Grange, London.—2. *Phillip Laing*, —, China.—13. *Racehorse*, Porter, China; *Comtesse de Brionne*, Merlin, Dunkirk; *Louisiana*, Barstow, New York; *Primoquet*, Kernzore, Bourbon.—15. *Arratoon Apear*, Lovett, China; *Strabo*, Hussey, Boston; *Clarissa*, Darley, Singapore and Penang.—17. *Athelstan*, Hickman, Liverpool; *Maria Burris*, Varwell, Mauritius; *Ranee*, Barker, Liverpool; *Three Bells*, Campbell, London.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	6 8	7 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. par.	4 as. to 8 as.	dis.
Old Sicea 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. prem.	2 8	2 12
Third Sicea 4 do.	.. do.	13 0	14 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	11 8	12 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	2250 to 2300
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. dis.	10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 104 6 to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	..... 15 9 .. 16 5
Gold Dust	..... 13 0 .. 13 8
Spanish Dollars 220 8 .. 221 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	..... 219 14 .. 220 8
Sovereigns 10 1½ .. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	..... 16 0 .. 16 3
Old Gold Mohurs	..... 20 13 .. 20 14

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 15s. to 4l.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 15s.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

The Madras University is in a sad state of confusion. The students have rebelled and the governors are divided in opinion. An unauthorized breaking up is threatened, with the view of bringing down upon the heads of the institution the vengeance of our native aristocracy.

From its first establishment the school has been devoted to the education of the higher castes, not as a matter of duty, but

from politic motives. It was thought advisable that European knowledge should be imparted in the first instance, to the classes who by birth and position had weight with the community, and who would no doubt be found in turn willing to enlighten the masses.

A short while since, government ordered the head master, Mr. Powell, to receive a number of lads from the medical school, and of course the mandate was obeyed. Amongst the number was a native Pariah, against whose admission the Hindu scholars protested in a body. Modesty was never a conspicuous quality in the students of the high school, and in this instance the young Pillays, Chetties, and Soobarays, conceiving themselves quite able to argue the point, sent letters to the governors, in which they complained of the pollution to which they were daily exposed by the presence of a Pariah, and demanded that he should be expelled. No notice was taken of the impudent demand, upon which the paternal Pillays, Chetties, and Soobarays interfered, and backed up the requests of their damaged offspring, and silence being still preserved by the Board, the matter was referred to government. Amongst the governors are a couple of natives. The one, Runganadam Shastri, is a Brahmin, who received his education at the high school. He was made interpreter of the Supreme Court, and enjoys an income of perhaps a thousand a month, as the reward of his English learning. The other, Streenavassa Pillay, is the well-known chairman of Patcheappah's trustees, in which capacity he has incurred much hostility from his countrymen. Both were thought superior to the prejudices of ordinary Hindus, and have been much petted and caressed by Europeans in consequence, but the idea that education has expanded the sympathies of the Brahmin, or that intercourse with the English had broken down the pride of the Pillay, turns out to be quite erroneous. Streenavassa has resigned his place at the board rather than sanction the gift of knowledge to a Pariah, and Runganadam, after many ineffectual attempts to avoid giving any opinion at all, has recorded his vote on the same side. As a matter of course the impure object of all this mischief and trouble attends the school daily, so that it is of no use for the twice-born children to go through the cleansing ceremonies, seeing that the work would be destroyed as fast as it was done. They postpone the general dip till the government, by listening to their reasonable prayer, shall have recognized the doctrine, that ignorance and degradation is ordained of heaven.

It is not to be supposed for a moment, that the government will give way on this question. The native teachers in the University who at first espoused the cause of the infected boys, gave in, we believe, after balancing for two hours only, the blessings of pice against the horrors of pollution. But a harder battle on the same cause of quarrel, was fought and won by the missionaries of the Free Church in Madras a dozen years since. Fifty scholars left them rather than endure the presence of a couple of Pariahs, and at this moment, the outcast and the Brahmin sit side by side, and as it sometimes happens, the one is at the top of the class and the other at the bottom. And it must not be imagined, that the poverty of the scholars induces them to bear with what they might be supposed to consider in secret an outrage on their faith and feelings. Two-thirds of them are the children of parents whose incomes range from Rs. 17 to Rs. 400 monthly.

The Board of Governors at the University, cannot now form a quorum, and so it is likely that Sir Henry Pottinger may from that circumstance be forced to carry out some of his long-announced changes. Be this as it may, we hope that his first measure will be to get rid of native obstruction. Let the Runganadams and Pillays carry on their bigotted warfare against knowledge with weapons of their own manufacture. They have sense enough to see that the tendency of education is to level the distinctions of caste, and it is but natural that they should contend with it to the uttermost.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 20.

THE MOPLAH AFFAIR.

The source of the tragical events that have taken place at Colatoor, is a determination on the part of the Moplahs to acquire an ascendancy over the Hindus, who, as the principal landlords of that district, are as much hated by the former body as Protestant landlords are by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Intimidation of the unfortunate Nair proprietors is the means employed to secure for the Moplahs the end they have in view, and official measures unluckily conduce to their success. A too liberal system has been established of late years, which, by vastly increasing the number of Moplah employes, has given them a false local superiority, whereby they are encouraged to grasp at permanent pre-eminence over their rivals, whom they treat with brutal outrage. Formerly, the case was not so. Our decided policy then was to support and patronize the Hindus of Malabar,

who are a fine, brave, and generous race of men, contrasting favourably with the vindictive and fanatic Moplahs, who, notwithstanding their physical size and strength, are shrewdly suspected of owing their audacity to *bang* and religious excitement rather than to native outrage. The preference since shown for them is a great mistake, which cannot be too soon corrected, if Government would prevent the brutal game now playing in the Talooks of Ernaad, Shernaad, and Wallawanaad, from being extended throughout the entire province. It is a sad error to suppose that anything has been really gained by the conciliatory treatment of the Moplahs. The Hindus, indeed, have been alienated, but their opponents love the Government no better than they did. They attribute the increased favour shown towards them of recent years, not to the *benevolence* of their rulers, but rather to their *fears*, and it behoves John Company to disabuse them of that dangerous mistake in a summary and thorough way. Those wretched fanatics are commonly poor men, having no personal worldly advantage to gain, but egged on by wealthy and influential parties. Slaying them, however necessary, is useless to the cause of order, while their criminal instigators remain untouched. Means must be found of reaching the principals before these outbreaks will ever be put down. The poor fanatics who die are immortalized in song, and have received a priestly benediction which ensures them entrance into a sensual paradise, in exchange for a hard life on earth, and they will therefore not lack imitators so long as such instruments are needful to men of higher station. How to reach these latter is the problem to be solved, and it seems to us sufficiently easy of solution.

In the first place, we would advise a complete restoration of Hindu ascendancy. Many reasons prompt to it. The headmen of most Moplah villages participate in the profits of robbery and smuggling, and are, in fact, patrons of the gangs employed in such pursuits. Now, whether appointed to petty or important offices, these men dare not peach. It is every way their palpable interest to be silent, as it is also their object to be rid of Hindu functionaries, who are not similarly restrained. Even on this ground, therefore, their displacement would be a public good; but still stronger reasons plead for it, as above represented.

Beside placing nairs generally in the village and talook offices, we would advocate the raising of a small Nair battalion, for local purposes, of some 300 men — such as there was formally — and would remove the fanatic Arab priest, the prime author of mischief, from his present position in the disaffected districts, to Cannanore, warning him that the next outbreak would lead to his total deportation. Further, we would fine every village from which the fanatics come, and so graduate the penalty as to press heavily on the wealthy. Deprivation of arms would also be desirable, or, at least, a tax on them; and their sale should be prohibited, except under license, with attendant registration. Some of these measures, we believe, have been suggested by the collector; but opposition is offered to them in higher places, probably because the necessity for them is not understood. — *Spectator*, Sept. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GHOLAM MOORTAZA KHAN, a Mahomedan noble, has for many years past been very prominently before the public, and seldom to the advantage of his reputation. In 1843 he took the benefit of the Insolvent Act for Rs. 5,13,000, his assets being set down at Rs. 25. At that time it was felt that little short of a sense of perfect security could have induced a man, who was the confidant of the Nabob, and the general favourite of the court, to run the risk of being remanded to jail as a fraudulent debtor; but Moortaza Khan "passed" with the smallest possible inconvenience on the score of detention and impertinent questioning. Since then he has continued to live in the style of a prince, but the active assignee of the Insolvent Court had always an eye on his movements and his furniture, and a few weeks ago, Mr. Ritchie effected an entrance into his domicile, and captured considerable store of riches. Moortaza Khan was also arrested, and escaped; but amongst his papers, which were preserved with the greatest care, the most conclusive proofs were found, that, at the time of his insolvency, he was in the actual possession of far more property than would have sufficed to pay all his debts, and that there were a great many persons of influence and station to whom that fact was no secret. Amongst the papers seized are bonds of the Nabob for fourteen lakhs of rupees; and it is, we suppose, in consideration of that circumstance alone, that his Highness has agreed to pay the whole amount of the debts named in Moortaza Khan's schedule, by instalments of ten per cent. per annum, secured by bonds of the Istafa Cutcherry, which is the title given to a committee appointed with the sanction of the British Government for the

liquidation of the Nabob's debts. As soon as the agreement is fully ratified, — and only three creditors refuse the terms, — we suppose the letters will be given up, and the warrant now out against Moortaza Khan for perjury be withdrawn. Who will expose the system which has surrounded the young Nabob with men who had no honour themselves, and who were not put to the blush by their Christian associates? — *Athenæum*, Sept. 9.

THE SEPOYS AND THE MOPLAHS. — The *Bangalore Herald* states, that instructions have been received for a native general court-martial to assemble at Cannanore for the trial of certain sepoys, composing the party of the 39th N.I. under Ensign Turner, who first proceeded to attack the Moplahs at Kolatoor, and who threw down their arms and ran away. The *Athenæum* finds the following poor excuse for the cowardice of the sepoys. "The blame which has been cast on the sepoys with reference to this affair is wholly undeserved. The bravest European would avoid a mad dog or an infuriated Malay. The sailor dreads to mount a spirited horse, and the soldier to go up aloft in a tempest. A fight with Moplahs is a war of extermination, which the best of soldiery may be excused for disliking."

THE EAST INDIANS. — The *Eastern Guardian*, which may be looked upon as the accredited organ of the East Indians in Madras, tells us that it is in contemplation to get up a public meeting for the purpose of improving the political condition of the inhabitants of India. "The object," it says, "all understand, is to petition Parliament for a redress of grievances, and urge the propriety of establishing a popular government, which would give us an open council, the right to share in legislation for the country — a control over its financial interests, and a free and unrestricted participation in all places and appointments connected with the service!"

REPORTED DEATHS FROM HEAT. — We regret to record a rumour that Captain Lancaster and Dr. Fleming, both of the A. troop horse artillery, died on their way up to Jaulnah. Several troopers and natives are also said to have fallen victims to the mandate which compelled them to march upon Madras roads under an August sun. — *Athenæum*, Sept. 16.

MURDER OF LIEUT. JOHNSTONE. — Extract of a letter from Jaulnah, 3rd September. — "The Court of Inquiry investigating the circumstances attending the murder of Lieut. Johnstone, of the 3rd Cavalry, have closed their supplementary proceedings, and it rests with higher authority to dispose of the matter. Suspicion is strong against the reduced Havildar Khader Khan, but proof for conviction is wanting altogether. Some parties desire that he should be released, discharged from the service, and turned out of cantonments; whilst others are of opinion that the preferable plan would be, to bring to trial the father-in-law of the suspected man, against whom there is strong presumptive evidence as to his having been concerned, in some way or other, in the whole affair, and during the time that the investigation has been carried on. The Court, I believe, have recorded their opinion that Khader Khan is the murderer, with a recommendation that he should be discharged, and that he should not be brought to trial for want of legal proof; — his guilt is, morally, all but conclusive. Perhaps the wisest plan would be to release the suspected parties, and to trust to some quarrel or drunken boast, that may hereafter take place, and lead to the detection of the culprit."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOURDILLON, J. D. coll. of N. div. of Arcot, to be a commissioner for inq. into dep. of accounts of pres. Sept. 16.
CONWAY, T. B. A. agent to gov. of Fort St. George in Kurnool, ass. ch. of off. fr. T. D. Lushington, Sept. 5.
COTTON, Maj. F. C. civ. eng. 7th div. to be a commr. for inq. into dep. of accounts of pres. Sept. 16.
FANE, E. G. R. to be princ. asst. to coll. mag. and ag. to gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, Sept. 19.
LUSHINGTON, T. D. del. over ch. of off. of agent to gov. of Fort St. George at Kurnool, to T. A. B. Conway, Sept. 5.
MATHISON, A. S. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Chittoor.
PRENDERGAST, G. L. dep. acc. gen. to be a commr. for inq. into and rep. on dep. of accounts of pres. Sept. 16.
WALLHOUSE, J. act. sub-jud. of Salem, del. over ch. of court.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FANE, E. G. R. leave canc.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Maj. G. mil. board, to be a com. for inq. into and rep. on dep. of accounts of pres.
BIRD, Lieut. W. C. J. F. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to rec. moon-hire allowance.
BOULDERSON, Capt. W. L. 29th N.I. to be fort adjt. Trichinopoly, so long as his regt. cont. to form part of the force serving at that station, v. M'Donnell, Sept. 16.

COTTER, Capt. G. S. fr. 1st batt. art. to horse brig.
 D'ARCY, Ens. E. F. 32nd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Aug. 26, v. Brock, dec.
 DE KANTZOW, Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. to proceed to join his corps, *via* Calcutta, Sept. 18.
 EWART, Lieut. A. J. P. 16th N.I. qual. as interm. in Hindustani.
 GOSLING, 1st Lieut. W. C. F. horse art. to be postmr. at Jaulnah, so long as his troop may remain at that station, Sept. 16.
 HAWORTH, Ens. J. F. do. du. with 28th N.I. posted to 32nd N.I. v. D'Arcy, prom. Sept. 16; to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. L. F. H. 37th gren. to join *via* Calcutta, Sept. 16.
 M'DONELL, Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. perm. to resign his appt. of fort adj. of Trichinopoly, at his request, Sept. 16.
 MACQUEEN, Capt. L. 3rd L.C. perm. to resign appt. of dep. judge adv. gen. Sept. 19.
 MANLEY, Lieut. H. J. 32nd N.I. to join, *via* Calcutta, Sept. 11; ret. to duty, Sept. 15.
 MARDALL, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to be dep. judge adv. gen. v. Macqueen, resigned.
 MUIR, Ens. J. J. 49th N.I. relieved fr. do. duty with 9th N.I.
 PYBUS, Lieut. G. C. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty Sept. 15; to join *via* Calcutta, Sept. 16.
 RENAUD, Capt. S. G. C. dep. judge adv. gen. posted to Mysore div.
 RITHERDON, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. of the army, v. Mardall, Sept. 12.
 STEELE, Lieut. A. L. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Telooogo.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

DE KANTZOW, A. Sept. 14. NORIE, E. M. Sept. 15.
 PHILLIPS, F. B. Sept. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. J. C.B. leave cancelled.
 GALWAY, Capt. M. 1st fus. fr. Sept. 5 to March 6, 1853, to Bangalore and Eastern Coast, on m.c.
 HEAVEY, Capt. A. H. A. 40th N.I. to Nov. 15, in ext. to enable him to join.
 LUKIN, Capt. W. A. 14th M.N.I. Sept. 10 to Oct. 31, on m.c.; 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 NOTT, Maj. G. 19th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Feb. 20, to Bombay.
 STEWART, Lieut. A. art. 1 year to Europe on furl. without pay.
 TOMES, Lieut. E. 14th N.I. 2 years to Neilgherries, on m. c.

MEDICAL.
 APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Surg. G. E. M.D. to be zillah surg. of Ganjam, v. Williams, res. Sept. 16.
 ANDERSON, Surg. J. late rem. canc. Sept. 13.
 GOODALL, Surg. A. late rem. canc. Sept. 13.

DOMESTIC.
 BIRTHS.

DE BUTTS, wife of Capt. engs. s. at Nellore, Sept. 11.
 GAGE, the lady of Lieut. E. 15th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Sept. 5.
 HALLIDAY, wife of Capt. J. G. 12th N.I. d. at French Rocks, Sept. 14.
 HIDER, Mrs. C. L. d. at Vepery, Sept. 11.
 HODSON, wife of Capt. 16th N.I. s. at Cannanore, Sept. 6.
 JOHNSON, wife of W. d. at Madras, Sept. 15.
 KENNAN, the lady of Lieut. H.M.'s 84th, d. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 12.
 MEIN, wife of Capt. H. art. s. at Bangalore, Sept. 16.
 RUDD, the lady of Lieut. C. J. 1st N.V. batt. s. at Egmore, Sept. 13.
 TAYLOR, wife of Rev. W. d. at Pursewalkum, Sept. 18.
 WOODSNAM, wife of R. s. at Madras, Sept. 19.

MARRIAGES.

ABEY, Lieut. G. 31st L.I. to Catherine, d. of W. Warwick, at Madras, Sept. 20.
 ECKERSALL, C. E. to Mary Ellen, d. of A. Meneaud, at Ootacamund, Aug. 28.
 FREER, W. to Miss Caroline Bartley, at Rajahmundry.
 M'UTCHIN, Lieut. Thomas, 19th N.I. to M. Eliza, d. of W. G. Underwood, at Ootacamund, Sept. 9.
 SOLBITT, Capt. J. to Marie, d. of Joseph Chenot, at Pondicherry, Aug. 18.

DEATHS.

BEVERIDGE, H. E. at Bangalore, aged 37, Sept. 15.
 BROCK, Lieut. James S. 32nd N.I. at Nainee Tal, Aug. 26.
 DICKSON, Rev. W. H. A. at Royapetta, aged 25, Sept. 18.
 WARE, Capt. T. M. 9th N.I. at Warrungul, Sept. 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 14. *Ellenborough*, Lambert, London.—15. *Wellesley*, Parish, London.—17. *Juke*, Godan, Pondicherry.—18. *Defiance*, Singapore, Penang; *Conservative*, Waterson, Mauritius.—20. *Futlah Salem*, Carrow, Mauritius; *France*, Badille, Marseilles; *Atalanta*, Towle, Mauritius; *Rokeby*, Thompson, Aden and Colom-

bo.—21. *Mountain Maid*, Jenny, Table Bay and Cape of Good Hope.—22. *Teazer*, Burton, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ellenborough*.—Lieut. A. De Kantzow; Ens. White, H.M.'s 25th regt.; Mr. Pritchard, Mrs. Forster and child, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Bradshaw, 2 Misses Bell, Miss Munro, Capt. Forster, Cornet J. B. Murdock, Mr. Stalkart, and Mrs. Smith.
 Per *Wellesley*.—Mrs. Parish; Capt. Manly, 32nd M.N.I.; Mrs. Manly; Lieut. Pybus, 22nd M.N.I.; Misses Long, Garrett, Dawson, and Harvey; Mr. G. Tuttle; Messrs. Winniett, Phillips, Norie, and Daniell; Ens. Rapes, H.M.'s 98th; Mrs. Dunt.
 Per *Atalanta*.—Mrs. Towle, 2 children, and 2 servants.
 Per *Mountain Maid*.—Messrs. J. Dixie and Jacobs.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 14. *Tartar*, Rudge, London; *Windsor*, Pryce, Bimlipatam.—18. *James Hall*, Harris, Northern Ports.—21. *Futlah Salem*, Carrow, Bimlipatam; *Lord Hald*, Smith, Mauritius; *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Windsor*.—Miss Watson.
 Per *Futlah Salem*.—Mr. E. E. Mottel.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 24, 1851.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	1½ to 2½ prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	2½ to 3 prem.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	6½ to 7 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	6 to 6½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	5½ to 6 prem.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	6 to 6½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan ..	8 to 9 prem.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	6½ to 6½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	22 to 23 prem.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 24 arrived at Bombay, per *Victoria*, on the 21st Sept.

INUNDATIONS.—A correspondent of the *Kurrachee Advertiser* informs us, that the late extraordinary rise in the Indus has destroyed one hundred and five villages in Scinde, and that the great village of Boobuk, so famed for its carpets, has been totally swept away.

THE RAILWAY works here are rapidly progressing, and the embankment is now ready for a long distance to receive the line of rails. Two tunnels are under construction, one on this side and the other on the Deekan side of Tanna. Rails have been placed along the line from Matoengo to Sion. We regret to hear of a fatal accident which occurred upon the works the other day, whereby two of the Company's labourers were killed while at their work.—*B. Telegraph*, Oct. 2.

REVENUE SURVEY.—Measures are being taken to extend the benefits of the revenue survey to Goojerat and Scinde, the latter at the express recommendation of Mr. Frere, the commissioner, who anticipates the greatest advantages to the country from this equitable measure being carried into effect. The survey is at present superintended by Capt. Anderson in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, in Poona by Capt. Francis, and the Southern Mahratta country by Capt. Wingate. We hear that the superintendence of the Goojerat survey will be intrusted to Mr. Rogers, c.s., and the appointment to Scinde will be conferred on Lieut. C. J. Prescott, who has already displayed much ability in that department of the public service.—*Ibid*.

COLONEL MELVILL, it is said, proceeds to England before the close of the present year. Government will by his departure lose for a time the services of one of the most able and efficient members of the Secretariat, of which he is by much the oldest, having succeeded Colonel Wood in the military department in 1841. Arrangements similar to those spoken of when Colonel Melvill was believed likely to be appointed Commissioner for Scinde—an office he would now have held had the services of a military man not been deemed unsuitable—are now said to be in contemplation;—it will be time enough to give names when a vacancy becomes certain.—*Bombay Times*.

CAPT. E. M. NIXON.—A general court-martial is now sitting in the Town Barracks, of which Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Stuart, of the 14th regiment N.I., is president, for the trial of Capt. E. M. Nixon, of the 6th regiment N.I., on charges, which, if proved, may cost that officer his commission.—*Ibid*.

OPPRESSION OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* gives an account of a new attempt on the part of the Brahmans of Joomeer, in the Poonah district, to oppress the native Christians. They interdicted them the use of the aqueduct, and thus cut off their supply of water, until Mr. Malet, the officiating collector, ordered a hole to be broken in the covering of the watercourse. After great opposition from the native authorities, this measure was carried out, and a quantity of beef and pig-bones found just beneath the hole. A mob immediately collected, and attacked the missionary's house, and would have proceeded to further outrages, but for a promise that the matter should be investigated. The Brahmans are suspected of having themselves thrown the offensive bones into the water.

THE REV. NARRAYAN SHEESHADRY, licentiate of the free Church of Scotland, preached his first sermon on Sunday evening, September 28, before the free church congregation. The discourse was evidently a carefully prepared one, and upon the whole very well delivered. Mr. Narayan Sheeshadry is a young man of the brahmin caste: he has been about fifteen years under the tuition of the mission that has now licensed him to preach the gospel. He is a young man of very considerable talent, and has passed a creditable examination in *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and, of course—the most difficult of all languages to a foreigner—*English*. Now, as the avowed object of school-teaching missions is, to train up, from amongst the people of India, native preachers to preach the Gospel to their countrymen; and as the preaching of the Gospel must necessarily be delayed until such a class of preachers shall have been raised up and sent forth, may we not therefore inquire whether there is any reason to hope that such a class of missionaries will ever be raised up under the present system of school-teaching? Mr. Narayan is the third native of India licensed to preach by the Free Church mission. The former were the two Parsees, of whom all our readers must have heard times without number. Those two young men were ordained some years ago. Since their ordination one of them spent some time in Guzerat; the other has continued his labours in "the Institution" and as an overseer of Vernacular schools. They are now, both of them, if we are rightly informed, located in Bombay—not preaching, but revising a translation of the Scriptures!—*Bombay Telegraph*, Oct. 3.

NEW STEAMERS.—Orders have been received in Bombay from the Court of Directors for building three large steamers of 850 horse-power, and 2,000 tons each, with an average speed of twelve knots. These will be the largest boats that have ever been seen to the eastward of the Cape. They are to be laid down immediately, so as to distance all competitors.—*B. Times*, Oct. 2.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.—At a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Framjee Cowasjee, held on the 22nd ult., to take into consideration the best means of applying the subscriptions that have been received to perpetuate the memory of that excellent and deserving man, it was resolved that the funds received by subscription be appropriated to the formation of a museum of arts and industry in connection with "The Students' Literary and Scientific Society," and to request Government to erect a building to contain a lecture-room and laboratory, to be called "The Framjee Cowasjee Institute." This is remarkable as being the first occasion on which people of all classes have united in their desire to perpetuate the memory of a native.—*Ibid*.

RAISING OF THE PACHA.—Mr. A. P. Porter, a temporary sojourner here, has proposed a most ingenious plan, which he wishes to have tried, for raising the *Pacha*, whose hull is now supposed to be in twenty-five fathoms of water. We have carefully examined the drawings, and canvassed the merits, of the project altogether, and to us it seems eminently reasonable and promising. After having accurately determined the position and state of the wreck, it is proposed, should these prove promising, to anchor a couple of vessels of buoyant power sufficient to lift the hull with ease. The hull is to be attached to these by powerful chains, slipped under the keel and cutwater, while others are made fast to the sponsons and sides of the vessel, or wherever a hold can be obtained. These will be hauled taut at low water, and the vessel raised by so much every tide. In addition to this, the holds of the lifting vessels will be partially filled with water from time to time, when a fresh pull will be taken on the chains as they sink, when an additional lift will be had by pumping. By these means it is hoped the *Pacha* may be edged into water sufficiently shallow to enable the treasure and machinery to be taken out of her by divers, when the remainder of the wreck might be dragged on shore. There is no reason to suppose the engines injured, and the probability of the recovery of the treasure alone would warrant very large risks indeed.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 26.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO BISHOP CARR is in the hands of the acting archdeacon to be circulated for general signature. It is to be accompanied by a proposal for the engraving of a portrait of the first bishop of Bombay.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY has published its accounts for 1850-51. The gross earnings of steamers during the past season were Rs. 2,72,277, and the profits Rs. 73,989. The total losses of the Company up to 30th July, 1850, amounted to Rs. 1,60,000, which the Directors propose to meet, by writing off Rs. 1,34,200 from the paid up capital, and by other expedients.

COTTON FRAUDS.—Unless the gross frauds that have for many years been indulged in by the native cotton-dealers of one description or another be put down, the cotton trade will shortly come to be extinguished in Western India altogether. No system of thoroughfares, be they roads or railways,—no improvement in cultivation or in cleaning,—can save it, when rogues combine to adulterate, and find apologists or abettors in those who ought to aid in their detection or punishment. The question is not one of individuals or of classes, but of the whole commercial community of Western India; and those who on any plea or ground whatever do anything which may in any way tend to keep in existence a mischief which cannot do other than in the long run prove ruinous, as it is at present disgraceful, to us, deserve the severest censure and punishment, as the enemies of the welfare of their country.—*B. Times*, Aug. 9.

ORIENTAL BANK.—At the annual general meeting of shareholders of this Bank, on the 15th Sept., the chairman read a statement respecting the losses suffered by the Bank, of which the following is an extract:—"The losses arose on the following transactions, viz. Rs. 84,300 by discounting forged and repudiated hoondies; Rs. 62,100 by forged cheques, and Rs. 5,000 by a robbery of Bank-notes. The amount of notes stolen was Rs. 95,915, of which about Rs. 48,100 have been recovered, and the Bank of Bombay have paid the balance under a guarantee, leaving the loss of Rs. 5,000 mentioned above, being the amount of small notes stolen, the numbers of which were not known. Against these losses the directors held security for Rs. 90,000, being Rs. 50,000 on account of the shroff, and Rs. 40,000 for the ledger-keeper. The shroff's security has been declared by the Supreme Court in Bombay irresponsible for the losses in his department. This adverse decision was unexpected by the directors, and as it may possibly come under review, they at present abstain from further remarks on this point. The ledger-keeper's good conduct was guaranteed by two several securities, each liable to the extent of Rs. 20,000. One of these securities, the British Guarantee Association, will, at the expiration of the notice required by the society, no doubt pay the amount due by them (viz. Rs. 20,000), and the Directors have taken steps for the recovery of a similar amount due from a native surety. Should nothing be recovered from the shroff's sureties, the Bank's loss will be about Rs. 1,06,400, to which must be added Rs. 10,000 paid as a reward for the discovery of the parties connected with the robbery. Out of the last half-year's profits, before declaring the usual dividend, the directors were enabled to write off the large sum of Rs. 84,536, being the amount of the forged hoondies, and Rs. 4,815 on account of the stolen notes; and there now only remains to be provided for a sum of Rs. 32,000, made up of the excess of the ledger-keeper's defalcations over his security, and the reward paid for discovery of the robbery. Although the directors are not yet in possession of the returns from the branches, they have no doubt whatever but that the profits for the half year ended on the 1st inst. will be such as to admit of the sum being written off without diminishing the dividend."

RAILWAY IN THE PUNJAB.—We know nothing more calculated to gladden the hearts of Mr. John Bright and the Peace Society than a visit just now to the gun-carriage manufactory, where they will find the foundry, usually occupied in casting shells and shot—the workmen generally engaged in fitting up weapons of war, the more destructive the better,—busy preparing wheels and axles for forty railway carriages and six miles of railway for the centre of the Punjab! The rails consist of plain iron bars, about ten pounds to the running yard, meant to be made fast with large-headed nails to strong wooden sleepers, the ends of the bars fit into each other with a small tongue. The railway, we believe, is desired for the purpose of removing to a station where it is wished the material of a fort about to be dismantled.—*B. Times*, Oct. 2.

THE RED HOUSE of Bombay, the princely mansion of Sir Charles Forbes, and subsequently inhabited by several partners of his firm, has been brought to the hammer. It was purchased by Mr. Daood Sassoon, the Jew banker.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PASSAGE AND TABLE MONEY TO PUBLIC SERVANTS IN GOVT. STEAMERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 6th, 1851.—In continuation of the general order indicated in the margin,* regarding passage and table money to public servants and their families accommodated in Government vessels, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, under instructions from the Government of India, is pleased to publish the three following explanatory rules regarding the same, for the information of the army, and the guidance of the department concerned, viz. :—

The rates for passage money laid down in the scale appended to the order above referred to, are to be considered applicable to all Government officers proceeding, otherwise those on duty, with the following exceptions.

1. Officers quartered in Scinde or Aden, compelled under medical certificate to visit the presidency, shall be provided with a free passage, so far as accommodation goes, both in coming from, and returning to, their stations, but must pay the same table money as private passengers.

2. Officers, whether on duty or on sick leave, to whom accommodation is assigned, when accompanied by their families, and provided they do not require additional accommodation beyond that assigned, shall be subject to no additional charge, except for table money for themselves and the members of their families.

3. Rule 9 of the above-mentioned General Order, is cancelled, so far as regards officers proceeding on regimental duty to whom the rules laid down in Article 8 of the same order are to be considered applicable, whether accompanied by troops or not.

LAND AT VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 6th, 1851.—Under instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that her Majesty's Government has authorized the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land to hold out to officers of the East-India Company's forces the same privileges in respect to land that are accorded to the Queen's officers of similar rank.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRODHERST, J. to act as French translator to govt. Sept. 23.
CLARKE, A. W. acting dep. civ. auditor, to act as civ. auditor, dur. abs. of G. J. Blane.
COURTNEY, W. to be act rev. com. S. div. fr. Nov. 17, and conf. in app. fr. date of Shaw's dep. fr. England.
DALZELL, P. M. assu. ch. of off. of coroner of Bombay, Sept. 11.
ELLIS, B. F. to be asst. to comm. in Scinde.
FAWCETT, E. G. to be act rev. commiss. N. div. and to be conf. in app. fr. date of Shaw's dep. fr. England.
JENKINS, E. L. act. coll. of Ahmedabad, to proc. on du. into dist. of his collect. Sept. 15.
MORGAN, J. R. act. coll. of Kaira, to proe. on du. to his dist. on the opening of the season, Sept. 23.
THORNTON, T. assu. ch. of du. as act. 3rd mag. of pol. Sept. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLANE, G. J. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 25. to the Deccan.
CURLING, J. to Sept. 20, to pres. on m.c.
FORBES, G. S. 1 mo.
GORDON, S. to Oct. 10.
GRANT, A. R. 1 mo.
MUSPRATT, J. W. 1 mo. in ext.
NEWTON, H. 1 mo.
OLIPHANT, J. E. 1 mo.
REEVES, H. W. 1 year, to Europe.
SCOTT, G. 1 mo.
SHAW, A. N. 1 mo. prep. to England.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DICKINSON, Rev. E. N. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
GOLDSTEIN, Rev. Dr. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. J. T. 26th N.I. to be paymr. of pensioners and superint. of fam. paym. at Bombay, Sept. 27.

* No. 493 of 1851—G. G. O. Marine Dept., dated 24th October, 1850, No. 147, republished in the *Government Gazette*, 1850. Pages 1310, and 1312.

BARROW, Capt. 19th N.I. to act as paymr. of pensioners, &c. at Bombay, Sept. 27.
BELL, Capt. G. K. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. art. to com. 4th comp. 2nd batt. at Ahmednuggur, Sept. 16.
BOODLE, Lieut. C. E. to act as adj. to 5th N.L.C. v. W. W. Taylor, prom. Sept. 27.
BOYE, Lieut. C. H. inv. to be paym. of pensioners at Dapoolie.
BURKE, Capt. mint. engr. will perform duty of mint mast. dur. abs. of G. J. Blane.
CLARKE, Lieut. C. fr. 1st to 4th batt. to join at Baroda, Sept. 16.
CRAWFORD, Lieut. A. 2nd to 1st batt. to join at Ahmednuggur.
DISBROWE, Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Persian.
GRAHAM, Lieut. T. to join 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. at Bhooj.
GRAHAM, Lieut. J. W. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to join at Ahmednuggur.
GREY, Lieut. to perform duty of the asst. com. gen. Scinde div. dur. abs. of Capt. T. G. Frazer, on leave, Sept. 27.
HAERPUR, Lieut. J. to be qu. mr. and interp. fr. Aug. 26, v. Nixon, prom.
HATCH, Lieut. W. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
JONES, Lieut. asst. to civ. engr. in Kandeish, app. 1st class asst. to superint. of roads, Sept. 24.
KERR, Capt. W. A. att. to do duty with 14th N.I. and to join.
LEESON, Capt. C. P. inv. to be paym. of pensioners at Poona.
LUCAS, Lieut. A. W. A. 7th N.I. app. 2nd class commissar. ag. at Ahmedabad, v. Beale, Sept. 26.
MELLERSH, Lieut. G. B. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. art. to join at Bhooj.
ROSE, Ens. W. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, v. Mayor, dec.
TINDALL, Capt. J. inv. to be paym. of pensioners at Surat, Sept. 27.
WOODHOUSE, Cadet R. R. att. to do du. with 6th N.I. at pres. to join.
YOUNG, Ens. D. B. to rank fr. Aug. 31, and posted to 25th N.I. v. Rose prom.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. C. G. 1st N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 25, to remain at Bombay for exam. in Hindustani.
BARNEWELL, Lieut. C. H. 2nd L.C. fr. Sept. 7 to Oct. 31, to Bombay on m.c.
BARNEWELL, Lieut. C. H. 2nd L.C. 3 years to Eur. m.c.
BENNET, Ens. J. camel baggage corps, 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Bombay.
BINGHAM, 1st Lieut. R. L. 1st Eur. regt. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Bombay for exam. in Hindustani.
BLOOD, Maj. R. 11th N.I. to Sept. 30 in ext. to remain in Bombay on m.c.
BLOWERS, Lieut. W. H. Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, on m.c.
BRETT, Lieut. R. W. 2nd L.C. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. fr. Sept. 11 to Oct. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.
CONNYBEARE, Lieut. F. h. art. Sept. 3 to Oct. 22.
CRISPIN, Maj. B. ag. for clothing the army, till Oct. 31, to Deccan.
DES VŒUX, Ens. A. A., 5th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, on m.c.
FRASER, Capt. T. G. asst. com. gen. Scinde div. Oct. 13 to Nov. 13, Mahabuleshwur hills.
GRAVES, Capt. J. C. 3rd L.C. Dec. 15 to March 15, prep. to Europe.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. 12th N.I. Sept. 18 to Oct. 31, on m.c.
HENDERSON, Lieut. J. H. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 8 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, for exam. in Hindustani.
HENDERSON, Lieut. W. H. J. art. Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.
GLEIG, Lieut. De L. McD. 2nd N.I. leave cancelled.
JONES, Lieut. asst. to civ. eng. in Kandeish, 2 mo. to the Deccan, on m.c.
KANE, Lieut. T. Western Bheel ag. to Oct. 31, on m.c.
KING, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. regt. Oct. 1 to 31.
LESTER, Col. F. R. com. of art. Oct. 10 to Nov. 30, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
LESTER, Lieut. J. F. dept. coll. of Sukkur, to Sept. 30, to pres. on m.c.
MACDONALD, Lieut. D. J. 2nd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. St. J. act. asst. superint. of bazars at Poona, Sept. 19 to Oct. 18.
NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 19th N.I. Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, in ext.
PAYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd N.L.I. Sept. 3 to Nov. 30.
RATHBORNE, Capt. A. B. coll. and mag. of Hyderabad in Scinde, to Oct. 1, in ext. on m.c.
SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 20 to Bombay, for exam. in Goozeratee.
STRETTELL, Lieut. C. C. 11th N.I. Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, 1852.
SWANSON, Lieut. F. art. Sept. 12 to Oct. 31.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, in ext.
WHICHELO, Capt. E. dep. com. gen. fr. Oct. 10 to Nov. 9, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
YOUNG, Capt. R. jud. asst. to com. in Scinde, 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur hills.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DON, sup. surg. to make over ch. of du. of st. and civ. surg. and dep. med. storekr. to Grierson, Sept. 27.

LEGGETT, Surg. W. to rec. med. ch. of 29th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Ballantyne, on m.c.
 MEAD, asst. surg. to take ch. of Eur. gen. hosp. dur. abs. of Surg. Leggett, Sept. 17.
 THOMPSON, Surg. M. 5th L.I. to rec. med. ch. of 1st N.I. dur. abs. of Grierson.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. fr. July 26 to Sept. 20, to remain at Rajcote, on m. c.
 STOVELL, Surg. M. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Mahabuleshwur.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BATT, Lieut. H. of the *Elphinstone*, perm. to reside on shore.
 CAMPBELL, Comm. of the *Zenobia*, to ch. of the *Hastings*, Sept. 18.
 CARPENDALE, Mate, 1 mo. to Ahmednuggur, on m.c.
 CONSTABLE, Lieut. to assume ch. of the *Zenobia*, Sept. 18.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. fr. the *Sesostris* to the *Zenobia*, Sept. 25.
 DRAPER, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore, Sept. 18.
 DRAPER, Lieut. J. S. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 FOULERTON, Lieut. fr. the *Mahi* to the *Elphinstone*, Sept. 28.
 FORBES, Mids. E. sentenced by court-martial to lose ten steps, to be placed below G. B. Hewett, and above J. R. Rogers, Sept. 23.
 FORBES, Mids. of the *Moozuffer*, to join the *Hastings*, Sept. 20.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Sesostris*, Sept. 25.
 JAMES, Lieut. to com. the *Elphinstone*, Sept. 20.
 KING, Lieut. W. L. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Mahi*, Sept. 25.
 MANNERS, Lieut. fr. the *Ferooz* to the *Victoria*, Sept. 28.
 NESBITT, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, to ch. of the *Berenice* dur. abs. of Draper, Sept. 18.
 RENNIE, Lieut. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Ferooz*, Sept. 28.
 SKOTTOWE, Mids. fr. the *Elphinstone* to the *Auckland*, Sept. 13.
 YOUNG, Com. J. to be asst. supt. v. Hawkins, dec.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DOWN, wife of Lieut. Col. 1st N.I. s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 9.
 EVANS, wife of John, d. at Bombay, Oct. 2.
 HALLETT, the lady of Lieut. P. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Belgaum.
 HENDERSON, wife of Lieut. W. H. J. art. s. at Bombay, Sept. 28.
 KNEEBONE, Mrs. s. at Byculla, Sept. 25.
 NORIS, wife of J. H. s. at Hyderabad, Sept. 20.
 SHAW, wife of A. N. s. at Bombay, Sept. 20.
 TRIBE, wife of T. I.N. d. at Kurrachee, Sept. 20.

MARRIAGE.

FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Clara Frances S. d. of H. Williams, at Poona, Sept. 22.

DEATHS.

BUCKLE, F. W. inf. s. of W. B. c.s. at Sylhet, Aug. 27.
 LESTER, James A. inf. s. of Mr. at Sattara, Sept. 25.
 LOCKWOOD, Capt. B. at Colaba, Sept. 17.
 MARRETT, Alice Ann E. d. of G. W. at Mhow, Sept. 22.
 MOORE, W. at Bombay, aged 41, Sept. 16.
 SHORTT, Asst. surg. Wm. Hy. H.M.'s 64th regt. at Hyderabad, aged 26, Sept. 13.
 YEARS, Emma, d. of Walter, at Bombay, aged 2, Aug. 24.
 WROUGHTON, Jane Julia, d. of Capt. N. at Jaulnah, aged 1, Sept. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 14. *Mayarain Dyrain*, Brady, China; — *Sesostris* (steamer) Ball, Aden.—16. *Ina*, Harris, Aden.—17. *Boyne*, Sabister, China; *Brahmin*, McEachara, Greenock.—18. *Duarka*, Banks, Cochín.—21. *Vittoria* (steamer) — Aden; *Hamoodie*, McWorneld, Singapore.—22. *Hugh Lindsay* (steamer) Newman, Madras; *John O'Gaunt*, McDonald, Liverpool.—23. *Malta*, Potts, China; *Achilles*, Purchase, Aden.—24. *Cornwall*, Maundley, Hobart Town; *Windermere*, McDougal, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Duarka*, from COCHIN.—Mrs. N. W. Oliver and family, Mrs. Lukin, Mrs. Field and child, Mrs. Taylor and child, N. W. Oliver, Esq.; Capt. Lukin; 14th Madras N.I.; Capt. Ranken, 35th Madras N.I.; Capt. Rawlins, H.M. 86th regt.; Rev. F. Gregory and 1 native servant, N. A. Dalzell, Esq. 8 seamen of the *Camillus*.

Per *Hamoodie*, from SINGAPORE.—R. H. Hevon, Esq.

Per H.C.'s st. *Hugh Lindsay*, from MADRAS.—Major Jenkins, Major Quinton, Lieut. McNeal, Asst. apothecary Newland, 133 E. I. Company's sappers and miners.

Per *John O'Gaunt*, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. McDonald.

Per P. and O. Company's steam ship *Malta*, from POINT DE GALLE.—Miss Boddam, Mr. D. Bremner, Mr. Hertz.

Per *Bombay*, from KURRACHEE.—Col. Steinbach, Lieut. Berthon, art.; G. Cowper, Esq. Bengal civil service; Madame De Costa, and 20 deck.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from SURAT.—Mrs. Goodfellow, Major Goodfellow, Rev. Mr. Cotes, Mrs. Cotes, and 2 children; Dr. Cotes, Col. Macken, Capt. Ramsey, Mr. Smith.

Per st. *Achilles* from SUEZ.—Mr. A. Anderson, merchant; Mr. A. Rhind, civil engineer; 1 Parsee lady, and a native servant; Hyderabad Motabhoj, Hiphthoola Abadeen; Government passengers, 2 corporals and 5 privates; Capt. Ellerman, Capt. Reynolds, Lieut. Walker, Mr. Fox, Mr. Vining, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Landon, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Nutt, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Hoskin, Mr. Lodwick, Mrs. Rosette and child, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. White, Mr. Salter, Mr. Rutter.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 13. *Phlox* (st.) Ellis, Sarat; *Sutlej*, Corkhill, London *Hosannah*, Pearson, Calcutta; *Somnath*, Lawson, Canton; *Sore*, reign, King, London; *Rajah*, Lawson, Whampoa.—16. *Maria*, Ryrie, Liverpool.—17. *Moozuffer*, Hewitt, Aden.—18. *St. Singapore*, Evans, China.—19. *Scotian*, McEwing, Calcutta; *Ferozpoor*, Masterton, China.—21. *Scotia*, Cary, China; *Allerton*, Balford, Cochín.—24. *China*, Ferguson, China.—25. *Ayrshire*, Dewar, London.—27. *Flora McDonald*, Smith, Lopot.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Singapore*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—E. J. Anderson, Esq. and Mr. J. Carr. For CALCUTTA.—Ruttonchand Dhurmandas, Ardaser Dhunjeebhoj, and two native servants.

Per steamer *Bombay* to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Cameron; Dr. White.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from SURAT.—Lieut. C. H. Barnewall, 2nd cavalry, and seventy-one natives, deck.

Per steamer *Duarka*.—From SURAT. Mrs. Prendergast, and four children; Lieut. Blowers, 29th regt. N.I. and eighty natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—From SURAT. Mrs. Brown, Mr. Scott, Lieut. Scott, and seventy-two natives.

Per *Feroz*.—To SUEZ. Mrs. Townsend, Miss Wooler; Mr. Wilkinson, and a child; Mrs. Lukin, Capt. Lukin, M. Lesser, Esq.; Lieut. C. H. Borneswall, 2nd L.C.; a gentleman, and a native servant; Col. Steinbach, and a European servant; George Couper, Esq. B.C.S.; Lieut. D. J. Macdonnell, 2nd gren. regt.; Mr. J. Curling; a gentleman; a gentleman; and Cursetjee Rattojee, to Aden.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 3, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115 sales.
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 105 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 98½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 92½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	21 to 22 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each 500	par sales.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each 500 do.	11 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do.	par sales.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000 do.	22 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 12,500 each 12,500 do.	15.500
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each 7,000 do.	16,825
Colaba Land Com...	" 10,000 each 10,000 do.	50 per cent.
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 500 each 500 do.	50 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	" 50 each 38-2-11 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Ra. 10 4
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10 5
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 221 to 223
German Crowns, ..	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16 3 16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15 12

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 0½d. For credit bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.. ..100½	
..... 30 days' sight.....100	
..... at sight.....101½	
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 97½	
..... at sight.....102½	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 220	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 2l. to 2l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

The Legislative Council was opened on the 2nd September, when Sir G. W. Anderson, the governor, delivered an address, in which, after stating that the revenue for the first half year of 1851 had exceeded the expenditure by 14,971*l.*, he detailed the measures of legislation he had prepared. The objects of these were, first, to assimilate the laws of the Kandyan provinces to those of the maritime provinces, and render them as uniform as possible; secondly, to extend the jurisdiction of what are here called Courts of Requests, but are really Small Cause Courts; thirdly, to make all civil appeals from the District Courts heard at Colombo; fourthly, to abolish the system of assessors, unless parties desire, and the judge assents or requires them; fifthly, an alteration of the stamp laws, so as to lessen the cost of these imposts, and render the law more intelligible; sixthly, a modification of the house assessment tax. In addition to these measures, his Excellency said he had been instructed by the Secretary of State to confer on certain towns of the island municipal institutions, and with this view an ordinance was in preparation to carry out the measure, on this principle,—that, where the inhabitants of a town are desirous of constituting themselves into a municipal body, and show that they are able to maintain it, then, under certain requirements, the privileges of such an institution shall be granted to them. In conclusion, he said: "I have passed several months at Kandy, where, I am rejoiced to say, the greatest tranquillity prevails, as it does in other parts of the island. I have at Kandy had constant interviews with the chiefs, and have given audience to the priests; and where they brought to my notice any trouble or grievance which they conceived themselves to labour under, I told them, and to their satisfaction, that I would endeavour to remedy the evils, if found to be such, of which they complained, if I could do so with justice to all, and consistently with the principles which guide the British Government."

The governor seems determined to enforce the rule rendering a knowledge of the vernaculars a *sine qua non* in members of the civil service. It is reported that he has given the magistrates six months' grace; at the end of this period, if they cannot do without interpreters, they must pay for such functionaries out of their own pockets.—*Columbo Obs.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAULFIELD, wife of J. s. at Colpetty, Sept. 1.
DAVIDSON, lady of R. W. d. at Jaffna, Aug. 11.
O'CONNOR, wife of H. s. at Newera Ellia, Sept. 2.
PATE, wife of A. s. at Colombo, Aug. 28.
PEREIRA, wife of G. Proctor, s. in Woodland Estate, Kurnegalle, Aug. 27.

DEATH.

MINCHIO, Capt. W. Ceylon rifle regt. eld. surviving s. of C. H. Minchio, Esq. Rutland, Ireland, aged 28, at the Grove, Slave Island, Colombo, Sept. 11.

CHINA.

THE INSURRECTION.—The *Peking Gazette*, of the 24th May, contains the Emperor's rescripts to three memorials from Le Singyuen and his colleagues in Kwangse, detailing, first, a series of victories over the Shanglin Hsien division of the rebels, on the 2nd, 3rd, 7th, and 10th days of the 3rd month, which had resulted in the slaughter of more than 800 of their number, including five of their chiefs; secondly, three further victories over another division at Yuhlin-chow, in the latter end of the

same month, in which a *soi-disant* generalissimo was killed, while sitting in his sedan chair, directing the movements of his men; and thirdly, the capture, by another division, of the district city of Selin, in the western extreme of Kwangse province. In replying to the report of the last casualty, his Majesty commands Le Singyuen to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the civil and military mandarins of the captured city, and if any of them should be found guilty of having evinced cowardice or alarm, to execute them on the spot as a warning to all.

SUICIDE.—The *Hong Kong Register*, August 5, records a case of suicide at the City Hotel. Mr. John Wills, who had been for some time chief officer of the *Anonyma* at Namoa, destroyed himself by discharging the contents of a pistol into his head.

COALS FROM LABUAN.—The barque *Trident* arrived yesterday with a cargo of coals from Labuan. This is the first of a series of vessels engaged by the Eastern Archipelago Company to transport the produce of their mines to this country; and for several months to come we may look for an importation of at least 200 tons per month. The *Trident* took in her cargo at Port Raffles, about ten miles from the seat of government. The coal is found in large quantities, and by the specimens we have seen, of excellent quality, about five feet below the sward, at no greater distance than a quarter of a mile from the sea beach. Some 500 Malays, under superintendence of the Messrs. Motley, are engaged in excavation, loading the buffalo-drawn wagons, and transporting to vessels requiring cargoes. The *Trident* anchored in five fathoms water, at about a cable's length from the shore, took in 300 tons in five days; and it is anticipated that, when the wharf in projection is completed, vessels, being brought alongside, may be despatched with even greater celerity. We are told that a species of dammer is found attached to the coal, sometimes fully an inch in thickness, which the natives are in the habit of scraping off and using in the place of candles at night time. With other peculiarities of the Labuan anthracite, it is said to be free from that sootiness, in loading or unloading, that is very generally attendant upon coals from other parts of the world.—*Friend of China*, Aug. 2.

DR. GUTZLAFF was born in 1803 at Pyritz, a small village, containing about 1,700 inhabitants, in Prussian Pomerania. In his youth he was apprenticed to a brazier, but having been seized with desire to visit foreign countries, he was enabled to do so from being brought under the notice of the king of Prussia, Frederick William III., by a poem which he wrote in 1820. By the assistance of the king his young *protégé* was placed in a missionary seminary, where he remained until 1826, when he went into the Netherlands to study the Eastern languages, previous to his starting for the East as a missionary. In 1827 he was sent out by the Netherlands Society as Protestant missionary to Java. After a short residence there he went to Siam, where he resided nearly three years, during which he occupied himself studying the Chinese language, and in 1831, having acquired the language and manners of the Chinese, he made a voyage along the coast of China in a Chinese junk, and the following year he accompanied Mr. Lindsay in his voyage in the *Lord Amherst*, of both of which voyages he published an account printed at New York in 1833. In 1835 he ceased all connection with the Netherlands society, and from that time he seems to have occupied himself as a missionary to the Chinese until the breaking out of the war, when his services as interpreter being in request, he was induced to take office under the British Government—first as interpreter to the plenipotentiary, then as magistrate at Ningpo, and afterwards at Chusan. On the settlement of the treaty of Nankin, and establishment of the British government in Hong-kong, he was made assistant Chinese secretary, and on the death of the Hon. J. R. Morrison, he succeeded to his situation as secretary, in which situation he continued until his death. He was three times married, the last time on a recent visit he paid to Europe, but does not leave any family. Dr. Gutzlaff continued, during his employment under the British government, teaching the gospel to the Chinese, and we are informed by the preacher of his funeral sermon, that it was his intention shortly to have resigned his situation, and devoted himself entirely to missionary duties.—*Hong-kong Register*.

Dr. Gutzlaff has left 30,000*l.*; a large sum for a missionary to bequeath. He is said to have been master of fifteen languages, European and Oriental. The last he studied was Japanese.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

HOGG, Mrs. W. s. at Shanghai, July 12.

DEATHS.

GUTZELI, Capt. J. of the schooner *Hellas*, killed by the falling of the main yard of a native boat, near Lookong, July 28.

MOULTRIE, C. D. R.N. of H.M.'s ship *Pilot*, at Hong-Kong, Aug. 15.

PENANG.

A court-martial was held at this place, on the 3rd September, for the trial of Commander Peter Cracroft, the officers and crew of her Majesty's screw-sloop *Reynard*, lost on the Batas Shoal, in the China Seas, on the 31st of May last. The court assembled on board the *Fox*, 42, Commodore Lambert, and consisted of the Commodore as president, and Captains Austen, of the *Hastings*, and Barker, of the *Amazon*; Commanders Shadwell, of the *Sphinx*, and Tarleton, of the *Fox*. The court found that Commander Cracroft and Mr. M'Ausland, the master of the *Reynard*, had committed an error in judgment in approaching the shoal at all on the south side, and that the evidence showed that no soundings had been tried for (it was also shown in evidence there were "no soundings" thereabout), nor leads kept going; that, nevertheless, the conduct of Commander Cracroft and the officers had been most exemplary and praiseworthy since the vessel was lost, and that they had done all in their power to save her, and had not abandoned her until all further attempts were useless; in consideration whereof, the court only adjudged Commander Cracroft and Mr. M'Ausland to be admonished to be more careful in future. The other officers and ship's company were, of course, fully acquitted. In returning him his sword, on the rising of the court, the president delivered it with a very handsome acknowledgment of Commander Cracroft's high merit and professional character.

COCHIN CHINA.

A French paper publishes the following details of the execution of a Roman Catholic missionary, named Schoffler, at a place called Son-tai, on the 4th May:—

"About noon, by order of the grand mandarin, elephants and horses were prepared, and two regiments were under arms, for the execution of M. Schoffler. The mandarin, fearing that the Christians would endeavour to rescue their missionary by force, wished to intimidate them by this display of troops. When his intentions were known, all the town showed the greatest affliction. The mandarin took up his position on the ramparts, surrounded by his troops. The execution took place outside the town. The cortege was arranged in the following manner:—Before marched a soldier, carrying a board affixed to a pole, on which was written, 'Notwithstanding the severe prohibition against the religion of Jesus, a European priest, named Augustin, has dared to come here clandestinely to preach and to seduce the people. When arrested, he confessed everything—his crime is evident. Let Augustin have his head cut off, and thrown into the river. Fourth year of Tu Du; first of the Third Moon.' Eight soldiers, with drawn sabres, marched by the side of M. Schoffler; 100 men, armed with muskets or lances, formed the head of the procession; two elephants formed the rear-guard. The martyr held up his chains when walking; he walked quickly, as if hastening towards his triumph, and continually offered up thanksgivings. He was surrounded by an immense crowd; the greater number of these pagans were struck with religious admiration; there were some, however, who railed and blasphemed. On arriving at the place of execution, he fell on his knees, kissed the crucifix three times, and, at the request of the executioner, took off his coat and turned down the collar of his shirt. The executioner having afterwards tied his hands behind his back, the martyr said to him, 'Do your business as quickly as possible.' 'No, no,' replied the mandarin, 'follow the signal of the cymbal, and only strike at the third sound.' The signal was given. The hand of the executioner trembled. He struck three blows of his sabre on the neck of the victim, and was at length obliged to cut the flesh with a knife, in order to detach the head from the body. In Cochlin China, those who are present at executions are accustomed to disperse immediately it is over; but on this occasion, although the greater number present were pagans, they rushed forward to collect some drops of the blood, and to get some portion of the garments of the martyr. An inferior mandarin, a pagan, before the execution, threw a coat of white silk and a piece of white linen at the feet of the martyr, in the hope that it would be stained with his blood. M. Schoffler, thinking that they belonged to some Christian, took them up and placed them inside his shirt, next his heart. When the chief mandarin was informed of what his subordinate had done,

he ordered him to receive several blows with a stick; he, however, went off delighted with the possession of his precious relics. The Christians obtained the body of M. Schoffler, but the head was thrown in the river."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From a *Polynesian* of the 5th July we take the following report of proceedings in the Hawaiian Parliament:—

House of Representatives.—Mr. Kaauwai offered the following joint resolution:—"Be it resolved, by the nobles and representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in legislative council assembled: That, in the sense of this House, the demands of France are so clearly unjust, and contrary to the laws of nations and to treaty, and the course pursued by her is so incompatible with the existence of a regular independent government in these islands, if France should persist in such a course, it will be the duty of the King to shield himself and his kingdom from insult and oppression, by placing this kingdom under the protection of some friendly state; and that should such emergency be so urgent as not to admit of the Legislative Council being convened, it shall be left to his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, under such emergency, to consult the honour and safety of his kingdom, according to his Majesty's best judgment; and that whatever he may so do will be binding upon the nation."

After some discussion, the resolution was carried; Messrs. Rhodes and Rooke only voting in the negative.

A message was received from the House of Nobles, conveying a resolution which had passed that body, providing for the appointment of three commissioners to revise the constitution; one to be nominated by the King, one by the House of Nobles, and one by the House of Representatives.

The resolution passed unanimously, and the Hon. W. L. Lee was chosen commissioner, on the part of the House of Representatives.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The advices from Cape Town, which reach to the 12th September, represent affairs in the colony and on the frontier as more gloomy than ever; while the Caffres have sustained no important check, they have continued to lay waste extensive tracts, sweeping off thousands of head of cattle, sheep, &c., and destroying homesteads, while our loss in the different skirmishes has been considerable. Meanwhile, by the removal of so many labourers to King William's Town, in order to patrol the country, the western districts are left destitute of the ordinary supply of hands.

Two further patrols had been made under Col. Michell and Col. Eyre. Both moved on the 29th July to Fort White, where, after throwing in supplies, the two separated, Col. Michell proceeding to Fort Cox, with the waggon train, while Col. Eyre turned to the left, towards the Keiskamma, which he was to ascend until he should rejoin Col. Michell at that fort. From thence the waggon train was sent back, while the troops swept round the head of the Amatola, where they succeeded in capturing together about 240 cattle. On quitting their camp on the last day's movement, a company of the 73rd were left in ambush, and on the column moving from its bivouac, a number of Caffres rushed down to the spot, seven of whom were killed and nine wounded. Besides this, there were two or three sharp though short skirmishes, in one of which, Lieut. Blaine (Armstrong's horse) received a ball through both legs.

Col. Eyre subsequently moved his patrol to the right bank of the Kowie. His movements had cleared Lower Albany of the enemy, and restored confidence to the farmers.

A smart skirmish took place at the Debe Neck on the 1st August. A party of sixty-four men of the 45th regiment, and 12 Cape Mounted Rifles, under Capt. Vialis, in command at Fort White, left that post as escort to some waggons, en route to King William's Town. This party escorted their charge to the Debe Neck, and were returning to the fort, when a large body of Caffres and Hottentots rushed upon them, and a *mêlée* began, in which 10 Caffres were killed and 20 wounded, whilst no casualty was sustained by the troops. Another affair occurred in the valley of the Knazie, at the base of the Seven Kloof Mountain, near Fort Cox, on the 13th, between a force of 170 men, 45th regiment, and 12 Cape Mounted Rifles, under Major Kyle, and a very large body of Caffres, who, though they most pertinaciously contested their ground, were finally repulsed with the loss of 30 killed and many wounded. Of the troops, the casualties were one killed and two wounded.

On the 23rd August, Col. Mackinnon marched, with 190

men, from King William's Town, with supplies for Fort Hare and the forts along the line; he returned on the 27th, the enemy having offered no molestation.

Major-gen. Somerset moved out a patrol on the 28th August, which had recovered many cattle, and killed several Caffres.

From Colesberg and Burghersdorp, in the Albert district, it appears that a commando of about 200 boers, under Commandant Olivier, penetrated into the Tambookie country, where they were defeated by a body of the enemy, estimated at 2,500 to 3,000, having lost one Burgher killed, two others being wounded. In their retreat, they were joined by Commandant Joseph Read (son of the missionary of Kat River), consisting of about 100 natives from the Bushman station; and thus reinforced, the farmers made a stand and succeeded in driving the Caffres back, killing nearly 100, and capturing 60 horses and 200 head of cattle. Amongst the slain was found a man, looking more like a wild beast than a human being. He is described as being unusually black, with hair all over his face and head. The nails of his fingers and toes were 2½ inches long. On his arms were ivory armlets, and on his legs and ankles little bells, which tinkled as he moved. He was perfectly naked, and is represented to have uttered horrid cries. When this animal or man was shot, the Caffres set up a discordant wailing shout, and then fled.

The *Graham's Town Journal* of the 6th September publishes the following letter, dated Fort Peddie, Sept. 1:—"To-day we were aroused by heavy firing between Breakfast Valley and the mountains near Commitees Drift. An express arrived from a patrol, bringing intelligence of an affair with the enemy, and requesting waggons, &c., to convey the killed and wounded. The detachment of 91st regiment, under Lieut. Rae, with 30 Fingoes, immediately left. It appears that the 2nd Royals fought like Britons, and had they known a little more of the Caffre character, would have taught the enemy a lesson they would not soon have forgotten. Royal Sappers and Miners, 1 killed and 1 wounded; 2nd Royals, 1 sergeant and 1 private killed and 5 wounded; Cape Mounted Rifles, 1 wounded; Armstrong's Horse, 1 wounded. One of the wounded men died after his arrival at Fort Peddie."

Another letter, dated Sept. 4, states:—"Col. Burn, 2nd Royals, had a sharp affair last Monday near Breakfast Valley, in the Fish River Bush, with Stock's, Botman's, and Seyolo's Caffres, conjoined with a lot of rebel Hottentots. The killed and wounded were sent in here,—3 of the former and 12 of the latter. Col. Burn returned to King William's Town by way of old Fort Wiltshire, and on his line of march the Caffres attacked him again, as we heard very heavy firing in that direction, but have not yet learnt the results. The Caffres appear to have plenty of ammunition."

A correspondent of the *Graham's Town Journal*, writing from Oliphant's Hoek, gives a narrative of a patrol to the Karraa, the encampment from which the Theopolis rebels and their allies were driven by Gen. Somerset, when some curious discoveries were made. The spot where the rebels originally formed their camp presented an extraordinary sight. From fifty to sixty huts were constructed in the dense bush, by bending down and tying together the boughs of trees. Pots, kettles, pans, crockery, broken waggon-chests, spades, sickles,—in short, every article, almost, necessary for a farmer's household,—all in glorious confusion, smashed and destroyed, were lying about. In one hut, that of Moses Jacobs, in the dense bush, amidst rotten bags, broken crockery, and heaps of ashes, was found a packet, which proved to contain a circular, written by some of the rebels at Kat River, addressed "To the Hottentot nation." This is the identical document sworn to by Moses Jacobs, in his deposition at Major-gen. Somerset's camp; in consequence of which, certain Hottentots were disarmed, and two ringleaders lodged in gaol at Graham's Town.

Reports are given in the journals of a disposition on the part of some of the chiefs to terminate the contest. The Galeka chief is profuse in his declarations of amity and contrition, which must be received with great suspicion, if it be true, as averred, that immense droves of both Gaika and colonial cattle are sheltered in his territory. Many of Seyolo's Caffres are also anxious to come in. Umhala had gone to head-quarters, with 120 head of Gaika cattle. The crafty chief is said to be very tractable, and anxious to remove the suspicion which rests upon him. Krelai has sent to say, "I am at peace; parties must be sent to ascertain the amount of losses sustained by Europeans in my country, and I will pay the whole." He says, however, nothing about the thousands of cattle and sheep, and hundreds of horses, his people, in concert with the Tembus, have taken from the poor farmers, and are now in his country. One of Sandilli's chiefs had come in and surrendered himself to the Commander-in-Chief.

On the other hand, the worst anticipations regarding the movements of Macomo are more than realized. He was posted in Achter Zuurburg, with the great body of his followers,—many of them mounted,—and the inhabitants were flying in all directions before him. Not a single homestead between Kaga and the Zuurburg is left standing. The Oliphant's Hoek farmers were fleeing before the hordes of Seyolo in that quarter, and the Sunday's River farmers had fallen back upon the camp at Commando Kraal.

The *Graham's Town Journal* of August 30 describes the condition of the frontier as *in statu quo*. The enemy had not been driven back, neither had he obtained any advantage, except continuing to overrun the colony, and plundering. The presence of troops in Albany had caused a partial cessation of the desolating ravages, yet there was abundant evidence of the presence of numerous bodies of the enemy in almost every locality. New Year's River, Sidbury, and Bushman's River, were infested with marauders. Macomo held possession of a large part of the district of Somerset; and the desperate character of the marauding bands he detached from his great stronghold at the Kaga had been evinced by the affairs at Company's Drift, in which Field-cornet W. Bouwer and his party of Burghers distinguished themselves. The same paper, of September 6th, says:—"We are unable to record any improvement in frontier affairs since our last. From all parts of the country we have intelligence of the maraudings of the enemy. In Albany, although defended by nearly 800 troops and a strong provisional force, there still continue to be successful aggressions committed. Scarcely a day passes without tidings of disaster. The loss of cattle has been ruinous. The rebel Hottentots are still in the Karraa, at Oliphant's Hoek, and in the Fish River Bush. In the latter place they have already given evidence of their strength. In the Bavians River, and surrounding country, matters are unquestionably in a fearful and distressing state."

The state of affairs in the Sovereignty was unsatisfactory. Two companies of the 45th Foot, under Capt. Parish, and some Cape corps, had been sent to the relief of Major Warden, the resident, who had denounced the people of Moshesh and Molitane as enemies; they are said to be marching on the colony.

Meanwhile, considerable reinforcements had arrived,—the 2nd Royals, a company of artillery, and detachments for the different regiments in the field, together with the 12th Foot from Mauritius, making an addition of 56 officers and 1,455 rank and file. The 12th Lancers and the 60th Rifles were anxiously looked for.

The distribution of the army at the Cape is as follows:—The 6th Royals and 73rd Foot at King William's Town; the 2nd Queen's Royals in Caffraria; the 45th Foot in detachments between Natal and the frontier; the 12th Foot and 74th Highlanders attached to Gen. Somerset's division; the 91st at Fort Hare; the Cape Mounted Rifles in the field from Natal to British Caffraria; the 60th Rifles, when they arrive, are to be attached to the 1st division; and the 12th Lancers, it is said, will proceed to the Sovereignty, but this is uncertain.

Major Hogge and Mr. Owen, the assistant commissioners, had arrived.

The steamer *Sir Robert Peel*, with the July mail, had not reached the colony.

The largest tree in the world is a Banyan, in the Punjab, where this species of *Ficus* grows to a great size. It is at the village of Aleekanau, on the right bank of the Chenab, a few miles below its junction with the Jelum. "This noble tree," says Major Clarke, the deputy commissioner of Shaikhpoora, "is known by the people as *Peer-ka-Boor*. I was riding across the country, when my attention was attracted by what I took to be a large tope of trees. I rode to the spot, and, to my astonishment, found this magnificent fellow, covering and shading many acres. Being employed on urgent work, I had no leisure to do more than 'take a walk through the grounds.' I do not think this tree has ever been described."

SUB-DIVISION OF LABOUR.—"A pretty slave-girl, of Colonel Gardner's zenana, was one day sitting by my bed side; I held out my hand, and desired her to shampoo it. Her countenance became clouded, and she did not offer to do it. 'Why do you not *mull* my hand, Tara?' I said. She replied, 'I never *mull* the hand; the other girls do that: I only *mull* the Colonel Sahib's eye-brows. That is my duty: I will not shampoo the hand.'"

—Mrs. Parks's *Wanderings in the East*.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

There is nothing more remarkable in Sindh than the number of holy men which it has produced, and the extent to which that modification of Pantheism, called Tasawwuf throughout the world of Islam, is spread among the body of the people.

The tenets of Tasawwuf, or Sufism, have been eloquently given in summary by Sir W. Jones; and in these days the literature of Europe are probably as learned in them as most of the Maulavies. But if De Bode's "Bokhara" be taken as a specimen, much ignorance as to the practices of the sect still remains.

It will be necessary to preface with a few words upon the origin of Tasawwuf. It is still doubtful whether the source of it may be traced to Persia or to India: the date assigned to the establishment of the community called Essenis, who may be supposed to have borrowed their mysticism from the Zoroastrians, shows that Central Asia held such tenets at a very early period; and the philosophical works of the Hindoos prove that the ancient Indians had made great progress in them. Orthodox Moslems generally trace Tasawwuf back to Hindoostan. They assert that when the Mohammedans entered that country as conquerors, their fame reached as far as Kamru Dwipa, where dwelt a sage Hindoo, deeply skilled in philosophy and metaphysics. The wise man, they say, attracted by the reputation of the new comers, left his country to meet them at Lakhnauti, was converted to the true faith by Kazi Rukn el Din, and from a Hindoo work, the *Anirat Kandha*, composed a treatise in Arabic, and named it *Hauz el Hayat*. This garbled account, at any rate, shows the popular belief. The Shiahs heresy attributes the introduction of mysticism to the caliphs of the house of Abbas, who were determined to oppose some new and enticing doctrine, borrowed from a polytheistic people, to the sanctity and orthodox tenets of their Imams. There is certainly a wonderful resemblance between Tasawwuf and the Vedantic system; and the modern Indian's opinions concerning the efficacy of Jog (penance and abstinence), exactly contain the Sufi's ideas of Riyazat. Both believe that, by certain superstitious practices, the *divina particula aura* in man so emancipates itself from the tyranny of impure matter, that it acquires supernatural powers of metamorphosing the body, transferring the mind to men and beasts, forcibly producing love, causing the death of foes, knowing what is concealed from humanity, seeing spirits, fairies, devils and angels, flying in the air, counteracting magical arts, prevention of pain, curing the venom or wounds of animals, alchemy, healing the sick, subjugating the planets, visiting the heavens, and obtaining by prayer all that one desires. But human nature always presents a general resemblance; and among similar races, in similar climates, and under similar circumstances, the same developments may be expected and are found to be exhibited. The prudent archæologist will probably be inclined to believe that the tenets of Tasawwuf or Vedantism are so consistent with man's reason, so useful to his interests, and so agreeable to his passions and desires, that their origin must belong to the dark beginnings of human society.

A system of belief adopted by such minds as Jami, Hafiz, Saadi, Jelal el Din, Abd el Kadir, Ibn Fariz and others, must be supposed to possess some intrinsic value. And the merit of Tasawwuf is its *beau idéal* of goodness as connected with beauty, and universal charity and love as flowing from the source of all goodness. The Persians, with their wonderful powers of ideality and comparison, applied themselves to the perilous task of blending Polytheism, the poetry, with Monotheism, the prose, of religion. By this means they not only secured to themselves the means of indulging their fondness for revelling in the regions of imagination, but also authorized such flights, by making mind, to a certain extent, paramount to revelation. The Koranic idea of the human soul or spirit, for instance, is similar to our own; but the Sufi, deducing the doctrine of the soul's immortality from its immateriality, assigns to it *Azaliyat*, immortality without beginning, as well as *Abadiyat*, immortality without end. And convinced by reason that nothing can be at once self-existent, immaterial, and unbounded by time, except the Deity, he concludes that the spirit of man is nothing but the breath, the particle of the Divine soul lent to mankind, the noblest of God's works. In the same way, his appreciation of the beautiful and the good is explained as the unconscious tribute of the human heart to the spiritual perfection of the Author of its being. Consequently he abandons himself to the sentiment, and not unfrequently becomes either an utter ascetic by contemplation of spiritual, or a debauchee by yielding to the seductions of the material loveliness. Oriental nations show very little practical admiration of the golden mean. They are almost always in extremes, and their conceptions of virtue, heroism, devotion, love, and friendship, are of the most enthusiastic and impossible descrip-

tion. It is curious for the European to observe the method by which they justify their exaggeration of themselves.

Tasawwuf then may be defined to be the religion of beauty, whose leading principle is that of earthly, the imperfect type of heavenly, love. Its high priests are Anacreontic poets, its rites wine, music, and dancing, spiritually considered, and its places of worship meadows and gardens, where the perfume of the rose and the song of the nightingale, by charming the heart, are supposed to improve the mind of the listener. This is thorough Epicurism in the midst of one of the most gloomy of faiths: the contrast is striking, but its existence is easily explained. It depends for support entirely upon the favour which the poet finds with all classes of men. The Sufi bard is, generally speaking, a profound student of the different branches of language and metaphysics; he is gifted with a musical ear, and fearlessly indulges in luxuriant imagery and description, which contain a simple sense agreeable to all—a *double entendre* seldom understood by any but the few learned. The most striking specimens of the class appear to me to be Ibn Fariz among the Arabs, Hafiz in Persia, Shah Bhetai in Sindh, and Abd el Rahman among the Afghans. The nationality of each of these individuals is remarkable. For instance, Ibn Fariz composes in a rich and mechanical language, addressed to the eye as well as the mind; and his ideas are borrowed from the wild hills and desert sands of his native country. As might be expected, his poetry displays all the manliness, fervency, and contempt for life, combined with the eloquence, the modulation, and the choice of words required to attract and charm the ears and souls of his countrymen. In Hafiz, who uses a very inferior language, we find learning, and love of pleasure, wonderful powers of imagination, and a fullness of meaning, which none but Persians can appreciate. Nothing is more remarkable than the ardour for devotion to which he abandons himself, and the spirit of tenderness and love for all things (including even inanimate objects), which breathes from his poetry. The effect is, that even his most rigid readers are delighted with his attractive Pantheism, and persuade themselves that every word he utters is to be understood in a mystic sense. Shah Bhetai, the Sindhi, had the disadvantage of contending against a barbarous dialect, and composing for an unimaginative people. His ornaments of verse are chiefly alliteration, puns, and jingling of words. He displays his learning by allusions to the literature of Arabia and Persia, and not unfrequently indulges in quotation. His compositions are all upon subjects familiar to the people, strained to convey a strange idea. As might be expected, he is more homely and common-place than Ibn Fariz or Hafiz; at the same time, he is more practical, and some portions of his writings display an appreciation of domestic happiness scarcely to be expected from one of his order. Hence his poetry is the delight of all that can understand it. The learned praise it for its beauty, and are fond of hearing it recited to the sound of the guitar. Even the unlearned generally know select portions by heart, and take the trouble to become acquainted with their meaning. Abd el Rahman, or Rahman as he is familiarly termed, is a perfect specimen of the rugged race which preserved the independence of the Afghan hills. The Pushtu, a dialect more barbarous than that of Sindh, becomes in his hands a very tolerable vehicle for poetry stern and gloomy as his. He abounds in fierce invective against the world, its falseness and treachery, its passing good and permanent evil: his contempt of life is scarcely tempered by devotion, and he seems to indulge in an occasional pleasant thought with regret. I have never heard an Afghan read one of his odes without a sigh.

Evidence of the antiquity of the Tasawwuf may be found in the annals of almost every ancient and civilized race. Sufis were called by the Guebres, Wizahdarun, Raushan-dil, &c.; by the Hindoos, Gnaneshwar and Atma-gnani. Among the Greeks they became Platonists, and have continued up to the present time, under divers mystic appellations, with tenets modified by the ages in which they lived.

Tasawwuf, again, has perpetuated an idea, which may be considered an Asiatic form of the doctrine of development. Probably deriving the dogma from Socrates and Plato (their favourite philosophers), they formed from the "archetypes" of existence, a regular system of spiritual creation anterior to the material. So much doubt hangs over the authenticity of the Koran and its authorship, and so many traces of palpable deception may be observed in the Ahadis of the prophet, that it is very doubtful whether the doctrine of pre-existence is a fundamental one of Islam, or the introduction of a later age.—*Burton's "Sindh."*

Murad Bey, son of Ali Bey, sovereign of Tunis, who ascended the throne in 1698, was a monster of cruelty, drunkenness, and debauchery. From the very commencement of his reign, his crimes and his vices were of so deep a dye, that the native chro-

nicle closes the list with terms of horror. He killed with his own hand the mufti of Cairovan, and caused his flesh to be boiled, of which he ate, and forced his dependants to do the same. In a fit of rage, he ordered two of his nephews,—the eldest only seven years of age,—to be spitted alive, and roasted. He always carried pistols, daggers, and an enormous sabre, and when a day passed in which he did not shed blood, he said, "I feel hungry!" He was killed in 1702, in an expedition against Algiers.

There is a strong current setting in favourable to Bengali literature, which augurs well for the future prospects of Sanskrit lore, for the Sâdhu Bâshâ, or classical Bengali, is so identified with the Sanskrita, that the students of the former are naturally disposed to cultivate the latter. The Principal of the Sanskrita College, Isvarachandra Vidyâsagarâ, is preparing a Sanskrita grammar in Bengali, which will be adapted to late improvements in philological science, and is designed to smooth the path to this difficult language, which has been made more intricate by the mystifications and scholasticisms of pundits.—*Journ. A. S. Bengal.*

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, November 1, 1851.

THE misbehaviour of a company of Madras sepoy before a handful of Moplah fanatics, recorded in our last issue, reveals, or rather confirms, the existence of a mental weakness on the part of our native troops which should be carefully attended to. This is not the first, nor we believe the second or third, time, that the same incident has occurred from the same cause. Upon the occasion before the last, in the year 1849, a detachment of the 43rd regiment of Madras Native Infantry, consisting of about 120 men, under Capt. R. P. K. Watt, was sent to disperse a party of these fierce zealots (between sixty and seventy in number), who had committed great disorders in the neighbourhood of Calicut. Capt. Watt pushed forward half his party in advance, under Ensign Wyse. About fifteen Moplahs rushed out from a mosque, in which they were posted, when nearly all the sepoy, though outnumbering the fanatics four to one, fired at random, and, without waiting for a collision, fled, leaving Ensign Wyse and six gallant fellows who stood by him to be cut to pieces. Capt. Watt was unable to rally the fugitives, whose panic infected the party he was bringing up, who refused to obey his orders, and he retired to the cutcherry of the collector of the district, which, observing the state of his men, he barricaded, the petty band of fanatics being allowed to approach the cutcherry and abuse the sepoy with impunity. A detachment of European troops (of the 94th Foot) was sent for, by whom the Moplahs were speedily routed and slain. Capt. Watt was tried by a court-martial, and found guilty of "not having taken sufficient measures to restore confidence in his men," and of allowing them to be insulted by the insurgents "without making any effort to rouse them to resistance." The Court sentenced him to lose rank, and to be severely reprimanded,—a sentence which the Commander-in-Chief thought too lenient. The last occurrence, so similar in its circumstances, will, per-

haps, raise a doubt whether Capt. Watt was not treated with an undue degree of rigour, and whether it was in his power to have "restored confidence" in his men, and animated them to resistance.

Upon the recent occasion, near the same locality, a company of sixty-five sepoy of the 39th regiment of Madras Native Infantry, under Ensign Turner, was sent to capture about twenty Moplahs, who sallied out of a house, armed only with knives and spears; whereupon the sepoy, after firing, were seized with a panic, and fled, throwing away their arms; Ensign Turner, finding his efforts to rally the fugitives ineffectual, joined in the flight. As in the former case, a party of Europeans (of the same regiment, the 94th) was marched from Calicut, and speedily disposed of the rebels, who, however, made good use of the firearms abandoned by the sepoy, with which they killed five men.

It is not our purpose to criticise the proceedings of the local authorities in this last affair, or to inquire whether it was prudent, after the experience they had had, to intrust the duty of putting down these terrible desperadoes to so small a party of sepoy, under a young and inexperienced subaltern. Our aim, in noticing the occurrence, is to draw attention to this salient feature in the character of the sepoy, especially the Hindu,—his proneness to give way to superstitious terror. It could not be the knives and spears of these twenty men, or even their ferocious aspect, that drove sixty-five native disciplined soldiers, before they were hurt, to a shameful flight. It must have been some supernatural alarm, properly expressed by the term "panic," in its original sense, which operated at once upon the aggregate body, Hindus and Mussulmans, rendering each individual as insensible to shame or the fear of punishment, as to the entreaties and expostulations of their officer. It was the frenzy of affrighted children, who fancy they are pursued by ghosts.

The fanatical Moplahs are under the absolute control of their tunguls, or high priests, who exercise a prodigious influence over the minds, not only of individuals of their own creed, but even of Hindus; the latter regarding them with an indefinite dread, as possessed of certain magical powers. A tungul has been known to levy a vast tribute upon the credulous by the sale of his saliva, as a specific for the cure of any complaint.* The stories current in Malabar, the country in which the Arabian ancestors of the Moplahs settled so early as the seventh century, respecting their supernatural properties, have doubtless created an impression upon the sepoy of the coast, composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, which their habitual superstition does not suffer them to shake off.

The fact, so repeatedly proved, that they cannot face these fanatics, shows the imprudence of exposing them unnecessarily to so severe a trial. Common timidity, a backwardness to face mortal danger, may be conquered by shame or overcome by habit; but a superstitious fear, which renders the boldest man a slave to his imagination, is more likely to be increased than subdued by frequent exposure to its influence. In 1849, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras (Sir G. Berkeley) remitted the punishment awarded to the runaways of the 43rd regiment, because he was of opinion that "they might have retrieved their character had their officers subsequently exerted their energies to bring them to a sense of their duty;" and expressed "no doubt of the

result of any future conflict to which they may be called, in which they are properly led." In the recent case, however sepoy of another Madras corps, with the example of their comrades before their eyes, have misbehaved in the same way, without any apparent deficiency of energy on the part of their commanding officer. The conclusion is plain,—that they were under the influence of a panic fear, inspired not by a sense of ordinary danger, but by a superstitious horror of beings supposed to be more than mere men.

The evidence taken in 1832, before that portion of the Commons' Committee on the affairs of the East-India Company which applied its attention exclusively to military matters, abounds with testimony to the spirit and courage of our native Indian army, which, Sir John Malcolm declared, could not be surpassed. Sir T. Pritzler, a major-general in the royal service, pronounced the Madras native troops in particular "very efficient," and the infantry "as good as possibly can be." Subsequent experience has amply justified these encomia; but it also suggests this precaution,—that the native troops must not be left singly to confront a species of danger which by Europeans would justly be ridiculed as idle and imaginary, but which the fancy of the natives of India invests with peculiar terrors.

The degree to which the minds of Asiatics, even of the highest class, are enslaved by superstition, is scarcely credible by those who have not witnessed its effects. Sir John Malcolm tells us, as an undoubted fact, that in Persia, some years ago, an ambassador, a man of rank, about to proceed to India, was warned by an astrologer of a planetary conjunction, most fortunate for his journey, which it would be dangerous to miss, and, the ship in which he was to embark not being ready, he determined to travel by land. It was then discovered that the stars would be malignant should he pass through his own door or the gate of the town. To obviate the first difficulty, an aperture was made in the wall of his house; but this opened into his neighbour's, and four or five other walls had to be cut through before the ambassador could get into the street. In order to avoid the gate, he applied to the governor to allow a part of the city wall to be thrown down, and this extraordinary request was complied with!

THE arrival on our shores of Louis Kossuth, whose fate so long trembled in the balance, has provoked some diversity of opinion amongst us as to his character and claims. The failure of his projects, unless it can be directly traced to his own misconduct, cannot be imputed to him as a fault or disqualification. There is but little sympathy felt in England towards the government of Austria, against which he endeavoured to marshal the Magyars. The object he professes to have had in view was not to revolutionize Hungary, but to extort from its sovereign the constitutional rights of the Hungarian nation, and to remodel its municipal institutions. Whence is it, then, that the distrust of Kossuth originates?

The Magyar insurrection had an apparent, perhaps more than apparent, connection with that mighty political movement which, in 1848, threatened to subvert, not only ancient thrones, but all established governments, and all social order. The effect of the reaction has been, rightly or wrongly, to confound the insurrectionary parties of Italy, Germany, and France, in one general mass, as Red Revolutionists. Unhappily for M. Kossuth, he has not been

careful to keep his designs quite clear of association with these dangerous agents. Hence, probably, many, who would rejoice at the emancipation of the Hungarians from the bonds in which Austrian rule has long held them, hesitate in wishing success to the Kossuth party, because they discern a distrust of them in the moderate constitutionalists of Hungary, and because they suspect that the leader of that party secretly cherishes ulterior views. These unfavourable feelings towards M. Kossuth have not been altered by the language he has held since his liberation.

There is another reason which will explain a certain degree of backwardness on the part of a considerable body of the nation to become, as it were, the partisans of Kossuth, namely, that he seems to be put forward as a rallying-point by those who seek to embroil this country in a quarrel with Austria and Russia. The flattering reception given in England to this chief of a party stigmatized by their government as rebels, especially after the treatment experienced by Marshal Haynau, must be as mortifying to the Emperor of Austria as it would have been to our government had the Austrians feasted and flattered M. Papineau. This, however, is not the worst. There are speakers and writers amongst us who use M. Kossuth as a kind of stalking-horse wherewith to assail the Emperors of Russia and Austria; and temperate politicians, who would not be sorry to see very important political reforms introduced into the dominions of those two potentates, would yet carefully refrain from joining in that personal abuse of them which flows in certain quarters, without the possibility of restraining it, whenever their names are mentioned.

These are amongst the causes which, irrespective of the personal merits or demerits of M. Kossuth, qualify the demonstration which his visit might otherwise have procured for him. He has been made, perhaps by accident rather than design, the symbol of dangerous principles,—the more dangerous because they are not distinctly defined. The wildest democrats of France may regard M. Kossuth as their *eidolon*. The Chartists and the Socialists of England may hail him as one of their apostles. Yet he may, meanwhile, aim at no more than to repair the municipal institutions of his own country.

WE invite attention to a letter, which will be found in a succeeding column, depicting in the darkest hues the condition of the kingdom of Oude. The letter is authenticated; the writer is what he professes to be, a respectable native of India, and we believe him to be worthy of all confidence. Moreover, his representations, which we give in his own language, accord with the accounts brought by almost every mail from India of the disorganized and miserable state of that unhappy country. If intervention by one nation in the internal affairs of another were ever justifiable, it would be in this case, whether we regard the sufferings of the people in the one, or the interests of those in the other,—the British Government, as the paramount power of India, being in some measure bound, for the sake of its own subjects, to promote, by every legitimate means, just administration in native states. It is to be feared, however, notwithstanding this consideration, that the simple and effectual remedy proposed by our correspondent, and sought by the people of Oude,—that of taking the management of the territory into our own hands,—however beneficial such a measure might be in the end to the ruler as well as the

ruled, could only be vindicated upon a principle which, convenient for good purposes, would be equally so for bad ones.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDITION OF OUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—I send you the following translation of a letter which I received by the last mail from India. It was written by a particular friend of mine, on whose veracity I can entirely depend, and I send it to you with a humble hope that it may attract the attention of the Hon. Court of Directors, by whose just rule the great empire of Hindoostan is in a great measure happy; but still there is something loudly calls for their interference. According to our belief and religion, whoever is under our orders, or in our service, and does either good or bad, his master has the merit or demerit of the deed. Independently of this, the matter I am about to mention has exceeded all reasonable bounds. Every remedy has been tried by Government, without producing the slightest effect, and it is getting every day worse and worse. The ablest writers of the day, in India, have complained of the ill-managed province of Oude, but no one has paid attention to the complaint.

The poor and rich inhabitants of that unfortunate region look forward with anxiety to the period when a new Governor-General of India shall arrive and do something for its amelioration. Some people say that the king and the crafty vizier received the lord sahib with such ostentation, and the display of splendid jewellery, with trains of fine elephants and camels, a display of fireworks, elephant-fights, good dinners, grand and costly presents of khilluts, so that the attention of the Governor-General might be diverted, and he might leave everything to his successor, who may do in the matter as he chooses. Such is the gossip amongst the illiterate, unfortunate ryots of Lucknow. Some say they never will be rid of that government, as a fukeer, in the time of Shooja-ood-dowlah, of blessed memory, on some horrid deed of the king, cursed his majesty, as well as the inhabitants, so that every heir-apparent to the throne will be effeminate good-for-nothing, and debauched. The person who now addresses you, Mr. Editor, is an hereditary inhabitant (he is sorry to say) of the unfortunate province called Oude, and he has got a home and friends there. He does not speak from any personal motives, or selfish object, as might be imagined; any one who has travelled through that country, or who has had anything to do with it, is well aware that the province is one of the worst managed of the whole of India.

The following is a faithful version of the letter I have received, as far as I can make it:—

"Jyess, province of Oude, Sept. 7th, 1851.—There is greater mismanagement in this part of the country than there ever was. All the shoorfa (respectable class of men), through fear of dacoits, are day and night obliged to be armed like fighting-men. The zemindar's people are prowling about every habitation, and if any unfortunate man happen to fall into their hands, they sell him for from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 to the zemindar (or landholder), who puts him to various tortures, until such time as he is ransomed by some of his relatives. No one listens to the complaint. Jumshaid and Yaddoollah, slaves of Meer Surfraz Ullly, had committed very great thefts and barbarous murders; on account of which, they were secured in the royal jail; but, owing to its bad management, they effected their escape, and no step has been taken for their apprehension, nor does any of the authorities even care for their murders and depredations. They go from one place to another, killing, plundering, setting houses on fire, from one end of the province to the other. They have also collected a band of robbers, and they are trying to murder and plunder Meer Surfraz Ullly; it is quite out of any one's power to arrest them. If an *urzee* (petition) be presented to the Resident of Lucknow, he says, 'I have no power to interfere in any way, and I cannot write to the king; you had better present your *urzee* to the king.' But who can get access to the king for us?"

Here the letter ends. Now you and your readers will form an opinion for yourselves as to the extent of bad government in that unhappy country. Scarcely a day or an hour passes without some crime; plunder, murder, and bloodshed, are common occurrences. Not a cowree of the revenue can be realized, unless an army be appointed, under a chuckladar, who makes it his particular study to rob and plunder every one who comes across him. No person's grown-up daughter or sister is safe at home, but is taken away by force; no one can safely go to bed,

unless armed. Every officer appointed makes it his study to plunder, because he knows that he will be turned out, one of these days, from mere whim or caprice, or that his appointment will be purchased by some higher bidder.

I had occasion to travel through that part of the country, and saw fine cultivable land for miles lying untilled; also hundreds of villages entirely deserted; thousands of men, women, and children, under trees on the bare ground, suffering from cold, heat, and hunger. On inquiry, I was given to understand that the chuckladar, or governor, would demand treble the revenue which he had agreed to accept, and on their not meeting his demand, he would confiscate all their household property, sell off their cattle, and put them to torture, by giving them a severe flogging, placing a very heavy stone on their shoulders, making them stand under the burning sun, and various other similar punishments, in order that they might point out their hidden money; so no other resource was left to them but to abandon their homes, to save their lives, and live the best way they could; and still they were not safe, but were frequently forced to labour without any remuneration whatever. If the chuckladar were to hear that any person was possessed of money or property, he would seize the unfortunate man, and put him under various pains, such as I have described. It is not a rare occurrence to see little children kidnapped and sold as slaves; and it is impossible to describe the misery they suffer from their purchasers. There is no judge or magistrate to whom they could apply for redress. No traveller can pass but he is taxed in every stage, if he escapes murder or plunder.

The inhabitants of Oude are heartily praying for the administration of the British Government. They cannot imagine why the British Government do not interfere. Some say that, if they were to do so, the country would become happy; and that the English would not be able to recruit any soldiers from that part of the country, who are noted for being the finest men. But this is quite out of the question. The British have of late, wisely annexed the Punjab, and they could raise as many thousand men as they like from that part of the country, not only from the Punjab, but from any British province.

I must admit that the British have entered into a certain treaty with the King of Lucknow; but at the same time it must be borne in mind that they are considered the rulers of India; and they will be answerable before the throne of Him who has made them its rulers, and intrusted them with a large empire to protect its inhabitants. I would not wish the Government to confiscate the country, or dethrone the king. I would be the last person in the world to suggest such a thing; but they can take the management of this country into their own hands for a certain number of years without any cost whatever. There are hundreds of men of talent in England who are thoroughly acquainted with Indian affairs, as well as in India, to appoint as governors, and with the assistance of British troops lying a few miles from the capital of Oude, they could arrange everything satisfactorily, and save an immense treasure for the king. For instance; in 1820, when Bahadoor Jung, the son of Nawab Ismaeel, Jageerdar of Bakadoor Gurh, near Delhi, was not able to conduct the affairs of his dominions, the British took its management into their own hands, and after a certain number of years, they not only enriched his country, but saved thirty lacs of rupees. In like manner not long ago, when the rajah of Nagod, in the Boondailchund district, became dissipated and careless, they took the management of the country into their own hands until such time as he was reformed. Why cannot they do the same in this case? The happiness of millions would thus be secured.

The heir-apparent of Lucknow is generally brought up in the Harem, amongst women of indifferent character, and his education is entirely neglected. He runs at an early period into disgraceful habits, learns to drink and smoke narcotic and deleterious drugs. When he comes of age, he is generally deranged, or something is the matter with him. Kept under the influence of his favourite women and artful minister, he knows little, and hence the cause of the misery of his kingdom. The present month of Mohurrum is a mourning festival amongst Mussulmans all over India, but in Lucknow and its neighbourhood it invariably ends with some serious tumult, riot, and desperate engagement between the two sects of Mussulmans called Sheeas and Soonees. I have often heard that two or three hundred men have fallen, fighting amongst themselves on the 10th day of Mohurrum, at the Kurbulla of Lucknow.

I would wish very much that this very production be sent by the head of the Government of India to that well-known and distinguished officer Colonel W. H. Sleeman, who has done so much good for the welfare of India, and is now Resident of Lucknow, on the spot to judge whether it is exaggerated or the truth;

or it may be referred to some former residents of Lucknow, who are now on retired pensions in this country.

In conclusion, I apologize for the space I have occupied in your paper. From pity to those poor sufferers, I hope you will give this a place in your paper, and that thus an interest may be excited in this country for those over whom they rule.

I am, yours obediently,

AN HEREDITARY RESIDENT OF OUDE.

London, Oct., 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—The following statement of the per-centage of deaths in H.M.'s and the East-India Company's European troops in India, from ordinary causes and cholera, is contained in a Circular issued from the Adjutant-General's office, Bengal, 15th July, 1851, directing reports specifying "what you may conceive to be the causes of a higher rate of mortality at the Bengal presidency than at Madras or Bombay."

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1840	7.08	3.270	6.402
1841	7.32	2.592	2.730
1842	7.22	3.304	5.418
1843	8.07	2.366	5.416
1844	7.48	2.600	6.653
1845	6.21	3.62	8.3
1846	5.04	3.64	9.32
1847	4.49	3.08	3.01
1848	5.25	1.64	2.51
1849	7.13	2.24	4.69

Clearly there are more deaths at the Bengal presidency than at Madras and Bombay; but Bombay in 1846 had the greatest number of deaths, Madras in 1848 the fewest. Bengal had more troops employed during the ten years; Bombay had a good proportion of troops engaged; Madras but few troops, and those chiefly in China.

There must be some consideration paid to climate. The Madras troops (except those at Saugor and near the Nerbudda) are located to the south of Calcutta. The Bombay troops are stationed in the west of India, and more to the north, generally, than the Madras troops. Cholera should be separately stated. It should be shown whether those who died had been on service or not, for diseases are caused by exposure on service, and do not appear, perhaps, till some time after the campaign is over. The Queen's inspector-general of hospitals told me,—alluding to the men who died from the effects of wounds in the Sikh battles,—that it would require months, if not a year, before the number of men could be stated who died from the effects of wounds: so men not wounded, but employed on service, may die from diseases originating from employment on service, and may be included among the deaths from "ordinary causes!"

There should be a report on each station where there are European troops, and any increase or decrease in deaths should be accounted for. There may have been 10 or 12 per cent. at some Bengal stations, and 5 only at others. It is improbable that 9.32 per cent. was the rate of mortality in *all* European corps of the Bombay army in 1846; or that 1.64 was the rate of *all* the Madras corps in 1848. When we look to Sind, in 1846, we may understand the great loss of men. The Bengal army had troops employed on service (I exclude the Cabool force) in 1842, in 1843 (Gwalior campaign, &c.), in 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849 (Sikh war). The Bombay troops got to Mooltan in 1848, and in 1849 were in the last Sikh campaign. Unless the diseases are given, we cannot estimate the state of or prevalence of any one disease; and, again, unless we obtain the deaths at *each* station where there are European troops, we cannot prove which are the most unhealthy stations. That being found, we should keep troops a shorter time at those places. But there should be *annual* reports of each station, whether there be European or native troops, or both, as to the causes of unhealthiness. Likewise, it is important to know the age of those who die, and whether they had been previously wounded.

How far is health affected by the habits of European troops, as to duties, hours of dining, canteens, and hours of the parades? In the year 1844, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders lost in Sind about 400 men (566 men, women, and children) from September to December, or in four months. On the China expedition,* the troops were for some months in 1840 at Chusan.—H.M.'s 18th, 26th, and 49th Foot, Artillery, Bengal Volunteers. Out of 3,650 troops, there were only 2,036 fit for duty; 61 had died on the passage, 239 died at Chusan, and 1,578 were sick in hospital. Many more died afterwards.† The troops were landed and

encamped on the shore, ankle-deep in water, instead of being kept on board ship, and the parties ashore on duty relieved once a week, as ought to have been the case. The authorities did not like to incur the expense of the E.I. Company paying Rs. 5 a day for each officer* to the captains of vessels for their table allowance. The preparation of the salted provisions took place in February, 1840, only, as the commissariat did not get orders till about the middle of that month, and the last ship of the expedition left Calcutta on the 17th April, 1840. It was too late properly to cure or salt meat.† The Marquess Wellesley‡ gave orders in October, 1800, for the salting of provisions shipped on 23rd April, 1801, for the expedition to Egypt. The position at Chusan was so bad as to account for any number of deaths. There was nothing publicly known as to the causes of the sickness and deaths.

The Burmese war exhibits the greatest number of deaths, and the greatest amount of sickness, ever known, in modern times, in any expedition. That to Walcheren, in 1809, with all its horrors, fell far short of those experienced by the Arracan, &c., troops from 1824 to 1826. The bad provisions sent with the troops was one cause of the sickness and deaths; but the troops went to Rangoon at the wrong season,—in May, instead of in the middle of November.

There is much want of a record office in India. If we wish to have a good staff, we must let them have the means of reading the errors and mistakes of their predecessors. Give men facts, and able men will make the most of them; but without a knowledge of facts, the best educated and the ablest officers will make mistakes. Lord Auckland, at one time, held out encouragement to medical men to write essays on medical topography, epidemics, &c.; but though some did write,§ I never heard that any of them advanced their interests, or got anything for their labours. Zeal requires to be gilded over, or it soon gets tarnished.¶

I am, &c.

Oriental Club.

A FIELD OFFICER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 29th October, at the offices, New Broad-street, to receive the report of the directors, and to confirm the forfeiture of certain shares upon which five rupees per share had been paid in Bombay; Lord Wharnccliffe in the chair.

Mr. Nicholson, the managing director, read the report, which stated, that on the contract for the construction of twenty-one miles of railway, from Bombay to Tannah, the earth-works had been finished, up to "formation level," to the extent of nearly one-third of the distance embraced in this contract, when the periodical monsoons interposed an obstacle to further progress for a time. Before the issue of this report the rains will be over, and active operations will again be resumed. Within the past half-year, the construction of a further portion of the railway has been let to Mr. George Wythes, which carries the line from Tannah (where the first contract terminates) to Perseck Point, a distance of four miles. This contract embraces works of some magnitude, including a viaduct across the navigable estuary at Tannah, and two short tunnels. Mr. Wythes has sent out a large quantity of "plant" and working materials, and has through his agents commenced operations in a manner which gives every assurance of a satisfactory fulfilment of his contract. The directors have also given orders for the construction of a branch line of about one mile and three-quarters in length to the port of Mahim, between which place and Bombay considerable traffic may be expected both in goods and passengers. The surveys for the extension of the main line from Perseck Point to within a short distance of Callian are finished, and the works on this part of the railway are shown to be very favourable. These works will be put under contract as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made. The before-mentioned works conjoined will constitute a railway from Bombay to within one mile of Callian, with a branch to Mahim, about 35 miles, thus completing the first object contemplated in the contract between the Hon. East-India Company and this company. From the proposed station near to Callian the line can, with equal convenience, take the direction of any of the three routes which have been suggested for the passage of the railway into the interior;

* The officers to pay Rs. 3 out of Rs. 8 per head.

† At Singapore, some fresh brine was put into the casks; but if not well salted, any other measure will be useless.

‡ Despatches, vol. V., p. 158.

§ Dr. J. McCosh, Bengal.

¶ There should be an Epidemiological Society in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, as we have in London, established in July, 1850.

* Canton Register, Oct. 22, 1840.

† Said to have been to the extent of 1,000 deaths.

and the directors hope that by the next meeting of proprietors they will be in a position to arrive at a correct judgment upon this important question. The capital account to the 30th of June shows that 332,090*l.* had been received, of which 270,455*l.* was received in England and 61,644*l.* in Bombay, and that 94,668*l.* had been expended, viz. 74,540*l.* in England, and 20,128*l.* in Bombay, leaving a balance in hand of 237,430*l.*

The *Chairman*, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said he thought they were satisfactory. Of course, since the last meeting, no great progress could be made in the prosecution of the works; but during that period other matters had been attended to. Their engineer had reported that a great portion of the works on the line in the islands had been brought up to the formation level, and other portions of the first contract were progressing and would soon be completed. The most important event since the last meeting was the letting of the second contract on the line from Tannah to Perseek Point, which he believed was let on satisfactory terms. When these contracts were finished they would be within eight miles of completing the first section of the undertaking. He trusted that the time was not far distant when the East-India Company would decide as to the further extension of the line and the course it is to take. The great difficulty would be in the passage of the Ghauts, and the mode of effecting it. The precise line would have to be determined by the course of the traffic and the facility of working the line. Their engineer had been over the district, but he could not come to any decision on the subject until he had made a more detailed examination of the locality. They hoped to have some useful information on the subject before the next half-yearly meeting as to the most effectual mode of overcoming that great difficulty. With respect to the accounts, he thought they were very satisfactory. It was very satisfactory that more than three-fourths of the expenditure in England was for materials necessary for the works, and that the expenditure for other matters during the half-year was comparatively small. They had hitherto preserved perfect harmony with the East-India Company, and there was no doubt that the good understanding between them would continue. The Government decided as to the ground for the terminus at Bombay. It was understood to be granted on a temporary footing, but there was not much doubt about its being permanent. It was stated to be a very favourable position for the terminus of the railway.

Colonel Dickenson drew the attention of the directors to the necessity of their impressing upon the East-India Company the cogency of assisting the company with their engineering staff to survey the district through which the extension line passed. As far back as 1845 and 1846 that essential point—the passage of the Ghauts—was to have been settled. There were three ghauts in question—namely, the Thul Ghaut, the Malsej Ghaut, and the Bhore Ghaut, and it was very desirable that the passage by one or two of those ghauts should be determined before completing the first section to Callian. Hopes were held out in the report of the directors, a year ago, that the main route would shortly be decided. The same hopes were held out in the last half-yearly report, and also in the present report. It was a matter of great consequence to the inhabitants of the Deccan and others in the district through which the line would pass. He understood that the cost of the portion of the railway from Bombay to Tannah would be 200,000*l.*, or 9,000*l.* per mile, and that being the case, the Court of Directors could easily see that, at a charge of 2*d.* per mile, the traffic would pay a dividend equal to 8 per cent. on that portion of the outlay.

The *Chairman* thought that the question should be left to the directors, and said it would be as well to remind the honourable proprietor that the original project was to carry the line across the peninsula, and was projected by Mr. Chapman, and of course it was first considered as one undertaking; but the East-India Company, having considered the matter, determined on confining their views to the construction of the first section of the line, as an experimental line, to extend from Bombay to Callian. The further extension depended on the success of the first section, and although the works were progressing favourably, they could not be completed for some time; therefore they had not lost any time yet with regard to the extension. In all probability the surveys were now being proceeding with at the Ghauts, and he could state that the East-India Company had agreed to allow the expenses of the survey to be paid out of the surplus fund of the company. There was a detailed survey of the district made by Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Berkley, their engineer, had been over the district, but had not made a detailed survey. At present the capital of the company was limited to 500,000*l.* for the completion of the first section of the line, thirty-five miles in length.

Mr. Field said, he did not see any sum stated in the accounts

for receipts of interest on the paid-up capital. He contended that sooner or later they must be included in the accounts, as they would form a charge against the company when they came to a settlement with regard to the traffic.

The *Chairman* said, the time would no doubt arrive when it would be necessary to give a statement of the sums received for interest on the paid-up capital. This would be the case when they had a revenue account to lay before the proprietors. At present it would be of no use, as every proprietor knew that he was receiving 5 per cent. on his investment.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. G. Frith, one of the directors, read a letter from Mr. Willoughby, who had recently returned from Bombay, to the effect that he had officiated at the cutting of the first sod of the railway on the 31st of October, 1850, and that he expected the line would be opened for traffic in November, 1852. He considered that satisfactory progress had been made in the works, and they had withstood one of the heaviest monsoons that had been remembered for many years. He expressed a strong opinion in favour of the probable effects that the introduction of railways would produce in stimulating industry, and in promoting commerce to a considerable extent. The operation of the railways would have the good effect of causing the common roads of the district through which they passed to be improved. He attributed the introduction of railways into Western India entirely to the indefatigable exertions of their noble chairman. He concluded by stating that he hoped, instead of spending millions of money, as hitherto, on wars of a questionable character, the money would be spent in useful works to benefit India, which he was certain would return a full and ample remuneration for the outlay, as all such works had hitherto done in that country.

Col. Dickenson said there was no person so competent as Mr. Willoughby to give an opinion on India matters, having held a high official situation for many years in that country.

The *Chairman* said he agreed with the observations contained in Mr. Willoughby's letter, and that no exertions whatever should be spared in promoting useful improvements in India.

After some further observations, a resolution was passed confirming the forfeiture of 273 shares.

In reply to questions, it was stated by the Chairman that the question respecting the extension of the first section had been entertained by the directors of the East India Company so late as last April, at which time they expressed their readiness to go on with it, and to extend the guarantee to an additional capital of 500,000*l.* for that purpose. Of course every one was aware of the difficulties of the country, and the nature of the seasons, but there was no doubt that the line would be completed to Callian at the time specified. With regard to the extension, there was a perfect understanding with the East India Company on that subject.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.—Mr. John Shepherd, Chairman of the East-India Company, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Deputy-Chairman, had an audience of the Queen on the part of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, who, in grateful recollection of the patronage vouchsafed by the Queen to the Great Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, and more particularly in the Indian section of it, had, by an unanimous resolution, requested that their Chairman and Deputy-Chairman should offer, for her Majesty's gracious acceptance, a specimen of each of the principal articles exhibited by the East-India Company. The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman were presented to the Queen by Lord Broughton, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India.—*Court Circular*. The presents embraced Dacca muslins, furniture, jewellery, including a costly string of pearls, specimens of silver filigree works, one or two of the jewelled agate cups, carpets, shawls, brocades, and other objects. The whole forms a magnificent offering of loyalty, alike worthy of the recipient and the donors.—*Times*.

RAW PRODUCTS OF INDIA.—The following passage in the *Times* of October 20th will confirm some remarks of ours, in the *Mail* of May 5th (p. 270), respecting the raw products of India: "Among the fibrous substitutes for hemp and flax in the Indian department of raw produce (in the Great Exposition) was exhibited a specimen which the most eminent naturalists pronounce to be identical with China grass. It grows in all parts of the Assam territories, and could be brought into our markets in large quantities, if a demand existed for it.* As,

* See some particulars respecting this grass in our Bengal Intelligence, ante.

however, it does not come to hand from the source whence they have been accustomed to receive China grass, the merchants and brokers will not look at it, while, at the same time, they offer 40*l.*, 50*l.*, and even 80*l.* for the very material with which it is stated to be identical. Again; in the collection of fatty oils from India, there is one of great interest, from the seed of the *bassia*, which flourishes in almost every part of the peninsula. From this tree sugar, as well as a spirit resembling whisky, and the vegetable oil in question, are all extracted. The abundant supply, and the other valuable properties of the tree, would enable the oil to be imported on the most favourable terms, for the manufacture of candles, soap, &c.; yet, because it is 'not known in the market,' it would probably at once be put down as 'of no value.' Take the case of gutta percha, and we find it quite recently brought into notice by a paper of Professor Solly's on the subject, read before the Society of Arts. He had been requested by Dr. Royle to analyze it, and Dr. Royle, in his turn, had had his attention drawn to the subject by Mr. Wilkinson, an intelligent broker. But for this, the material might still have remained undiscovered; and we cannot imagine a more direct and forcible illustration of the advantages to be derived from an association of practical and scientific men in connection with a collection of substances and processes to which their inquiries might be directed. India furnishes many examples of a similar description to those quoted. The colours sent in by her to the Exhibition have, for the first time, attracted the attention of the artist. Her successful efforts in the cultivation of the tea plant have received a publicity which, in the ordinary course of trade, must have taken a long time to achieve. Looking at the Indian collection of raw produce generally, and, indeed, at the specimens sent from all parts of the world, incomplete as these are, one cannot help being struck with the number of apparently useful substances, of which we know nothing; and, even when the question of utility has been satisfactorily proved, the cheapness and the abundance of the supply remain doubtful."

EASTERN PRODUCTS AT THE EXHIBITION.—The East-India Company intend, after providing for the preservation of a complete set of the raw materials, tools, and mechanical contrivances, to authorize the distribution of all that remains over in these departments of the splendid collection of Eastern products shown by them at the Exhibition to such public bodies and scientific men as may apply for them. The greater portion of the manufactured goods of every kind purchased by the Company for the occasion will be sold.

THE RAILROAD IN EGYPT.—Lord Palmerston, in reply to a letter from the secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, expressing apprehensions lest the issue of the discussions between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt should have a prejudicial effect upon the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt, has stated "that, whatever questions of etiquette and form may have arisen between the Sultan and Abbas Pasha in regard to the construction of a railroad between Alexandria and Cairo, or in regard to the introduction of the *tanzimat* into Egypt, he entertains no apprehension that the construction of the railroad will be stopped, or that the local government of Egypt will be deprived of the means of maintaining order in that province." Intelligence has since been received, that the Sultan has withdrawn his opposition to the construction of the railway.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—The East-India Company have forwarded to Mr. Hugh Fleming, secretary to the Commercial Association, Manchester, 1,000 bales of cotton for sale in that town, recently shipped, per *Armide*, of which rather more than 800 bales is from the indigenous plant of the country, grown in the Dharwar district. The remaining portion is from New Orleans seed experimented with in the same district.

UNIVERSITY GRANT.—*Oxford*, Oct. 30.—In a convocation held this day, it was agreed to grant out of the university chest the sum of 150*l.* for the purchase of books printed at the university press for the cathedral of Bombay.

THE REV. DR. JACKSON, Bishop-designate of Lyttleton, has returned to this country. The *Wesleyan Times* states that he has been recalled by the Bishop of London, and is now with his father, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, at the Wesleyan Theological Institution, Richmond.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Lords of the Admiralty have decided on sending another expedition early in the ensuing year to make further search for Sir John Franklin. The *Resolute* and *Assistance* sailing vessels, and the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* screw steam-vessels, are to be made ready for this service.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.—It appears from an official notification published in the Cork papers, that Sir Robert Kane, as president of the Queen's College, Ireland, has been authorized to recommend to the Earl of Clarendon a student of the college, whom the president shall consider deserving and suitable, to be nominated to a writership in the civil service of

the East-India Company; the President of the Board of Control having most liberally placed that nomination at the disposal of the Chancellor of the University, for the advancement of the great public object of liberal education, and the rewarding of academic merit. The *Cork Reporter* says—"The country owes for this, as for so much else, its thanks to Sir Robert Kane, for having seen and secured a practical and practicable benefit for its sons. Some months ago it was made known that through his exertions, the East-India Company had been induced to present to the library of the College a collection of works on Oriental languages and literature; and as we once or twice looked at the embarrassing contortions of Arabic and Sanscrit pages, we were, as we confess, puzzled to know what could possibly be wanted with them in Cork. We did not suspect that at that time Sir Robert Kane was bringing under the notice of the Earl of Clarendon a suggestion by which the unfair neglect of Ireland in Indian appointments might in some degree be remedied, and in a way honourable to all parties. The suggestion was, however, as we understand, most heartily taken up by his Excellency, who secured for Sir Robert Kane's idea the prompt and liberal attention of the President of the Board of Control. Although it was impossible to carry out all, yet Lord Broughton gladly conceded the nomination now published, and which is most properly to be made on the recommendation of Sir Robert Kane, by the Earl of Clarendon, as Chancellor of the Queen's University, who seems anxious to carry out to practical realization the beneficent system of education established in the Queen's Colleges."

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—*Cambridge*, Oct. 29.—This prize, given annually for the best essay on a subject of general literature (occasionally to be chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire), has been adjudged to B. A. Irving, B.A., of Emmanuel College. Subject—"The effects of caste on the institutions and probable destinies of the Anglo-Indian empire."

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Charlotte*, for freight of stores to Bengal, and the *Larkins*, for the like purpose to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 17. *St. Louis* (American), Davis, Manila.—18. *Achilles*, M'Kuire, New South Wales; *Alexander*, Barron, China, M'Leas, and *Cherusher*, Bruma, Bengal; *Meg Lee*, Murray, Algoa Bay; *Merope*, Gold, Sharks Bay; *Canada*, M'Donald, Ceylon; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Bengal; *Chiefstain*, Croker, Coringa; *Caroline*, Andrews, South Seas; *Gottland*, Fahrens, Maulmein.—20. H.M.'s steamer *Birkenhead*, Salmon, Cape; *City of Calcutta*, Brown, Bengal; *Sir George Seymour*, Montgomery, Bengal; *Maria Somerset*, Naylor, Bengal; *Arabian*, M'Leod, Bombay; *Indian Chief*, Noble, Ceylon; *Secret*, Leighton, Maulmein; *Providence*, Popham, Bengal; *Victoria*, Hay, Breede River; *Sir Henry Pottinger*, Conway, Bengal; *Lady Margaret*, Grant, New South Wales; *Charlotte*, Rae, Maulmein; *Thomas Clarke*, Bruce, Singapore.—21. *Ramilies*, Carvel, Munsoorcottah; *Nereides*, Michael, Bengal; *Lismoyne*, M'Cready, Bengal.—22. *Richard Thornton*, Stephenson, Batavia; *Bidston*, Loney, Munsoorcottah and Mauritius; *Ellida*, Kreeft, Bengal; *Christiana Carnall*, Brokenshaw, Saldanha Bay.—23. *Bermicia*, Arnold, Madras; *Peltoma*, Hughes, Maulmain; *City of Glasgow*, Muir, Bengal.—24. *Grecian Queen*, Gibbs, Angra Pequene; *Kalmia*, Binnie, Bombay; *John Bright*, Mill, Mauritius. 27. *Tinto*, Hicks, Bombay; *Anglo-Saxon*, Colville, Akyab.—28. *Delhi*, Young, Akyab.—29. *Harlequin*, Blayne, Cape.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Oct. 17. *Emperor of China*, Daniell, Shanghai; *Vlashandel*, Hoek, Batavia; *Asia*, Newlands, Calcutta; *La Belle Alliance*, Bawden, and *Zelus*, Malcolm, Bombay; *Anaia*, Locke, from Hartlepool, Aden; *Cuba*, Woolley, Algoa Bay; *Glenberrie*, White, Sydney; *Sutchini*, Piel, Madras; *Resolution*, Carmichael (from Sunderland), Singapore; *British Isles*, Luckie (from Sunderland), Ceylon; *Hyllon Grove*, Taylor (from Shields), Aden.—19. *Marmora*, Kelly, New Zealand.—20. *Stratford*, Forrest, Mauritius.—21. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Wright, and *William Hyde*, Applewaite, New Zealand.—22. *Sophia Moffatt*, Woodward, Adelaide.—23. *Unicorn*, Hunter, Sydney.—24. *Sydney*, Duncan, Ceylon; *Vander Palm*, Ogterop (from Hartlepool), Manila.—25. *Arcon*, Fowler, Launceston; *Far West*, Briard, Hong Kong.—27. *Australasian Packet*, Pryce, Cape; *Countess of Derby*, Starks (from Newcastle), Ceylon; *Lady Charlotte Guest*, Davies, Ascension.—30. *Gemini*, Harvey, Cape and Madras; *Duke of Bedford*, Dugdale, Port Phillip and Adelaide; *Taglioni*, Jolliffe, Singapore.

From LIVERPOOL.—Oct. 16. *Princess Royal*, Mawson, Calcutta; *Tamerlane*, McLean, Calcutta.—18. *Goode Vercatching*, Zeylstra, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Atalanta*, Colby, Calcutta; *Dundonald*, Gillies, Bombay.—20. *Walton Munroster*, Steele, Calcutta.—21. *Alma* and *Olger*, Meyer, Calcutta.—22. *Herculean*, Mounsey, Bombay; *Anna*, Smith, Cape and Algoa Bay.—22. *Anglesea*, Morrison, Aden.—24. *William Gladstone*, Smith, New South Wales;

Old England, Eves, Shanghai; *Australia*, Wheeler, Calcutta; *Coriolanus*, Rhind, Bombay.—25. *Hannah Salkeld*, Cordiner, and *Affghan*, Sharp, Calcutta.—26. *Oriza*, Christian, Calcutta.—29. *Balkan*, Slowman, Cape and Mauritius.

From the *CLYDE*.—Oct. 20. *Mehemet Ali*, Gallilee, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Flora Kerr*, Langton, Calcutta.—25. *Alberta*, Benson, Bombay.—27. *Victoria* (steamer), McLean, Port Phillip.

From FALMOUTH.—Oct. 21. *Neptune*, Henderson, New South Wales.

From TROON.—Oct. 24. *Hercules*, Lowden, Aden.

From CARDIFF.—Oct. 21. *Welington*, Fevely, Java.

From SHIELDS.—Oct. 21. *Earl Durham*, Ceylon.—29. *Cornelia*, Lamond, Ceylon.

From NEWPORT.—Oct. 23. *Pioneer*, Child, Ceylon.

From HARTLEPOOL.—Oct. 24. *Victoria*, Muller, Ceylon; *Dun-robin Castle*, Morrison, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—Oct. 17. *Medway*, Mackwood, Port Phillip.—21. *Joseph Sones*, Elmstone, New South Wales.—28. *Ocean*, Davidson, Cape.—30. *Royal Stuart*, Goble, New South Wales.

From PORTSMOUTH.—Oct. 21. *Senator*, King, New South Wales.—17. *Scandinavian* (from HARTLEPOOL), Ceylon.—21. *Sea Serpent*, Anderson (from NIEUW DIEP), Akyab.—27. *Marion*, Bissett, Swan River.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—Oct. 22. *Shanghai* (screw steamer), Brown, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Sultan*, from Southampton, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Miss Dayrell, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Burlington.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ainger, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis.

For ADEN.—Ens. Davidson.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. P. Davidson, Col. Ludlow, Mr. Parker, Mr. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Lattey and servant, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Maxton, Mr. Knight, Mr. Goodman.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Young, Lieut. Kempster, Mr. Davidson, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Kyves, Dr. Dorward, Lieut. Hughes.

For CEYLON.—Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Gavin, Mr. MacLachlan, Mr. Clerkew, Mr. Duncan.

For BOMBAY.—Mrs. McDougal, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Mockin, Rev. J. Harding and lady and servant, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Grierson, Miss Butler, Mrs. Sandys, Miss Nott, Mr. S. Irvine, Miss Wyllie, Miss Free, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Taylor, Miss Dunsterville, Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Miss Beynon, Mrs. Eyre, Rev. J. Evans, Miss Doune, Mr. M. Scott, Miss Howey, Col. Sandwith, Miss Houghton, Miss Riddle, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Pope, Miss Pope, Miss Hallett, Mrs. Purchase and infant, Miss Smith, Mrs. Petrie, Miss Eyles, Lieut. M'Farlem, Mrs. Thomas, Dr. Wood, Capt. Wrixon, Mrs. Wrixon, Mr. Dallas, Capt. Hore.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Pustan, Mr. Latour and servant.

Per steamer *Pollinger*, from Southampton, Sept. 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington* from Suez.

For MALTA.—Lieut. Adams, Miss Anderson.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rose, Mrs. Rose.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Deffell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, 3 children and 3 servants; Capt. and Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Mathews, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hills, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Paisley, Mrs. Swinton, Mr. Christison, Mr. Saunders, Mrs. G. Mackenzie and servant, Mr. M. Lawford, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Benson, Mr. Rich, Miss M'Pherson, Mr. Prestwich, Mrs. Allen, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. Hays, Miss de Courcy, Mr. Medicott, Mr. Muir, Mr. P. Clarke, Mr. C. J. Hogg, Mrs. Ridge.

For MADRAS.—The two Misses Morhead and servant, Miss Slater, Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Wight, Miss Underwood, Mr. Windus.

For CEYLON.—Mrs. Higgs, Hon. Justice Starke, Lieut. Durnford, Col. Cochrane, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. Marson.

For BOMBAY.—Mr. Grey, Miss Graham, Mr. Christie, Mr. Chapman, Miss Cardoza.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Finlay.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Sturges, Mr. Melbourne, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Melbourne, sen.

Per steamer *Tagus*, from Southampton, Oct. 29.

For MALTA.—Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Horton and child, and servant; Mrs. Stewart, 2 children, and servant; Miss Chimmo, Mr. Borradaile, Mr. H. Borradaile, Miss Borradaile, Miss H. Borradaile, Mrs. Borradaile, governess, 3 children, and servant; Mast. Irvine, Master B. Irvine.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAMPFYLDE, the wife of Capt. 22nd regt. s. in the ship *True Briton*, on the passage to Calcutta, Aug. 19.

EDEN, Lady, s. at Windlestone-hall, county of Durham, Oct. 18.

FRITH, Mrs. W. P. s. at 12, Park-village West, Regent's-park, Oct. 27.

GUISE, the wife of Francis E. d. at Rookcliff, near Lymington, Hants, Oct. 15.

MAITLAND, the wife of the Rev. B. s. at 27, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Oct. 26.

PEMBERTON, the wife of Col. George R. Hon. East India Co.'s service, s. at 37, Fitzroy-square, Oct. 26.

VANSITTART, the wife of Lieut. col. s. at No. 45, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Oct. 21.

MARRIAGES.

BURT, Adam G. of Adelaide, S. Australia, grandson of the late Dr. A. Burt, of Calcutta, to Emily, d. of the late Thomas Fenn, at Kennington Church, Oct. 28.

KEMP, Richard B. to Mary Elizabeth, d. of William Thacker, at St. Pancras Church, Oct. 23.

LEITCH, James, to Lydia, d. of the late Maj. Andrew G. Ward, Hon. East India Co.'s service, at St. Mary's Church, Edge-hill, Liverpool, Oct. 22.

MERRIMAN, Thomas B. to Sarah E. widow of Capt. G. A. Harrison, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Wimbledon, Oct. 30.

DEATHS.

BOWEN, Maj. gen. Herbert, C.B. Bengal estab. in Montague-square, aged 71, Oct. 16.

COCKERELL, Lady, widow of the late Sir Charles, bart. and sister of the present Lord Northwich, at High-park-corner, Oct. 30.

GREAVES, Henry H. s. of the late William D. surgeon of the Madras army, on board the *Gwalior*, on his way to England, aged 37, July 16.

KIRBY, Capt. J. S. late of the Bengal artillery, in London, Oct. 23.

PIXLEY, Julia, wife of R. Ellis, of No. 1, Victoria-road, Kensington, Oct. 19.

PRIAULX, Charles W. surgeon, R.N. at Sierra Leone on his way home from the Cape, aged 43, Aug. 20.

READ, Eliza, relict of the late Alexander, Madras civil service, at No. 2, Dorset-square, Oct. 16.

SHAW, Edith, widow of the late Lieut. col. Thomas, H. E. I. C.'s service, at Buxton, Oct. 21.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Oct. 22nd and 29th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—1st-Lieut. William J. Gray, artillery.

Lieut. John Richards, 15th N.I.

Lieut. Angelo E. Osborn, 45th N.I.

Capt. Henry Strachey, 66th N.I.

Lieut. col. Charles R. W. Lane, 74th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. James G. C. Fraser, fusiliers.

Ens. Jermy C. West, 11th N.I.

Assist. surg. William W. Rawes.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Ingram F. Chapman, 3rd N.I.

Capt. Henry Lye, 13th N.I.

Capt. Frederick Mayor, invalids.

Maj. Edward Walter, retired.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. E. Newton Dickenson.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Joseph S. Draper, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George J. Christian.

Mr. George D. Wilkins.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Alexander S. Sandeman.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Henry B. Macleod, artillery.

Brev. maj. Douglas Seaton, 1st fusiliers.

Surg. John O'Dwyer.

Assist. surg. Nathaniel Collyer.

Assist. surg. William Pitt.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Octavius Pelly, 7th cav.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Robert St. John, 1st fusiliers.

Lieut. Robert D. Hassard, 2nd Europ. reg.

Ens. James W. Bryans, 22nd N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Benjamin R. Williams, artillery, 6 months.
Lieut. William A. Pope, 1st fusiliers, do.
Lieut. Amos L. Newman, 3rd N.I., do.
- Madras Estab.*—Brev. col. Stanley Bullock, 4th cav., do.
- Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Thomas R. Teschemaker, artillery, do.
Lieut. col. Elkanan W. Jones, 13th N.I., do.
Lieut. William S. Jones, 22nd N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

- Madras Estab.*—Surg. Hugh Cheape, 6 months.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

- Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Godfrey L. Farrant.

APPOINTMENT.

- Bombay Estab.*—The Rev. Thomas Luck Kingsbury, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 17TH OCT. 1851.

- Bengal, 10th Foot.*—Ensign Milo Valentine Maher to be lieutenant by purch., v. Richard Taylor, who retires. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

Ensign Henry Thompson, from the 88th Foot, to be ensign, v. Maher. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

- 53rd Foot.*—Charles Francis Herbert Lloyd, gent., to be ensign by purch., v. Peel, promoted. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

61st Foot.—Henry George Austin Vicars, gent., to be ensign by purch., v. Kempe, promoted. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

- 96th Foot.*—James Buchanan Kirk, gent., to be ensign by purch., v. Ford, promoted. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

98th Foot.—Ensign Frederick George Nuttall Clarke to be lieutenant by purch., v. Kerr, who retires. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

- Madras, 15th Light Dragoons.*—Charles Sewell, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Puget, promoted. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

51st Foot.—Ensign Francis Charlesworth Kennedy to be lieutenant by purch., v. Rossi, who retires. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

2nd Lieut. Henry Trafford Trafford, from the Rifle Brig. to be ensign, v. Kennedy. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

- Bombay, 10th Light Dragoons.*—William MacAllister Hathway, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Marshall, promoted. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Guther Mann Parsons, gent., to be 2nd lieutenant by purch. Dated 17th Oct. 1851.

BOOKS.

A Catalogue of the Mammalia in the Museum of the East-India Company. Printed by order of the Court of Directors. London: W. H. Allen & Co.

THE Zoological Museum of the East-India Company consists of specimens, in all departments of the science, from their oriental possessions and other parts of the East, contributed by public servants, who have been attached as naturalists to missions and deputations, or by gentlemen of the civil and military services of the company.

This catalogue contains the scientific names and very full descriptions of no fewer than 289 individuals, many of them rare and curious, carefully arranged and classified by the accurate Dr. Horsfield, the keeper of the Museum. The details embrace matter of more than zoological interest. In the description of

the *Semnopithecus Entellus*, or Hanuman of the Hindus, for example, we have the mythological history of the celebrated monkey-god, the ally of Rama in his wars with the giants. Some habits of the Royal Tiger are authentically recorded, which are not generally known, and which contradict the common opinion respecting the character of that animal.

A Narrative of the Kaffir War of 1850-51. By R. GODLONTON and EDWARD IRVING. Part I. London: Richardson, Graham's Town: Godlonton and White.

The object of this publication, which is issuing in parts from the local press in the colony, reprinted here, is to afford the British public correct information respecting the war of 1850-51, "which, above all its predecessors, has been pre-eminently unprovoked and treacherous," and to defend the British settler in South Africa from the "malignments" which, it is alleged, have been heaped upon them on former occasions.

The narrative is full and clear, and, being written near the scene of operations, its accuracy is entitled to confidence.

We have derived much assistance from this work in compiling the article which appears in our present issue, on "The Seat of War in Caffraria."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS for the Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz.—

- | | |
|--|--|
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| 12. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 5s. | 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passage to China, three sheets, £1. 11s. 6d. |
| 13. Bay of Bengal, 6s. | 32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, Australia East, 4s. |
| 14. Peninsula and Islands of India, East of Bengal Bay, 9s. | |
| 15. West Coast of Sumatra, 6s. | |

HORSBURGH'S EAST-INDIA PILOT, £15. 5s.

HAND-BOOK for PILOTS and COASTERS navigating to and from the river THAMES, through all the Channels to DUNGENESS and ORFORDNESS. By Lieut. E. BURSTAL, R.N., from the Survey of Capt. BULLOCK, R.N. Price 1s. 6d.

London: Wm. H. Allen and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

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TAYLOR'S ANCIENT and MODERN INDIA: being a Popular History, from the earliest period down to the present year. By Dr. W. COOKE TAYLOR. This edition is edited by P. J. MACKENNA, Esq., many years resident in India.

London: J. MADDEN, 8, Leadenhall Street.

* * A CATALOGUE OF ORIENTAL WORKS FREE BY POST.

AT the CIGAR and GOVERNMENT MANILLA
WAREHOUSES of Messrs. TOSSWILL and Co., Merchants, Importers, and Manufacturers, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Pudding Lane, East Cheap, back of the Monument, London, the best class of Foreign Cigars and Manillas, the largest stock and variety in the kingdom. Genuine Foreign Havannahs, 12s. 6d., 21s., 22s., and 24s. per lb.; Manillas, 12s. per lb.; and Cigars, fine quality, of British make, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per lb. Tosswill and Co.'s celebrated Union and La Primera Cigars, equal to Foreign, 12s. 6d. Cigars and Manillas shipped duty free.

East-India House, 8th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1852, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 17th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 4th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 15th January, 1852.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on Tuesday, the 6th January, 1852, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Governments in India the following Schedules:—

BENGAL.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st January to 30th June, 1851, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 30th June, 1851, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

MADRAS.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st January to 30th June, 1851, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 30th June last (1851), under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

And that the above Schedules are open, at the Secretary's Office in this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Chelaseas have succeeded. Their fortress was surrendered on the 8th September, and levelled to the ground by Huree Chund. These people are now represented as treacherous and brutal; and their conduct, subsequent to the surrender, would seem to justify the imputation.

The Maharaja himself is still reported to be in bad health, suffering under a disorder, reputed incurable in the East, which indicates a decay of the constitution. A traveller, in Cashmere, gives the following description of this remarkable personage and his family:—

"Goolab Singh is fifty-four years old. He has three legitimate sons—the two eldest were murdered at Lahore in the troubles that succeeded Runjeet's death. The remaining son, Runbeer Singh, the heir apparent, is twenty-four years old. He has a dark and not remarkable countenance. He appears to be nervous, and thus incivility is sometimes attributed to his manner when addressing a gentleman. In my opinion, he unquestionably wishes to be on good terms with the British, on whose protection he relies for peaceable succession to his father's throne. Runbeer Singh has a son not quite a year old. There are many natural sons of Goolab Singh's. The eldest, a man about 40 years old, becomes viceroys of Kashmir when his father goes to Jummo. His name is Meer Hultoo. The two nephews of Goolab (sons of Dhyau Singh) have jaghirs near Jummo; the elder, Jowahir Singh, is an ambitious fellow—hates the British with a father's hate. He is said to be intriguing for the throne on Goolab's death; but without money what can he do?"

The affairs of the Nizam do not wear so promising an aspect as in the last accounts. The minister's only means of reducing the expenditure of the state is by a reduction of the irregular soldiery, whose net charges amount to seventy lakhs of rupees a year. They are always one year in arrears, and it would be necessary to raise that sum to pay them off, an operation which, in the present condition of the finances of the state, would be impossible. Then, the Arab chiefs are also large money-lenders, and their claims amount to nearly a million and a half sterling. Suraj-ool-Moolk had proposed certain terms to the Arabs,—that they should give in a schedule of their pecuniary claims on the subjects of the Nizam, which he would submit for adjudication to the Courts; that they would no longer be permitted to be money-lenders and the brokers of the country, nor be allowed to take service with private individuals in any capacity, but that he was willing to receive on the pay establishment of the Government all the real Arabs that might be displaced by his order; making a reduction in the rate of pay. The Arabs had as yet given no answer to these terms. The latest letter from Hyderabad, dated 27th September, in the *Bombay Telegraph*, says:

"The Nizam, on a recent interview, desired his minister to select a peishcar, a subordinate minister, ordinarily the executive minister. At the Nizam's express desire that Suraj-ool-Moolk should select his coadjutor, or rival, according to circumstances, he selected Rajah Shumboo Pershad. The Nizam objected to his appointment, on the ground of his holding the Treasury. Rajah Nanik Bux, the son of Rajah Chundoo Lall, was then named; there was equal objection to him, as farming the town customs. The third person named, was Rajah Nerindur, the grandson of Rajah Chundoo Lall; his youth was objected to, and objections were made on some plea to all whom the minister named as any degree fit for the office. His Highness pointed out Rajah Ram Bux, or Gunnesh Pandit, as the persons whom he desired to be selected for the office. His Highness has been put upon this scheme, that he might have a representative voice in the details of the minor affairs of his government; but I expect that the result of the Nizam's failing in his purpose, by the interdiction of the British Government to carry it out, will tend to cripple his powers still more, and as a necessary consequence of confirming and strengthening the authority of the minister."

Lord Dalhousie has prohibited recruiting of all descriptions in the Nizam's army.

The letters from Lucknow tell the same unvarying tale of disorders in unhappy Oude. The *Englishman's* correspondent writes:

"The new Fuzlee year began on the 10th September, and the revenue accounts of the preceding year are closed. The whole of

the revenue has, however, not yet been collected, but the deficiency of the revenue of the Chucklas varies from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 100,000. The Khybrad district alone has failed in the large sum of six lacs. This is to be attributed to no other circumstance than the pilfering propensity of its Chuckliars, who has accordingly been imprisoned, and had his property confiscated.

"The wallee uhud, or heir-apparent, is to be married on the 8th of next month, to a grand-daughter of Nawab Moones-ood-Dowlah, a member of the royal family. The bride originally intended for him was the daughter of the minister, whom the king has lately himself married. The elder queen, the prince's mother, has set her face against the match, but it is to come off nevertheless."

The ringleaders of the mutiny in Capt. Magnus's artillery have been discharged by the Durbar.

The *Lahore Chronicle* asserts that the Governor-General has recorded his deliberate opinion, and earnestly recommended, that the Supreme Government should be located in the north-western provinces; that it is his wish to unite a larger proportion of the north-western Government to the Punjab, and to form the whole into one Presidency—the limits of the two to be somewhere about Allahabad; the Government of Bengal annexing the provinces west of the Soane, as far as Allahabad. In the event of this plan being carried out, under the provisions of the new charter, it is proposed that the residence of the Governor of the north-west provinces should be at Simla, the subordinate offices, as well as those connected with the Supreme Government, being located at Umballa. This is said to explain the evident anxiety for some time past manifested to complete the greatly improved communication between Simla and the plains, now in progress. In case of these important measures being carried out, it is thought a change will also take place in the constitution of the army, which will, it is said, be then separated into two divisions, designated the "Bengal" and "Lahore" Armies.

The Doorga Poojah holidays had put a stop to all business at Calcutta, public as well as private. The *Englishman* hints at certain reforms in various departments of the Indian Government. The abolition of the local treasuries, the collector of each district being made the general treasurer, is likely to be approved and carried into effect, it is said; and the Military Board is also supposed to be ripe for abolition.

According to the Calcutta papers, the native landholders of that city are forming a society for the purpose of appointing a representative who will advocate their interests in the Parliament at home in the discussions on the renewal of the Company's Charter. The association has been established under the designation of the *Daishtatwthee Somaj*, or "Society for the good of the Country." The object is to be accomplished by raising contributions from the natives of the soil.

At Bombay, the railway is making such rapid progress that the cuttings and embankments are to be met with all along from the borders of the flats—the earthworks on the flats themselves were completed before the rains—across the densely-peopled regions about Bynulla and Mazagon, and so on by Nowrojee Hill to the sea. "Within the first mile of its quitting the flats it cuts right through three of the most important thoroughfares—two of these, the Parell and Mazagon roads, being much frequented by the wealthier portion of the natives."

A letter from Upper Assam says, that the whole of that district is suffering severely from a scarcity of grain, caused by the floods of last year, so that the only rice procurable is a coarse description from Seebaungor, which is now

selling at more than three times the ordinary price. The people of the interior villages are said to be living on wild roots and herbs.

The King of Burmah is described as perfectly insane and it is thought probable that he will ere long be pushed from his throne to make way for a successor. Captain Impey had, it is said, failed to secure the object of his visit to Ava, whatever that may have been, and he had returned to Martaban.

The Singapore papers state, that the two kings of Siam have given orders for a large addition to be forthwith made to the city of Bangkok. They have established a printing-press, at which works are to be produced in Siamese and English; and have also directed a general revision of the laws of the kingdom, so that they may be made as equitable as possible, and that equal justice may be dealt out to all alike, high and low, rich and poor.

From China we learn that the insurrection, in the two southern provinces, had not yet been put down. It is stated that, in July, an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor Yihchu (or, according to the designation of his dynasty, *Hienfung*), which was frustrated by one of his Majesty's attendants, who lost his arm in warding off the blow. Eighteen high mandarins were implicated in the matter, and, together with the whole of their families, were immediately decapitated. Suspicion had also fallen on some of the Emperor's uncles, on several court eunuchs, and on Keying and Muhchangah.

Each successive arrival from the Cape of Good Hope is fraught with more alarming intelligence from the frontier of the colony than the preceding. In a patrol of Colonel Mackinnon into the Fish River Bush, there were no fewer than 78 casualties; Captain Oldham, of the 2nd Royals, and 25 men, were cut to pieces by the savages, besides 29 wounded and missing of the same corps, and in an advance by Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, with 550 men, including 245 of the 74th Highlanders, upon the Kroome Bush, a panic, which seized a party of the Fort Beaufort Fingoe Levy, occasioned a loss of 17 men of the 74th.

A private letter states that, in Colonel Mackinnon's affair, "Captain Oldham, after receiving three wounds, took the ring off his finger, and gave it to his servant, charging him, if he escaped, to deliver it to his wife. Three sergeants were killed in attempting to get him out of the bush. It has been a most murderous affair. The Caffres hunted after the poor fellows with dogs. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Col. Michel, with a company of the 6th, scarcely a man of the two companies would have escaped."

A French paper has a story, absurd in its details, of a French officer, named Parel, who has served in Algeria, having taken command of the Caffres, and defeated the English in their attack upon "the important fortress of Makox!"

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Surg. G. W. Powell, M.D. 59th Foot, late of the medical staff at Victoria, Hong Kong, Sept. 9.
BENGAL.—Capt. Edward Foord, of the E.I. Co.'s serv. at Warwick Villa, Harrow-road, aged 57, Nov. 7; Brev. maj. T. H. Scott, C.B. 38th L.C. at Lucknow, Sept. 28; Capt. W. G. Siddons, 63rd N.I. at Indore, aged 36, Sept. 20; Lieut.-col. H. O. Frederick, 67th N.I. on board the steamer *Benares*, Oct. 3; Lieut. G. Elliott, 2nd Fus. at Agra, Sept. 27; Brev.-maj. F. V. McGrath, Inv. Estab. at Calcutta, Sept. 26.
MADRAS.—Lieut. Wm. D. Maclure, 26th N.I. at Harley-street, Nov. 16; Capt. Robt. Balfour, 28th N.I. at Vellore, aged 30, Oct. 10; Capt. Best, Engrs. at Chittore, Sept. 29; Lieut. H. T. Eagar, 52nd N.I. at Cuddapah, Oct. 1; Ens. L. Hay, 39th N.I. at Ootacamund, Sept. 21.

BENGAL.

THE CIVIL BONUS FUND.

This is the age of bonuses. "Young Promotion" is pushing his bonus fund with characteristic zeal and animating success. A proposal is on the carpet for creating a medical bonus fund, and now the junior members of the civil service are making a strenuous effort to raise a similar fund to purchase the retirement of the seniors, and clear the board for the advancement of the juniors. Bonuses seem to be considered justifiable in every department except that of the Bengal Bank, where the offer of the late Mr. Hampton to the secretary of a bonus of Rs. 40,000 to take himself out of the way, and leave the coast clear for canvas, is considered a most atrocious proceeding, which it is necessary to visit with the severest penalty. Be that as it may. There can be no doubt that the civilians under twenty-five years' standing could not make a more profitable investment of three per cent. of their incomes, than to create a bonus fund to accelerate promotion. The retirement of a civil judge will give promotion to the several grades below him, of the annual value of perhaps Rs. 25,000. If five steps are purchased for Rs. 150,000, the improvement produced in the allowances of the juniors will not fall short of Rs. 125,000 a year. There can be little doubt, moreover, that a bonus of Rs. 30,000 would be a sufficient inducement to many men, who are now lingering in the service, to retire, because it would enable them to make up their subscriptions to the Annuity Fund, or to create a small purse to begin house-keeping at home. We earnestly recommend the scheme to the careful attention of all those members of the service, who will benefit by its success. The plan proposed of appointing a central committee in Calcutta, to collect the votes of the service, and to organize the plan of operations, appears to be precisely that which is necessary to ensure success, and we hope it will be adopted without delay. At present the number of unaccepted annuities is very considerable, and if the operation of the fund should induce those whose period of service is mature, to take their annuities and to quit the service, it will have accomplished a most desirable object. There is only one point on which we entertain some doubts. The number of those who voluntarily retire from the service every year has been on an average of the last few years, five or six; and there is every prospect that this number will retire annually, whether there be any extraneous inducement or not. The Bonus Fund proposes to provide for the retirement of five civilians every year. How then can its promoters be certain that the very same officers who would have retired, whether or no, may not be the same who will accept their bonus as the price of retirement? In that case, there will be no quickening of promotion from the funds thus raised, and the junior members will have impoverished themselves in vain. We merely throw out this idea for the consideration of those who are anxious to establish the fund, in the hope that they will be able to devise some plan by which this disappointment may be averted.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 2.

With regard to the importance of the question there cannot be a doubt; but we are inclined to think that a really sound, practical plan, universal and equitable in its operation, has not yet been alighted upon. It is altogether useless to turn to the military service for guides and precedents; the two cases are not parallel. The purchasing-out system is in no way applicable to the civil service, where there is no regular promotion, no fixed gradation of rank, no gradual increase of pay and allowances. The difference of rank exists, but its existence is entirely artificial. As far as we can form any opinion on the matter, it appears to us that this conventional inequality must in this case be laid aside.

As all will be called upon to pay an equal per-centage to the fund, so should all equally share in its benefits, without reference to the actual position of the applicant at the time of his resignation of the service. A sadder judge, for example, should receive no more than a collector or zillah judge, though his appointment is of infinitely greater consequence to his brother civilians. But it would be altogether impracticable to form a table of retiring bonuses adjusted to each particular appointment. It therefore becomes necessary to fix upon a certain sum—our correspondents recommend 3,000*l.*—to be given to every subscriber to the fund, who within six months from the date of his becoming entitled to his pension, shall formally resign the service; or within six months of an annuity falling vacant, should there not be one available at the completion of his period of service. It must not, however, be overlooked that, although at present there may be twenty-six annuities unaccepted, the consequence of an earlier resignation of the service will be to render the demand greater than the supply; and as the an-

nuitants will be then naturally younger and healthier men, vacancies will occur at longer intervals. This, of course, will act as a check to the working of the bonus scheme, to the extent its projectors appear to anticipate. But we do not regard it as a fatal obstruction; on the contrary, we are disposed to think favourably of the general bearing of the proposition.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept. 27.*

THE OOTHAEEGERAS OF BUNDLECUND.

A paper in the 10th part of "Selections from Public Correspondence," with a copy of which we have been favoured, discloses the curiously-organized system prevailing among the Oothaeegeeras or Sunoreahs, of various Bundelcund states, who are in fact nothing more than a gang of thieves, with wide-spreading ramifications.

The head-quarters of this choice fraternity are fixed in twelve villages, chiefly inhabited by these Sunoreahs—buneeahs, chumars, and mehters, are the only castes who are excluded from the brotherhood. The lumburdar of the village is the mookkea, or chief of the vagabonds, and each village contains from 7 to 10 gangs, registered by their government. There is also a head mookkea over the twelve villages, whose duty it is to act as arbiter in all disputes with regard to the division of spoils, and to receive such articles as may be deemed worthy of presentation to their government. The office of mookkea is hereditary, and in default of male issue descends to the women. On learning from their favorite Brahmin priest, after the Dusserah, towards which point of the compass fortune is likely to prove most favourable, the mookkea appoints a rendezvous for his gang of 50 or 60 followers. On arriving at the chosen spot, they are told off in parties of ten or a dozen, and a day fixed for their return. Should the collected plunder yield 40 to 50 rupees for each man, they quietly vend their way homewards; otherwise, they disperse a second time, and during their absence, which not unfrequently extends over a period of one or two years, their families are supported by the village money-lender, at a profit of about 100 per cent. The spoils are openly sold in the bazar, though at a sacrifice of one-half of their real value. In the district of Tehree, there are no fewer than 4,000 avowed Sunoreahs, 300 in Banpoor, and about the same number in Dutteeah. A peculiar slang has been adopted by the brotherhood, in which their children are instructed from their earliest infancy.

We are happy to observe, that the end of these things is near at hand, and that "the states of Tehree and Banpoor have solicited the orders of our government," for the suppression of these formidable gangs of marauders. Nothing more strongly marks the moral obliquity of the native society of this country, than the letters of the rulers of Tehree and Banpoor admitting the facts. They speak of the system as flourishing throughout the country; and as the police of the British government, who are well acquainted with it, take no notice of the fraternity, they saw no harm in it, or even in sharing the spoils.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept. 22.*

CASHMERE.

A friend, who has recently visited Cashmere, has favoured us with the following account of Goolab Singh, his army and his dominions:—

"On arriving at the city of Kashmir, I was waited on by a munshi, who presented some sweetmeats and fruits, saying that the Maharajah Goolab Singh was at Jummoo, but that the dewan had orders to supply British gentlemen with provisions, &c., they paying nothing. I refused the provisions, and accompanied the munshi to the bungalows built for the accommodation of the Sahib loq. These are six in number, situated on the banks of the Jhilum, and though not large, are very comfortable, and are surrounded by gigantic plane trees, and lines of poplars on which vines are tastefully trained. The day after, Goolab Singh returned to Kashmir, and all officers waited upon him in Durbar. He was particularly polite, and among the many compliments he paid our Government, he said he owed all his possessions and even his life to the British. The following day the Maharajah reviewed the troops stationed near the city; they amounted to nearly 4,000 men, and two guns drawn by the artillery men, with forty or fifty wall pieces carried by the artillery. The cavalry are very inferior, though composed of old friends of the kings—bad horses—bad riders, with no discipline. The infantry are well dressed and look well. Colonel Steinbach's two battalions drill well and steadily; they do him great credit. The men in these battalions are Dograhs, armed with a long rifle. The Purbeeahs are armed with musket and bayonets. All words of command are given in English. The bands of regiments play what is intended for "God save the Queen." The artillery are very similarly dressed to our horse

artillery, but, instead of the ugly forage cap, wear a particularly becoming turban. The two guns on this parade were one 8-pounder and one 6-pounder. The salute was fired well, though it is said the artillery know nothing of laying a gun. There are 37 guns in the valley—of these not ten can be fired. None of the guns have limbers or waggons, or any cattle to draw them. The chief weapon used by the artillery is the wall piece—of these there are hundreds in Kashmir. They have "rests," and are carried by the artillery men, and Goolab Singh says prove particularly useful in the hills.

"The Fort is a badly-constructed stone building, on the summit of a hill, named the Huri Purbut. Around the base of this hill is a fine wall, built by Acbar the Great. It is kept in repair, and is the strongest part of the defence of the Hill. In the Fort are four guns and 100 men. It is capable of holding six guns and about 500 men. There is no well in the Fort. Water is collected when rain falls. There are the remains of an aqueduct built by Jehangir to conduct water from a hill more than a mile distant. However contemptible as a fortress, the Huri Purbut Fort commands the city, and could punish the citizens if they required chastisement.

"The cruelty attributed to Goolab Singh is greatly exaggerated. Doubtless the taxes are most exorbitantly high, but punishments, excepting fines, are trifling in the extreme. During the last two years, only two men have been hanged—both had committed murder; hands have been cut off from a few thieves, and the noses from some infamous women. The prisoners taken by the army in Chillas are transported to other parts of the king's dominions; and to all this must be added, that the Maharajah feeds some hundreds of fakirs every day; and when he was very ill, a short time ago, he sent men about giving four annas pieces to the poor of the city. Of course fear of death was the cause of this charity; still it is a good fear that promotes charity.

"The city is large, containing 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants; the houses are high, with pent roofs; on the roofs grow flowers and grass; thus giving, as Moore says, to the fair city the appearance of a vast and variegated parterre."—*Mofussil, Sept. 12.*

We have received intelligence of an unfortunate occurrence in Cashmere, by which a native soldier is said to have lost his life at the hands of an artillery officer of some standing in the service, and of high lingual attainments. At the present stage of the proceedings, it would not be right to do more than to mention that the officer is to be brought to trial before a military tribunal.—*Delhi Gaz., Oct. 8.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The LONDON MAIL of August 24th arrived at Calcutta on September 30th (per *Hindustan*).

RECRUITS.—We understand that orders have been issued by Government to have steamers in readiness by the 25th October, to convey to Allahabad all the recruits expected out from England this season. We believe there will be about 970 of H.M.'s, and about 230 of the Company's; in all, some 1,200 men.—*Hurkaru, Sept. 22.*

A SACRIFICE TO KALI.—The following case came before the Nizamut Adawlut:—Madhob Chunder Bhutto, an inhabitant of the 24-Pergunnahs, is holding a kid which is to be offered to the goddess. Nobin Chunder Bhutto is the officiating priest: with one blow of the sacrificial knife he strikes off the head of the kid, with a second that of the man who holds the animal. There is nothing but a "fanatical impulse" to account for the deed, and the murderer is doomed to death.

THE "PACHA."—A consultation has been held among the principal sufferers by the collision of the *Pacha* and the *Eria*, as to the possibility of making the P. and O. Company responsible for the losses caused by the presumed carelessness of their servants. The opinion of counsel has been taken, and it is in favour of the Company's liability.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS.—A circular announces that the P. and O. Company are already beginning to act upon the suggestions of the Report of the House of Commons Committee. A reduction has been made upon the freight of raw silk and silk piece goods, despatched by the extra steamers. The charge has hitherto been Rs. 200 per ton, and it is reduced to Rs. 150, the charge by the other steamers remaining as before.

MR. C. R. PRINSEP has been appointed to officiate as Advocate-general for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in the room of Mr. C. R. M. Jackson, and Mr. L. Clarke to officiate as the Hon. Company's standing counsel, in the room of Mr. Prinsep.

ENSIGNS JAMES AND FRASER.—The *Englishman* understands that the commander-in-chief has intimated his desire that Ensigns James and Fraser, the two young officers concerned in the ridiculous duel in the fort, should remain in arrest until the result of the wound received by the latter is finally known. Ensign Fraser is nearly recovered, and there is, therefore, every probability that both combatants will escape with no further consequences than a severe reprimand from his Excellency.

NEW NATIVE JOURNAL.—The *Eastern Star* mentions that a new journal, to be called the *Jurist*, will shortly be started in Calcutta, by an influential body of natives, hostile to the continuance of the charter.

RESUSCITATION. We meet with the following story in a native weekly paper:—"A native was brought as a corpse to be burned at the Nimtollah Ghaut, and as his relatives were performing the last rites, preparatory to his being laid on the funeral pile, that is, bathing and clothing him afresh, one of the limbs of the seeming deceased showed signs of animation, by trembling, and afterwards the man turned his eye-balls and exhibited unmistakable signs of life; he was then, as a matter of course, taken home by his relatives. We have since been informed that, during the last stage of his malady, a dose of *Gopal Bose's naut*,—a kind of poisonous snuff,—was administered to him; the medicine worked on the patient, which reduced him to such a state of insensibility as to be mistaken for dead, and then brought to life by coming in contact with water."

MR. PRINGLE.—The *Englishman* states, that the Court of Enquiry on Mr. Pringle had closed very unfavourably for him.

REGIMENTAL MESSES.—We understand that the Committee at Simla, deputed to inquire into the subject of regimental messes, has nearly closed its sittings. The reports already received show that out of seventy-four regiments, seventy-three have messes,—the 64th being the only one without. There seems but little doubt entertained that regimental messes will be compulsory—in fact, we have heard that the sanction of the Governor-General is all that is now wanting to make them so.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sep. 27.

THE INVESTITURE OF SIR HUGH WHEELER with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath, took place at Government-house, Simla, Sept. 30. The ball-room had been very well arranged for the ceremony. At the upper end was the throne, approached by an aisle formed of seats set apart for the knights and companions of the Order present, and in rear of these for the staff visitors of rank. Lower down, several rows of seats stretching across the room, were reserved for, and filled with, ladies, while the remainder of the space and every available corner was crowded with officers of all ranks. The ceremony commenced with a procession, followed by the Governor-General, who was dressed in the cabinet uniform, with the collar of a Knight of the Thistle. The bands of the Governor-General and H.M.'s 22nd, which had been united for the occasion, now struck up the National Anthem, and all in the room rose. The procession filed off as it approached the throne, and the Governor-General, after bowing to it, took his seat thereon, and announced that, "He had been commanded by her Majesty, to invest, with every possible mark of honour and distinction, Col. Hugh Massey Wheeler with the insignia of the 2nd class of the Order of the Bath, which in her special grace and favour she had been pleased to confer on him, as a reward for a long course of distinguished services." Lord Dalhousie directed Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Henry Elliott, to carry his command to Col. Hugh Massey Wheeler, that he should appear, and shortly he appeared between his two supporters, preceded by Col. Tucker, c.a., bearing on a velvet cushion the insignia of a Knight Commander. After making three obeisances as they approached the throne, Lord Dalhousie rose and read her Majesty's warrant. Sir Hugh Wheeler now kneeling, Lord Dalhousie proceeded to place the badge, and the star. The bands here struck up the National Anthem, and a salute was fired from the guns. Lord Dalhousie having descended from, and bowed to the throne, the ceremony concluded, and Sir Hugh received his lordship's and his friends' congratulations. Dancing ensued, and the best ball of the season was kept up with great spirit till 2 o'clock.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 7.

A HORTICULTURAL CONTROVERSY is at present going on in Calcutta,—one party, headed by Sir L. Peel, contending that plants from the public garden there should not be given gratis to those who can pay for them, to the great injury of native *mallees*; the other party, represented by the editor of the *Englishman*, maintaining that plants should be given gratis to all.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, being unable, through indisposition, to proceed on his sixth triennial visitation, has empowered his commissary, Archdeacon Pratt, to hold the visitation in his behalf.

DR. GOPAL CHUNDER SEAL, one of the young hindus educated in England, was drowned, with his whole family, near Fultah on Friday last, while on his way to Tumlook. His budgerow got upon a ship's cable during a strong ebb tide, and hence the lamentable accident.—*Hurkaru*, September 29.

THE INSOLVENT ACT.—A native writing in the *Sumachar*, on the Indian Insolvent Act, says:—"In the days of yore, people used to look upon debt as they did upon hell; hence, the debtors were trying their best to pay the lawful demands of their creditors. This they considered the true way of salvation. But the generation of the present day have utterly forgotten and disregarded this true principle. Some people say that money is the gift of God, and consequently, it must be used in the best possible way, and the old people on hearing this, speak of the wicked Mazdak, who was subdued and annihilated by the then powerful Kingdom (of Persia); but in these days, as long as the British rule exists, this amended Act will remain in force. Several old men of sound experience, declare it as their opinion, that before the promulgation of this Act, there was no deceitful trade nor cheating in commerce; merchants, with due regard to their honour and reputation, were carrying on their trade with the greatest care and zeal, guided by the utmost discretion. But since the passing of this injudicious amended Act, dishonest and deceitful trade is on the increase. That commerce will suffer much more serious injury by it, is beyond the shadow of doubt; for the new and moneyless tradesmen of this day are conscious of the easy attainment of the benefit of the Act in question. They lay stress on this Act, saying, 'Let us be of good cheer, we can now enjoy and indulge ourselves in extravagance, and can ruin our rival; let our creditors take what is left on our insolvency.'" The *Friend of India* bears testimony to the fact, that the natives of Bengal hold precisely this opinion. "As the native trade, particularly upon a great scale, is conducted upon a system which makes honesty,—strange as the assertion may seem to those who are acquainted only with the retail system—an absolute essential, their opinion is entitled to respect."

THE RICE CROR.—The *Citizen* has received several accounts from different parts of the country, all concurring in setting forth the prospects of the rice crop as most gloomy.

NATIVE GRIEVANCES.—From the *Citizen* we learn that a political association has been formed under the auspices of the rajah of Burdwan, composed of natives "of principle and education," for the purpose of bringing, in some way or other, the grievances under which they in common with their countrymen labour, to the notice of the British legislature, at the time of the renewal of the East-India Company's charter.

MAJOR MCMURDO AND MR. LANG.—Major McMurdo, the attached son-in-law of Sir Charles Napier, has inflicted a verbal horsewhipping on "a notorious buffoon of the name of Lang," the instrument of flagellation—more sharp in lash than "formidable" in "dimensions"—being a letter to the *Delhi Gazette*. The gallant major, as usual, lays on with more energy than discretion, and we shall not be surprised to find that, as in a case of recent occurrence here, the whip changes hands, and both parties claim the victory at the end of the contest. The provocation under which Major McMurdo has raised his arm lies in a recent attack of the *Optimist* on the character of Sir Charles Napier, respecting which the editor of that paper has changed his mind some half-dozen times in half as many years.—*Englishman*, Sept. 26. The *Optimist* has replied very briefly to Major McMurdo's offensive letter. We subjoin the answer:—"McMurdo is not a bad fellow; but, as everybody knows, a great ass."—*Napier*.

ROAD ACROSS THE HILLS.—We learn by letters from Simla, that it has been decided by the Governor-General that a good road across the hills to Mussoorie shall be at once commenced upon. Lieutenant Briggs has accordingly been directed to survey and mark out a line upon the Kennedy principle, and is about to leave Simla for that purpose. The road will commence from the Governor-General's bungalow at Mahassoo.—*Delhi Gaz.* Oct. 8.

TWO OF THE AMEERS OF SIND, who were for some time located at Hazareelagh, under charge of Dr. Callam, of the Bombay medical service, arrived here on Saturday, and are to make Lahore their future place of residence.—*Lahore Chron.* Sept. 24.

LIEUT. AND BREVET CAPT. J. GORDON, was under trial by court-martial, at Fort William, on charges relating to pecuniary transactions, and quitting cantonments without leave.

FURLONGHS.—Letters from Simla intimate that staff-officers are henceforth to be allowed one year's furlough at the expiration of every seven years, without detriment to their staff appointments.

CAOUTCHOUC.—A correspondent in Assam informs us that Government has granted the right of collecting the gum caoutchouc (or India-rubber) of one-half of the Chardoar forest to Messrs. Martin and Co., the other half being reserved for the firm of Ritchie and Co., provided they take it up within a year.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 26.

SEVERAL other courts-martial are spoken of as probable.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—A letter from Wuzerabad mentions that an artillery officer, travelling in Cashmere, was talking to a young female in the bazaar, when a sepoy, in the service of the Maharajah came up, and interrupted the discourse. The officer struck the sepoy a blow, and killed him. We abstain from mentioning the officer's name at present, though we do not doubt the truth of what we have above stated. The officer, we understand, is to be sent down immediately for trial.—*Optimist*, Oct. 1.

THE FORT OF CHELAS, the siege of which, by the troops of Maharaja Goolab Sing, has attracted some attention, was taken on the 8th of September. On the 2nd, a mine, which had been run under the fort, was made to communicate with the only tank that supplied water to the garrison, and to draw off what was left of their scanty supply. On the following day, the Chelaseas begged for armistice, conditions of surrender being at the same time asked for and finally settled by Dewan Huree Chund, conditionally to their being confirmed by the Maharaja Goolab Sing. On the 8th, the head men waited on the Dewan, and after receiving kheluts, demanded the removal of the entrenchments and batteries in the immediate vicinity of the town gate, on which they were to receive a guard of the Kashmir troops within the walls. On the removal of the batteries they seized the opportunity of attempting to escape with their families. A pursuit ensued, during which the fugitives kept up a brisk fire while endeavouring to gain the right bank of the Indus; many of them were, however, overtaken and cut down or made prisoners, while others succeeded in escaping, making their way into Yaghistan. While this was going on, a portion of the Kashmir troops succeeded in gaining admittance into the town and obtaining final possession, after a skirmish with the men left in the place. The walls have been levelled, and orders issued for annexing the province to Husora (occasionally named "Astor" in the maps), the district of Goolab Sing's dominions that was subject last year to the brutal attacks of the Chelaseas, and many of the inhabitants of which are still in slavery. *Lahore Chron.* Sept. 27.

SIMLA BANK.—We have every reason to believe that a rumour, mentioned by a correspondent of the *Messenger*, is founded on fact, and that the proposition for reducing the capital of the Simla bank, &c., is merely intended as a preliminary step to the final winding-up of the concern.—*Ibid.*

ON DITS FROM VARIOUS JOURNALS.—We have every reason to believe that Maj.-gen. Hamilton, recently appointed to the command of the Cis-Jhelum, does not intend to join, but to resign his divisional charge, with the view of proceeding to England during the ensuing cold season. It is probable, therefore, that Brigadier Hewitt, now in command of this division, may be again required to proceed from Mooltan to Lahore.—Major Wiggins, 52nd N.I., will succeed Lieut. A. B. Johnson, art., in the office of deputy judge advocate general.—The report that a wing of the 64th N.I. would proceed to Allypuri, is incorrect; it is the left wing of the 6th N.I., under Capt. B. Cary, Lieut. R. Stewart, adjutant, and Ens. Lumsdaine, which was to leave Agra on the 29th Sept., and arrive at Allypuri on the 4th of October, to relieve the 30th regt., who will commence their march on the 6th for Barrackpore.—The two companies of the 6th, under Capt. Plunkett and Lieut. Templer, with the Lieutenant-governor's camp equipage, were to start on the 13th for Budee.—Major McMurdo will leave Simla in November, and will, in all probability, be succeeded in the acting appointment of Assistant Adjutant-general Queen's troops, pending the arrival of Capt. Gough, C.B., by Capt. L. H. Hamilton, of H.M.'s 87th regiment.—We have reason to believe that Col. J. Stuart, C.B., will not proceed to England this season, his health being so far restored as to render such a step unnecessary.—We understand that Capt. J. M. Jeffery, of H.M.'s 99th regt., is likely to succeed Capt. R. Hawkes, of H.M.'s 80th regt., in command of the depot at Darjeeling at the close of the present year.—It is reported at Simla, that Lieut. M. Turnbull, 2nd Lt. Cav. assistant commissioner, Umbala, is to be appointed clothing agent at Futehghur, in the room of Major Sewell, and that he accompanies the Governor-General's camp in progress to join.—Dr. W. Peckett will succeed Dr. H. A. Ebdon in joint medical charge of Simla, on the latter officer proceeding to join his new appointment at Ajmere.—Capt. Marriott, of the 57th N.I., lately officiating for Capt. Scott, deceased, is likely to succeed to the appointment of pension paymaster at Lucknow.

A DISCOVERY of an unexpected kind has lately been made at the village of Kerowlee, near the Surdee salt mines, zillah Pind Dadun Khan. A band of smugglers, chiefly natives of the village just named, agreed among themselves about a year ago to defraud the Government by excavating salt on their own account, and by the agency of Beoparees who frequented the Surdee mines, they have succeeded in carrying off immense quantities of the valuable mineral. The mine they have excavated is between fifty and sixty feet long, and had not the robbers quarrelled, it might not have been discovered for years. It is so situated, that neither horse nor mule can approach the entrance, and the cliff on every side being all but inaccessible to the foot of man, the existence of such a cavern could not have been suspected. All the operations of the band were of course conducted under the cloud of night.—*Delhi Gaz.* Oct. 4.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE GOVERNMENT.—It has been rumoured in most of the public offices, that when Sir Lawrence Peel ordered the Supreme Court to be closed for twenty-one days, during the Doorgah Poojah, the deputy-governor wrote to inquire on what grounds the long leave was to be granted to the assistants, to the detriment of their duties; that the Supreme Court was not usually closed for so long a time, and that he, the deputy-governor, did not see why the usual practice should be infringed upon now. To this the chief justice replied, that he acted as he thought proper; that he was not answerable to the deputy-governor for anything he did, that the court was a queen's court, and he a queen's judge, over which and whom Sir John had no manner of control, and therefore his order for closing the court for twenty-one days should stand. What truth there is in all this we do not know; we only state what we and hundreds of others have heard. The report was mentioned in that model of Government offices the military board, as well as in other public places.—*Englishman*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EUROPEAN COURTS OF REQUEST.

Circular.—*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 13.*—Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for your information and guidance, the accompanying circular letter on the subject of decrees by Courts of Requests, in substitution for that of the same number and date,* transmitted from this department on the 6th inst. which is hereby cancelled, and which I request you will de me the favour to return.

2. The chief object, I am to add, of these instructions, is to correct the very common error, into which Courts of Requests have fallen, of allowing the orders of officers on their pay to be taken into consideration when deciding on claims preferred against them, and which has frequently erroneously resulted in leaving untouched the full half of an officer's pay when he has himself voluntarily made away with the other half by giving orders on the paymaster.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. T. TUCKER, Lieut.-Colonel,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

To the Officer commanding—

Circular, 6th Sept.—Sir,—The Commander-in-chief having reason to believe that European Courts of Requests, previously to passing decrees against officers sued before them are accustomed to take into consideration engagements for the payment of monthly instalments to banks which such officers may have entered into; I am directed to annex, for your information and for the future guidance of European Courts of Requests held within your command, the accompanying extract from an official memorandum on the subject by the judge advocate general, No. 554 of the 16th ultimo, and to request you will be good enough to cause the strictest attention to be paid by these tribunals to the opinion therein contained.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. T. TUCKER, Lieut.-col.

Adj.-gen. of the army.

To the officer commanding—

Extract from Memorandum by the Judge Advocate General, No. 554 of the 16th of August, 1851.

"Nothing can be clearer than these two points: first, that the whole of an officer's pay coming to him in any month, is available to satisfy decrees of Courts of Requests, to the extent sanctioned by the Mutiny Act, section 66.

Secondly. That an officer's having given orders on his pay for instalments in favour of a bank, presents no bar to the decrees of courts of requests being satisfied. By "pay coming to him" is understood the residue of his pay and allowances, after deducting the stoppages made by the rules of the service for the

Military and Orphan Funds, and for the Band Fund in regiments having bands, &c. But the bulk of such residue, to the extent of half an officer's entire pay and allowances, is liable to be appropriated to satisfy decrees of courts of requests, notwithstanding any other disposition of it, or any part of it, which an officer may have. These decrees supersede and push aside any orders on his pay which an officer may have previously given. It is therefore unjust to put off the liquidation of the proved demands of creditors, in order to give a preference of payment to a bank, or so as to let the defendant retain half his pay entire."

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS APPOINTED TO THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 16th Sept.—The Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to lay down the following rules for the examination of officers appointed to the commissariat department.

Examinations will be held at head-quarters of divisions only, by committees composed of the senior revenue officer at the station, the deputy or joint deputy commissary general and the superintending engineer of the circle; the senior to preside, or in the absence of the last-named officer, the executive commissariat officer, or executive engineer may be appointed. When the services of the executive commissariat or executive engineer may not be available, the major-general commanding the division may select any officer as a third member in his place.

The reports of committees are to be submitted to Government through the head of the commissariat department.

Candidates for the commissariat department will, before appointment to it, be examined in the rules of arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, involution and evolution, also in mensuration and the computation of areas and solid contents, and the system of book-keeping by single and double entry.

Officers, previous to appointment to the commissariat department, are already required, by existing regulations, to have passed the interpreter's examination in the native languages.

During the year of probation, the young officer will be appointed to do duty in one of the large commissariat offices, and the executive officer in charge is required to exact from him punctual attendance during office hours, and at committees, inspections, and other executive duties, and to afford him every assistance in his power in attaining a practical knowledge with the routine of office duties.

The executive officer is required, on the completion of the officer's term of probation, to furnish the examination committee with a certificate on the several points adverted to in the preceding paragraph. This certificate is to be attached to the report of the committee.

The following are the heads of the second examination:—

1st. The probationer's acquaintance with his responsibility and duties in the care and custody of the public cattle and stores under the charge of a commissariat officer.

2nd. His knowledge of the system of procuring supplies by departmental agency or contract, as circumstances may require, and the rules affecting the preparation of contract deeds, and the liability of contractors.

3rd. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing European troops, and the different articles comprising their rations.

4th. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing native troops, and the circumstances under which rations are issued to them.

5th. His knowledge of departmental rules of the forms of his department.

6th. His ability to draw up with accuracy estimates and average statements of the cost of victualling troops and feeding cattle.

7th. His knowledge of the equipments of cattle and store required for the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with reference to their numbers and the distance to be marched.

8th. His facility in reading Gomashtas' accounts, as presented in Persian or Hindee, and in writing perwannas in the above languages.

9th. His ability to prepare monthly disbursements from the checked accounts of native agents with an account current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

10th. The extent to which the probationer is conversant with the general system of accounts in the commissariat department.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBEROMBIE, R. del. over charge of office of Abkarree commis. of 2nd or Dacca div. to R. Hampton, Sept. 26; rec. charge of magistracy of Dacca from J. S. Spankie, Sept. 26.
BIRCH, E. G. to be an asst. to superint. of survey of 1st or north div. and to exercise full powers in certain districts, Sept. 23.
CRASTER, E. C. rec. charge of Chittagong collectorate from E. A. Samuels, Sept. 22.
DEVEREUX, Hon. H. B. as gov. agent, to be *ex officio* trustee.
DODGSON, J. C. to be in charge of sub. div. of Jehanabad, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Hooghly and Burdwan districts.
HAMPTON, R. resumed charge of the office of Abkarree commis. of 2nd or Dacca div. fr. R. Abererombie, Sept. 26.
HARRISON, E. F. to be an asst. to superintendant of survey of 3rd or east div. and to exercise full powers in certain districts.
JENKINS, E. mag. of Howrah, resumed ch. of office, Sept. 24.
KEMP, F. B. to be a member of Ferry Committee of Tirhoot.
LOCH, J. A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnour, dur. abs. of Greathead.
MACDONNELL, W. F. asst. to mag. &c. of Sarun, joined his station, Sept. 14.
MACWERTIN, J. P. to take ch. of duties of civ. and sess. judge of Moradabad, Sept. 17.
MAYNE, F. O. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, dur. abs. of J. R. Barnes.
METCALFE, T. J. pl. at disp. of gov. of India, as a temp. arrangement, Sept. 18.
OLDFIELD, R. C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra, dur. Alexander's abs.
PATERSON, W. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allyghur, dur. abs. of Tyler, 6 weeks.
PRATT, H. to offic. as superint. of survey of 4th or west div. dur. abs. of A. Money, and to exercise full powers of a collector in certain districts, Sept. 23.
SAMUELS, E. A. made over charge of the Chittagong collectorate to E. C. Craster, Sept. 22.
SCHALCH, V. H. mag. of Midnapore, to be an *ex officio* asst. to supt. of tributary mehals, Sept. 24.
SPANKE, J. S. del. over charge of magistracy of Dacca to J. S. Spankie, Sept. 26.
TROTTER, R. add. judge of Dacca, assumed ch. of office, Sept. 22.
WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, resumed ch. of duties of office, Sept. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, G. H. M. 1 mo.
ALEXANDER, R. 1 mo.
BARNES, J. R. 15 days.
BECHER, S. J. 2 months.
BRUCE, J. G. 3 months, m.c.
DAVIDSON, A. H. during the dusseerah and mohurram vacations.
DAVIES, S. F. 1 mo.
ERSKINE, Hon. J. C. resident at Nepal, 2 mo. fr. Dec. 10, to Calcutta, and 1 year, fr. Feb. 10, 1852, to Egypt and Syria, on m.c.
GREATHEAD, H. H. 21 days.
INGLIS, J. 1 mo.
JEAN, J. 1 mo.
MACDONALD, C. dur. dusseerah and mohurram vacations.
METCALFE, Sir T. bart. 1 mo.
PEARSON, F. B. 1 mo.
PRINSEP, E. A. 15 days in extension.
TROTTER, T. C. to England, on furl. on m. c.
TYLER, E. F. 6 weeks.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

PRATT, the Venerable J. H. archdeacon of Calcutta, to proceed on a visitation on behalf and as the delegate of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Oct. 3.
SAULEZ, Rev. G. A. F. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALDERSTON, Maj. A. to offic. as post mr. of Bareilly.
BAMFORD, Ens. H. F. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares.
BLACK, Lieut. G. A. to assu. ch. of Eriapoora post-office dur. abs. of Capt. Hall.
BOISRAGON, 1st Lieut. and Adj. H. F. M. to be 2nd in com. Remmonbott, Oct. 1.
BRASER, Ens. and Adj. J. to act as 2nd in com. of regt. of Ferozepore, in add. to his own duties, v. Renny, Sept. 16.
CARMICHAEL, Brev. Col. C. M. C.B. from 4th to 1st L.C.
CHAMBERS, Capt. 21st N.I. to act as offic. cantonment joint mag. at Wuzzerabnd, dur. abs. of Lester, Sept. 15.
CRAWFORD, Ens. G. D. to d.d. 9th N.I. at Lahore, Sept. 15.
DOD, Lieut. E. J. 62nd N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. Aug. 15.
DORIN, Lieut. J. A. 68th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mag. dur. indisposition of Lieut. T. de Momet, Sept. 13.

DRUMMOND, Major J. 19th N.I. perm. at his request to resign command of Kemaon batt. fr. Oct. 1, and join his regt.
 HAWKES, Brev. col. R. fr. 1st to 4th Lt. cav. Sept. 22.
 KIRBY, Capt. G. fr. 3rd co. 5th to 3rd co. 4th batt. art. and appt. to com. No. 19, horse field batt. Sept. 19.
 LAMB, Lieut. T. doing duty with 2nd Assam inf. passed exam. in vernacular languages.
 LEICESTER, Ens. W. F. 30th N.I. at his request, perm. to resign com. of 7th co. sap. and miners, and rejoin his own corps. Sept. 19.
 LOW, Col. J. c.b. del. over office of agent Gov. Gen. for states of Rajpootana to Major D. A. Malcolm, Sept. 23.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. app. 2nd in com. 7th inf. in add. to act as adj. to reg. Sept. 15.
 MALCOLM, Maj. D. A. rec. ch. of office of agent gov. gen. for states of Rajpootana, fr. Col. Low, Sept. 23.
 MARSHALL, 1st Lieut. W. B. trans. fr. 5th co. 7th to 4th co. 5th batt. art. to rem. and d. d. with the former co. until Nov. 1.
 MATTHIE, Lieut. col. J. depy. commis. of Assam, returned to Gowhatty, Sept. 16; fr. circuit duty in the Gawalparah district.
 MONTGOMERIE, 2nd Lieut. T. G. engs. passed colloq. exam.
 PETRIE, Lieut. M. adjt. 4th Punjab inf. to act as 2nd in com. of that corps, v. Wilde, Sept. 22.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. R. A. 2nd in com. Kemaon batt. to be commdt. v. Drummond, Oct. 1.
 RICHARDES, Cornet W. J. S. to do duty with 1st L. C. at Cawnpore.
 STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. to d. d. Sylhet L.I. batt. v. Storrs, dec. Sept. 22.
 THOMSON, Lieut. col. G. 40th N.I. to rec. com. of the garrison and cantonment at Allahabad, Sept. 22.
 TOMBS, Lieut. F. C. sub. asst. com. gen. rec. ch. of branch treasury fr. Maj. T. J. Nuthall, Sept. 10.
 TURNER, Ens. P. McC. 29th N.I. to act as adjt. of 4th Punjab infantry, v. Petrie, Sept. 22.
 URMSTON, Ens. H. B. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 15, v. Dod, trans. to inv. est.
 VANRENEN, Ens. A. D. 71st N.I. to be an acting asst. to executive eng. of roads.
 WARRAND, 2nd Lieut. W. E. engs. passed colloq. exam.
 WILDE, Lieut. A. T. 2nd in com. 4th Punjab infantry, to act as commandant of 2nd Punjab infantry, v. Walsh, Sept. 22.
 WILLIAMS, Cornet E. W. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 11, v. Galloway, dec.
 WINTLE, Lieut. A. art. to continue in com. of 1st comp. 4th batt. Sept. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

SMITH, B. H. Oct. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILEY, Lieut. F. P. 7th N.I. Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, Simla, m. c.
 BEATSON, Capt. T. E. B. 10th N.I. from Sept. 12 to Dec. 5, to Simla, on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. 28th N. I. fr. Nov. 1 to Apr. 30, 1852, to Residency.
 CREWE, Capt. R. com. 5th Punjab inf. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 10 prep. to Europe.
 CROFTON, Lieut. J. asst. ex. eng. 2nd div. 2 mo. to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 COOPER, Ens. H. C. A. 32nd N.I. from Nov. 15 to Jan. 30, 1852, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 DRUMMOND, Maj. J. from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to enable him to rejoin his regt.
 FITZGERALD, Ens. H. J. 10th N.I. Aug. 9 to Sept. 9, prep. to N. S. Wales, on m. c.
 FORBES, Ens. F. M. H. 39th N.I. Dec. 10 to Feb. 1, 1852, in ext. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
 GRIFFIN, Brev. lieut. col. C. 51st N.I. from Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, 1852, to Landour.
 HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. 4th N.I. Sept. 20 to March 20, 1852, prep. to sea.
 LARKINS, Capt. dep. com. of Thaneysur, fr. Aug. 13 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.; the leav. for 1 mo. granted July 29 is can. c.
 LESTER, Lieut. H. S. offic. cantonment joint mag. &c. at Wuzerabad, 6 weeks to Cashmere.
 MCCAUSLAND, Brev. lieut. col. J. K. 70th N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to Jan. 31, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 MURRAY, Lieut. 70th N.I. from Sept. 10 to Nov. 30, to Hoshoyore.
 PARK, Capt. A. 29th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to March 1, 1852, to Bombay, to apply for furl. to Europe.
 RATTRAY, Capt. J. 2nd N.I. June 24 to Nov. 1, Murree, &c. on m. c.
 RENNIE, Ens. W. O. 32nd N.I. in ext. to Bombay, on m. c. and to Europe, on furl.
 ROSS, Lieut. col. C. G. Nov. 15 to March 8, 1852, Deyrah, prep. to Europe.
 SEATON, Brev. maj. T. c.n. fr. Sept. 20 to March 20, 1852, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

SHERWILL, Lieut. int. and qr. mr. J. L. 39th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to April 15, 1852, to Simla and Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. col. D. 29th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 4, to Bombay, on m. c. prep. to apply for perm. to sea, on m. c.
 TERROT, Lieut. C. S. J. 2nd Punjab inf. 6 mo. to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 TRAONSON, Capt. R. N. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15.
 WOOD, Ens. J. C. dep. commissioner, 3rd class, Sangor and Nerbudda terr. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Benares.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. 4th, to affd. med. aid to 2nd N.I. and brigade staff, consequent on the illness of Crozier, Sept. 18.
 BOURON, Surg. J. fr. 37th to 18th N.I. Sept. 18.
 CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. M. D. to assu. med. ch. of 5th N.I. as dept. of Asst. surg. Saunders on leave, app. to med. ch. of 65th N.I. but relieved from same, and to resume original app. Sept. 12.
 COCKBURN, Asst. surg. to affd. med. aid to detach. of 16th N.I. at Jaunpore, Sept. 12.
 FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. in med. charge of conval. depot, Darjeeling, to ditto Sylhet L.I. batt. v. T. C. Hutchinson, res. appointment, Sept. 12.
 HENDERSON, Surg. F. C. M. D. fr. 18th to 24th N.I. Sept. 18.
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. T. C. app. to med. charge of conval. depot, at Darjeeling, v. Fletcher, Sept. 12.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. J. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, for emp. in civ. med. duties.
 NELSON, Vet. surg. V. with 1st L.C. to join without delay 3rd tr. 3rd brig. horse art. at Loodianah, Sept. 11.
 NISBET, Asst. surg. J. A. 18th irreg. cav. to afford med. aid to 5th N.I. v. J. E. Cathcart, Sept. 12.
 PRITCHARD, T. to rank as vet. surg. fr. Oct. 2.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BROWN, A. M. D. Oct. 1.
 PRITCHARD, T. (vet. surg.), Oct. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAKER, Asst. surg. J. 1 mo. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.
 CHALMERS, Asst. surg. C. B. 15 days, in ext. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.
 GRANT, Surg. J. W. 3rd batt. art. fr. Oct. 20 to Dec. 31, to presidency, prep. to apply for permission to retire from the service.
 GRIFFITH, Surg. S. M. 2 yrs. to New South Wales, on m. c.
 MADDEN, Surg. C. 9th N.I. Sept. 11 to Dec. 11, Simla, on m. c.
 SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. drag. Lieut. S. Pearson, 2 mo. to Murree, on m. c.—10th Hussars. Lieut. col. Bonham, 3 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext.; Asst. surg. J. Macbeth, Oct. 15 to Feb. 1, 1852; Major Quentin, leave can. fr. Sept. 30; Cornet Beckett, Oct. 7 to Nov. 20, to the Mahabuleshwar hills.

INFANTRY.—10th regt. Capt. S. B. Lamb, fr. 83rd, to be capt. v. Moore, who exch.—22nd. Lieut. J. H. Graham, to Oct. 16, in ext. 24th. Capt. G. F. Berry, to command Calcutta party of invalids at Umballa, instead of Meerut.—29th. Lieut. H. A. Norris, 3 months to Calcutta, and 2 years to England, on medical certificate.—51st. Lieut. Nunn, permitted to retire.—60th. Lieut. R. J. E. Robertson, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 years to England; Lieut. T. Nicholson, 4 mo. to Bombay.—61st. Ens. C. S. S. Kempe, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 25, v. Harrison, who retires.—64th. Capt. Anderson, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Lieut. J. Stopford, 1 yr. to England.—70th. Lieut. J. McK. McKenzie, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England; Lieut. Bellers, to Oct. 15, at Calcutta.—75th. Lieut. col. Jardine, to Oct. 15, in ext.—78th. Lieut. Webster, leave can.; Lieut. Gilmore, leave can.; Lieut. A. Delessor, to Nov. 11, to remain at Poona on m. c.—83rd. Capt. G. F. Moore, fr. 10th, to be capt. v. Lamb, who exch.; Ens. F. H. D. Marsh, to be lieut. v. Mainwaring; Lieut. E. M. H. Mainwaring, to be adjt. v. Hall, dec.—87th. Lieut. H. Lloyd, to Nov. 15, to Dugshai on m. c.—98th. Lieut. J. Riordan, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

HON. JOHN ELLIOT DRINKWATER BETHUNE, member of council of Bengal, to F. J. Mount, Esq. M.D. of Calcutta. Judge, Vignon and Newmarch, proctors.

JEAN PIERE CHINNEAX, late of Chandernagore, an indigo planter, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

HENRY HOWARD, late of Futeyghur, in the N. W. prov. a British subject and a musician, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

JOHN GROSE, formerly of Calcutta, and lately of Europe, merchant, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

WILLIAM DE MONTE SENACS, late of Calcutta, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

CHARLES WARDEN, late of Calcutta, a branch pilot, in the service of the Comp. Beng. estab. to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

JAMES PEARL, late of Europe, a British subject, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

JAMES WADE, late of Chandernagore, a branch pilot in the service of the Comp. Beng. estab. to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

WILLIAM COX, late of Calcutta, indigo planter, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

JAMES CAMPBELL, late of Calcutta, inhabitant, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

JOHN PROSSER, late of Jessore, in Bengal, indigo planter, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

CHARLES BERNARD, late of Calcutta, in Bengal, merchant, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

WILLIAM POYNONT, a British subject, formerly of Calcutta, but lately of the Island of Penang, mariner, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

ANTONY SERRAO, late of Calcutta, musician, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

JEAN XAVIER VERLIE, late of Calcutta, in Bengal, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

ALEXANDER CHALMERS, M.D. late one of the Calcutta presidency surgeons, and a British subject, to Maria Frances Jane Chalmers, at present residing at Barrackpore. Templeton and Carapet, proctors.

JAMES STAINBANK WINFIELD, late a major in the service of the Company, Bengal estab. to the Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, of Kidderpore, Calcutta, clerk and secretary to the Bengal Military Orphan Society. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

ELEANOR WRIGHT, widow, late of Charles-street, Bath, in the county of Somerset, and formerly of Dorset-square, Regent's-park, in the county of Middlesex, Great Britain, to Mary Maria Wright, of Calcutta. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

MANUEL LARUELETTA, late of Jungpore, esq. to C. B. Skinner, of Calcutta, esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

PAUL AVITABILE, late a general in the service of the king of the Two Sicilies, to George Burton, of Calcutta, esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

CRAWFORD MITFORD REES, esq. late a captain in 65th Beng. N.I. to the administ. gen. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

WILLIAM MACKIE, formerly of Bombay, but late of the college of Elgin, in North Britain, to C. B. Skinner, of Calcutta, Esq. member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Sandes and Watts, proctors.

JAMES NICOLL, late of Calcutta, mariner, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

CHARLES MCLEAN, late of Calcutta, in Bengal, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

GEORGE JACKSON, late of Calcutta, in Bengal, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

PETER DILLON, late of Europe, mariner, to the administ. gen. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

CHARLES THOMAS GRAHAM, late of Mooltan, in British India, a 2nd lieut. in Beng. art. to F. W. Graham, an ensign in 11th Beng. N.I. at present at Barrackpore, near Calcutta. Judge, Vrignon and Newmarch, proctors.

WILLIAM EDWIN SANDYS, late of Ramrie, in the coast of Arracan, a British subject, and a lieut. in the military service of the Company, Bengal estab. to Mrs. Ellen Sophia Parr Sandys, at present of Boodie Pind, in Punjaub, the lawful widow. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

SIR WILLIAM MORRISON, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, late a maj. gen. in the military service of the Company, on their Madras estab. to the administ. gen.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of Lieut. col. C.B. 8th L.C. d. at Dorundah, Sept. 20.

BADDELEY, wife of Ens. C. 47th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Sept. 28.

BARBER, Mrs. F. B. d. at Chinsurah, Oct. 2.

BEATSON, the lady of Lieut. W. J. 1st L.C. d. at Cawnpore, Sept. 24.

BECHER, the lady of Capt. d. at Simla, Oct. 1.

BISS, Mrs. J. B. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.

COWIE, wife of John, d. at Secbpore, Sept. 23.

CURRIE, wife of Lieut. M. E. art. s. at Simla, Sept. 23.

DAVIES, wife of Capt. J. S. 32nd N.I. s. at Wuzcecrabad, Oct. 1.

DUVAL, wife of W. H. D. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 27.

ENGLISH, the lady of Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. s. at Ferozepore, Sept. 25.

EVATT, the lady of Lieut. M. 36th N.I. s. at Moradabad, Sept. 23.

FAGAN, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 29.

FAGAN, the lady of C. W. c.s. d. (still-born), at Ghazeeopore, Sept. 18.

FORBES, wife of A. J. s. at Purneah, Sept. 19.

GORDON, wife of J. M. s. at Agra, Sept. 23.

GRISSELL, wife of Maj. 61st N.I. s. at Seetapore, Sept. 21.

HEILGERS, wife of F. W. d. at Garden Reach, Oct. 3.

HILL, the lady of Capt. G. M. 17th N.I. s. at Simla, Sept. 27.

KIDD, Mrs. Arthur, d. at Howrah, Sept. 21.

LINCOLN, wife of J. s. at Kussowli, Sept. 19.

LOCH, wife of Geo. d. at Bhaugulpore, Sept. 19.

LOGIN, the lady of J. S. M.D. s. at Futteghur, Sept. 24.

MACKENZIE, wife of Maj. M. h. art. d. at Hosheyarpore, Sept. 12.

MELVILLE, the lady of Capt. H. B. d. at Chowringhee, Oct. 5.

MORRIESEN, wife of Capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. s. at Simla, Sept. 30.

MUIR, the lady of W. c.s. d. at Agra, Aug. 30.

MURRAY, wife of John, M.D. d. at Agra, Oct. 3.

NORMAN, wife of J. d. at Meychuppur, Sept. 24.

PALMER, wife of Dr. s. at Jessore, Sept. 23.

PARKER, Mrs. J. E. s. at Bareilly, Sept. 25.

RAVENSHAW, the lady of T. E. c.s. s. at Chowringhee, Sept. 29.

RENNY, wife of Lieut. G. A. art. s. at Almora, Sept. 24.

REYNOLDS, the lady of Capt. T. D. 28th N.I. s. at Tezapore, Sept. 7.

RICE, wife of T. s. at Dum Dum, Sept. 29.

RUSSEL, the lady of A. W. c.s. s. at Bancoorah, Sept. 30.

SALT, wife of Lieut. T. H. h. art. s. at Nynce Tal, Sept. 20.

SHAKESPEAR, the lady of A. c.s. d. at Agra, Sept. 21.

SMITH, Mrs. W. W. s. at Serampore, Sept. 25.

STANISTREET, Mrs. T. D. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 21.

STEWART, wife of Lieut. D. M. 9th N.I. s. at Lahore, Sept. 27.

THORP, the lady of Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. s. at Simla, Oct. 2.

TURNER, wife of Capt. F. h. art. d. at Loodianah, Sept. 21.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH, Capt. T. C. H. 31st N.I. to Caroline [F. d. of J. Amesbury, at Allahabad, Sept. 25.

BRIDGELL, James, to Jennette Flora, d. of Henry Randolph, at Calcutta, Sept. 29.

BROWN, Thomas, to Miss F. Hazelgrove, at Dum Dum, Sept. 22.

CROYDON, Wm. to Miss Jane Jones, at Dum Dum, Sept. 24.

ELLOY, A. to Miss Mary Ford, at Calcutta, Sept. 13.

FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Clara Frances, d. of H. Williams, at Poona, Sept. 22.

GIRDLESTONE, Ens. W. B. 67th N.I. to Mary Anne, d. of the late Wm. Greaves, at Dinapore.

HARLEY, F. to Charlotte E. d. of T. Bason, at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

JOHNSON, Vet. surg. W. 2nd L. C. to Miss Anne Hannath, at Howrah, Oct. 2.

KEMP, H. C. to Anne Maria Walker, d. of the late Rev. John Lawson, at Calcutta, Sept. 16.

LACY, Surg. T. S. 8th irr. cav. to Elizabeth D. d. of the late Hon. A. Gairdner, at Benares, Sept. 23.

MARTIN, W. to Louisa, d. of Lieut. gen. G. R. Kemp, at Barrackpore, Oct. 2.

MARTINDALE, G. R. to Jane Maria, d. of W. Bedell, at Calcutta, Sept. 25.

MASTER, Capt. W. inv. estab. to Eliza Jane, d. of the late Major Crew, of H.M.'s 63rd regt. at Almora, Sept. 25.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. to Louisa, d. of R. Barnes, at Colgong, Sept. 29.

PALMER, Wm. S. to Miss Ellen A. Watson, at Agra, Sept. 17.

PATERSON, Charles, to Frances Hester, d. of T. Clark, at Bojwanga, Sept. 16.

PLATTS, J. F. to Miss Elizabeth H. d. of the late J. R. Perkins, at Landour, Sept. 20.

RUSSELL, Cornet F. W. 4th L.C. to Alice Mary, d. of Sir J. M. Naesmyth, Bart. at Hoshearpore, Sept. 22.

VOSSE, C. A. to Miss Anne Coles, at Calcutta.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Amelia, wife of C. G. at Sylhet, aged 25, Sept. 16.

BEDELL, F. Elizabeth A. wife of Wm. at Calcutta, Sept. 28.

BELL, Henry H. at Agra, Sept. 21.

BRUCE, J. G. at Cawnpore, aged 66, Sept. 20.

CARNAC, Flora, inf. d. of C. F. c.s. at Simla, Oct. 1.

ELLIOTT, 2nd Lieut. G. 2nd fus. at Agra, Sept. 27.

EVATT, inf. s. of Lieut. M. F. 36th N.I. at Moradabad, Sept. 29.

FLOYD, John, at Serampore, aged 65, Sept. 20.

FREDERICK, Lieut. col. H. O. 67th N.I. on board the steamer Benares, Oct. 3.

FRITH, Ellen M. inf. d. of Lieut. J. S. art. at Dum Dum, Sept. 23.

GORDON, Louisa D. inf. d. of Capt. C. E. P. 75th N.I. at Umballah, Sept. 10.

JOHNSON, Commander John, at Calcutta, aged 35, Sept. 27.

JONES, J. B. at Allahabad, aged 57, Oct. 4.

KIDD, P. wife of the Rev. J. T. D. at Kidderpore, Oct. 4.

LAZARUS, Harriett, wife of Dr. E. J. at Calcutta, Sept. 25.

MARTIN, Ada Gordon, wife of G. C. s. at Hooghly, Sept. 25.

MCGRATH, Brev. maj. F. V. inv. estab. at Calcutta, Sept. 26.

McMULLIN, H. Alex. s. of Lieut. J. R. 50th N.I. at Simla, aged 10, Sept. 14.

MURRAY, E. Ann, inf. d. of John, M.D. at Agra, Oct. 4.

RAVENSCROFT, Jane, widow of the late John, at Calcutta, Oct. 1.

SCOTT, Brev. maj. T. H. c.b. 38th L.I. at Lucknow, Sept. 28.
SIDONS, Capt. W. G. 63rd N.I. at Indore, aged 36, Sept. 20.
THORP, Matilda, d. of D. B. at Simla, aged 3, Sept. 27.
VARNEY, Capt. J. of the ship *Wm. V. Kent*, at Garden Reach, Oct. 2.
WALLIS, Wm. at Calcutta, aged 68, Oct. 2.
WHEELWRIGHT, Fanny H. wife of Lieut. C. art. at Umballa, aged 28, Oct. 3.
WRIGHT, J. S. at Calcutta, aged 32, Sept. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 23. *Seaton*, Nacoda, Juddah; *Gray Feather*, M'Laughlin, Batavia.—25. *Duke of Argyle*, Lansdown, London; *Bothnia*, Avery, San Francisco.—27. *James Drake*, Gore, San Francisco; *Western Star*, Knowles, California.—28. *Allipore*, Freeman, Portsmouth.—30. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez.—Oct. 1. *Clymene*, Stubbs, Liverpool; *Bucephalus*, Fergusson, Greenock; *Eliza*, Pain, Bombay; *Guisachan*, Jeffery, Liverpool; *Bon Accord*, Buckley, Penang; *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Gravesend; *Valore*, Campbell, Liverpool; *Hoshemy*, Nacoda, Mauritius; *Camertonian*, Spear, Liverpool.—2. *Eduard Marquard*, Fairweather, Penang.—3. *Uriel*, Forsters, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Enterprise*.—From MOULMEIN: S. Wauchope, Esq. c.s.; Mrs. Craig, Mr. Rockfort and son, Dr. W. Montgomerie, Capt. Young, T. Cowie, Esq.; A. Gouger, Esq.; R. Dunlop, Esq.; Count Perrecunier, Major Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Buddy, Mr. McKenzie and Sergeant McArthur.—From AKYAB: A. T. T. Peterson, c.s.; Miss Wood, Mrs. Motley and 2 children, Capt. Cannon, Mrs. Cannon, and Capt. A. Fryer.—From CHITTAGONG: Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, c.s.; W. M. Dixon, Esq. c.s.; Sergeant Hude, and Gunner Harris.

Per *Alpore*.—Mrs. Freeman and Mr. Wall.
Per *Ellenborough*.—Mrs. Forster and child, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Bradshaw, two Misses Bell, Miss Muoro, Capt. Forster, Bengal army; Cornet J. Burn Murdoch, H.M.'s 3rd light dragoons, and Mr. Slakart, Mrs. Smith.—From MADRAS: Mr. Atkinson.

Per *Camperdown*, from LONDON.—Capt. Ross, Lieut. Grable, and Ensign Helsham, H.M.'s 53rd; Lieut. Holloway, H.M.'s 6th rifles; Mr. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Ross, Miss Britton.

Per steamer *Hindustan*.—From SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Stephenson, child, and servant; Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Lomer, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Umphelly, assist. surg.; Mr. Brown, assist. surg.; Mr. Foster, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Mr. McArthur, Mr. McCullum, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Sells, Mr. Young, Mr. Hederstedt, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Smith, cadet; Mr. Merrill, Mr. Firth, and Mr. Nesbitt.—From ALEXANDRIA: Mr. Paspati and Mr. Ralli.—From SUEZ: Mr. Thompson.—From SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA: Mr. Treacher.—From SUEZ: Mr. Althaus.—From BOMBAY: Mr. R. Dhuramoo and servant, and Mr. A. Dhumjubbay and servant.—From PENANG: Mr. Vassar.—From CAYLON: Mr. Grayson and servant, Mr. W. Bracken, B.C.S.; Mr. Turnbull, Sir William Whish, maj. gen. and servant.—From MADRAS: Maj. Sewell, B.N.I. Mr. B. Pritchard, Mr. D. F. Smith, M.C.S.; Mr. O. Donnell, and Mr. Kennebell.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 22. *Mor*, Alston, China; *Eria*, Jaques, Penang and Singapore; *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool; *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, London; *Graham*, Harrison, London.—24. *Mangosta*, Horner, China; *Macedon*, Edwards, London.—25. *Winefred*, Stubbs, Liverpool; *Straw*, Broadway, Cape; *Punjab*, Palmer, Mauritius; *Pearl*, Gardner, Bombay; *Blorange*, Smith, Mauritius.—26. *John Mitchell*, Farquhar, London.—27. *Eleanor Dixon*, Quay, Liverpool; *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, London and Cape; *Jos. Manook*, Hicks, Maulmain.—30. *Gallant*, Black, China; *Harriett Humble*, Moodie, Mauritius; *Laidmans*, Forbes, Mauritius; *Nourel Albatross*, Ronard, Bourbon; *Panurge*, Delaunay, Bourbon; *Alex. Bertrand*, Gullerin, Bordeaux; *Alfred*, Viale, Bourbon.—Oct. 2. *Electric*, Douglas, Mauritius; *Crown*, Chandler, Liverpool; *Lydia*, Spratt, London; *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Liverpool; *Thane*, Taylor, Moulmein and Rangoon; *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, London; *Bredalbane*, Logan, London.—3. *Fully Allum*, Baile, Mauritius; *Anne Melhuish*, Harris, Sydney; *City of Poonah*, Triscott, London; *Masconomo*, Poral, Boston; *Jeune Mathilde*, Le Corque, Bourbon.—4. *Julia*, Tingates, Penang and Singapore; *Canada*, Williams, Cape; *Allan*, McArthur, London; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Moulmein.—6. *Melanie*, Bird, Singapore; *Negotiator*, Young, London; *Asia*, Colquhain, Bourbon; *Orator*, Homan, Mauritius; *Asia*, Fowler, China; *Harvest Home*, Webb, Demerara.—8. Steamer *Haddington*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *City of Poonah*.—Mr. and Mrs. Trotter, c.s. and Master Trotter; Mrs. Dr. Steward and family, Mrs. Capt. Wallace and family, Miss Cooper, Hon. Lieut. Brown, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Lieut. Cooper, 32nd N.I.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—To MADRAS. Mrs. Caruthers, Miss Jepson and servant, Dr. Chalmers, Mr. Tail.—To GALLE. Messrs. de Sarcour and W. Elliott, P. and O. officers, Dr. Fox, and Messrs. H. Augilar and F. Bates.—To BOMBAY. Teck Chund Dhurendoss and 2 servants, and Mr. J. G. Vasser.—To SINGAPORE. Mr.

Treacher.—To ALEXANDRIA. Mr. George Parsons.—To MALTA. Mr. Lee.—To SOUTHAMPTON. Mrs. Elliot, four children and two servants; Messrs. Sloley, Cockburn and infant; Messrs. R. Jardine and Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, two children and servants; Mrs. Simmonds, three children and servant; Mr. Wasley and servant, Capt. Millar, and Messrs. Kellock and Parfitt, J. Morgan, and J. Higgs.—MADRAS TO SOUTHAMPTON. Mrs. Capt. Woods, J. Thomson, Esq.; J. Arathoon, Esq. Mrs. Arathoon, Miss Arathoon, and Capt. J. Donovan.—To MALTA. H. E. Lt. Gen. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, Capt. L. Berkeley, and Capt. L. Senglar.—To SUEZ. W. A. Morehead, Esq. Mrs. Morehead and n. servant, and D. Mayne, Esq.—To BOMBAY. Capt. A. H. A. Hervey and two n. servants.—From MADRAS TO GALLE. Mr. T. Tell.

Per *France*.—Monr. A. Dessalle.
Per *Wellesley*.—Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Manley, Misses Garrath, Harvey and Long; Lieuts. Manley and Pybus, Ensign Raper, Mr. G. Smith, Messrs. Winniett and Daniel, cadets; — Sands, esq. and Holmes, esq.

Per *Amable*.—Mrs. and Miss DeLafaye.
Per *Plantagenet*.—Lieut. Presgrave. For LONDON.—Mrs. Harvey and three children, Mrs. Maunsell and three children, Captains McVicar, Maunsell, Rowlandson, and three children.

Per *Iovis Corina*.—For MASULIPATAM. Mrs. Taylor and three children.—For VIZAGAPATAM. Capt. and Mrs. White.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	6 8	to 7 0
Bombay 5 per cent. par.	6 8	to 10 8
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do. prem.	8 8	to 9 3
Third Sica 4 do. do.	13 0	to 13 8
New Co.'s 4 do. do.	11 8	to 12 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .. prem.	2350 to 2300
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis. 10 per cent.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	nom.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	to 16 5	
Gold Dust	13 0	to 13 8	} per 100.
Spanish Dollars	220 8	to 221 0	
Mexican ditto	219 14	to 220 8	} each.
Sovereigns	10 1 1/2	to 10 2	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	to 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 13	to 20 14	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1 1/2d. to 2s. 1 1/2d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0 1/2d. to 2s. 0 1/2d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0 1/2d. to 2s. 0 1/2d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 5s.

MADRAS.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

A native general court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Cannanore for the trial of the sepoys who showed their heels to the Moplahs at Kolatour. The 1st inst. was the day fixed for the opening of the court, but it has since been postponed, for reasons not made public. The probable fate of these disaffected valorous warriors has naturally excited considerable interest. A sanguinary section of the public press has insisted much on the necessity of decimation; nothing less than the lives of the whole will satisfy the bloodthirstiness of others; but there is, we are happy to say, a third party, which counsels "mercy, and not sacrifice," and in whose eyes the delinquencies of the 39th are palliated by considerations drawn from the habits and religious prejudices of the Hindoo soldier. Dismissal from the profession for which they have shown themselves clearly disqualified, is urged by this party, as the maximum penalty which the exigencies of the case demand; and beyond this we are willing to believe our military authorities are not inclined to go. Before quitting this topic, we will quote a list of the several Moplah outbreaks that have occurred in the

Malabar district within the last ten years, which may prove of interest to some of our readers. "In the year 1843, Mr. Connolly, the magistrate of the district since 1841, reported to Government that the first outbreak was in April, 1841; during the ten years and a half that have elapsed there have been seven. In the first (April, 1841), 9 Moplahs were killed; in the second, 12 Moplahs were killed; in the third, 8; in the fourth, 7; in the fifth, 15; in the sixth, 64; in the seventh, 19; total Moplahs killed in these affairs, 134; whilst they have inflicted on us a loss of 1 European and 3 native officers, 6 privates, and upwards of 15 sepoy, besides murdering some 50 or 60 of the Hindoo inhabitants. Surely, so vast an evil as this, the causes of a portion of a district being so saturated with the blood of our subjects and soldiers, demands that a most searching and open inquiry be made, that some new system should be introduced, some new governing power tried."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 13.

A Tellicherry correspondent mentions a circumstance in connection with the late Moplah outbreak, which we had not seen previously alluded to. It is that of an alleged outrage to the religious feelings of the Moplahs, offered by some of the neighbouring people, who are said to have slaughtered swine and suspended them, in or "at" the mosques of those Mahomedans. To this wanton aggravation our correspondent traces the rising, reflecting at the same time on the magistrate, for his failure to afford the Moplahs proper redress. If that be the true origin of the matter, or if such events took place at all, it is strange that no previous mention should have been made of the facts.—*Spectator*, Oct. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (who arrived on the 28th September) we are very sorry to hear, is in a delicate state of health, though, when it is recollected that Sir Richard Armstrong was an ensign fifty-five years since, it will not be wondered at that he should have felt somewhat severely the discomforts of a long sea-voyage. His nomination to the command of the coast army is a very neat compliment paid to it by the Home authorities. A duty which requires much exertion would not have been assigned to a veteran of seventy-three. It is evidently considered that little or nothing in the way of internal reforms is called for. The army is in that state of discipline, that a commander-in-chief who is forced by nature to take things easy, is likely to do just as well as a young, active-minded man. The rule does not succeed in the case of the head of the civil service, but there is no doubt of its applicability to the military department.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 2.

LIEUT. C. H. MIDDLETON, 8th Madras light cavalry, was under trial by court-martial at Saugor.

VACCINATION.—The Madras Official Gazette contains the general annual return of vaccination for 1850. From this we learn that, during the period under report, no fewer than 204,097 persons underwent the vaccine operation,—the numbers in 1847, 1848, and 1849 having been 159,024, 182,094, and 190,185; thus showing a large and steady increase in the numbers who have availed themselves of this invaluable blessing.

THE MADRAS BAR have had a meeting, and decided to practise in the Small Cause Court. The lowest fee is fixed at five pagodas, and the question as to the acceptance of briefs without the intervention of an attorney is left open for future consideration.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS had returned to the presidency from his tour of inspection.

REPORTS OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.—Orders have been sent to the various zillah judges throughout the Madras presidency, to forward for publication monthly reports of their decisions, after the fashion which prevails in the North-west.

THE BARRISTERS of H. M.'s Supreme Court at Madras will hereafter be admitted to practise as pleaders in the Sudder Court, subject to the rules and limitations framed for the guidance of the vakeels.

CROSSING THE LINE.—The Madras Spectator publishes a report of a case tried in the Madras Small Cause Court, before Sir W. Burton, which has settled the question as to the legality of the sport common on board ships in crossing the line. A passenger on board the *True Briton* brought an action against the captain for assault, on the plea that he had been lathered and ducked by the sailors, and the captain refused to assist him. The judge gave a decision for the plaintiff, with Rs. 100 damages. In another case of the same nature, damages were given against the commander to the extent of Rs. 300.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 26, 1851.—In consequence of the demise of Col. (Lieut.-Gen.) Nathaniel Forbes, of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized.

Colonel James Edwin Williams—To half a share from the off-reckoning Fund from the 17th August, 1851.

Colonel Robert Alexander—To half a share from the off-reckoning Fund from the 17th August, 1851.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUCHAMP, G. T. to be a member of the college board, v. W. A. Morehead, Sept. 25.
CHAMBER, C. F. to be assist. to coll. and mag. of Canara, and to cont. to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of that dist. dur. emp. of Fisher on other duty, Oct. 7.
CLARKE, R. G. to act as sub-jud. of Bellary, dur. emp. of Story on other duty, Sept. 7.
COTTON, J. J. sub-jud. of Rajahmundry, assd. ch. of comt. fr. R. E. Master, Oct. 1.
COTTON, R. R. sub-judge of zillah of Salem, res. ch. of court fr. sudder ameen, Sept. 24.
ELLIS, R. S. returned to pres. Sept. 26; to be assist. to coll. of land revenue at Madras, Oct. 7.
FORSYTH, W. A. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Salem, ass. ch. of court fr. R. R. Cotton, Sept. 24.
GOLDINGHAM, J. to be a member of the college board, v. Sir H. Montgomery, Sept. 25.
HARRIS, T. J. P. to act as dep. coll. of tea customs at Madras, dur. emp. on other duty, of Williamson, Sept. 7; returned to pres. fr. England, Sept. 26.
HATHWAY, A. to be sub-jud. of Cuddapah, Sept. 23.
LUSHINGTON, T. D. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, ass. ch. of dist. fr. R. T. Porter, Sept. 23.
MALBY, F. N. coll. and mag. of Canara, del. over ch. of the dist. to W. Fisher, Sept. 24.
MATHISON, A. S. act. civ. and sess. jud. of Nellore, del. over ch. of the court to principal sudder ameen, Sept. 25.
MURRAY, M. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Nellore dur. abs. of Walker, on m.c.
STORY, E. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Bellary dur. emp. on other duty of Strange, Sept. 7.
STRANGE, T. L. to act as jud. of the court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut, dur. abs. of Morehead, Sept. 7.
UNDERWOOD, W. E. to act as coll. and mag. of Coimbatore dur. abs. of E. B. Thomas.
WEDDERBURN, A. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Cuddapah dur. employ. of Murray on other duty, Sept. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRANT, P. 1 mo.
MAYNE, D. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl.
MORHEAD, W. A. 18 mo. to any place within the limits of the Company's charter, on m.c.
SMYTH, D. C. 6 weeks.
THOMAS, E. B. 6 mo. to sea, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Brev. col. R.A. to be col. fr. Aug. 16, v. Forbes, dec. (in Europe), posted to 24th N.I.
BEAVER, Capt. J. N. 2nd N. V.B. app. to com. detach. at Poona-mallee, till Jan. 31, 1852.
BIRDWOOD, Brev. capt. W. J. Engrs. to be capt. fr. Oct. 5, v. Best, dec.
BOILEAU, Lieut. T. A. 43rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 16, in suc. to Millar, prom.
BRETT, Ens. F. A. posted to 43rd N.I. v. Paxton, prom. to rank from Dec. 9.
BROWN, Lieut. T. 1st Fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
BURNS, Ens. F. J. H. 33rd N.I. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 20.
CADENHEAD, Lieut. J. 14th N.I. to be capt. from Sept. 25, v. Lukin, invalidated.
CAMERON, Lieut. T. M. 52nd N.I. to 43rd N.I. to join Sept. 27.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. F. 8th L.C. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 20.
CHILDERS, 2nd Lieut. E. W. (not arrived), to rank fr. June 13.
COOKE, Brev. capt. W. J. 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 30, v. Seager, dec. Sept. 30.
COOPER, 2nd Lieut. S. G. T. at his request, trans. fr. 1st Mad. fus. to 13th N.I. to rank next below Ens. D. C. G. Strettel.
CREWE, Lieut. W. 32nd N.I. to proc. to join his corps, rtd Calcutta, Sept. 24; to act as q. mr. and interp. to 24th N.I. Sept. 26.
ELLIS, Ens. J. A. doing duty with 28th, to 8th N.I. v. Scott, prom. Sept. 27; to rank fr. Dec. 9.

ELPHINSTONE, Capt. C. J. 12th N.I. dep. asst. comm. gen. to be asst. comm. gen. v. Maclean, Oct. 2.

EWART, Lieut. A. J. P. to be adj. and qr. mr. 16th N.I. Oct. 7.

GEORGES, Lieut. T. C. 30th N.I. returned to duty.

GIBSON, Ens. J. I. 14th N.I. to be lieut. from Sept. 25, v. Tomes invalided.

GOAD, Brev. capt. J. W. art. sub. asst. comm. gen. to be dep. asst. comm. gen. v. Elphinstone, pro. Oct. 2.

GORDON, Lieut. A. A. 7th L.C. to proceed with F. tr. to art. from Bangalore as far as Secunderabad, where he will d. d. with 5th L.C. until Dec. 31, when he will proceed to join with Cornet Fraser to d. d. with 2nd L.C. until the march of the troop.

GRANT, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. returned to duty Sept. 28.

GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Oct. 2.

GROOM, Ens. W. T. at his request, from 13th N.I. to 1st Mad. fus. to rank next below 2nd Lieut. J. F. Wing, Sept. 20; to proc. to join, *via* Bangalore, Sept. 25.

HAIRDANE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 41st N.I. to 52nd N.I. to join, Sept. 27.

HARRIS, Ens. J. F. C. L. with 28th N.I. posted to 14th N.I. v. Gibson, prom. to proceed to Bangalore and to do duty with 31st T.L.I. till its arrival at Hurrihur, whence he will join, Oct. 7; to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1850.

HEARN, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshie allowance.

HERVEY, Capt. A. H. A. 40th N.I. to join his corps at Jaulnah.

HITCHINS, Lieut. B. C. art. returned to duty, Sept. 25.

HOG, 2nd Lieut. F. J. M. (not arrived) to rank fr. June 13.

JOHNSON, 2nd Lieut. C. to rank fr. June 13.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. C. engs. returned to duty, Sept. 28.

JUSTICE, Lieut. col. W. 43rd N.I. to 34th L.I. to do duty with 43rd till relieved, Sept. 27.

LAWFORD, Capt. H. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. Sept. 24.

LANGCROFT, Lieut. T. C. to be adjt. 16th N.I. Oct. 7.

LEARD, Lieut. col. J. K. fr. 11th N.I. to 2nd N.I. Sept. 27.

LUKIN, Capt. W. A. 14th N.I. transf. to inval. estab. Sept. 28; inv. estab. posted to 2nd N.V.B. Oct. 7.

MACKINTOSH, Ens. H. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 4, v. H. T. Eager, dec.

MACLEANE, Brev. maj. C. M. 43rd N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 16, in succ. to Millar, prom.; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Sept. 26.

MAGNIAC, Lieut. F. L. 5th L.C. to do duty with 8th L.C. until Nov. 1.

MARDE, Ens. C. H. with 21st N.I. posted to 14th N.I. v. Stirling, prom. on march of 31st L.I. will do duty with same to Hurrihur, and thence join, Oct. 7; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1850.

MAUD, Lieut. J. P. 5th N.I. returned to duty.

MERCER, Capt. W. H. 37th gren. to do. du. 50th N.I. until April 12, 1852.

MELLAR, Maj. J. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 16, in succ. to Alexander, prom.

MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 29th N.I. exam. in Telooogo at college, qual. as interp. Sept. 22, to receive moonshie allowance.

MORRIS, Cornet W. J. 4th L.C. to cont. to d. d. with 3rd L.C. until Dec. 31, when he will proceed to join in company with Ens. H. M. Nepean, 37th gren. Sept. 23.

MILLAR, Lieut. J. from late prom. to 41st N.I. to join Sept. 27.

NORIE, Ens. E. M. to d. d. 50th N.I. to join Sept. 29.

PAXTON, Ens. L. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 16, in succ. to Millar, prom.

PELLOWE, Capt. W. O. 2nd N.V.B. to command detachment at Neillore till Jan. 31, 1852.

PEREIRA, Ens. C. L. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 15, v. Scroggs, dec.

PEYTON, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Bangalore, dur. abs. of Nicolay on m.c. Sept. 24.

PEYTON, Ens. W. posted to 9th N.I. v. Pulley, pro. to join; to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.

PHILLIPS, Ens. F. B. to do duty 9th N.I. to join, Sept. 19.

POPE, 2nd Lieut. R. to rank from June 13.

PULLEY, Ens. L. H. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 15, v. Warre, dec.

RIPPON, Lieut. S. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt.

ROBERTS, Lieut. H. C. 41st N.I. ret. to duty; to be s.-de-c. to the C.-in-C. Sept. 26.

ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. art. fr. horse brig. to 2nd batt.

SCUTT, Capt. R. R. from 2nd to 1st nat. vet. batt. Oct. 7.

SCOTT, Ens. D. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 30, v. Senger, dec.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. W. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshie allowance.

SMITH, Ens. J. S. doing duty with 27th to 50th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Pereira prom. To join Sept. 27, to rank fr. Dec. 9.

STUART, Ens. J. S. from 27th to do duty 29th N.I. but will cont. to d. d. with former corps until its march to Mangalore, Sept. 23.

STUART, Ens. J. posted to 30th N.I. v. Hay dec. to continue to do duty with 27th N.I. until its arrival at Mangalore, then to proc. to join his own corps, Sept. 25, to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1850.

STODDARD, Lieut. J. F. 23rd L.I. sub.-asst. com. gen. to act as dep. asst. com. gen. dur. abs. of Shepherd on m. c. Oct. 2.

STIRLING, Ens. W. C. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 25 v. Lukin invalided.

TALBOT, Brev. maj. G. 43rd L.I. to be mil. sec. to the C.-in-C. Sept. 26; app. to act as a.-de-c. to C.-in-C.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. D. to be qr. mr. and int. to 1st Mad. fus.

THORNTON, 1st Lieut. C. M. J. 5th batt. art. to proc. to join head qrs. of his batt. at the Mount on expiration of leave, Oct. 2.

TOMES, Lieut. E. 14th N.I. trans. to invalid estab. Sept. 25; posted to 2nd N.V.B. Oct. 7.

WILKIESON, Lieut. C. V. engs. to be 1st lieut. from Oct. 5, v. Best, dec.

WILSON, Lieut. J. A. W. F. 13th N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 28.

WYNTER, Ens. W. 21st N.I. posted to 52nd N.I. v. Macintosh, prom. to join, Oct. 8; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1850.

YALDWYN, Lieut. col. J. 34th L.I. to 11th N.I. to do duty with 34th L.I. till relieved, Sept. 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE
DATE SPECIFIED.
ARTILLERY.

JOHNSON, C. Oct. 10. POPE, R. Oct. 10.
INFANTRY.
DOBREE, F. W. Oct. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAM, Brev. maj. A. 44th N.I. Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, Bangalore.

COFFIN, Lieut. col. 6th M.N.I. 1 mo.

CREWE, Lieut. and adjt. F. 7th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 29, 1852, to Bombay.

CREWE, Lieut. W. 32nd N.I. in ext. from Sept. 19 to Dec. 31, to Madras and East coast, on m.c.

DRURY, Lieut. and adjt. C. H. 27th N.I. leave canc. fr. date of joining his regt.

DUNLOP, Capt. G. W. N. 4th N.I. to Oct. 31, 1852, in ext. to the Neigherries, on m.c.

GOODRICH, Lieut. S. 45th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 31, to Madras.

GUTHORPE, Brev. capt. J. A. art. 3 mo. to Tranquebar, Negapatnam, and coast, fr. date of dept. fr. Trichinopoly.

HAIRDANE, Lieut. col. E. 41st N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 28, to rem. at Madras.

HARE, Ens. E. M. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 10, to Madras.

HICKS, Maj. S. R. 35th N.I. to Jan. 2, in ext. to Neigherries and Bangalore.

HOBART, Capt. C. R. 16th N.I. Oct. 15 to Dec. 31, to Neigherries.

HOLL, Lieut. col. C. 38th N.I. Oct. 16 to Nov. 14, Saugor.

HOOPER, Lieut. W. R. 34th L.I. to pres. on m.c.

JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. to Europe on furl.

LAWSON, 2nd Lieut. M. C. art. to Europe, on m.c., *via* the Cape, Oct. 7.

MACINTYRE, Lieut. J. McK. art. cancelled at his request.

MAGNAY, Ens. J. 38th N.I. to March 1, 1852, in ext. to Neigherries, on m.c.

MCCALLUM, Capt. C. C. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for general staff, Oct. 3.

MILNER, Brig. H. R. in ext. to Nov. 14.

MCCNEILL, Brig. M. 30 days fr. Oct. 2.

NICOLAY, Capt. T. F. 1st Mad. fus. fr. Sept. 18 to Oct. 1, 1852, to Neigherries and western coast, on m.c.

PLACE, Capt. T. L. 44th N.I. fr. Sept. 22 to March 31, to Bangalore, on m.c.

RUSSELL, Lieut. J. G. 29th N.I. 1 mo. to Bangalore.

RUTHERFORD, Lieut. J. W. 47th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Europe.

SEARLE, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. 6 mo. to pres. on m.c.

SMITH, Capt. J. 13th N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.

STEELE, Lieut. A. L. 6th N.I. 3 mo. prep. to Europe.

STEVENSON, Maj. D. H. 12th N.I. fr. Oct. 2 to 31, to Madras.

TAYLOR, Lieut. and Adj. S. 47th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 19, to enable him to join.

THURBURN, Lieut. H. 42nd N.I. fr. Sept. 20, to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Egypt, on m.c.

TOUCH, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. leave canc.

WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. 3rd batt. art. fr. Sept. 29 to Nov. 10, to Madras.

WIGHT, Maj. A. C. 8th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, to Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BETTS, Asst. surg. G. fr. 2nd batt. art. to do. du. under Superint. surg. N. div. to proceed and join without delay, Sept. 23.

BOUTFLOWER, Asst. surg. W. H. to remain in charge of wing of 4th N.I. at Hurrihur, on the march of h. qrs. and wing of that corps, and ultimately proceed with it to Mercara.

CHISHOLM, Asst. surg. J. 23rd M.N.I. to take charge of med. duties of Baitool, v. R. Nicholl, Sept. 11.

FERNINGER, Asst. surg. J. W. fr. 47th to 19th N.I. Oct. 4.

KING, Asst. surg. C. to rank fr. April 10.

PATERSON, Surg. C. posted to 44th N.I. to join, Sept. 27.

SCOTT, Surg. G. S. 8th N.I. removed to 42nd N.I. Oct. 7.

STANBROUGH, Asst. surg. H. to act as surg. of 4th dist. dur. abs. on m.c. of Surg. H. Cheape, M.D.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. M.D. posted to 19th N.I. to join on being relieved by Asst. surg. Aldrid, Sept. 20; fr. 19th to 47th N.I.; fr. 47th N.I. to 8th N.I. Oct. 7.

WILSON, Asst. surg. J. fr. doing duty art. rem. to 47th N.I. Oct. 7; perm. to enter on general duties of the army, Sept. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. G. to Jan. 31, 1852, Neilgherries.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, wife of E. S. twin d. at Vepery, Oct. 11.
ATKINSON, wife of Maj. engs. s. at Madras, Sept. 30.
BORGONAH, wife of W. L. s. at Chintadrepettah, Sept. 10.
CRAWFORD, the lady of Hugh, d. at Alleppy, Sept. 26.
CRUIKSHANK, wife of Lieut. J. 36th N.I. s. at Russelcondah, Sept. 18.
GERRARD, wife of Capt. J. Eur. vet. s. at Ootacamund, Sept. 27.
GREEN, the lady of Maj. engs. d. at Bangalore, Sept. 16.
HALLIDAY, wife of Capt. J. G. 12th N.I. d. at French Rocks, Sept. 14.
HARPER, Mrs. W. P. s. at Madras, Sept. 28.
HUDDLESTON, wife of J. A. c.s. d. at Adyar, Oct. 7.
HYTER, wife of W. F. d. at Black Town, Sept. 24.
LASCELLES, the lady of A. s. at Neilgherries, Sept. 21.
MILLAR, Mrs. J. S. B. s. at Vepery, Sept. 23.
NEWLYN, the lady of Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Sept. 29.
ROSS, wife of F. H. s. at Pursewalum, Sept. 28.
SOUTHEY, wife of Capt. W. 45th N.I. d. at Quilon, Oct. 2.
SPENCE, wife of J. S. s. at Madras, Oct. 6.
THOMAS, wife of the Rev. John, s. at Palamcottah, Sept. 25.
THOMPSON, the lady of Capt. 34th L.I. d. at Fort St. George, Sept. 7.
VANDERVEEN, wife of S. P. d. at Royapettah, Oct. 7.
WALTER, Mrs. Arthur, s. at Madras, Sept. 24.
WOODEN, wife of Wm. d. at Nursingapooram, Sept. 12.

MARRIAGES.

MARTIN, Lieut. G. M. 42nd N.I. to Cecilia, d. of Lieut. col. Campbell, at Vellore, Sept. 26.
MAYERAM, G. to Mrs. Marian Robeiro, at Madras, Sept. 24.
MYLARCHY, H. to Miss Mary Greenhood, at Madras, Sept. 24.
REGEL, J. H. to S. Jane, d. of H. R. Fitzsimons, at Madras, Oct. 8.
TOUCH, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. to Fanny, d. of J. Watson, at Waltair, Sept. 18.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR, Capt. Robert, 28th N.I. at Vellore, aged 34, Oct. 10.
BEST, Capt. engs. at Chittoor, Sept. 29.
BROCK, Lieut. J. S. 32nd N.I.
CHAMIER, Florence, wife of C. F. c.s. at Honore, aged 20, Sept. 1.
CODRINGTON, E. Margaret, inf. d. of Maj. R. 46th N.I. at Mysore, Sept. 10.
CROFTON, inf. d. of Lieut. 52nd N.I. at Cuddapah, Sept. 27.
EAGAR, Lieut. H. T. 52nd N.I. at Cuddapah, Oct. 4.
HAY, Ens. L. 39th N.I. at Ootacamund, Sept. 21.
HERFORD, inf. s. of Capt. W. inv. estab. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 6.
ROBERTS, Mrs. P. at Madras, aged 56, Sept. 28.
SCROGGS, Lieut. H. 50th N.I. at sea, Aug. 15.
SHEPHERD, Helen A. d. of Maj. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Ootacamund, aged 2, Sept. 25.
WARRE, Capt. T. M. 9th N.I. at Murrigal, Sept. 15.
WEDDERBURN, Marian H. inf. d. of J. A. c.s. at Madras, Sept. 29.
WROUGHTON, Jane Julia, d. of Capt. N. 2nd N.V. batt. at Jaulnah, Sept. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 24. *Hydroose*, Brown, Bombay; *Eliza and Hester*, Kenger, Bimlipatam.—25. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Suez; *Plantagenet*, Bird, Pondicherry.—26. *Amatheia*, Wilson, Mauritius; *Mazeppa*, Walker, Masulipatam.—28. *Barham*, Vaile, London; *Jovin Corina*, Meppen, Masulipatam.—29. *Talarera*, Scott, Colingapatam.—30. *Ancient Briton*, Jones, Port Adelaide.—Oct. 7. *Diadem*, Cayzer, Mauritius; *Union*, Rapson, Pondicherry.—8. *Mary Ann*, Ellerington, Spain.—10. Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Hydroose*.—Miss and Master Andrew and servant, and Mr. A. Brooke.
Per *Eliza and Hester*.—Mr. Isaac Mason.
Per steamer *Hindustan*.—From SOUTHAMPTON—Messrs. T. Harris and R. S. Ellis; Lieuts. Maude and Hitchins. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA—Mrs. Stephenson, child, and servant; Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Lomer, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Umphelby, Mr. Forster, Mr. Brown, Mr. McArthur, Mr. McAllan, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Sells, Mr. Young, Mr. Treacher, Mr. Herderstedt, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Menell, Mr. Firth, Mr. Nesbitt. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Paspatti, Mr. Rali. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Thompson and Althause. From

BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—R. Dharamdoss and servant, and A. Dhumjeeboy and servant. From PENANG to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Vassar. From CEYLON to CALCUTTA.—Maj.-gen. Sir S. Whish and servant, Mr. Bracken, Mr. Turnbull and servant, Mr. Gravson and servant. From CEYLON to MADRAS.—Mr. Clark.

Per *Barham*, for MADRAS.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, c.b.; Maj. Talbot, Capt. and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. Georges, Lieut. and Mrs. Grant, Lieut. Roberts, Miss Georges, Lieut. Wilson, Miss Thompson and Ens. Mitford, D. Gunn, Mrs. Horsley, Mrs. Allen and servant; Rev. T. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Miss Jones, Mrs. and Miss Sankey, Mr. Shearwood, Mr. Toms, Mr. and Mrs. Haggard and 3 children, Mr. Sterne and Mr. Sandys; Mr. and Mrs. T. Barry and 3 children, Mrs. Mungall, Mrs. Rob rts.

Per *Mazeppa*.—Mr. Houghton.

Per *Jovin Corina*.—Lieut. H. Thurburn, 42nd N.I.

Per *Diadem*.—Mrs. Cayzer.

Per steamer *Precursor*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Pope, Dobree, and Johnstone (cadets); Mr. Moillier and Mr. McNeill. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Clarke, Cockburn, Manderson, Lewes, Cadell, Miller, and Fraser (cadets); Mr. McMichael, Maj. Burney and native servant, Mrs. Kelsall, child, and servant; Lieut. Castle, Mr. Blacker, Mr. Frederick, Mr. and Mrs. Sibley and 2 children, Mr. J. Palin, Mr. J. M. Elliot, Mr. W. Elliot, Mr. C. B. Whish, Mr. and Miss Burkinoyne and servant, and Capt. Sayer. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Cuppage. From Malta.—Mrs. Cabbery. From ADEN.—Mr. Young.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 24. *Cecilia*, Crisp, Maulmein; *Atalanta*, Fowle, Coringa; *Nile*, Nisbet, Calcutta; *Mary Ann*, Darke, Cape of Good Hope and London; *Julie*, Godan, Mauritius.—26. Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, Calcutta; *Eliza and Hester*, Kenger, London; *Mangalore*, Taylor, Munsoocottah; *France*, Bodille, Marseilles.—27. *Herald*, Virtue, London; *Wellesley*, Parish, Calcutta.—28. *Ann Mitchell*, Wilkie, Liverpool.—30. *Teazer*, Castor, Coringa.—Oct. 1. *Amable*, Diamond, Bordeaux, via Pondicherry; *Plantagenet*, Bird, Cape and London.—2. *Honor*, Thomas, Demerara.—4. *Conservative*, Waterston, London; *Jeune Laure*, Demorel, Mauritius, via Pondicherry; *Defiance*, Sergeant, Mauritius.—6. *Mountain Maid*, Jenry, Mauritius and the Cape; *Jovin Corina*, Meppen, Northern Ports.—7. *Barham*, Vaile, Calcutta.—10. Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Calcutta.—17. Steamer *Huddington*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Cecilia*.—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Barber and child, Eas. Muir, Apoth. G. R. Fox.
Per *Windsor*.—Miss Watson.
Per *Futtah Salan*.—E. E. Mottet, Esq.
Per *Nile*.—Mrs. Cotton, J. Cotton, Esq. C.S.; Lieut. Grant, 11th regt. N.I.; Lieuts. Burn and Pulley, Rev. J. Gordon, Ens. Bloomfield, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Shaw, Maj. Power, Capt. Dobbie, and Lieut. Holland.
Per *Mary Ann*.—A. J. Brown, Esq.; Mrs. Hurford, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Maclish and 4 children; Mrs. Stevens, 5 children, and servant; T. Hurford, Esq. and E. M. Lateward, Esq.
Per steamer *Hindustan*.—Vet. surg. T. Pritchard, Mr. Kenebel, D. F. Smyth, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 14, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1 dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.
1829-30	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do.
1841	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dis.
1835-36	9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ do.
1843	7 to 8 prem.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	7 to 8 do.
Tanjore Bonds	6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	22 to 23 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	12 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	11 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	10 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	12 "
Ditto above 30 days	9 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-3 to 10-3-6 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, do.
 Bank of England Post Bills, none.
 Mauritius Government Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.
 Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.
 „ Sell, par.
 Bombay.—Buy, par.
 „ Sell, 1 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 6s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The LONDON MAIL of September 8th arrived at Bombay on the 5th ultimo (per *Acar*).

THE 5TH NIZAM'S CAVALRY.—Very unpleasant rumours have, as our readers are aware, been for some time past in circulation with reference to the bad spirit said to be prevalent in the 5th Nizam's Cavalry, now stationed at Aurungabad. Unfortunately, there appears to have been but too much truth in these reports; disaffection does seem to prevail to an alarming extent in the corps.—*B. Times*, Oct. 1.

THE RAILWAY very rapidly progresses, and for a good long distance is already completed. The natives look with much anxiety for the passage of the first train along the line. Some discussion has been carried on in the local papers regarding the advisability or otherwise of constructing bridges at Mazagon and Byculia, to carry the ordinary roads over the railway at those points. These structures, which would involve considerable expense, are understood to have been strongly objected to by the railway company; but although public opinion, as represented by the press, has likewise manifested itself very decidedly against them, it is feared that Government will, nevertheless, insist upon their erection. Government entertain a very erroneous notion of the nature of level crossings, and would have done well to have submitted, in such a matter, to the guidance of men of practical experience like the railway engineers.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 17.

A NATIVE MERCHANT ENNOBLED.—Ahmedabad letters inform us that, by the orders of the Government, a public meeting had been held for the investiture of Muggonbhoy Currumchund, a wealthy merchant there, with the title of "Row Bahadur." This gentleman is very benevolent. Lately he subscribed the sum of Rs. 20,000 to the funds of the female schools.—*Ibid*.

THE MALWA OPIUM for the season amounts to 20,000 chests, which will produce to Government a clear income of 90 lacs of rupees, or £900,000.

CAPTAIN NIXON.—The court martial on Captain E. M. Nixon, 6th N.I., has closed its proceedings, which have been forwarded to the C.-in-C.; a favourable result is not expected. The charges are three in number, for embezzlement and fraudulent misappropriation of moneys.

COAL AT MOCHA.—Our Aden correspondent mentions, that coal had been discovered in the vicinity of Mocha. The importance of such a discovery is very great, and should the statement prove correct, it is a proof of how little we know of the geological character of the countries bordering the Red Sea. Nearly all the attempts to penetrate into the interior of Arabia, have been failures owing to the character of its inhabitants; even as regards the vicinity of Aden, but little is known, and to this day we are ignorant of the nature of the country and people fifty miles inland from a place we have held since 1838.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 13.

SPIRIT OF THE SEPOYS.—A letter from Neemuch, dated 5th October, says: "A stop has been put to the murderous games that have been carried on for some time by the sepoys of the cavalry and infantry here. It appears that the officers of these regiments were afraid of the same affair occurring at this station as occurred some time back at Jaulnah, in the case of poor Lieut. Johnstone. The sepoys even tried to create a disturbance in the Uagah's camp. Pickets are placed all round the cavalry lines. The men are not allowed to pass out of the lines after seven p.m. Two patrols go by night through the bazaar. It seems clear that all this has occurred from want of proper bazaar authorities. A certain Parsee dressed in a little brief authority, instead of duly bringing every case before the bazaar master to decide, settles them himself at his own house. In fact, the manner in which he goes on is scandalous. The bazaar master is ignorant of all this."

LIEUT. BURTON, assistant to superintendent of canals in Scinde, has been granted a donation of Rs. 1,000 for proficiency in six native languages.

CAPTAIN NOURSE, of the ship *Baron of Renfrew*, having left his ship, in a boat manned by three of the apprentice boys, proceeded towards Mazagon. When a short distance off the shore, the boat was suddenly caught by a smart puff of wind, and immediately capsized. She sunk at once, nothing remaining above water but the upper part of her mast. One of the boys managed to get hold of this, and clung to it, and he was shortly afterwards picked up by a Jews' boat that was passing by. Captain Nourse and two of the boys (one of whom was the captain's brother) must have sunk immediately.

AN OFFICER at KOLAPORE has just been found guilty by a court of inquiry of the appropriation of very large sums of public money; the case will be brought before a court-martial almost immediately. There are unpleasant rumours of like proceedings on the part of officers of long standing and high rank nearer home. Very "dashing men" of limited incomes, and no means of lawfully improving them, can only maintain appearances by borrowing or doing worse: appearances need deceive no one who knows the practice of Indian house-keeping, and has Mal-laly's pay-tables at command.—*Times*, Oct. 16.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.—The proposed retirement of Col. Melvill to Europe is assumed by the discerners of the face of the political sky to augur favourably for the fate of the furlough regulations,—it being supposed that the shadow of the coming privilege of returning to England for a year without vacating a staff appointment, has already been distinguished by the discerning.—*Ibid*.

CIVIL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOSWELL, H. B. to Mahabuleshwar.

GRANT, A. R. to Nov. 20, in ext.

HARRISON, W. H. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APLIN, Lieut. col. to temp. com. of Poona brig. and stat. Sept. 30.

BATE, Lieut. 7th N.I. to charge of commissariat, &c. fr. Beale.

BROMLEY, Lieut. T. 28th N.I. transf. to inv. estab. Oct. 10.

BURTON, Lieut. asst. to superint. of canal in Scinde, granted a don. of Rs. 1,000, for proficiency in six native languages, Sept. 30.

CARNEGIE, Ens. J. 5th N.L.I. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 27.

COTES, 2nd Lieut. C. E. H. art. to join 4th tr. at Deesa, Oct. 3.

DE LISLE, Lieut. A. engrs. to perf. duties of sec. to military board dur. abs. of Marriott, on leave for 1 mo.

DODD, Ens. C. D. T. att. to do du. with 24th N.I. at Sattara, to join Sept. 23.

ESTRIDGE, Capt. to perf. duties of engineer of dockyard dur. abs. of Capt. Tremeneer, on leave for 1 mo.

GRAHAME, 2nd Lieut. T. W. 1st batt. art. posted to h. brig.

HOLMES, Capt. J. commdt. of 2nd Belooch batt. transferred to 1st batt. v. Major, dec. Oct. 4.

HOUGH, Capt. L. T. 2nd in com. 2nd Belooch batt. to be commdt. of same, v. Holmes, prom. Oct. 4.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. app. a mem. of committee of ex. in n. lang. Oct. 9.

LEESON, Capt. W. F. assu. com. of Guzerat irr. horse, Sept. 24.

LEWIS, Ens. to act as qt. mr. and interp. to 1st gr. N.I. dur. indisposition of Gordon, Oct. 7.

LLOYD, 2nd Lieut. F. to rank in reg. fr. Aug. 22, and posted to art. v. Heathorn, dec.

LYNCH, Capt. E. P. 29th N.I. to act as paym. Scinde div. of army, v. Willoughby, Sept. 30.

NASMITH, Lieut. app. excc. eng. at Ahmednuggur, v. Kilzer, Sept. 30.

NUTTALL, Lieut. to act as adj. to 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Heder-son, Oct. 7.

SHEKLETON, Lieut. J. art. to join 4th tr. at Deesa, Oct. 3.

SMITH, Lieut. to act as adj. to 2nd L.C. dur. abs. of Barnewall.

WALKER, Lieut. W. 1st gr. N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 23.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

HOSKINS, A. R. Sept. 23.

INFANTRY.

DODD, C. C. J. Sept. 23.

KERR, W. A. Sept. 23.

NUTT, J. A. Sept. 23.

WOODHOUSE, R. R. Sept. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDFORD, Capt. J., N.V.B. to Oct. 31, in ext.

BEATHOW, Lieut. H. P. B. art. fr. Sept. 25 to Nov. 15, to Bombay.

BLOOD, Maj. R. 11th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
BODDAM, Lieut. superint. Guzerat topographical surv. Oct. 1 to 14.
BRIGGS, Lieut. H. T. 6th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl.
CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, in ext. to proceed to Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.
CRAWFORD, Capt. J. H. G. superint. eng. in railway dep. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
DES VOEUX, Ens. A. A. 5th N.L.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
GREY, Ens. A. 5th N.L.I. fr. Sept. 15 till depart. to Kurrachee of 1st steamer in Nov. to Mahabuleshwur and Bombay.
HILL, Lieut. 14th N.I. to Nov. 7, in ext.
HOGG, Lieut. G. F. 1st Eur. fus. to Oct. 31, in ext.
LESTER, Lieut. J. F. dep. col. of Sukkur, 1 mo. in ext.
LLOYD, Lieut. A. F. 27th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
MARRIOTT, Lieut. W. F. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur hills.
MOORE, Col. G. mil. aud. gen. 1 mo.
TERMENHEERE, Capt. engineer of the dockyard, to Mahabuleshwur hills for 1 mo. fr. Oct. 6.
WAINWRIGHT, Ens. M. F. 15th N.I. fr. Jan. 12, 1852, to March 12, 1852, to Surat.
WALLACE, Capt. R. pol. agent in Mahee Kanta, 1 mo. Sept. 27.

MEDICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

LAURENCE, Asst. surg. 2nd Belooch batt. to proceed to Sukkur, and assume med. charge of duties at that station dur. indisposition of Surg. Davies, 22nd N.I. Oct. 3.
TURNER, Asst. surg. 1st tr. H.A. to rec. med. charge of 2nd co. 4th batt. fr. Sept. 13.
WATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. to proc. to Kurrachee for gen. duty in Sindh, Oct. 3.
WILMOR, Asst. surg. J. H. 2nd tr. h. art. to proc. to Kurrachee for gen. duty in Sindh, Oct. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

STOVELL, Surg. M. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
WATKINS, Surg. fr. Oct. 4 to 31, to Kandalla.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALFOUR, Lieut. fr. the *Euphrates* to the *Achar*, Oct. 8.
BALL, Command. fr. the *Sesostria* to the *Zenobia*, Oct. 8.
CLARK, Mids. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Zenobia*, Oct. 2.
COBBOLD, Mids. fr. the *Sesostria* to the *Zenobia*, Oct. 11.
CONSTABLE, Lieut. fr. the *Zenobia* to the *Euphrates*, Oct. 8.
GARDNER, Command. fr. the *Achar* to the *Sesostria*, Oct. 8.
ONES, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Elphinstone*, Oct. 2.
JAMES, Lieut. of the *Sesostria*, perm. to reside on shore, Oct. 8.
JAMES, Lieut. fr. the *Elphinstone* to the *Sesostria*, Oct. 2.
KEMPTHORNE, Capt. 1 mo. to the Mahabuleshwur hills, Oct. 4.
LAKES, Mids. fr. the *Ferooz* to the *Mahi*, Oct. 2.
LAMB, Mids. ret. to duty Oct. 4, attach. to the *Hastings*.
LE MESSURIER, Mids. arr. Oct. 4, attach. to the *Hastings*, to the *Zenobia*, Oct. 7.
MONK, Mids. fr. the *Mahi* to the *Ferooz*, Oct. 2.
MOREHEAD, Mids. arr. Oct. 4, attach. to the *Hastings*, to the *Zenobia*, Oct. 7.
OLIVER, N. W. 1st assist. to mast. attend. leave cane. fr. Sept. 19.
PENGELLY, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, Oct. 8.
ROBINSON, Lieut. fr. the *Achar* to the *Hastings*, Oct. 8.
SEARLE, Mate W. L. 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c.
STEVENS, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Achar*, Oct. 8.
WINDUS, Mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Elphinstone*, Oct. 7.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BELL, wife of Lieut. H. W. B. engs. s. at Malligaum, Sept. 21.
BIRDWOOD, Mrs. s. at Mazagon, Oct. 14.
BURST, Mrs. d. at Balcairn, Oct. 13.
CAMPBELL, the lady of Lieut. H.M.'s 8th, s. at Deesa, Sept. 7.
CRAWFORD, wife of Capt. A. 3rd N.I. s. at Baroda, Oct. 7.
CRISP, wife of F. d. Girgaum, Oct. 7.
DE VITTE, wife of Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. d. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 4.
HOLLAND, wife of Lieut. H. W. 13th N.I. s. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 10.
LAVIE, wife of Capt. H. 13th N.I. d. at Bombay, Oct. 11.
MACKENZIE, wife of Robert, s. at Colaba.
MURRAY, wife of John, M.D. d. at Agra, Oct. 3.

MARRIAGE.

STRAFFORD, C. P. to Isabella, d. of the late Mr. Houghland, at Bombay, Oct. 13.

DEATHS.

CARR, Ellen C. inf. d. of the Rev. W. at Kurrachee, Sept. 29.
GAISFORD, Emily, wife of Capt. art. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 4.
HERN, Thomas, at Byculla, Oct. 3.
HOSBY, T. at Belgaum, aged 49, Oct. 7.
HUTCHISON, Mary Anne, wife of R. W. at Bombay, aged 21, Oct. 2.
MURRAY, E. Ann, inf. d. of Dr. John, at Agra, Oct. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4. *Euphrates*, Balfour, Bashire; *Shah Jehan*, Johns, London; *Balmoral*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Futteh Salam*, Carrew, Mauritius.—5. *Atalanta*, Fowle, Mauritius; *Rokeby*, Thompson, Aden and Colombo; *Mountain Maid*, Leary, Cape of Good Hope; *Teazer*, Burton, Mauritius; *Eliza and Hester*, Kruger, Binlipatam; *Seringapatam*, Furnell, London; *Shah Allum*, Wadge, China.—5. Steamer *Achar*, Gardner, Surat; steamer *Seaforth*, De Wess, Colombo.—7. *Alcina*, Lofringe, Hamburg.—9. *Lord Western*, Phillips, Mauritius.—11. *John Wood*, Archer, Liverpool; *Barrack-pore*, Underwood, London.—13. *Sultana*, Rice, China; *Countess of London*, Cornford, Liverpool; *Ann Martin*, Martin, China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mountain Maid*.—Messrs. J. Dixie and Jacobs.
 Per *Eliza and Hester*.—Mr. Isaac Mason.
 Per steamer *Achar*.—Mrs. Larkins; Miss Ecklin; T. Larkins, Esq., asst. surg. Bombay Army; Rev. F. Josenhaus, Rev. S. Kusen, Rev. E. Diez, Rev. H. A. Kaendinga, Rev. Mr. Geo. Pihet, Rev. Mr. Charles Bunz, Rev. Mr. Johnstone, Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, 23rd Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Pengelley, I.N.; Mr. Hora, I.N.; Padre Bernardo, and Mr. Alberto.
 Per steamer *Malla*.—Miss Boddam, Mr. D. Bremner, Mr. Hertz.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Prendergast, and four children; and Lieut. Blowers, 29th regt. N.I.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Scott, and Lieut. Scott.
 Per steamer *Bombay*.—Colonel Steinbach, Lieut. Berthon, art.; G. Cowper, Esq., Bengal C.S.; and Madame De Costa.
 Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Mrs. Goodfellow, Major Goodfellow, Rev. Mr. Cotes, Mrs. Cotes, and two children; Dr. Cotes, Col. Macken, Capt. Ramsey, and Mr. Smith.
 Per *Atalanta*.—Mrs. Towle, and two children.
 Per *Huna*.—Mr. G. A. Franklin.
 Per *Waban*.—Mrs. Nelson.
 Per steamer *Phlox*.—Maj. D. M. Scobie, 29th N.I.
 Per *Seringapatam*.—Mrs. F. C. Voyle, child, and servant; Mrs. Patullo, Mrs. Wodehouse, Mrs. McKenna, Miss Eyre, Miss Wilch, Rev. C. Wodehouse, Capt. Patullo, Bombay fus.; H. J. Guise, Esq. 28th Bengal N.I.; Capt. McKenna, Bombay art.; Henry Lamb, Esq. Indian Navy; J. A. Muspratt, Esq. Bombay cav.; W. H. Morehead, Esq. I.N.; H. Le Messurier, Esq. I.N.; Mr. D. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Mason, Edward Arbuthnot, Esq. lady, and 4 children; Miss Henry, H. L'Estrange, Esq.; and Miss Haapensoke.
 Per steamer *Seaforth*.—C. Curgurven, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Pinto, Mrs. Townsend, and A. Benson, Esq.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Lavie, Capt. Lavie, 13th regt.; Dr. Ogilvie, 13th regt.; Lieut. Huddleston, H.M.'s 8th regt. and C. B. Kerr, Esq.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Maj. Cumberledge, 41st Bengal N.I.; and Lieut. Chad, H.M.'s 64th foot.
 Per barque *Lord Western*.—Messrs. Benjamin F. Meda, James F. Whitman, and Charles H. Meyers, Americans.
 Per *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Capt. Crawford and lady, with 2 children.
 Per steamer *Phlox*.—H. K. Drury.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3. *Milton*, Soule, Boston; *Equator*, Swer, Boston; *Lord Haddo*, Smith, Pondicherry; *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Calcutta; *Nile*, Nisbet, Calcutta; *Cecilia*, Crisp, Moulema.—4. *Templar*, Brown, Calcutta; *Sea Breeze*, Brown, Penang and China.—7. *Dorcas*, Morrish, Mauritius; steamer *Malla*, Potts, Hong-Kong.—12. *Sidney*, Wild, Whampoa; *Mazuram Dyaram*, Brady, Canton, China; *Asceola*, Waite, Canton.—14. *Rajosthom*, Anderson, Whampoa.—17. Steamer *Zenobia*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Equator*.—Mr. T. K. Cummins, Mr. Otti, and Mr. B. Everett.
 Per *Nile*.—Mrs. Cotton, J. Cotton, Esq. c.s.; Lieut. Grant, 11th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Burn, Lieut. Pulley, Rev. J. Gordon, Ens. Bloomfield, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Shaw, Maj. Power, Capt. Dobbie, and Lieut. Holland.
 Per *Sutlej*.—Mr. C. Ross.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Capt. Leslie, and Capt. Eyre.
 Per steamer *Singapore*.—Mr. D. J. Anderson, and Mr. J. Carr.
 Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Cameron, and Dr. White.
 Per *Cecilia*.—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Barber, and child; Ens. Muir, and Apoth. G. R. Fox.
 Per *Futteh Salam*.—E. E. Motet, Esq.
 Per *Templar*.—Mr. Andrew.
 Per *Sea Breeze*.—R. W. Pierce, Esq.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Tremehere, Capt. Tremehere, G. S. Downs, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Anderson, W. Howard, Esq.; H. Pollock, Esq.; T. Arthur, Esq.; Capt. Creagh, and two gentlemen.
 Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Stevens, Capt. Stevens, Miss Walsh, Lieut. W. Walter Fox, 60th rifles; Mr. Lynch, 67th fusiliers; Capt. Reynolds, 53rd regt.; Capt. Elerman, 98th regt.

Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Acland, Mrs. Whichelo, Mr. Acland, and Capt. Whichelo.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Capt. Marriott.
 Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malta*.—Miss A. Walter, Lieut. Chads, H.M.'s 64th foot; Mrs. Rosetti, and child.
 Per steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Col. Macan.
 Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Miss Taylor, Lieut. Henderson, 29th regt.
 Per *Zenobia*.—Mrs. L. Brown, W. O. Rennie, Esq.; and George Rennie, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 17, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 105 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 105½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 91½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 91½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	21 to 22 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each	500 transfer book closed.	
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500 do.	15 p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	" 500 each	500 do.	par sales.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each	1,000 do.	21 to 22 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 12,500 each	12,500 do.	16,000
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each	7,000 do.	16,800
Colaba Land Com...	" 10,000 each	10,000 do.	50 per cent.
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 500 each	500 do.	50 p. ct. dis. sales.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	" 50 each	38-2-11 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10 5
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 221 to 222
German Crowns, "	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16 1-16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15 12

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d. For doc. bills.	
6 " " " 2s. 0½d. For credit bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	100½
" " " 30 days' sight, "	101½
" " " at sight, "	102½
On Madras at 30 days' sight, "	101
" " " at sight, "	101½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Rs. 222 to 223	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

The sittings of council have been for the present brought to a close by the serious illness of the acting Queen's advocate. The Governor now sojourns at Galle. His Excellency's measures of law reform have been warmly discussed, and it is pretty evident that the right of suitors to employ counsel must be ultimately conceded. The chief justice and many of the ablest and most experienced judges in the country have pronounced against the provision which would leave small land cases to the unassisted "common sense" of Ceylon commissioners of requests.

Lord Stanley and Mr. Stuart Wortley are likely to spend a vacation here. The heir of the house of Derby and supposed aspirant to the reversion of the Colonial Office is still in Ceylon, detained by the serious illness of his relative, Capt. Hornby. This delay has given Lord Stanley an opportunity of witnessing an oriental entertainment in the shape of a dinner given to his Excellency the Governor by the Tamil gentlemen of Colombo. The banquet was served in a temporary edifice erected amidst a grove of cocoanut-trees.

We regret to record the first murder of a European planter which has occurred since the pursuit of coffee-planting commenced in earnest here in 1836-7. The victim is a young gentleman only recently arrived, and, from the accounts which have reached us, it is evident that the murder was committed by native Singalese with a view to robbery; the temptation being a sum of money which Mr. Morgan, alone and unprotected, as it would appear, was carrying out from Kandy to the estate of his employer, Col. Braybrooke.—*Colombo Obs.* Oct. 15.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DE LIVERA, the wife of F. Esq. d. at Matura, Aug. 25.
 DUNLOP, wife of J. R. Esq. d. at Jaffna, Oct. 3.
 ESTROP, Mrs. C. d. at Colombo, Sept. 20.
 FISHER, the lady of Capt. s. at Wavenden House, Rambodde, Oct. 5.
 MARTEN, wife of T. W. Ceylon rifles, s. (still-born), at Negombo, Sept. 14.
 POULIER, Mrs. C. W. s. at Matura, Sept. 16.
 VANDERSTRAATEN, Mrs. P. E. d. at Colombo, Sept. 16.

MARRIAGES.

BOWERS, Capt. A. 37th foot, a.-d.-c. to Frances, 2nd d. of H. Hunter, Esq. lieutenant R.N. at Mauritius.
 NELL, Louis, Esq. to Lucilla, d. of A. E. Andree, Esq. Trinity Church, Sept. 4.

DEATHS.

D'ESTERRE, H. of the Medical Hall at Kandy, Sept. 16.
 ELWALL, E. C. M.D. at Galli, Sept. 21.
 FERNANDO, wife of W. M. at Colombo, Sept. 24.
 HERFT, Mrs. P. H. at Maradahn, Sept. 28.
 JUDEKENS, wife of J. B. at Colombo, Sept. 28.

CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of July 24th arrived at Hong-Kong on September the 10th (per *Pekin*).

The rebellion in the south of China has now been of such long duration, and the means of obtaining correct reports of its progress are so meagre, that we confess to being fairly tired at having to furnish, month after month, details of such a vague nature regarding it.

Governor-General Seu is now at Kou-chau-fu, in the south-west of the Kwang-tung province, from whence he has ordered out more troops, and a body of several hundreds of Tungkwang district men passed up the Canton river on the 20th inst., bound to Lo-ting-chau, about a degree and a half north of Kou-chau, and immediately on the borders of Kwang-si.

Kwei-lin-fu, the capital, the taking of which has been several times reported, is now supposed to be indeed in the possession of the rebels. We have a letter from a Kwang-si man, stating it as a fact that the place has fallen, and that Tien-teh is gathering forces together, with the view of falling on Fuh-san, a short distance from Canton, where Colonel Chesney and others were assaulted some years back; but the Canton merchants (the cry of wolf having been raised so many times without any apparent result) are much less fearful now than they were a year ago.

One supplement is filled with papers having reference to certain frightening placards that were posted about the walls at Shanghai, in which total extermination was threatened to the "hateful barbarians." The fears to which the appearance of these placards gave rise are now apparently subsiding, the last numbers of the *North China Herald*, and private letters, being silent on the matter.

The health of the troops in garrison is but indifferent. Yesterday the number of sick amounted to 127, viz., of the 59th regt. 93; of the Ceylon Rifles, 17, and of the Ordnance, 17; the prevailing disease among the Europeans being ague and bowel complaint.—*Friend of China*, Sept. 29.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HALE, lady of F. H. Esq. d. at Shanghai, Aug. 28.
 HUNT, Mrs. T. s. at Whampoa, Sept. 9.
 KING, lady of Lieut. A. D. C. d. (still-born), at Macao, Sept. 24.
 PEACY, lady of Rev. G. s. at Shanghai, Aug. 10.

MARRIAGES.

DUDELL, G. Esq. to Hester, third d. of the late W. Coates, Esq. of Dublin.
 HAMBERG, Rev. Th. of the Basle Missionary Society, to Miss L. Motander, at Victoria, Sept. 12.

DEATHS.

BARTON, Rev. J. M.A. British chaplain, Canton, at Macao, Sept. 2.
 BIDDER, J. of the ship *Folkstone*, at Woosung, Aug. 11.
 BOONE, Stephen, inf. s. of Right Rev. Dr. at Shanghai.
 POWELL, G. W. M.D. 59th foot, late of the med. staff at Victoria, Sept. 9.
 RODGERS, E. of the *Antelope*, at Victoria, Aug. 31.
 TREACY, W. late com. of the *Lord Hardinge*, at Victoria, Aug. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 10. *Emily*, Valentine, Liverpool; *Mencius*, Penrice, Liverpool; *Annette Gilbert*, Chapman, Liverpool.—30. *Seringepalem*,

Morris, Liverpool.—31. *Beethoven*, Throwell, Bombay.—SEPT. 6. Crisis, Gibson, Liverpool.—7. *Victoria*, Mullins, Bombay.—8. *William Watson*, Ritchie, Bombay; *James Scott*, Sutter, Liverpool.—9. *J. Shepherd*, Wycherley, London; *Equator*, Carter, London; *J. and Cornelia*, Veldman, Cardiff; *Ariensis*, Remington, Bombay.—10. *Emma Colvin*, Leyland, London; *Livingstone*, Jones, Calcutta; *Poppy*, Durham, Calcutta.—11. *Sea Queen*, Sheerer, London.—12. *Arran*, Macfarlane, Calcutta; *Lord Auckland*, Thompson, Calcutta; *Marion*, Bilton, Bombay; *Viceroy*, Morrison, Bombay.—18. *William Gillies*, Brown, Bombay; *Bella Marina*, Wood, Calcutta; *J. Jeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Bombay.—23. *Sobraon*, Rodgers, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Antelope*.—Messrs. T. Walch and R. Burns.
Per *Audax*.—D. Jardine, Esq. and Rev. R. B. Cobbold.
Per *Denia*.—Lieut. Chapman, 59th regt.
Per *Eliza*.—Messrs. Greaves, Woodberry, and Phillips.
Per *Emma Colvin*.—Messrs. A. Le Coq and W. H. Vane.
Per *Island Queen*.—Mr. H. Parkes.
Per *Joseph Shepherd*.—Mrs. Preston and 2 children, Miss Motun-der and servant.
Per *Lightning*.—Messrs. F. Meyer and J. Kierulf.
Per *Margaretta*.—Mr. Firks.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Pekin*.—Capt. Evans, Messrs. Sassoon, Gubbay, Lammond, Framheim, Lambert, Overway, and Westray.
Per *Sassoon Family*.—Capts. Scrowcroft and Smith.
Per *Sea Nymph*.—Messrs. Goodale, Harrison, Spooner, and Whitton.
Per *Stag Hound*.—Messrs. J. E. Manning and G. E. Sturgis, Mrs. Sturgis, child, and servant.
Per *William Gillies*.—Mrs. Barton, Miss Barton, Mr. Barton, and two children.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 18. *Lord Hardinge*, Cowie, London.—21. *Isabella Blyth*, Balls, London.—24. *Royal Alice*, Boyer, Bombay.—29. *Samarang*, Escott, London; *Eagle*, Sawell, London.—30. *Ganges*, Deas, London; *Aden*, Smith, Liverpool.—SEPT. 1. *Calder*, Sager, London.—2. *Cheapside*, Lewis, London.—5. *White Squall*, Goodwin, London.—6. *Monarch*, Duncanson, London; *Forfarshire*, Tudor, London.—10. *Lancastrian*, Langley, London.—11. *Prince*, Richards, London.—14. *Alliance*, Campbell, Calcutta.—16. *Sir Robert Sale*, Loader, London.—17. *Mary Sparks*, Graham, London.—18. *Sea Witch*, Gribble, London.—20. *John Bibby*, Pearson, Liverpool.—25. *Christian*, Neilson, London.—27. *Calder*, Sager, London; *Herald*, Lawson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s st. ship *Pekin*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Barton, Capt. Fisher, R.A.; Lieut. F. C. Knight, R.M.; Rev. R. H. Cobbold, Messrs. Thos. Moncrieff, James Best, R.N.; and J. D. Muir. For SUEZ.—Mr. Jules Zanolé. For MALTA.—Mr. E. Hatch, Miss E. H. Harrison, and Eur. servant. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. J. Daniell. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Macleann, Messrs. Manajee Nanabhooy and servant, Dhunjebhooy Eduljee and servant, and D. D. Lalcaas. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. R. Barn. For PENANG.—Le Baron de Ville d'Avray. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. F. Duclos, F. Preba, and J. Meyer.
Per *Abergeldie*.—Right Rev. Bishop Verollet, Sra. R. M. de Carvalho, Sra. V. do Rozario, 4 children, 2 servants, and Sr. M. F. Barradas.
Per *Ganges*.—Mr. J. C. Cowper.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Sept 29, 1851.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, 6 months' sight, under credit, 4s. 11d. to 5s. per dollar.
East-India Company's Bills, Accepted, 226 to 227 rupees per 100 dollars. Mexicans, 6 70 per cent. discount.
Sycee, 144 dollars per 100 taels.
Gold Bars, 208 dollars per 9 t. m. 3 c.

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 14 to 16 dollars per 40 feet.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest advices from Sydney state that all attempts to discourage a rush to the gold mines, lest it should disturb the relations of labour, had been ineffectual, and that a general avidity had manifested itself to share in the diggings, which are now said to be more productive than had been anticipated. In one hole, lumps of the metal had been found weighing 106 lbs., which had fetched 4,100l. A single lump of 50 lbs. had been picked up in another place. One man had obtained 2 lbs. of gold in one day; another had realized 80l. in a fortnight. A party of eleven had been for some time raising their 11 oz. per man per day. The consequence was, that the small shopkeepers at Sydney

were selling off, with the view of proceeding to the district, and that mechanics and servants of all kinds were making similar arrangements. Sydney, therefore, had the prospect of being nearly deserted, and this condition of things would be likely to continue until the influx of emigrants from England and elsewhere should take place upon a large scale. The markets were glutted with all kinds of goods, since no one thought of encumbering himself with stocks of any article, and the neighbouring colonies, whence people were likewise preparing to depart, found their commerce equally deranged.

Notwithstanding the gold fever, the anti-convict movement was not neglected. At a public meeting at Sydney on the 29th of July, resolutions were passed referring to the recently published despatches of Earl Grey, together with his speech of the 5th of March, and agreeing that the time was come to petition the Queen to dismiss that nobleman, and to cause the pledges regarding the cessation of transportation to be fulfilled. The meeting also bound themselves to accept no settlement of the question other than the rescinding the order in council by which any part of Australia is made a place to which offenders may be transported.

PERSIA.

Our latest advices from Persia are of a melancholy nature. Cholera was making fearful havoc among the inhabitants of the villages along the shores of the gulf, and its progress was rapidly extending inland. The report of the death from that fell disease of the British agent at Bussorah, Mr. Busseigh, has, we regret to state, been confirmed. Upwards of 1,000 souls have died, it is said, in and near Bussorah from the cholera; and in Bussorah alone the disease has carried off one-fifteenth of the entire population. Among the deaths are the names of Mr. Constantine Malcolm, an Armenian physician of great repute in Persia, and whose name will be familiar to many of his profession at home.

The king of Persia, Nusseerodeen Shah, had paid a visit to Ispahan, with the object doubtless of arresting the turbulent and rebellious spirit which has been lately evinced by the people of that portion of his territories. Since the death of the late king, Futeh Ali Shah Kajar, that portion of the kingdom has been rendered very unquiet by a numerous, powerful, houseless, and turbulent band of marauders, termed Persian *Looties*, who have kept the country in a state of the greatest confusion. Owing to the very weak and ineffective state of the means provided by the Government for the suppression of robbery, and the protection of the rights of the people, these hordes have been allowed to commit the most flagrant outrages with impunity; and had become so impudent that the people had almost ceased to withstand them.—*Bombay Telegraph*, Oct. 19.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 9.—The intelligence from Constantinople that the Sublime Porte had removed all opposition to the construction of a railway in Egypt has been confirmed, and, by a steamer which arrived on the 4th, the Viceroy received a firman from the Sultan signifying his approval of the contract his Highness had made with Mr. Robert Stephenson for that purpose. The engineers are all at present at Cairo, taking the surveys and preliminary measures to commence their work in earnest. The Alexandria detachment is expected down here to-morrow, and, on the arrival of Mr. Stephenson from Marseilles, the precise line the railway is to take through the country will be decided upon.

Mr. Tucker, the engineer sent out from Malta to make a report with regard to the conveyance to England of the obelisk, returned to Malta by the *Vengeance*, after having collected all the information he required. He has covered the obelisk up entirely from view, so as to preserve it from the injuries too often inflicted upon it by travellers and by the natives, who clipped off pieces for sale.—*Times' Correspondent*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence, which is to the 23rd September, from Cape Town, is of a more unfavourable character than preceding accounts, the British troops having sustained severe losses, in two encounters with the Caffres, one in a patrol under Col. Mackinnon, and the other (in consequence of a panic of a party of the Fingoe Levy) under Lieut. col. Fordyce.

Col. Mackinnon's official report states that he marched from King William's Town on the 6th September, with 1,200 men, namely, 2nd Queen's, 395; 6th regiment, 419; Royal Marines,

52; 73rd regiment, 152; Cape Mounted Rifles, 33; Armstrong's Horse, 29; Catty's Rifles, 64; levies and guides, 103. He detached Lieut. col. Michel with a part of the force by Fort Williams, and proceeded himself by Line Drift. On the 7th the whole force met at Fort Williams, and on the 8th moved to Foonah's Kloof. During the march, the Caffres were seen to drive some cattle into a deep valley which leads down to the Fish River, and he made arrangements for attempting their capture the following morning.

On the 9th, leaving a sufficient force for the defence of the waggons, he detached Col. Michel, with the 6th regiment, Catty's riflemen, Armstrong's Horse, and 50 of the levy, to the right of the valley, and proceeded himself with two companies of the Queen's, the detachment of the 73rd regiment, and Cape Corps, to the left. He directed Commandant Davies, with 50 of the levy and the guides, supported by 200 of the Queen's under Capt. Oldham, to enter the valley and follow the traces of the cattle. He watched the progress of Commandant Davies and Capt. Oldham for some time, and saw them burn some huts at the upper part of the valley. Some firing took place, but it ceased, and the detachment entered the valley. Col. Mackinnon then proceeded along the high ground to the left of the valley, intending to gain a rising ground about two miles distant. He, however, soon perceived a large body of Caffres and Hottentots at some distance to his left, and moved to attack them. He extended the two companies of the Queen's in skirmishing order, keeping the 73rd in reserve. The Queen's engaged the enemy with great spirit, and drove him into a deep valley or kloof, which runs down towards the Fish River. As the enemy possessed a great advantage here in firing upwards at our men, he withdrew the Queen's from the edge of the kloof, and formed the 73rd in skirmishing order behind the scattered bushes at some distance from the kloof, retiring the Queen's through the intervals of the 73rd, to draw the enemy into more favourable ground. This manoeuvre was entirely successful. The enemy thought our men were retreating, came out, and suffered heavily. He then proceeded towards the rising ground, when, seeing nothing of the detachment, and hearing no firing, he concluded that Commandant Davies and Capt. Oldham had scoured the valley, and had effected their junction with Col. Michel.

The enemy now appeared again on their rear and flanks, apparently intending to oppose their progress towards the camp. They again drove them off. Capt. Tainton, with 180 Fingoes, now joined the force, which, up to this time, had had three privates of the Queen's wounded (two of them are since dead), and two privates of the Royal Marines and two of the 73rd wounded; eight privates of the Queen's were reported missing. The Cape Corps and Fingoes, with the captain of the company to which the missing men belonged, were sent to search the ground near the point where they had last been seen. The search was unsuccessful.

Col. Michel returned with his detachment, and reported having met with no opposition. He worked along the heights to the right of the valley (the route being circuitous), and after twice crossing the Fish River, entered the mouth of this valley. He effected a junction with the detachment under Capt. Oldham and Commandant Davies at a most critical moment. It appears that the enemy attacked the rear of this detachment soon after they entered the valley, and that they met another body of them in their front. The levies and guides outmarched the Queen's, and the latter got separated, Capt. Oldham with one company leaving the path down the valley and losing his road. He was surrounded by Caffres, was killed himself, and his men suffered severely. The loss of this detachment was 1 captain and 19 rank and file of the Queen's, and Quartermaster Ebdon and 2 rank and file of the levy, killed; 20 rank and file of the Queen's, and Commandant Davies, 1 sergeant and 1 private of the levy, and 2 Caffre guides, wounded. The opportune junction of Col. Michel's column enabled the detachment to bring away their wounded in safety.

On the 10th inst., Col. Mackinnon proceeded to Breakfast Vley for the purpose of co-operating with Lieut. col. Eyre, who was to have moved from Committee's that morning. He had, however, been diverted from his intended movement, and had made a night march by the Goga upon a hill to the left of the road between Breakfast Vley and Committee's, where he found a body of Caffres and Hottentots posted. He attacked them and routed them with considerable loss. Col. Eyre joined at Breakfast Vley with 300 of the 73rd regiment and 60 cavalry. Col. Mackinnon then moved to Fort Williams, sending the wounded to Fort Peddie. On the 11th, the troops rested, and procured some supplies from Fort Peddie. On the 12th, he returned to Foonah's Kloof, and made arrangements for again scouring the valley where the division suffered so severely on the 9th. On the 13th, he detached Col. Michel, with the 6th,

Catty's Riflemen, and 100 of the Queen's, to the right, over the ground he before traversed. He sent Major Armstrong, with the cavalry, the levy, and 100 of the Queen's, to the rising ground on the left of the kloof, and proceeded himself with the 73rd, 100 of the Queen's, and the Fingoes, down the kloof. A drenching rain, or the large force displayed, deterred the enemy from any serious opposition. Our troops thoroughly scoured the kloof down the Fish River, and formed a junction with Col. Michel near the river. Down the kloof a number of dead Caffres were found, which confirms the account given by a Caffre prisoner, that the enemy suffered severely from the fire of Capt. Oldham's detachment. On the 14th he proceeded to Breakfast Vley, and on the 15th in the direction of Committee's, towards the point where Col. Eyre's combat of the 10th was fought. A body of Caffres and Hottentots were quickly routed by the 6th and 73rd regiments, with severe loss, but had one private of the 6th killed, and one of the same regiment wounded. On the 16th, sending the waggons under Col. Michel, with the 6th regiment, two companies of the Queen's, and Armstrong's Horse, round by Line Drift, Col. Mackinnon proceeded with the remainder of the division by the mouth of the Qalagha to the Tamaka, killing several Caffres. On the 17th he returned to King William's Town. The casualties during these operations, including Col. Eyre's loss on the 10th, were as follows:—2nd Queen's Royals.—Killed: Officer (Capt. Oldham), 1; sergeants, 4; rank and file, 19; wounded, 23; missing, 8 (2 since dead). 6th Royal Regt.—Killed, 1; wounded 1. Royal Marines.—Wounded, 2 (Lieut. Walters wounded severely). 73rd Regt.—Wounded: Officer (Ens. Thursby, severely), 1; rank and file, 5 (1 since dead). Cape Mounted Rifles.—Killed, 1. Wounded: Officer, 1 (Capt. Tekusch, severely). Armstrong's Horse.—Wounded: Officer, 1; sergeant, 1; rank and file, 2. (Quartermaster Ebdon, killed.) Levies and Guides.—Killed: Officer, 1; rank and file, 2. Wounded: Officer, 1; sergeant, 1; rank and file, 2. (Capt. Davies, wounded severely.) Total.—Killed: Officers, 2; sergeants, 4; rank and file, 23. Wounded: Officers, 4; sergeants, 2; rank and file, 35. Missing: Rank and file, 8.

Lieut. col. Eyre, in his report, states that he moved on the 9th September, with 300 73rd regiment, 75 Cape Mounted Rifles, and 25 Armstrong's Horse, from Trompeter's Drift to Fort Peddie, and being there joined by 100 Fingoes, under Capt. Rae, proceeded to the Goga, where, soon after daylight on the 10th, the enemy showed himself, but not in force. He therefore moved on; on observing which, the enemy came forward with great boldness, and in considerable numbers, shouting and evidently challenging a combat. The Hottentot rebels, fifty in number, were drawn up in two ranks, like regular troops; the Caffres were in considerable force, and advantageously posted. They were drawn up in various groups on the brow of a hill, with a valley and dense bush in front, between the enemy and us. Round the head of this valley, and to the British left, was a connecting ridge, over which several paths led through an open bush which was perfectly practicable to all arms. Col. Eyre directed Major Armstrong to make a dash with his mounted force to seize this ground, thence to threaten the enemy's right flank, and to cut him off from a deep kloof, into which he would probably endeavour to escape. With the three companies of the 73rd and the Fingoes, Col. Eyre moved at once through the bush to attack the enemy in front, who made but a feeble resistance, evidently siding off to attack the Cape Mounted Rifles and Armstrong's Horse, as they attempted to cross the head of the valley on the left. Major Armstrong dismounted his men, and, in skirmishing order, held the ground with great spirit. As the main force of the enemy was evidently there, Col. Eyre halted and moved to Major Armstrong's support, whom he found warmly engaged with the enemy, who lay scattered and concealed within a few yards' distance behind a thick bush. On reaching the ground, Col. Eyre immediately extended the grenadiers of the 73rd, who, led on by Capt. Bewes, gallantly dashed into the bush under a sharp fire, driving the enemy and pursuing him down to the bottom of the kloof, and burning or destroying his huts in the bush. The enemy made several attempts to steal on our flanks, but were driven off on each occasion. After repulsing the enemy, and silencing his fire, Col. Eyre retired from the position, and marched unmolested to Breakfast Vley, where he joined the patrol under Col. Mackinnon.

In his General Orders, Sir H. Smith observes:—"These operations have been well carried out, and the enemy has been driven from his holds with great loss upon his part, while that of her Majesty's troops has been severe, especially in the column under Capt. Oldham and Commandant Davies. The experience of the latter officer, and his unvaried gallantry in the bush, were much relied on, and the support he would receive from Capt. Oldham and the renowned 'Queen's' equally so. The operations of war are always eventful, especially so in the bush, where

an excess of boldness is occasionally as detrimental as over-caution. In this instance, the ability and wily nature of the enemy were not adequately estimated, and the conspicuous gallantry and dash of the column occasioned it considerable loss; nor, however, without the infliction of severe punishment on the enemy in the conflict. Capt. Oldham fell as becomes a soldier; the fame of valiant deeds ever outlives the man, and posterity will class Capt. Oldham among British heroes, as well as those soldiers of his grenadiers who shared his fall. Nor will the gallantry and fall of Quartermaster Edden, of the levies, be forgotten."

In the other case, the enemy having, from his fastnesses in the Kroome River forests, displayed increasing daring, by sending out marauding parties, in the absence of Gen. Somerset in Albany, it became necessary to check his depredations by attacking him in his strongholds. Lieut. col. Fordyce accordingly collected all the force at his command, and marched on the 7th September from his camp, at Riet Fontein, to assail the enemy.

His report states that his force consisted of detachments of 245 men 74th Highlanders, 28 Cape Mounted Rifles, 13 European levy, and 327 native troops, including 212 Fingoes, and, being joined by Lieut. col. Sutton, from Fort Beaufort, with 32 Cape Rifles and Fingoes, he had 550 infantry, and 103 mounted men. On reaching the scene of operations at the Kroome Bush, it was found that the Caffres had withdrawn to the Water Kloof, Fuller's Hoek, and Blinkwater valleys; that it would be impossible to succeed in any attempt upon the Water Kloof without a much larger force; but that, by moving to the eastern summit of the Kroome range, there was open and safe ground, where a descent might be made at night down either the Fuller's Hoek or Blinkwater Valley. They accordingly, next day, ascended by a very steep and difficult path a ridge which brought them to the summit of the Kroome—an open, undulating plain of irregular shape, crossed by gentle ridges and valleys, surrounded by dense bush. From this plain the various kloofs of the Kroome descend on two of its sides, and the Water Kloof from another of its sides. The Fuller's Hoek descends in a direction opposite to the Water Kloof, also from an open plain, separated from the other by a belt of bush a mile distant, and about three-quarters of a mile broad, which could be crossed only by a narrow rocky pass. Large numbers of Caffres on foot, and some on horseback, were observed collecting about this bush, with the apparent intention of disputing the passage. Col. Fordyce, thinking that to attempt such a passage by night would be unwarrantable, determined not to attempt it, but to continue his march after dark, and descend the Kroome by the pass at the west end of the range. Meanwhile, he desired that the men should rest and refresh themselves in a hollow, posting strong pickets on the surrounding ridges. An alarm was given that the Caffres were approaching. They came in swarms, rushing upon the position from every point of the head of the Water Kloof, but chiefly from the belt of bush which crossed the open ground. Col. Fordyce formed the infantry in extended order behind a ridge—three companies of the 74th on the right, with their right flank directed upon the pass by which they had ascended; the Kat River levy on the left of the 74th; then the Fingoes, and on their left the remaining company of the 74th, with the left thrown back, thus forming a nearly semi-circular line of skirmishers—the mounted men under Col. Sutton remaining in the hollow in rear, ready either to support or attack. There were probably nearly 2,000 of the enemy on the open ground. They came on with the speed of greyhounds, and as soon as they got within range, commenced firing, which they kept up without much intermission. This was returned with interest by our men, who, being well covered by the ground, could fire deliberately, without exposing themselves. Observing that the greater body of the enemy appeared to be brought upon his right, along the Kroome Bush, with the probable intention of cutting them off from the pass by which they had ascended, he caused the whole line to take ground to the right, and requested Col. Sutton to dash out upon the enemy. This he did, and opened a fire upon their flank with excellent effect. After a skirmish of about twenty-five minutes, the enemy withdrew to the bush. Their apparently formidable attack was thus completely repulsed, with scarcely any loss on our side—the 74th had not a man injured; three Fingoes were killed, and one or two wounded. It was thus open to Col. Fordyce to remain until night, as he had intended; but, considering that their ammunition had been nearly half expended, and that the Caffres were now thoroughly roused, and could easily line all the passages by which it was possible to descend the Kroome, he requested Col. Sutton to proceed at once to secure the head of the path by which he proposed to march. This service, effectually performed, appeared to have anticipated a similar movement made towards the same point by a body of between 200 and 300 mounted Caffres, who

were observed moving round their left flank. Macomo was among these mounted men. The descending path at this pass is very narrow, allowing only two or three men to pass abreast. It runs along the right side of a deep ravine, lined on both sides with dense bush, and is about a mile and a half in length. The enemy were in possession of the bush, and kept up a fire upon the troops as they marched along the path, but with little effect, until the rear of the 74th had passed the middle of the line. At this time, while the movement was proceeding with perfect regularity,—the mounted men being in front, followed by the 74th detachment,—the Fort Beaufort Fingoe levy, which was in rear, appeared to be suddenly panic-stricken by the sight of some Caffres who lined the bush. They rushed down the path in a confused mass, shrieking and firing their guns in all directions, until, by their mere weight, they so crowded up the two rear companies of the 74th, that the men were rendered helpless, and could neither return the fire of the enemy with any steadiness, nor use their arms until they cleared the bush at the bottom of the pass. The Caffres, seeing their advantage, rushed from the bush, shooting and stabbing many of our men while thus disabled; all of the eight men of the 74th who fell, and all, except one, of the nine men wounded, fell or received their wounds between this part of the pass and the bottom of the hill. These casualties must, therefore, be chiefly, if not entirely, attributed to the misconduct and bad discipline of the Fingoe levy. Capt. Verity, who commanded the levy, exerted himself to the utmost to restore order, and to keep his men to their duty; and while they were skirmishing in the open plain, and not in immediate contact with the Caffres, no men could behave better. The Caffres continued their attack, and kept up their fire occasionally until the bush was cleared, but scarcely showed themselves beyond it. Their loss, he says, must have been very great.

Private accounts state that many extraordinary instances of personal valour and strength occurred in the 74th, while fighting hand to hand, as the lurking natives now and then dared to emerge from the concealment of the bush.

It is said that the Hottentots employed fierce dogs, which pulled down several of our men, and rendered them an easy prey to the clubs of their enemies.

Our troops are being collected. The Lancers and Rifles had arrived, and proceeded to the frontier. A simultaneous withdrawal of the Caffres from the advanced hiding-places indicated a concentration of their forces for some fresh effort. Some apprehensions had been entertained at Graham's Town of an attack to be made upon that place, as soon as 5,000 natives should assemble in the neighbourhood. A wounded deserter gave the information, and that nearly half the required force had been collected. The inhabitants had, in consequence, marshalled themselves into a provisional guard.

Col. Eyre had been directed to occupy an important station midway between Graham's Town and the Fish River.

The next movement of the troops, it was expected, would be to throw supplies into Forts White and Cox, by which time the arrival of the Rifles and Lancers might be expected, enabling the Commander-in-Chief to commence operations upon a more extended scale.

Some apprehension is expressed for Mount Coke and Fort Murray, Seyolo hovering in their vicinity, and seeming to threaten an attack upon one or other of those points. Other reports say that the design of this chief is to attack Fort Peddie.

"It appears," says the *G. T. Journal*, "that there are now assembled within the colony two numerous and powerful encampments of the enemy, together about 6,000 strong,—one at the Kaga, under Macomo, the other near Committee's Post, under the chiefs Seyolo and Stock. With each of these the colonial forces have within the last fortnight measured their strength, and in both instances have been very severely handled, and retired without having gained any decisive advantage. To say that the foe is emboldened by being thus enabled to hold his chosen positions, is an undeniable suggestion, whilst to presume that some deep plot against the lives and properties of the colonists is now meditating, is equally admissible."

A vine-growing association is forming at Adelaide, after the example of that in New South Wales, the object being the collection and circulation of information as to the cultivation of the vine, and the manufacture of its produce, the soil and climate being favourable.

The Madras Government have announced that they are prepared to reward liberally any party who may produce the best machine for pulling *punkahs*,—the reward to be given after trial of the machine.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, there appeared a learned and ingenious dissertation, under the usual form of an essay, taking Professor Bopp's "Comparative Grammar" for its text.

Being zealously, but with due humility, devoted to the cause of Persian literature, my attention was forcibly drawn to the disclosure of the writer's ideas,—as they appear in the following extract,—on a point whereon irreconcilable differences of opinion exist:—"The language of the *Zendavesta*, most intimately connected with the language of the *Veda*, the inscriptions of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, and the *Pazend*, or pure Persian, spoken under the Sassanian dynasty, the grand epic of Firdusi, and the language now spoken in the country, exhibit a complete biography of the Persian tongue."

The great differences of opinion, to which I refer, turn upon the agitated question, whether the Zend is a genuine or fictitious language?

Passing over the singular blunder of the reviewer, in calling *Pazend* "pure Persian," spoken under the Sassanian or any other dynasty, when, as the name itself implies, it is nothing more than the language, Persian or other, written in explanation *below* the Zend text, I proceed to inquire what may be the reason and authority for the *Zendavesta* being placed at the top of a biographical sketch of the language of Persia.

Sir Wm. Jones, it is well known, was the first to discover and announce the fact of the co-existence of an abundance of Sanskrit and Zend cognate words and terms, and of their grammatical relations. But as the remote antiquity of the Sanskrit is never doubted, it does not, therefore, follow that this language was the parent of the Zend, in any other sense than furnishing the materials, it constituted the framework on which the Zend was fabricated, to appear in writings, but never to be the spoken language of any human being.

All our knowledge of Zend is confined to and derived from the contents of three or four books produced by the Parsees, and by them affirmed to be the writings of their prophet, Zartosht, or Zoroaster, a sage of whom neither the epoch when he flourished, nor the fact of his existence itself, has yet been determined. The copies extant of these writings are of no antiquity. They profess to propound, together with an absurd cosmogony, the doctrines, rules, and observances of a polytheistical worship, and the *Vendidad*, the chief work, instead of making good its pretensions for acceptance as the revelations of divine intelligence, from beginning to end, in style and substance, only exhibits, under Dr. Wilson's unsparing exposure, a human composition utterly despicable.

The opinions of Richardson and Sir Wm. Jones, adverse to the acknowledgment of the Zend to a place among genuine languages, have long been known to Oriental scholars, and were entirely concurred in by that sound and able philologist, the late General Vans Kennedy. From his valuable work on the "Origin and Affinity of the Principal Languages of Asia and Europe," I will content myself with quoting a short passage, strongly recommending chap. xi. (on the Persian language) to the careful notice of every student of the history of languages, for a masterly array of facts, and lucid deduction of argument, in support of the opinions he holds on this curious question: "But the sole authority on which the authenticity of the Zend and Pahlvi books depend, is the traditions of the Parsis. Before, however, these traditions can be admitted as testimony, it must be satisfactorily proved that the *Zendavesta* and its Pahlvi translation actually existed at the time of the Arabian conquest, and that they have been carefully preserved until the present day by the Parsis of Persia and India. But no such proof has ever been adduced, nor has it been yet established that the Parsis of either country possess any well-authenticated traditions, which ascend uninterruptedly up to that event. On the contrary, the silence of Tabari and Firdausi respecting them is a strong presumption that they were not invented at the time when these writers lived, though those respecting Zartosht seem to have been well known to Muhammad Amir Khwand, who lived about 450 years after the latter." Tabari died A.D. 923; Firdausi, A.D. 1025, and Amir Khwand, A.D. 1497. "If, therefore, no proof can be adduced to establish the authenticity and antiquity of the Parsi books, it necessarily follows that they cannot be received as evidence of the existence and antiquity of the languages named Zend and Pahlvi."—pp. 168, *et seq.*

On the other side, I produce Colonel Rawlinson, who, in a memorandum written at Bombay, in 1840, and given in "Wilson on the Parsi Religion" (p. 402), thus expresses his opinion on the Zend: "It has been asserted by some of our most distin-

guished British orientalists, that the language in which the sacred writings of the Parsis is composed is a fabrication of the Zoroastrian priests subsequent to their expatriation from Persia, and that these writings, in consequence, are, as far as regards antiquity, entitled to no consideration whatever. Against this assertion I offer the following remark. In various parts of Persia are to be found, at the present day, inscriptions in a character which we denominate cuneiform, exhibiting historical records of the sixth and fifth centuries before Christ, written in three different languages. The inscriptions in the simple literal cuneiform character invariably occupy the most distinguished place of the three upon the tablets, and exhibit other points of evidence to indicate that the language in which they are written must have been the native and vernacular dialect of the sovereigns by whose order they were engraved. To the analysis of these characters, and the examination of this language, I have devoted many years of research; and I can now safely assert, that the Persian language of the ages of Cyrus and Darius is unquestionably the parent of that tongue which we call the Zend, and which has been so successfully elaborated by continental students, and by none with greater skill and perspicuity than Mons. Burnouf, in his admirable *Commentaire sur l'Yçna*. I am merely desirous, on the grounds I have mentioned, to record my conviction that the Parsi writings were imported from Persia in their present state during the seventh century of Christ, and are thus entitled to the same degree of consideration among the Parsis of the present day, which they enjoyed among their ancestors at the period of expatriation."

I now turn to the learned doctor himself. "Whether or not," he says, at p. 406 of his book, "the Parsi priests in India, from their traditional reminiscences of the ancient languages, could have fabricated some of the Zend writings, I shall not positively assert. There is a poverty in the expression of some of these writings, particularly of the minor liturgical pieces, which shows that their authors had no ready command of the language in which they wrote. There is an approach to Gujarati idiom in some instances, and to a Gujarati corruption of Sanskrit, which at one time awakened considerable suspicions in my mind. Viewing the matter of the Zend language, however, in its general aspect, I have no hesitation in declaring that none of the exiled and depressed Parsi priests in India can be supposed to have had the ability to invent that language, with its extensive grammatical forms, and with its abundant and regular analogies to the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, and Germanic languages, as so distinctly evinced by Bopp and Burnouf."

It is to be regretted that Dr. Wilson, remembering Kennedy's filiation of languages from "Babylonian or Sanskrit," to the exclusion of Persian, did not abide by and work out his first impressions, whence the framers of the Zend drew their materials. His reasons for abandoning his earliest view of the subject, with some weight, are still unsatisfactory.

Coming at last to the labours of Professor Bopp and M. Burnouf, I readily agree in the praise awarded to their untiring industry, research, and ingenuity; but I venture to ask, what facts, in the history of the language upon which so much time has been expended, have they established? It will have been seen that Colonel Rawlinson, inverting the order assigned by Anquetil du Perron for the succession of the ancient Persian languages, places Persian *before* Zend, and makes the former the parent, the latter her offspring. Now, here is a point, in the history of these languages, uncleared up by the labours of the two learned gentlemen whose works we are considering. It would have been information, indeed, could they have pointed to, and told us from some authentic record the time when, the country where and the people by whom the Zend was spoken and written; but nothing of the kind is attempted.

In a word, I am compelled to conclude that, in the language of the *Zendavesta*, there is no vital principle. It has not been shown that, at any time and in any place, this language was found as the interpreter of thought and volition in the mouth of man, woman, or child. A sort of galvanic vitality, only through the approximation of Sanskrit cognates and grammar, seems to struggle for a semblance of life. The industry to effect so much has been great, and the process commendable for its ingenuity, but, as concerns historical notice of Zend, nothing more.

I shall here introduce, in the words of the reviewer, an instance of a most ingenious application of the Sanskrit rules for the permutation of letters, exhibiting the stumbling of an attempt (there may be many such) to make out similarity between words which really have no relationship: "Professor Bopp identifies the Bengali *bohini*, 'sister,' with the Sanskrit *svastī*. This reminds us of the old etymology of 'fox,' which was aloplex, loplex, pex, pax, pox, fox. The fact is, that the Bengali *bohini*, 'sister,' is simply the Sanskrit *bhāgini*, 'sister.'"

"Comparative Philology" may, like "Comparative Anatomy,"

have quite as much value as is claimed for it. But as spurious bones or muscles would be certainly rejected by the last, so the reception by the first of specimens of language, unauthenticated by testimony of their ever having been used in human speech, should, surely, be as carefully avoided. These essentials must not be taken for granted. The forgeries of the author of the *Desatir*, and of the language of * Formosa by George P'salmanazar, are instances of what may be effected by bold and unscrupulous invention.

The discovery of truth being the end and object of this inquiry, it is penned in no controversial spirit. Yet it may be as well to remark, that there is a species of criticism at whose assault the Persian poet thus warns us not to "throw away the shield."

"Han! ta sipur n'uf-gunee uzh umlu-e-fuseeh,
K'ora jooz een moobalugh-i-moostizar neest,
Deen wurz o mazrifut, ki sookhun dan shujuzgo,
Burdur silah darud, wu kus dur hisar neest."

KAMGAR.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, November 19, 1851.

"A VAST demagogical conspiracy is now organizing in France and Europe: secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications: they have agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct, but to overthrow." This terrifying announcement was made by no less a personage than the President of the French Republic, in his Message to the National Assembly, on the 4th November. From his position, and with his means of information, Prince Louis Napoleon is likely to be well-instructed in respect to the designs and movements of the revolutionary agents, whose existence and whose activity are notorious.

But this is not the only warning. Some months ago, the *Voix du Proscrit*, a journal published in London by M. Ledru-Rollin and his party, emitted the following prediction: "1852 verra la suppression définitive et générale des trônes." The writer of the article adds, in terms which furnish a measure of his religious opinions, "the sovereign people, like the Son of Man, has prophesied his own resurrection—1852 will witness his ascension."

We seem, then, to be on the eve of another general political convulsion. The tranquil year of the Exhibition is to be succeeded by a year of turbulence and discord. The Ormuzd and the Ahriman, the two antagonistical principles which divide the politicians of Europe, are again to engage in a struggle for the mastery. Democracy is once more to attack the monarchies of the Old World, and endeavour to assimilate the basis of its theory of government to that of the New World, where, saving in the swarthy empire of Soulouque, and in the "kingdom of Mosquito," republicanism is dominant. Louis Kossuth, in his recent reply to an address of the foreign "Republicans, Revolutionists, and Socialists," resident in London, is reported to have said: "I am convinced that there is nothing possible henceforth in Europe but the Republic, based on universal suffrage, with the principle of the solidarity

of peoples and the independence of nations." Sympathetic tokens of the future heaving of the surges are not absolutely wanting even in India. The East-Indians of Madras, we are told, are about to get up a public meeting "to improve the political condition of the inhabitants of India,"* the means to that end being, according to the "accredited organ" of that class, a "popular government," an open council, a right to share in the legislation, a control over the finances, free admission to all offices and appointments, &c. &c.

Absolving, however, the East-Indians of Madras from a suspicion of having formed a compact with the Ledru-Rollins, the Louis Blancs, and the Proudhons of Europe, it is impossible to resist the conviction, founded upon a variety of concurrent evidence, that certain parties are secretly sowing pretty widely the seeds of democratic doctrines in the chief European states, and endeavouring to combine their forces for the purpose of overthrowing their established governments; calculating that from the United States of America they shall receive, not merely sympathy, but covert, if not open, succour. That these agitators have been busily at work in this country, no one can doubt who is aware of the extent to which cheap publications, of a socialist, communist, and revolutionary character, are disseminated amongst the working classes, and of the avidity with which they are read. The *Times*, more than two months ago,† called the public attention forcibly to the "amount of evil-teaching actively going on, quite enough to startle, if not alarm, the most firm-minded man amongst us."

"Systems (it continues) the most destructive of the peace, the happiness, and the virtue of society, are boldly, perseveringly, and without let or hindrance, openly taught and recommended to the acceptance of the people, with great zeal, if not with great ability. Cheap publications, containing the wildest and most anarchical doctrines, are scattered broadcast over the land, in which religion and morality are perverted and scoffed at, and every rule of conduct which experience has sanctioned, and on which the very existence of society depends, openly assailed, while in their place are sought to be established doctrines as outrageous as the maddest ravings of furious insanity,—as wicked as the most devilish spirit could by possibility have devised. Murder is openly advocated,—all property is declared to be robbery,—the rules by which marriage is declared sacred and inviolate are treated as the dreams of dotage,—obedience of every description is denounced as a criminal cowardice,—law, as at present constituted, is asserted to be a mere device for enslaving mankind,—and morality is described as an efficient auxiliary to law for the same mischievous purpose."

The last *Quarterly Review*, in an article upon "Revolutionary Literature," has given some extracts from these abominable publications, and the Reviewer observes: "Let us not flatter ourselves that, while committees of foreigners, congregating in London, are agitating and disturbing to their inmost recesses all the nations of the continent, the same sort of intrigue and influence is not working, both directly and by contagion, on our own population. The fact is notorious and indubitable."

The evils attending an eruption of the nature not obscurely indicated by the President of the French Republic, and openly menaced by the *Proscrits*, are not simply the disorganization of authority and the bloodshed which follow the development of a revolutionary spirit; nor the chances of its success, which, after the experience of the last three years, are not very promising; but also the motive with which any insurrectionary movement would inspire the absolute governments of Europe to put their formidable military resources into action, and the weight of public opinion

* Hist. and Geog. Descrip. of Formosa. London, 1704.

* No. 184, p. 644.

† 3rd September last.

which it would unhappily throw into the scale of arbitrary power. On the first outbreak of demagogic resistance to constituted authority, the military states of Germany would unite their forces with those of the autocrat of the North.

This is no vague speculation of timorous or slavish minds; the intentions of the German governments in this matter are all but avowed. The *Preussische Zeitung*, of November 2nd, in an article (believed to be of an official character) on the affairs of France, published before the President's Message, has the following significant passage:—

"The cry for aid, if raised by an endangered society, wherever it may be threatened, reaches hundreds of thousands of bayonets in a few minutes through the wires of the telegraph. In a few days the railroads could transport armies to the threatened point. A social revolution itself, should it break out in France, will burn out in its own crater. The territory of misfortune will be respected, but it will be prevented from extending."

The plain meaning of this paragraph is, that the appearance of a "social revolution" in any continental state would be the signal for the assemblage of large armies, not, indeed, avowedly to invade the "territory of misfortune," but to keep down insurrection in other states. It is no very bold assertion, that such an armament would be regarded by liberal governments, in America as well as Europe, as a declaration of war against constitutional principles, the effect of which would be to convince the most obstinate of the anti-war party how illusory is their theory. Mr. Sturge and the extreme peace partisans, apparently foreseeing this result, have issued an address, in which they warn their friends against giving way to "the impulses of generous emotion," which would lead them to overthrow the power of the oppressor by a resort to brute force, instead of "ideas," which have proved "mightier than swords." But we doubt whether Mr. Cobden himself would not consider war in defence of constitutional principles just and commendable. In the address presented to M. Kosuth at Copenhagen House is the following passage:—

"We desire that it may be recorded, that, had our wishes received Government aid, the intervention of Russia would not have been met alone by protests upon paper, but, upon the field of action, by the force of British arms. Our regret for the past is mingled with humiliation for the futility of our desires, but it is alleviated by our hopes and our resolves for the future."

Forewarned, however, is to be forearmed. The continental governments, as well as our own, have had timely notice of the machinations of the demagogues, who are the real enemies of liberty, and they have doubtless taken measures to counteract them. The convulsions of 1848 really strengthened the continental sovereigns, by revealing the sources of danger, and conciliating in their favour the friends of order; and they are not likely to neglect a lesson of dearly-bought experience. ¹

Let us not be ranked, on account of these reflections, amongst the advocates or apologists of arbitrary government. We rejoice to think that the foundations of despotic rule are becoming weaker every day, through the sure though silent operation of causes that are checked by the sudden outbursts of demagogism. The improvements which European society is continually undergoing, by the rapid interchange of thought between nations, by the progress of inquiry, by the diffusion of sounder views respecting the science of government, and above all by the potent influence of the Press, will render the stern enforcement of autocratic power in time as impracticable as it will be unnecessary, and all its harsh incidents will disappear of their

own accord. Constitutional principles will be found to be the safest for the ruler as well as the best for the ruled. But the change must be slow and gentle. Attempts to precipitate tend to retard its advent. When the entire framework of a society is sought to be broken up, in order to reconstruct it upon a better model, some alarm may reasonably be felt lest the skill and the unity of purpose should be wanting which are essential to such reconstruction. The danger of beginning experiments in government is well illustrated by a saying of Robespierre, that a man never goes so far as when he sets out without knowing where he is going. There is no mutual affinity in the political elements which disposes them, when disunited, to combine again; and this makes reflecting men backward in supporting what are termed organic changes. Centuries may elapse before France, having been thoroughly revolutionized, and having tried during sixty years every phase of rule, shall settle down into a stable government.

Meanwhile, let us hope that England may still be permitted to enjoy internal peace,—peace in that sense which is idiomatically expressed in the Oriental salutation, "Peace be with you!"—that is, not merely tranquillity, but health, plenty, and social happiness.

WE have before us a Circular (an abstract of which, copied from a Calcutta journal, appeared in our last issue), entitled, "The case of the Family of the late P. M. Wynch, Esq., B.C.S.," the allegations contained in which deserve prominent notice; they are of a nature to awaken sentiments of pity and indignation,—pity for the innocent sufferers, and indignation towards the authors of their ruin. The allegations are, indeed, *ex-parte*, and, therefore, subject to the deductions usually made from averments without proof; but as the aim of the Circular is to explain the causes which have reduced Mrs. Wynch to the painful necessity of appealing to public benevolence, not to inculpate individuals, its mistakes, if any, cannot be suspected of having a malicious origin. Their substance is as follows:—

Mr. Paul Marriott Wynch had been in the civil service of the East-India Company for twenty-two years, when, in 1833, severe illness compelled him to quit India and relinquish the service. Heavy losses, through the failure of the East-India firms, disabled him from making a provision by annuity for his family, and, having ceased to contribute to the Fund, he forfeited his claim to a pension from that source. At his death, in 1841, he left £9,300, invested in Government securities at Calcutta, in trust for his wife and children. Of this fund, Sir Thomas Turton, as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, took possession, without apprizing Mrs. Wynch, who, after much delay, sought the friendly interposition of Sir John Peter Grant (a judge of that Court), by whose means, it would appear, the money was rescued from the clutches of the Registrar, though, as it has happened, it would have been better for Mrs. Wynch if Sir Thomas had retained and dissipated it. In 1844, Sir William Casement, one of the trustees, died, when Sir J. P. Grant, it is stated, proposed to Mrs. Wynch that he and his son, Mr. W. P. Grant, should be appointed trustees in his stead. She consented to this proposal, expressing at the same time her determination that the money should remain invested in Government paper. Contrary to this direction, however, Sir John Grant and his son, it is alleged, "removed the whole of the property from the

4 and 5 per cent. Government loans, and stated that they had purchased eighty shares in the Union Bank of Calcutta, of which Mr. W. P. Grant was a director." Mrs. Wynch immediately desired that the money should be reinvested in the Government loan, and, her directions being unheeded, she placed the matter in the hands of her solicitor.

Up to this point, the transaction is bad enough. What follows makes it a great deal worse. Two months after this, the Union Bank failed, and it appeared that no shares in that deplorable concern had ever been purchased in Mrs. Wynch's name! No part of the money, we are told, has been recovered. Sir J. P. Grant is dead, and died insolvent. Mr. W. P. Grant is alive, but he, too, has become insolvent, having been removed from his office of Master in Equity in the Supreme Court for misconduct as a director of the Bank in which Mrs. Wynch's shares were *not* purchased. This lady, who does not appear to have been guilty of any *laches* or want of due vigilance in this affair, has thus lost £9,300—nearly her all, a pittance of about £50 a year only remaining wherewith to support herself and two children.

The Circular, as before observed, having for its sole object the exposure of the destitute condition of the family, does not afford the information necessary in order to fix the fraud,—for fraud it must have been, if the allegations are true,—conclusively upon the guilty parties. We are not told whether other trustees besides Sir Wm. Casement were appointed by Mr. Wynch, and if so, who they were. It is not stated at what date Sir John Grant and his son "removed the whole property from the Government loans,"—by which we understand that they converted it into money, or exchanged it into some other security. The Circular is silent as to any call made upon the Grants to say what became of the property, as it was not invested in shares of the Union Bank,—a concern to which Mr. W. P. Grant, though a director, was, according to Chief Justice Peel,* deeply indebted, a great part of the debt being unsecured, and of the condition of which concern he, with his co-directors, in the two half-yearly reports of January and July, 1847, put forth statements, the same authority tells us, "of a deceptive character." If any call was made upon them, we are left in ignorance of their reply,—whether they admitted or denied the receipt of the money, and, in the former event, whether they gave any other account of its appropriation than that they had purchased eighty shares in the Union Bank, a statement which is alleged to have been untrue. The inference to which the allegations in the Circular seem to lead is, that Mr. Justice Grant got the property out of the hands of Sir Thomas Turton, and that he or his son, or both, put it into their pockets, falsely telling the poor widow that they had invested it in Union Bank shares. But this would be a fraud of so base and odious a character, that strong evidence would be required to fix it upon any individual whose character is not absolutely worthless. Still, there is the fact, that the money has disappeared, and that Mrs. Wynch, having lost, as she says, "every hope of obtaining redress or compensation against or from Mr. W. P. Grant," is compelled to cast herself upon public charity.

We leave the case in this state for the present.

In consequence of the gold discoveries in New South Wales, a line of American steamers from Central America to Sydney is likely to be formed at an early period.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I observe in your last number that, in your recent account of the late Moplah affair, on the western coast of India, you refer to a short history of the Moplahs, which I put forward when in India, immediately after the unfortunate mishap of Capt. Watt and his party. Having been on detachment duty some time on the spot, between two outbreaks, I had an opportunity, in some measure, of studying the character of these people, and I embodied my views of them in the letter to which you refer. Not having with me a copy of that letter, I am obliged to trust to memory; but I perfectly remember stating that half measures would never do when coping with these infuriated fanatics; an example is what is required, and I am surprised that in this late affair a more experienced officer than an ensign was not sent to cope with them. The Madras sepoys have, wherever employed, proved themselves worthy of confidence, and it is a farce to attribute cowardice to them in the case under consideration. I can speak say from experience: when on duty at this very place, Malliappooram, in a conversation I once had with one of the native officers, he distinctly told me that there was a feeling prevalent amongst the sepoys that these fanatics were not men, but demons, who had devoted themselves to death, and were possessed in consequence. During my stay amongst them, there was no occasion for the sepoys being called out; had there been, I am satisfied that it would have been the most prudent step first to dispossess the minds of the men of the idea that these foes were otherwise than men, like themselves. I think it unfortunate that, after past experience, the European detachment which was stationed near this spot should have been withdrawn. The native soldier, we all know, is reckless of life, and consequently as brave as he should be; but, in a case of this kind, when superstition acts upon his fears, he is hardly a responsible agent; at any rate, he should not have been left to bear the brunt of his own dark forebodings alone. Confidence should have been established, and that could easily have been done by the presence of a few Europeans from the neighbouring station of Cannanore.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. ARKINSON, Lieut.,
Cheltenham, Nov. 2, 1851. 15th Regt. M.N.I.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—A competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language by civil and military officials has been always and justly deemed an essential condition of the prosperous administration of British India; the importance of such knowledge has been urged by the ablest men who have written and spoken upon Indian affairs, and indeed it is so evident that it is needless further to insist upon it: it is more essential to indicate the fact that little attention is accorded by our Indian Government to so weighty a subject, and that the rules laid down by that Government with respect to it are inefficient, and based upon error.

I observe by your *Indian Mail* of September 19th, that the Governor-General of India, in a General Order, dated 7th July, after stating, that "having had under consideration the system pursued in the periodical examination of military officers in native languages, by station committees, and being of opinion that it is open to objection, with a view to insure a more uniform and satisfactory test of proficiency, directs that the examinations shall hereafter be conducted under the following rules:—Examining committees will be assembled annually on the 10th of January and 10th of July, at the several stations of the army, as at present, and will be composed, when practicable, of one officer of the civil service, and of two or more military officers. The committees will meet and conduct the examination as at present, but, instead of passing an opinion as to the qualifications of the candidate, they are to transmit their proceedings, which are to be fully recorded, together with the translations, exercises, written questions and answers, and their opinion on the manner in which the candidate has passed the *vidua voce* examination, to the secretary of the College of Fort William, to be laid before the college examiners, by whom the decision on the candidate's proficiency will be pronounced. In transmitting their proceedings, committees are to make up each candidate's papers separately, designating them by a figure, or some distinctive mark, and not by his name."

This order sounds well, until we come to dissect it. Its value, of course, depends upon the composition of the examining committees. These, it appears, are to consist of Englishmen. Now the question is—are these English gentlemen fully capable of examining? Have they themselves undergone an examination equivalent to that now prescribed by his Lordship?

* Judgment, 6th June, 1848. *Mail*, No. 106, p. 486.

No. I conscientiously assure you, Mr. Editor, that I never in my life met, either in India or England, with an Englishman who could correctly read, write, or speak any of the languages current in India, or who was able to decipher a common Persian letter, or to compose half a page of Oordoo or Hindoostanee without making gross mistakes both in idiom and orthography.

A broad distinction must be made between the philological researches of a few learned professors, and the colloquial proficiency, correct pronunciation, and idiomatic fluency essential to intercourse with the less educated classes of the various Indian races. I recollect several incidents strongly illustrating the necessity of such a distinction. At Benares, a very few years ago, an English officer who had passed college for high proficiency in the native languages, and obtained medals, &c., having been appointed interpreter on a court of requests, was hardly able to understand or translate what the *bunneah* (grocer) of his regiment said, and an old major, a member of the court, had to do the duty instead of him. I have frequently attended the general parades in India, where a General Order, or sentence of some court-martial, was to be read, and the sepoys were assembled to be made acquainted with it. Although the translation had been before-hand revised by the regimental moonshee, and put in such plain language as would be perfectly intelligible to the sepoys; yet, owing to the bad pronunciation of the interpreter of the corps, they did not understand a word of it, and I have heard them say to each other,—" *Saheb ne girja kya,*" a slang expression commonly used by servants and others, and signifying "the gentleman said his prayers."

Some years ago, an English gentleman in civil employ, in the Cis-Sutlej states, asked the defendant in a cause, "Have you any witnesses?" The defendant replied that he had none except *Khooda* and *Russool* (i.e. God and the Prophet). The Englishman took a note of this, and desired him to attend the court the next day, when his witnesses should have been summoned by the nazir. The next morning the defendant made his appearance, and the gentleman desired the nazir to take the evidence of his witnesses. "*Khoodawund*" (my lord!), said the nazir, "he has got no witnesses." At this the Englishman became angry, and taxed the nazir with deceiving him, producing the paper on which he had noted down "*Khooda*" and "*Russool*." The nazir, who had learned a little English at a missionary school, explained the error of the Englishman, who, noways abashed, laughed at his own blunder, and replied, in Hindoostanee, at least as bad as the nazir's broken English, "*Gultee kya* (instead of *ghultee hooee*), "I have made a mistake." A more glaring one could certainly hardly have been committed, the words *Khooda* and *Russool* being of such extremely common use.

I could multiply instances of this kind, which are of daily occurrence in India, were I not fearful of trespassing too much on your space, and desirous rather to indicate what appears to me an easy and natural remedy for the evil, than to adduce further examples of it.

The remedy that suggests itself to me is the following. Let no aspirant for a commission in the Honourable East-India Company's service receive it until he has passed in England an examination precisely similar to that passed "up country" in India, by ensigns and lieutenants, when candidates for the post of interpreter. Let no candidate for civil employment obtain it until he has undergone the yet more rigid examination passed by officers at the Fort William College. To the medical department the importance of a thorough knowledge of the language is immense. I could tell you many a tale, strange and lamentable, but strictly true, of grievous mischief, and even mortality, attributable to an imperfect understanding between young surgeons and their patients. I would suggest also the appointment of one or two well-educated moonshees as assistant teachers at the Colleges of Haileybury and Addiscombe, under the professors of those establishments. The examinations I advocate might perhaps detain the student a year longer at college; but it would be a year well employed, both for his own good and for that of the service. The delay, too, might tend to diminish the number of mishaps and scandals attributable to the very tender age at which some young gentlemen are sent out in India.

We read in the *Bombay Telegraph* of the 1st September, "It seems somewhat strange that the resident at Baroda should have been imposed on by false translations of the Settanee's petitions; was he not acquainted with the language in which the petitions were written?" This was a case in which a misappropriation of Rs. 60,000 had occurred. How is it that the kutcheries and courts in India are infested with dishonest umlahs, corrupt *serishtadars* and nazirs, who, to my certain knowledge, never allow a single cause to be decided (unless the parties concerned be English, or conversant with the English language), until they have received their *hukue*, literally their "right," but the true

meaning of which is "bribe?" In consideration of a bribe, the *izhar-nuvees* (or deposition-taker) will frequently construe the questions and answers so as utterly to misrepresent their true purport. In short, endless confusion, trouble, and injustice are occasioned in Hindoostan by European deficiency in the language. Inquire of the natives at almost any station as to an English official's knowledge of Hindoostanee, "*Saheb* does not understand," will be the invariable and truthful reply. Europeans who have witnessed examinations at the Indian-English college will doubtless remember to have there seen young native boys able to read, write, and speak English as well as Englishmen, a fact easily proved by reference to the annual report of the examining committee. Meanwhile, the rulers of the country, those on whom depends the stability of the British sway in India, and to whom are confided the interests and welfare of the immense population of that magnificent dependency, are deficient in the language of the land they are appointed,—each in his own post and degree,—to govern and improve.

A knowledge of Latin and Greek is considered an indispensable part of the education of an English gentleman's son. Now that the vast extent of the Anglo-Indian empire annually absorbs so many young Englishmen, either for the civil or military services, might it not be proper and advantageous to include a living language, spoken by many millions of British subjects, as an equally necessary complement of a liberal education? Why should not Persian or Hindoostanee have its class at every school, as well as Greek or German? I say nothing of Arabic and Sanscrit, for, independently of their great difficulty, and of the long time necessary to attain anything like a perfect knowledge of them, they are falling into disuse in India. Few native gentlemen now instruct their sons in either. Even the pundits do not think it worth while to teach their children Sanscrit, preferring Persian or English. On the beauty and elegance of the Persian and Oordoo languages it is unnecessary for me here to expatiate.

I must crave your indulgence and that of your readers for this desultory and imperfect glance at a subject of paramount importance. I make no pretence to treat, in the comprehensive and detailed manner it deserves, a subject well deserving the utmost efforts of far more skilful pens than that of,

Sir, yours obediently,

London, Nov. 1851.

A MAHOMEDAN MOONSHEE.

THE RAILROAD IN EGYPT.

The following is the evidence given by Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., before the Select Committee on Steam Communications with India, &c., on the subject of the railroad in Egypt:—

"I went to Egypt last October, not with the intention of investigating the question of a railway across the Isthmus; but when I arrived there, Mr. Waine, the consul at Cairo, called upon me to say that his highness the Pacha had heard of my being there, and wished to have a conference with me with reference to the railway from Alexandria to Cairo. I waited on his highness; he put a great many questions respecting the feasibility of making a railway from Alexandria to Cairo. He was particularly careful to guard against the impression in the first instance that he wished the railway made to Suez; as I afterwards learned, the reason of that was, that the French interests are very much opposed to the establishment of a railway across the Isthmus, believing, rightly or wrongly I do not know, that it is much better for France and all the countries lying on the Mediterranean to have a canal instead of a railway, in order to make the Mediterranean the high road to India both for passengers and for commercial purposes; therefore they have for a long time been endeavouring to establish the feasibility of making a canal across the Isthmus. What the French had done with reference to the canal was this: M. Lenon, the engineer to the Pacha, is a Frenchman, and has been resident in that country since the French were in Egypt in 1799. The expedition of that year reported that the difference of level between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean was about thirty-three feet; and as the intervening country was very level, and gradually, as they supposed, falling towards the Mediterranean or the port of Pelusium, which was their object at that time (which is on the east of the Delta, and occupies a position very much like Alexandria on the west, excepting that Alexandria is a very good port and Pelusium is a very bad one), Lenon wrote some five or six years ago to a friend of his in France, with whom I was intimately acquainted, wishing him to revive the project, or to commence a project for establishing a water communication, which he said he felt convinced was easily attainable, between Suez and Pelusium. M. Tullabot, the gentleman I allude to, wrote to me on

the subject, and wished me to join him and an Austrian engineer, named Nigrelli, in investigating it; and we sent a staff out. We united and spent a good deal of money over it, I think as much as £4,000, in investigating the feasibility of this project; for, upon the showing of the report of the *savans* of 1799, I was certainly very much inclined to believe that water communication might be established between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean on account of this difference of level. Lenon's idea was to open a canal through the Desert, which was not very sandy; and I do not think there would be any difficulty with reference to the sand; I think we might keep the canal open; the difference of level would have given a constant current from the Red Sea into the Mediterranean of about three and a half miles an hour, without any locks at all; that was the advantage to be derived from having a constant fall. In that case, there would have been a sort of Bosphorus between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, as there is between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. This idea I certainly was very much enamoured with at the time; but, however, the result turned out to be, after we had spent this money in investigating it, that, instead of there being about thirty-three feet difference of level, there was no difference at all, and therefore the whole thing fell to the ground, at least in my mind. I must state, however, that the French engineer still thinks that a canal communication might be established, not, however, without the introduction of very large locks, inasmuch as the utility of any water communication there must be dependent upon the facility of sending through very large vessels; the question of small vessels would be of no importance at all. Therefore, after being on the ground, and after having walked over a great part of the Isthmus from Alexandria to Suez, I was satisfied that a canal would be enormously expensive, and I believe, inasmuch as there would be no current, it could not be kept open; consequently, my opinion is, that you could not maintain a canal, and that it is useless to attempt it. The question, therefore, resolves itself into a railway, and I told the Pacha what I am now telling the Committee, that I was certainly, after having seen the spot, decidedly against a canal, and would not recommend any one to go into the matter. After I left Egypt, I heard from the Hon. Charles Murray. I had a communication from him, in fact, which amounted to a decided intimation, or authority rather, on the part of the Pacha to me, to commence the railway immediately; that I was to enter into contracts and proceed at once with it.

"How do you propose to carry that line?—To commence from the harbour of Alexandria, an extremely fine harbour, though it is sometimes difficult to make it in thick hazy weather; but the harbour itself, when you are in it, is the most perfect thing imaginable. I propose making a jetty in it, alongside of which the steamers may lie, and the passengers will be transferred at once on to the rail. The first project was for a railway from Alexandria to Suez, almost direct, which, however, I found would be an injudicious course to pursue, for it would have to cross the Nile, where it was very wide indeed, and would have to cross the three branches of the Nile, both the Rosetta, the Damietta, and Pelusiac branches; and independently of that, an enormous number of small bridges would be required to carry the line over a great number of canals, which are used for navigation throughout the Delta. I therefore proposed a line to proceed almost direct from Alexandria to Cairo, up the west side of the Delta, which is perfectly level; you require nothing but a ditch to be cut on each side, or to make a small embankment of about three or four feet in height; with that exception there is nothing required to be done; the canals there are very few in number, and these few are very small in width. I estimated that a single line, with a few miles of double line in the middle, may be executed, I am quite sure, under £6,000 a mile. The construction of the embankments and the bridges would be done by the fellahs, and the ironwork and the superstructure will be sent from England.

"How many miles will that line be?—The distance from Alexandria to Cairo is 140 miles; from Cairo to Suez, if his Highness decides on going on, which I have no doubt he will do afterwards, but at present the arrangement is only meant to apply between Alexandria and Cairo; you leave the Delta, and from Cairo it becomes a question; but I think it is pretty well decided whether you should take the direct line across the desert, by the Indian mail line, or by the old canal of Sesostris, which passes round the end of the promontory, over which the old road passes. My own opinion is, that there would be no such difficulty in pursuing the direct course as to render the other, although easier of execution, and an absolute level when finished, the more desirable; I still think it would be preferable to take the short route, which will be about 70 miles.

"Making in all 210 miles?—The direct route from Alexandria to Suez, I do not know precisely what distance it would be, but

I imagine about 50 miles shorter. But as Cairo contains at present upwards of, I think, 200,000 souls, and Alexandria about 70,000 or 80,000, I should deem a railway communication between those two places, as regards Egypt alone, without reference to the Indian mails, a very important step.

"Does the first of the plan from Alexandria to Cairo contemplate the completion of it as far as the bridging of the Nile at Cairo goes?—No, the construction of that bridge across the Nile is a very difficult operation; they have almost brought to completion one of the most remarkable engineering works of modern times,—that is, the barrage across the Nile. The Nile below Cairo divides into two branches, the Damietta and Rosetta, and at that point they have almost completed a bridge; it may be called a bridge, with small arches and sluices, which is intended to shut the Nile up at that point to make a cascade over, or to allow it to pass over the dam; they propose to raise it, I think, about eight or nine metres, that will be about twenty-six feet above low Nile; that will enable them to irrigate the whole of the Delta during the whole year; at present, the land may be said to be unproductive about three months after the Nile begins to fall; then it becomes exceedingly difficult and expensive to raise water by manual labour, and therefore they produce as much in three months as they consume in the twelve. By raising the level of the Nile at that point, they will be enabled to throw water throughout the Delta during the whole year, so as to carry on agricultural operations throughout, almost without interruption, because at all seasons the land there would produce.

"Have you formed any opinion as to the time which would elapse or be necessary to make the line round by Alexandria to Cairo?—I have engaged to complete it in two years or two and a half if they will construct the embankments; employing their own labour, in about ten or twelve months.

"How is the money to be advanced; by the government or by the Pacha?—By the Pacha.

"I think you said the French interest was hostile to a line between Alexandria and Suez; was it also hostile to a line between Alexandria and Cairo?—Quite so.

"Do you think the French interests would be sufficiently powerful to deter the Pacha from completing the line from Cairo to Suez?—I think not. The barrage being nearly completed, and a very great engineering difficulty having been overcome very successfully by Mussoul Bey, the French engineer, I propose to make use of that barrage as a railway bridge; it is perfect in every respect for that purpose; perhaps it would not have been placed precisely in that position if it had been placed for merely railway purposes, but being there, and having cost about between half a million and £600,000, I propose to make use of it, and to save the enormous expense of another bridge for the railway.

"How will it affect the railway, with reference to its position?—The barrage is about eleven or twelve miles below Cairo, where the river divides into two branches.

"Having passed the barrage, is there any difficulty in getting to Cairo on the other side?—Not the least.

"What is the highest level you have to make on the line from Alexandria to Cairo?—From Alexandria to Cairo it is as smooth as this table.

"From Cairo to Suez?—From Cairo to Suez the elevation of the ridge is about 960 feet; it attains its highest level at about the Number 12 Station, which is about six or seven miles probably from Suez; the ascent up there would be about 60 or 70 feet in a mile.

"With regard to the proposal of Pelusium and the canal, would it be possible at any moderate expense to make a harbour there?—I believe impossible; we had a very elaborate survey made of it, and the water does not maintain a depth even at high water of above six feet for about five miles out, therefore excepting you could get a scour by this difference of level, you never could scour the mud away, because all the mud of the Delta, by the current existing in the Mediterranean, is swept away from the Alexandrian side to the east.

"Would there be any great difficulty in providing facilities for shipping and unshipping goods at Suez?—None whatever; I examined the western coast of the Red Sea for two days down at Suez; the water is very shallow, and the vessels are obliged to lie about three miles off Suez; there is Res Ataka on the west side of the Red Sea, where you might get deep water, and I think the railway could be carried up almost to the jetty, which would be similar to the one I propose at Alexandria, but not at Suez.

"I suppose you anticipate a very considerable traffic in merchandize if the railway were completed?—Very considerable."

The Russians have discovered four rich veins of silver ore in the Caucasus.

THE WAR IN CAFFRARIA.

On the 11th November, a public meeting, called by the Peace and the Aborigines Protection Societies, "to investigate the causes of, and to consider a remedy for, the deplorable war now prevailing in South Africa, and the best means to obviate the recurrence of such a calamity," was held at the London Tavern, and was very numerously attended. Mr. Samuel Gurney presided, and opened the proceedings, observing that, in the war now raging in the Cape Colony, there had been an awful infringement of the principles of both these societies.

Various speakers addressed the meeting, which adopted the following resolutions:—

"That this meeting deeply laments the war which is now being waged in South Africa, not only as entailing a vast expenditure of the national funds, as inflicting heavy calamities on our colonial fellow-subjects, and threatening the aboriginal population with ultimate destruction, but especially as being dishonourable to us as a civilized people, and derogatory to our character as Christians; and this meeting would express its conviction that the present deplorable conflict may be regarded as the direct result of a long-continued system of aggression on our part upon the native tribes of the country, and of our utter disregard of their natural rights, aggravated by our unceasing endeavour to undermine and destroy the influence of their chiefs.

"That this meeting, firmly believing that in our intercourse with barbarous tribes, as with civilized nations, the adoption of strict justice as the basis of our measures can be neither impolitic nor practically ineffective, and that at the present critical juncture an intimation on our part of a desire for peace, conjointly with the establishment of an open inquiry on the spot, under the presidency of impartial and independent civil commissioners, specially appointed, would tend to allay animosity and probably cause an immediate suspension of hostilities, would respectfully press this suggestion upon the attention of her Majesty's Ministers, earnestly recommending that our future relations with the Caffres be regulated in conformity with the conciliatory and humane principles sanctioned in 1835 by the most competent authorities, and subsequently vindicated in their application by several years of encouraging experience.

"That this meeting recommends the committees of the Peace and Aborigines Protection Societies to prepare a memorial to her Majesty's Ministers, earnestly requesting their attention to the preceding resolutions."

In connection with this subject, we extract from the *Times* the following remarks, in which, keen and trenchant as they are, there is too much truth:—"Never was there a more striking illustration of our mischievous system of colonial rule. Lord Grey has, so far as England has been concerned, had full license to do as he pleased. He has indulged without let or hindrance in every croquet that his fancy has suggested. He has exhibited every phase of his variable temper with respect to the unhappy colonists, and has finished by considering them generally as his personal enemies. Because he could not make the colonists acquiesce without a murmur in all he proposed, his sensitive dignity deemed itself insulted, and he consequently insulted in return, and oppressed the helpless objects of his petulance and anger. In no instance in our colonial history can the misfortunes which have occurred be more directly and fairly traced to the conduct of the Colonial Secretary than in the case of the Cape Colony. The present disastrous condition of affairs there is the legitimate consequence of Lord Grey's conduct. To his mischievous meddling the outbreak of the Caffres is solely attributable. The unprepared state of the colony is the result of his policy. The discontent of the colonists was produced by his ill temper and unwarrantable conduct. From the first moment of his colonial rule he has in every colony resisted to the utmost every attempt on the part of the colonists to manage their own affairs, and in South Africa he has been especially successful in giving efficiency to this the cardinal principle of his policy. He has compelled the colonists to submit to enforced inaction; but, while thus retaining them in the leading-strings of the Colonial Office, he has not failed to keep alive in them feelings of bitter indignation. He has thus rendered it impossible to employ them usefully in the defence of the colony, while he has left untouched every mischievous power they possessed."

Next year, 1852, Russia will celebrate throughout the vast expanse of her empire the completion of her thousandth year of national existence, which will be kept with all the solemnity due to the importance of the event. The Russian empire was founded in 852, in which year the Russians, or Rossians, probably of Scandinavian origin, made their first appearance on the shores of the Bosphorus, as Warangiens.—*Morning Post*.

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Nov. 14.

Englis v. the East India Company.—This was a special case for the opinion of the court. The question was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover 1,075*l*, the amount claimed as arrears of salary due from the Company during his absence for twenty-seven months in England by reason of illness. The question depended upon the construction of a deed of indenture dated 6th of November, 1840, into which the plaintiff had entered with the Company, who covenanted to retain him in their service for five years as an engineer in their establishment at Bombay, and to pay him a salary at the rate of Rs. 400 a month. The deed contained a covenant that the plaintiff should not absent himself from the Company's service without the certificate of their medical officer, and leave obtained; and it provided that, if the engagement should be continued beyond the five years, it should be upon the terms contained in the deed. The covenant upon which the present question turned was, that the Company would retain the plaintiff in their service for five years from the day of his arrival in Bombay, if the plaintiff should so long live, and be able to perform and should actually perform such service; and, upon the like condition, and not otherwise, would pay to the plaintiff, for so long time as he should be actually in their service, a salary of Rs. 400 per month, to commence on the plaintiff's arrival at Bombay, and to cease on the day of his quitting or being dismissed from the service, or on the day of his death. The evidence given at the trial showed that the plaintiff arrived at Bombay on the 15th April, 1841, and remained there for more than five years, down to the 15th February, 1848. He then obtained the leave of the Company to absent himself for six months, and went to Aden for the benefit of his health; and subsequently obtained further leave and arrived in England in June, 1848. On his arrival in England, he applied for and obtained an allowance from the Company, to the extent of 120*l*. per annum, being one-fourth of his salary. Matters continued in this state during the rest of the year 1848, and until the month of December, 1849, when the Company's medical officer certified that the plaintiff was not in a fit state to return to India. Upon that, on the 11th February, 1850, the secretary of the Company wrote to the plaintiff, saying, that, as he could not return to India, the Company must dispense with his services altogether. The plaintiff then demanded the full amount of his salary during the two years he was absent (from his service by illness, as well as the 12 months' notice, or the further sum of one year's salary in lieu thereof. The claim was resisted by the Company, and the plaintiff brought the present action to enforce his demand. At the trial it was agreed, that the facts, deed, &c. should be turned into a special case.

Mr. Humfrey, Q.C., now contended that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The company having given him leave of absence, he must be regarded as still in their service, and entitled to his salary.

Mr. Justice Wightman said the covenant was to retain the plaintiff for five years from his arrival at Bombay, "if he should so long live, and shall actually perform such service."

Mr. Humfrey said, the plaintiff's salary was to commence on his arrival at Bombay, and to cease on his quitting or being dismissed from the service. Now it was admitted that the plaintiff was still in the Company's service during the period now in question.

Lord Campbell said, a lamentable misfortune had befallen the plaintiff, but he had been treated by the Company with great kindness and forbearance. They had given him leave of absence, and allowed him one-fourth of his salary. That allowance he had received for a long time, but now he said he was not contented with one-fourth, and demanded the full amount of his salary. The deed, however, did not contain an absolute covenant to pay the full salary; it was a conditional covenant, that if he should be able, and should actually perform his service, he should be paid his full salary. He (*Lord Campbell*) regretted that the present action had been brought, as he feared it would have the effect of preventing the Company from showing similar indulgence to others.

The other judges expressing similar opinions, a *nonsuit* was ordered to be entered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—On the 5th inst., a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. Sir Henry J. Leeke, R.N., was appointed Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

FOURTH ORDINARY MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Mr. N. Senior, it is said, has been nominated to this office, vacant by the death of Mr. J. E. D. Bethune.

A CORRESPONDENCE has passed between Lieut. Tyler, R.E., on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition, and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, with reference to the collection of specimens in process of formation under the authority of the Royal Commission. The Court of Directors intimate that Dr. Royle has received instructions from them to meet the wishes of the Commissioners to the utmost practicable extent.—*Times*.

BANK OF CEYLON.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ceylon was held on the 6th inst., when the following resolution was agreed to. The proceedings were entirely *pro forma*, the business of the establishment having become incorporated with that of the Oriental Bank, and no liabilities being due to the public:—"Resolved unanimously, That the affairs of the Bank be forthwith wound up, and that thereupon the company be dissolved, and that the Court of Directors do take all necessary measures for that purpose."

AN AMERICAN COMMISSIONER is appointed to proceed to China, by the government of the United States.

NEW PROFESSORSHIPS AT SYDNEY.—The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has been requested to make it known that the authorities of the University of Sydney and of Sydney College, New South Wales, propose to appoint three professors, viz. a classical professor, who is to be *ex officio* principal of the College; a mathematical professor, and a professor of chemistry and experimental philosophy, with salaries respectively of 600*l.*, 500*l.*, and 300*l.* a year, and an additional allowance to each of 100*l.* a year until proper residences can be provided. The salaries of these professors to commence from the day of their landing in the colony.

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN.—Lieut. Pim, R.N. (employed in the expedition of the *Herald* and *Plover*), has laid before the Geographical Society a plan for a further search for Sir John Franklin and his companions. His opinion is, that they are to be sought, not on the coast of America, but that of Asia, and he had proposed to the Admiralty to travel, with a companion and servant, by way of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, and Jakoutz, to the mouth of the Kolyma, and thence explore the coast of Siberia, east and west. The Admiralty had declined to adopt the proposal, but had granted him unlimited absence. He intended, therefore, with 500*l.* given by Lady Franklin, to proceed to St. Petersburg, and invoke the aid of the Emperor of Russia. Supposing that the negotiation with the Court of Russia terminated favourably, his track would lead from St. Petersburg to Moscow by railway; from Moscow to Irkutsk, by Teligi, on sledges, a distance of 3,544 miles; and from Irkutsk to Jakoutz, also on sledges, 1,824 miles; the whole journey occupying about four months. At Jakoutz all regular travelling conveniences terminated, and the 1,200 miles to the river Kolyma, as well as the 2,000 miles of search, would have to be performed in a manner best adapted to the resources of the country.

LIEUT. COL. R. H. WYNTARD, C.B., commanding the troops in New Zealand, is appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of New Ulster in that colony.—*Observer*.

The ship *Rockcliff* has been engaged for freight of stores to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.—*Elizabeth*, Main, Bombay.—3. *John*, Roemke, South Australia; *Jenny Lind*, Lloyd, Sourabaya (in the Texel, 30th Oct.)—4. *Westwick*, Westermarck, Whampoa.—5. *Culloden*, Ferguson, Madras.—6. *Bosphorus* (screw steamer), Hall, Cape of Good Hope; *Countess of Yarborough*, Bennett, South Australia; *Gilmore*, Maw, Bombay.—8. *Hope*, Potts, Ceylon.—10. *Sir Robert Peel* (screw steamer), Roxer, Cape of Good Hope; *Monarque*, Dubois, Bengal (to Havre).—11. *Surprise* (American), Dumaresque, Whampoa; *Hindoo* (Dane), Hohlman, Hong Kong.—12. *Centurion*, Edwards, Bengal; *Martin Luther*, Hutton, Bombay.—13. *Rome* (American), Otis, Bengal; *Flora M'Donald*, Proud, Reuang; *Cleopatra*, Stewart, Carriaga.—14. *Success*, Stuart, Port Phillip; *Peru*, Meyer, Bengal; *Nile*, Leighton, Bengal; *Kerelaw*, Wilson, Madras.—15. *Panama*, Watt, South Australia; *Diana*, Fletcher, Madras and Cuddalore; *Harbinger*, Candlish, Ceylon; *Anne Mary*, Hilton, Bengal; *Chancellor*, Turner, Bombay.—17. *John Phillips*, Poole, Whampoa; *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Bengal; *Eliza Pirrie*, Darley, Bombay; *Margaret Smith*, Bell, Madras.—18. *Robina Mitchell*, Evetts, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Pottinger*.—Nov. 23. Mrs. Elliott, 4 children, and 2 European female servants; Mr. Slobery, Mr. Cockburn and infant, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, 2 children, and female servant; Mrs. Simmonds, 3 children, and female servant; Mr. Wasley and servant,

Capt. Millar, Mr. Kellock, Mr. Parfitt, Mrs. Capt. Woods, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. Arathoon, Mrs. Arathoon, Miss Arathoon, Capt. J. Donovan.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—Oct. 30. *St. Pauli*, Eckmann, Aden.—31. *Ann Lockerby*, Stanley, Bombay; *Ursula*, Cobb, Bombay. Nov. 3. *Ada*, Christie, Algora Bay.—4. *Tyne*, Bosustow, Cape; *Robert Clive*, Wetherall, Cape; *New Liverpool*, White, New South Wales; *Alexander*, Macey, Mauritius.—7. *John Edward*, Todman, Calcutta; *Change*, Franklin, Bombay.—8. *Bianca*, Brown, Algora Bay.—11. *Warrior*, Hughes, Mauritius; *Sophie*, Klemm, Shanghai.—12. *Sacramento*, M'Intyre, Calcutta; *Parsee*, Hatfield (from Shields), Calcutta; *Tapia*, Moller (from Hartlepool), Singapore; *Aurora*, Reed (from Shields), Galle.—11. *Senegal*, Hall (from Shields), Suez.—13. *Victoria*, Hay, Cape.—14. *William Prowse*, Williams, Sydney.—16. *New York* (American), Wretman, Calcutta; *Duke of Wellington*, Inglis, Calcutta; *Alice Maud*, Winn, Algora Bay.

From SHIELDS.—Oct. 29. *Cornelia*, Larmond, Ceylon. Nov. 12. *Zion*, —, Calcutta; *Alexander*, —, Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—Oct. 30. *Koh-i-noor*, Inglis, Calcutta; *Bombay*, Calvert, Aden.—31. *Courier*, Bannatyne, Calcutta.—Nov. 3. *Palatine*, Parker, Calcutta.—4. *Maid of Orleans*, Fenwick, Singapore; *Borderer*, Durholme, Singapore; *Mirzapore*, Garnock, Calcutta; *Harrison Chilton*, Verrill, Bombay.—5. *Queen Victoria*, Mahy, Ceylon; *Matilda*, M'Phun, Cape and Mauritius.—7. *Martin Luther*, Hood, Port Phillip and Adelaide; *Calder*, Mann, Ceylon; *Thomas Thompson*, Twiss, Bombay.—8. *Wuzeer*, Gray, and *Arachne*, Adamson, Calcutta; *Queen Mab*, Lamb, Bombay; *Dalriada*, Scott, Bombay.—13. *Balmoral*, Budge, Hong-Kong; *Bellochee*, Miller, Bombay.—11. *Sandford*, Callan, Calcutta.—14. *Kate Kearney*, Kearney, Maulmain; *James Titcombe*, Maling, Calcutta.—16. *Cameleon*, Wylie, Batavia.

From the CLYDE.—Nov. 4. *Cuthbert*, M'Lean, New South Wales; *Kirkman*, Finlay, Munn, Bombay.—8. *Matilda*, Butler, Mauritius.—11. *Jane Ewing*, Maitland, Calcutta.—13. *Yarra*, Yarra steamer, McKellar, and *Warata* (steamer), Fryer, Sydney; *Lucy Sharp*, M'Fee, Batavia.—15. *Tartar*, Guthrie, and *Zarah*, Crighton, Bombay.

From SUNDERLAND.—Nov. 11. *Ashmore*, Martin, Bombay.

From ANTWERP.—Nov. 7. *Surinam*, O'Connor, Sydney.

From HULL.—Nov. 6. *Thomas*, Hibbs, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—Nov. 4. *Duke of Bedford*, Dugdale, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—11. *Caucasian*, Davidson, Adelaide.—9. *Maitland*, Henry, Sydney.—4. *Marshall Bennett*, Harris, Adelaide.—13. *Bride*, Nattrass, Port Phillip.—14. *Will Watch*, Faremouth, Swan River.—5. *Joshua*, Varian, Melbourne.—7. *Adelaide*, Stephens, Adelaide.—15. *Hellespont* (screw steamer), Watts, Cape.

From PORTSMOUTH.—Nov. 4. *Javanese*, Kilgour, Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 3, to proceed per steamer *Precursor* from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Lieut. col. Reid, Capt. Hallowell, Mrs. Reid, 2 Misses Reid, Mrs. Hallowell and infant, Mrs. Hore and infant, 2 men servants, Mrs. Knox, child, and female servant, Mrs. Moxley, Capt. Lyons, Dr. Heslop and man servant.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Plowden, Mr. Hare, Capt. Abdul Hamed, Rejek Effendi, Hassan Effendi.

For ADEN.—Capt. D. Hay.

For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. D. Wilkins, Mr. H. Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Miss Bruce, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Writbrecht, infant, and 2 servants; Miss Cuppage, Miss Laquarre, Mrs. Rotton, Mr. W. Fergusson, Mr. Turner, Miss Luter, Miss S. Luter, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Dr. Keith, Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. John Tell, 1 child, and 2 female servants; Mrs. Dunbar, child, and servant; Mrs. Fyfe, 2 infants, and servant; Mrs. C. M. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Burkinyoung, and 2 infants; Mr. Willis, Mr. Richards, Mr. Dodgson, Mr. Gilbert, Mrs. M' Ritchie and daughter, Mr. M' Ritchie, jun.; Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Cohn.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Macdowall, Mr. Johnston, Mr. J. Pharoah, Mr. F. Pharoah, Lieut. H. Fergusson, Miss Carstairs, Mr. H. Currie, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. Spiers, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. S. Clark, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Rotton's female servant, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Chapman and servant, Miss Kelly, Mr. Heale, and Mr. Monteath.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the lady of Capt. royal art. d. at Woolwich, Nov. 14. BLAIR, the lady of James, 2nd Bombay light cav. s. at Bath, Nov. 4.

DENT, the wife of Thomas, s. at Brighton, Nov. 10.

DITMAS, the lady of Capt. F. late Madras engs. d. at Scarborough.

FORBES, Mrs. s. at Rugby, Warwickshire, Nov. 14.

JENKINS, the wife of Maj. T. A. dept. gr. gen. Madras army, s. at 8, St. John's-wood-road, Nov. 5.

LEGREW, Mrs. Arthur, d. at Chaldon Parsonage, Nov. 14.

NAPIER, the wife of Rev. Alexander, s. at Holkham Vicarage, Norfolk, Nov. 7.

NEVILLE, the wife of the Rev. Frederick, s. in Chesham-street, Nov. 14.

PLACE, the wife of Frederick W. d. at 14, Dorset-square, Nov. 16.
 SHADWELL, the lady of Lancelot, s. in Nottingham-place, Marylebone, Nov. 10.
 WYLLIE, Mrs. Stewart E. s. at Rowcroft, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Nov. 14.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN, Rev. John, M.A. to Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. G. H. Glyn, at the parish church, Marylebone.
 DOUGAL, George, late of Calcutta, to Marion, d. of the late George Scott Elliot, at Woodslee, Dumfriesshire, Nov. 7.
 JERRAM, Edward J. of the Cape of Good Hope, to Priscilla, d. of Robert Escombe, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Nov. 12.

DEATHS.

BABINGTON, Harriet M. d. of the late Charles L. at 12, Priory-street, Cheltenham, aged 12.
 DANVERS, Edward Fuller, at Alexandria, aged 47, Oct. 18.
 DUNLOP, William, late of the firm of Bathgate and Co. of Calcutta, at Edinburgh, Nov. 2.
 FLEMING, Helen M. wife of Rev. F. military chaplain King William's Town, at East London, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 20.
 FOORD, Capt. Edward, Hon. East India Co.'s service, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity Corporation, at No. 4, Warwick Villas, Harrow-road, aged 56, Nov. 7.
 GREENE, Mrs. Charlotte C. widow of the late Col. William S. Hon. East India Co.'s service, at No. 53, Route de Calais, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Oct. 27.
 HALLIBURTON, Elizabeth, relict of James, commander Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Blackheath-park, aged 72, Nov. 5.
 HERBERT, Mary, wife of William, of Cavendish-house, Clapham-common, aged 59, Nov. 16.
 MACLURE, Lieut. William D. 26th Madras Native Infantry, at 14, Harley-street, Nov. 16.
 PAYNTER, Lieut. col. C.B. late commanding H.M.'s 24th regt. of foot, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Chillian-wallah on the 13th Jan. 1849, at Bath, aged 40, Nov. 13.
 TENNENT, Edith, d. of Sir James and Lady Emerson, in Warwick-square, Belgrave-road, London, aged 11, Nov. 2.
 WARDE, Anna Amelia, wife of George, of the Bengal Civil Service, and d. of the late Thomas Dashwood, of the same service, at 18, Circus, Bath, Nov. 1.
 WELLESLEY, Hon. James F. H. W. s. of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington, at Geneva, aged 36, Oct. 31.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 5th and 12th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major Hon. Harry B. Dalzell, art. 1st-Lieut. Wm. Dickson, art.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas A. A. Munsey, 3rd cav. Capt. William A. Lukin, 14th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Richard R. W. Brett, 2nd cav. Lieut. Charles H. Barnswell, 2nd cav. Lieut. Donald J. Macdonell, 2nd N.I. Capt. William H. C. Lye, 13th N.I. Ens. George A. Muttelbury, 29th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Octavius Child, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George Bright.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. Kyrie Money, artillery. Major William Riddell, 60th N.I. Assist. surg. Juxon H. Jones.
Madras Estab.—2nd Lieut. Robert C. B. Highmoor, artillery. Brev. Capt. Charles M. Elliot, engineers. Capt. Peter Cazalet, 29th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Ensign David Hutcheon, 2nd Eur. regt. Assist. surg. Patrick Cruickshank. Surgeon John Deas.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Quintin K. Jolliffe, Indian navy.
 MEM.—The permission to return granted to Assist. surg. John E. Freeman, M.D. Bombay est. has been cancelled.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. John A. R. Mead, artillery, 6 months. Lieut. Henry S. Smith, 1st N.I. do.
Madras Estab.—Ens. John Cornwall, 20th N.I. do. Surg. Robert H. Manley, invalids, do.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Walter N. Dyett, 3rd N.I. do. Ens. Samuel Christian, 17th N.I. do. Lieut. Richard F. Burton, 18th N.I. do. Lieut. John R. Palmer, 21st N.I. do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John Macdonald, 50th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Assist.-surg. Edward Young.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

Madras Estab.—Ensign Barrington G. Dashwood, 35th N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Sir Henry John Leeke, R.N., has been appointed superintendent of the Indian Navy, v. Commodore Stephen Lushington, R.N., who has resigned the office.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 31, 1851.

Bengal, 14th Lt. Dragoons.—Cornet Frederick Vansittart to be lieut. by purch., v. Woodman, who retires. Dated 31st Oct. 1851.

18th Foot.—First Lieut. George Ley Woolferstan Dodsley Flamstead, from 87th Foot, to be lieut. v. John Elliot, who exchanges. Dated 31st Oct. 1851.

Ens. John Canavan to be lieut. without purch., v. Mason, deceased. Dated 5th Aug. 1851.

75th Foot.—Ens. Charles Robert Rivers to be lieut. by purch., v. Butt, who retires. Dated 31st Oct. 1851.

Assist. surg. Henry Armstrong, from the 39th foot, to be assist. surg., vice Furlong, who exch. Dated 31st Oct. 1851.

80th Foot.—Ens. George Sullivan to be lieut. by purch., vice Oliphant, who retires. Dated 31st Oct.

87th Foot.—Lieut. John Elliot, from 18th foot, to be lieut., vice Flamstead, who exch. Dated 31st Oct. 1851.

98th Foot.—Ens. Charles Mills to be adj., vice Shadwell, prom. Dated 6th June, 1851.

Ens. George Frederick Webster, from the 2nd West-India Regt. to be ens., vice F. G. N. Clarke, prom. Dated 31st Oct. 1851.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Ensign Philip Primrose to be lieutenant without purch., v. Vaughan, dec. Dated Aug. 4, 1851.

Ensign Edward Hammond King, from the Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be ensign, v. Primrose. Dated Oct. 31.

Bombay, 10th Dragoons.—Cornet Hon. Charles James Keith to be lieut. by purch., v. Marshall, appointed to 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated October 31.

56th Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Rice Hamilton, from 9th Foot, to be lieut., v. Scott, who exchanges. Dated October 31.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—First Lieut. Henry John Bews to be captain without purch., v. Minchin, dec. Dated Sept. 12.

Second Lieut. and Adj. William Joseph Gorman, to have the rank of lieut. Dated Sept. 12.

Second Lieut. Richard Henry Brook, to be 1st lieut. without purch. v. Bews. Dated Sept. 13.

WAR OFFICE, NOVEMBER 7, 1851.

Bengal, 60th Foot.—Asst.-surg. David Ogilvie Hoyle, M.D. from the 18th Foot, to be Asst.-surg. v. Heffernan, prom. in 11th Foot. Dated Nov. 7.

61st Foot.—Act. Asst.-surg. Colin Matheson Milne Miller, M.D. to be Asst.-surg. v. Briscoe, deceased. Dated Nov. 7.

WAR OFFICE, NOVEMBER 14, 1851.

Bengal, 57th Foot.—Staff Surgeon of Second Class Walter George Leonard Staunton, to be surg., v. Wood, appointed to the staff. Dated Nov. 14, 1851.

96th Foot.—Assist.-surgeon John Coghan Haverty, from the 40th Foot, to be assist.-surg., v. De Lisle, appointed to the 1st Dragoons. Dated Nov. 14, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, NOVEMBER 18, 1851.

Bombay, 10th Lt. Dragoons.—Brevet-col. Frederick Charles Griffiths, from half-pay unattached, to be lieut.-col. without purch. Dated Nov. 11, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 8th October, 1851.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1852, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 17th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 4th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 15th January, 1852.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on Tuesday, the 6th January, 1852, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

(No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.)

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Established by Act of Parliament, 19th May, 1836.

TRUSTEES.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.

C. H. Latouche, Esq. | Henry Porcher, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.

John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

BOMBAY, it appears, has been the scene of disturbances of a religious character amongst the native community, in which the Mahomedans were the agents, and the Parsees the patients. The former were roused into a state of frenzied excitement by a supposed insult offered to their faith, and, congregating in a large body, they overpowered a small party of police, and then wreaked their vengeance upon the property as well as the bodies of the Parsees, until they were put down by the authorities. "The strongest language we could use," says the *Bombay Telegraph*, "would fail to convey even a faint idea of the present state of the native community of Bombay. The Parsees are terror-stricken; their conveyances are smashed in pieces upon the public roads in open daylight; the occupants are dragged forth, male and female, and maltreated in the public streets; hundreds of that sect have been for many days past confined to their houses, afraid to move abroad to attend to their usual vocations; their women are dragged forth by ruthless ruffians, dishonoured, and consigned to eternal disgrace." Full details of this affair, which is another proof of the irritability of the natives of India in matters touching their religion, will be found in another page.

There is now no doubt that military operations were to be undertaken against the hill tribes in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, conjointly with the occupation of the places indicated in our two last Summaries. A force of 2,500 men, under the personal command of Sir Colin Campbell, was to be despatched from Peshawur against the Momund district of Mitchnee, occupied by a powerful hill tribe, amongst whom disorders had broken out of a serious nature, and Mr. John Lawrence was expected at Peshawur, to make arrangements for the settlement of that territory. According to the *Delhi Gazette*, it is intended to build four or five forts on the skirts of the hills, each calculated to hold two companies.

A letter from Peshawur attributes the disorders amongst the Momunds to a *fracas* in the family of Saadat Khan, chief of Lalpoorah, one of whose sons had slain another, and taken refuge with the Luary tribe of Shiriwarees, who enabled him to set up as a robber on his own account. By way of commencement, he had plundered a small kafilah of Jellalabad Momunds, who were returning homewards from Peshawur by the Abkhanah route.

Captain Coke, with the force destined to take possession of the Meeranzaie valley, marched from Kohat on the 4th October, with 1st Infantry, 1st Cavalry, 2 9-pounders and

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria*, with the mails, left Bombay Nov. 3, made Aden the 11th, and left next morning for Suez, where she arrived on the 19th ult.

The mails left Alexandria Nov. 22 (per *Medina*), and arrived at Malta 27th, from whence they were conveyed (per *Ardent*) to Marseilles, and arrived Dec. 1.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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" " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2s. 3d.

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*. * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 4.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal October 25 | Madras October 27
Bombay November 3.

1 24-pounder howitzer of Sladen's battery, and a company of sappers, and had arrived within one march of the Koorum, in the valley. They met with nothing but civility from the people, who are described as "fine strapping fellows, who have plenty to eat." The correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"Wherever the British force appeared, it was received with every demonstration of friendliness by the villagers, who are evidently partial to a power strong enough to rule without being oppressive. The country between Hungoo and Nuryoob is described as being extremely beautiful—a succession of lovely valleys running between picturesque hills. The territory is in a high state of cultivation, and enjoys the advantage of abundant rains, in addition to the numerous streams that, descending from the hills, intersect it in every direction."

Another expedition upon a smaller scale was about to be despatched from Peshawur against Muchnee, a kusba in the Doab, formed by the Lundaie and Kabul rivers, and situate on the left bank of the latter stream.

Severe sickness was again becoming prevalent amongst the European troops at Peshawur, seventy men having been during the month sent down the country invalided, owing to the great and sudden variations in the temperature. Two officers at that station had recently had a narrow escape from being carried off by the Eusofzyes while out on a shooting excursion. All communication between Peshawur and Suwat was broken off, as the traders from either district, on passing within the boundaries of the other, are in great danger of being seized and imprisoned, or otherwise illtreated.

A report prevailed at Peshawur, on the 21st of October, of the death of the Ameer of Cabul; but no official intimation of the event had reached Lahore at the date of the latest advices.

Maharajah Golab Singh was, it is stated, so seriously ill, as to render it probable that an European medical officer would be sent to attend upon him.

The Nizam's affairs remain in the same condition as before. Letters from Hyderabad state that no further measures appear to be taken to procure money, though the premier speaks confidently of extinguishing the debt. The *Englishman's* correspondent says that the Nizam "does not respond to the urgency of the Governor-General to dismiss the Arabs; he observes that they have served the state for forty years, and that he will take care, by a just severity, to keep them in order." This, however, will not do. These foreign mercenaries are the scourge of the country. Dr. Walker, of the Nizam's army, in a recent statistical report upon the soubah of Hyderabad, says that fiscal oppression weighs far less heavily on the defenceless population than the bands of foreign mercenaries, Arabs and Rohillas, "who, having their head-quarters at Hyderabad, issue forth, like the Tondeurs and Ecocheurs of the middle ages, to plunder and destroy, with murder, rape, and robbery in their train."

The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief had not left Simla, but were expected to set out shortly, the former on his return to Calcutta, and the latter on his projected tour of inspection through the Punjab. The Governor-General was to go to Pinjore from Simla by the Hindostan and Thibet road, taking with him guns, camels, mules, &c., laden, for the purpose of trying and opening the road. His lordship's camp left Umballah for Pinjore on the 19th October, with a wing of the 3rd regiment Irregular Cavalry, and two horse-artillery guns. His lordship held a durbar on the 24th, at Government House,

Simla, at which all the neighbouring rajahs, ranaes, and other distinguished native visitors, met with a most cordial reception. "During the whole of the forenoon," says the *Delhi* paper,

"The road was lined with very irregular troops, bearing matchlocks, spears, swords, banners, &c., in many instances accompanied by bands of what is called by courtesy, music; the hill sides were crowded with sable spectators from the interior, who had come many miles to see the show. The Governor-General occupied the state chair at the upper end of the drawing-room; on the right of his lordship chairs were ranged in double rows for the rajahs, ranaes, &c., and on the left sat the Commander-in-Chief and staff, Col. Sir H. Lawrence, Col. Low, Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., and the staff of the Governor-General. The 'distinguished visitors' were introduced and led up to the state chair by Mr. Edwards, c.s., and presented to the Governor-General by Sir H. M. Elliot. After depositing their offerings at the feet of his lordship, a tray of shawls and some ornaments were presented, pawn and utter were handed round, and the guests took leave to make way for a fresh batch."

The apprehensions entertained of a famine in some districts of Bengal, in consequence of the extreme drought which had prevailed for months chiefly in the western parts, had been dispelled by a change in the weather, in time to save the cold-weather crops, though it is feared too late for the rice.

Railway matters look well. It is announced that the Court of Directors had decided for the adoption of the line proposed by Major Kennedy, from the collieries to Rajmahal, and thence up the valley of the Ganges to Mirzapore. The Bombay Railway was proceeding "rapidly."

From the *Penang Gazette* we learn that the coal-mines at Labuan are being worked with very considerable success. "Coal to the extent of 1,000 tons has been raised from the mines at Fort Raffles during August last, and a considerable quantity of it has been exported to China."

The intelligence by this mail is very meagre.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Col. Joseph Bradshaw, c.b., 60th Rifles, 1st batt., at Kursowlee, Oct. 18.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. Alexander, c.b., 8th L.C., at Dorundah, Oct. 3; Lieut. col. P. Brown, 6th N.I., at Agra, Oct. 13; Col. Frederick, 67th N.I., on board the *Benares*, Oct. 3; Capt. G. W. S. Hicks, 8th N.I., at Nusserabad, Oct. 8.

BOMBAY.—Surg. D. Davis, 22nd N.I., at Sukkur, Oct.; Ens. L. V. Robinson, 14th N.I., at Tannah, Oct. 27.

BENGAL.

OUDE.

The following is from Lucknow, September 30:—"The approaching marriage of the heir-apparent is the chief topic of conversation among the natives of Lucknow. No expense will be spared by the king to make it magnificent and costly. Almost the whole of the city is to be illuminated. Fourteen lakhs of rupees have already been paid out of the king's treasury, to meet the expenses; six only remain in it, but the Chukildars have been ordered to send in cash, and not merely receipts for money paid to the troops, promissory notes, &c. Thus the troops in the district have decidedly an advantage over those in the city, the former placed at the disposal of the Chukildar, who finds it his interest to please them, are paid by him, and their receipts sent in as part of the revenue collected; while the latter, as well as the officers and Nawabs residing in Lucknow, have had fifteen months' pay due to them; indeed, now some even seventeen months.

"The resident has, with his usual foresight and penetration, defeated an intrigue, in which, among others, Vazee Ally has had to do.

"I told you of the apprehension of one Makrond Sind. I trust Thakoorpersaud (the brother of Gunga Buksh, who was beheaded last year for his robberies and murders, but who is better known as the defender of Betiah, where Elderton lost his life), will likewise be apprehended. At present no clue can be obtained to his whereabouts. He is the only notable robber

chief remaining that had a hand in the defence of Betiah. Bhugwan Sing, the nephew of Gunga Buksh, was killed about eight months ago, in an engagement with Captain Hearsey's men, at Huraya, near Misric.

"The upper districts are in a disturbed state; there is a family war raging between the talookdar of Toolseepore, Rajah Dan Bahadoor and his son Sahebjee. The father and son have been some time in arms against each other, and several engagements have taken place, in which some of their sirdars have lost their lives. The cause of this quarrel is variously reported, but the real one is, the grasping disposition of the son, who would fain possess a large slice of the raj, and to which the old rajah, of course, is not inclined to submit without resistance. But a short time ago, Sahebjee came suddenly upon his father's fort of Bankee, and took it after a severe loss on both sides. Some of the king's troops have been sent to attempt an amicable arrangement between the parties. This quarrel is naturally very injurious to the country, fields are trodden down, crops destroyed, life and property placed in jeopardy. In fact all the horrors of war afflict that locality. Such is the confidence reposed in Rajah Dan Bahadoor by the government of Oude, and so regularly has he paid in the revenue that no chucklidar is sent into his ilaqa. This arrangement dates from the vuzeer-ship of Hakeem Mehndee."—*Englishman*, Oct. 7.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AND MURDER.

A Benares correspondent, whose information is, we fear, too correct, sends us the following account of a horrible domestic tragedy at that station:—

"On the 9th inst., the Rev. Mr. Reuther, a missionary living at Bhelooport, in the suburbs of Benares, was called over to the house adjoining his, inhabited by Mr. Mackay, a catechist and schoolmaster of the Church Missionary Society, and his sister Miss Mackay. On arriving, he found that Mr. Mackay's youngest child, a girl of seven years of age, had dropped down dead, while undergoing punishment from Miss Mackay. The civil surgeon was sent for, and examined the body, which he found one mass of livid and discoloured marks, stripes and wales, showing that the poor child had undergone the most inhuman flagellation not only recently, but also at some remote period. An inquest was held the following morning. The body was then opened, and the result was, that the stomach was found to be quite empty, the heart contained only a teaspoonful of blood, and the small intestines were so collapsed, as to indicate that the child had been deprived of due nourishment. These appearances, conjoined with the external appearance of the body, satisfied the civil surgeon that death had been caused by severe flagellation, recent, as well as remote; and hastened on by the state of extreme inanition to which the poor child had been reduced. Mr. Mackay's eldest child, a girl of eight years of age, was also found to have been subjected to the same brutal torture as her poor sister; only slightly less in degree. She herself begged to be removed from her father's house, and was accordingly taken away at once. Further inquiry elicited that, for some months past, both Mr. and Miss Mackay had been in the habit of severely flogging the poor children. The civil surgeon said, 'I have seen a man receive 600 lashes, and his back was not so severely cut as was the body of the poor child now dead.' The instrument of punishment was discovered, and turned out to be a piece of gutta percha, to which were attached lashes of stout cord, of the thickness of the thong of a buggy whip, knotted in several places. These cords were covered with blood. It further came out that the deceased child had, before its death, been kept a day and a night without food, and that it had then been locked up for the night in a godown infested with rats and mice.

During its confinement it came across a piece of bread, or something of that sort, and, ravenously hungry, of course, ate it. For doing this, it was, in the morning, accused of stealing, and severely flogged. Shortly after it was called up to say its multiplication table, and on not being able to do so, was again flogged. In the afternoon, it was being made to walk up and down the Verandah, as a punishment, when it suddenly dropped down dead. It was also proved that some time previously, the members of the mission, to which Mr. Mackay was attached, had expostulated with him regarding the treatment his children were being subjected to. But in vain, for the expostulation was met by Mr. Mackay, with an assertion that the course of treatment was perfectly justifiable, and that he was the best judge as to whether it was necessary to persevere in it, or not—with a pretty plain hint, that it would be persevered in. These facts being elicited, the accused were ordered to be put on their trial; but as they are both British European subjects, their trial here can only be preliminary to their eventual arraignment before the supreme court in Calcutta.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 21.

BENGALI GAMES.

The most superficial observer of Bengali manners must know that their games and sports are, for the most part, sedentary. The amusements of a numerous people, that do not supply the British army with a single sepoy, cannot be expected to bear a military character. The Bengali is certainly the least pugnacious animal in the world. The gods did not make him war-like. Possessed of lax nerves, of a feeble body, and of a timid soul, nature has not meant him to handle a gun, or wield a sword. Gentle in his manners, idle in his habits, timid in his dispositions, unenterprising in his thoughts, and slow in his motions, all his amusements and games must be for the most part sedentary. To a hasty description of some of these games, we now address ourselves.

The royal game of Chess merits the foremost notice. The history of this singular and intellectual game has been variously stated. The invention has been ascribed to the Hebrews, the Babylonians, the Persians, Chinese, and Hindus. Sir W. Jones, in his ingenious dissertation, "On the Indian Game of Chess," ascribes it to the last-mentioned people. The Sanskrit name of this game, or of one similar to it, is *Chaturanga*, or the four divisions of an army, of which word the term *Shatranj*—the name by which the game is designated in Persia and India—is supposed to be a corruption.

"Thus," says Sir William, "has a very significant word in the sacred language of the Brahmins been transformed by successive changes into *axedres*, *scacchi*, *echecs*, *chess*, and by a whimsical concurrence of circumstances, given birth to the English word *check*, and even a name to the *exchequer* of Great Britain."

It must be confessed, however, that the game of *Chaturanga*, as described in the Hindu books,—in the *Bhavishtya-Purana*, for instance, extracts from which have been given by Sir W. Jones, and in Raghu-Nandan's "Institutes of the Hindu Religion,"—is materially different from the Persian chess. Instead of two, the Hindu *Chaturanga* consisted of four armies, which were ranged in battle array in four parts of the board; and, what is more, the moves of the pieces were not regulated by the skill of the players, but by the throws of the dice. Sir William supposes this to have been a later invention, or rather modification, of the original chess.

Whatever may be the way in which the *questio vxata* of the invention of chess is solved (and we leave the matter to professed antiquaries), it is interesting for us to know that the *Shatranj* is universally prevalent in Bengal. The Bengali chess-board is the same as the European, with this difference, that the shrewd Bengali, averse to extravagant expenditure, usually draws his figure of sixty-four squares on a common sheet of paper. The pieces used in Bengal are of the same number as those of Europe, some of them, however, having different names. The *raja*, or king, is of course the commander-in-chief in this mock battle: next to him is the *mantri*, or minister—the *phers* of the Persians, the *viere* of the French, and the *queen* of the English; next in order are the *elephants*—the Persian *phils*, the French *fols*, and the English *bishops*; and the *horses*—the Persian *aspensuar*, and the English *knight*. The English *castle*, the European *rook*, and the Persian *rokah*, has been ingeniously derived from the Sanskrit *rath*, or chariot; but in Bengal, the castle, or rook, has been most unaccountably changed into a *boat*. Sir W. Jones justly remarks, that the intermixture of ships with horses, elephants, and infantry, on a plain, is an absurdity not to be defended. The *banes* of the Bengali are the *beydals* of the Persian, the *pietons* of the French, and the *pawns* of the English.

The moves of the pieces are similar to those of the European nations. All the pieces on one side of the board, agreeably to their Bengali names, are as follows: the king, the minister, two elephants, two horses, two boats, and eight foot-soldiers.

The game of chess is held in high repute in Bengal. That the Bengalis are well skilled in the mysteries of this princely pastime, is not surprising; their intelligence and sagacity, in which, perhaps, they are second to no nation, peculiarly fit them for eminence in this game; the deep cunning, moreover, which forms no small ingredient of the national character, enables them with facility to dive into the depths of state policy, and to extricate the entanglements of political schemes, of which this "game of state" is represented by some to be an apt emblem.

The *Pashu* is considered to rank next to chess, which is regarded as the prince of all games. Its well-known board consists of two long rectangles, intersecting each other at right angles in the middle, and making four small rectangles besides the middle square. Each of these four rectangles consists of twenty-four squares; so that altogether there are ninety-six squares, excluding the space or large square contained in the middle. The pieces made use of in the game are sixteen in

number, four on each side of the board. Unlike chess, where everything is left to ingenuity and skill, the moves of the pieces in the *páshá* are regulated by the throws of three dice, of the usual form, generally made of ivory. This, like the preceding, is also represented to be a military game. That this game is of long standing in Bengal, is evident from the fact that Yudhisthir is said in the Hindu *Shastras* to have played it with *Dúryadhan*. There are two ways of playing at *páshá*,—the *rang* and *chau-pári*; in the former, only two, and in the latter, four persons being engaged. The Bengalis, naturally a talkative race, preserve wonderful taciturnity while engaged in chess. Around the chess-board everything is quiet as the grave; the spectators look on the combat with mute attention, while the players themselves are too thoughtful to give vent to words. The ordinary *kisti* (check), uttered in a slow voice, is answered by the *basti* (removal of the king), pronounced in a tone still feebler; the final check-mate being announced with due *éclat*. The *páshá*-board is, on the contrary, a scene of noisy vociferation. The combatants breathe hatred and vengeance against each other; the throws of the dice are accompanied with tremendous noise, and the sounds of *kache-baro* and *baro-panch* are heard from a considerable distance. It is altogether a lively scene, in strong contrast with the apathy generally attributed to the Bengalis. Around the *páshá*-board is thrown away much "excellent indignation," which, if properly husbanded and directed in one strong current against the oppressing zemindars of their country, might lighten the burdens of the people, and augment their social happiness.

In point of gentility, in the estimation of the Bengali, playing-cards occupy the third place. Every one is acquainted with the fact, that the mysteries of managing fifty-two quadrangular pieces of painted pasteboard are not Hindu in their origin. Whether cards were invented in France towards the conclusion of the fourteenth century for alleviating the ill-humour of a king, or in Spain by an abbé; or whether they were introduced into Europe by the Moorish invaders, who imported it from the East, or by the crusaders of the eleventh century; whether the pack originally consisted of thirty-six or fifty-two; whether the "combat on the velvet plain" was an allegorical representation of the feudal system—the king representing the feudal monarch, the knaves the powerful barons (the queens being a later invention of French gallantry), and the numerical cards the degraded serfs; whether the suits symbolized the four classes of society—*spades* the nobility, *hearts* the clergy, *clubs* the husbandmen, and *diamonds* the vassals or the soldiers; and whether the technicalities of the Aristotelian logic may not be conveniently taught by the apt-embles of the quadrangular pieces, as a hot-brained friar of the sixteenth century is said to have imagined and actually practised—all these we leave to be determined by those who delight in such researches. We suppose the Bengalis learnt the art of dealing and shuffling from their enlightened conquerors, the Europeans. The king and the queen they style *saheb* and *bibi*; and the Bengali *pramárá* is, doubtless, a corruption of the European *primero*. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the cards used by the Bengalis are precisely those used by the Europeans.

Besides *primero*, the most usual play is what is termed *Grábu*: it is played by four persons, with a pack of thirty-two cards—the twos, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being excluded. That gambling of some sort existed in the country from a remote age, is unquestionable; but the Bengalis are by no means deep gamblers, and we are greatly mistaken if their gambling propensities have not been increased by the introduction of European cards. Cowries (shells) were, and are still, used by the peasantry for gambling transactions; but these, it ought to be remembered, are games of small hazard.

The chess, the *páshá*, and cards, constitute the whole circle of the games of the largest proportion of the intelligent and sober part of the Hindu community: they are played in the halls of the rich, the *chandi-mandalas* of the middling classes, and under the shades of trees. The Bengalis are a very sociable and pleasure-loving people. Gregariousness is one of the prominent features of their national character. In every village the people assemble together in separate parties, subsequent to their afternoon nap, for purposes of recreation and interesting talk. We do not here speak of the lower orders of the people, but of the gentry of Bengal. In the cool of the evening, parties of respectable natives may be not unfrequently seen sitting under the umbrageous *bakul*, and amusing themselves with chess, *páshá*, or cards. Laying aside for a season the pride of wealth, and even the rigorous distinctions of caste, Brahmins and Sudras may be seen mingling together for recreation. The noisy vociferations and the loud laugh betoken a scene of merriment and joy. The *hákah*, a necessary furniture of a Bengal meeting-place, is ever and anon by its fragrant volleys ministering to the

refreshment of the assembly; while the plaudits of the successful player rise higher than the curling smoke issuing from the cocoa-nut vessel. The games over, they separate for a short time; and, when the shades of evening thicken around them, re-assemble within-doors, and amuse themselves again with music and cards.—*Calcutta Review*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MESS COMMITTEE closed their proceedings on the 8th, and sent in the reports to Government on the same day. Our correspondent says there is but little doubt entertained of the result, and that compulsory messes will be the order of the day. Of course nothing certain can be known until the views of the Governor-General on the subject are recorded, and even then the final order must come from the Honourable the Court of Directors. Whichever way this important question is decided, it is well known that the necessary investigations have already had a beneficial effect, inasmuch as that several regiments have been, and still are, making strenuous efforts to reduce the amount of their liabilities, which are, in some instances, considerable.—*Delhi Gaz.* Oct. 15.

THE HORSBURGH LIGHTHOUSE ON PEDRA BRANCA was lit for the first time on the 27th ult., in the presence of the Governor of the Straits Settlements and a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board the H.C. steamer *Hooghly*. The lantern presents a brilliant light for about fifteen seconds each minute, and the light was visible from the deck of the steamer at a distance of fifteen miles.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 21.

MR. ARRATON, whose case Sir Charles Napier took up so warmly just as he was leaving India, appears to be a person of great energy and enterprise; and we are glad to learn that the Governor-General is disposed to forward his attempt to open a timber trade with the people amongst the Himalaya mountains.—*Hurkaru*.

THE MAGISTRACY.—We are informed that Lord Dalhousie has intimated in no mincing phrase to the local authorities, his displeasure that his wishes in regard to the chief magistracy have not been attended to, and that a civil servant has been appointed to replace Mr. Mills, after his lordship's elaborate minute advocating the transfer of such berths to the unenvied service. It is said, Mr. Hume was selected on obvious grounds for promotion to the chief seat, so as to secure for the vacant place in the junior magistracy, a competent and active lawyer; Mr. Wylie, of course, succeeding to the senior seat on the bench. We are told to conclude from this circumstance what chance the Post-office Commissioners have of carrying out their plan of securing the Post-Master-Generalships to their own service, and also of nominating a director of posts. Lord Dalhousie's sentiments on the latter class of appointments have been as openly declared as his ideas on the police.—*Citizen*, Oct. 7.

MAJOR P. ARBOTT, the officiating executive engineer, Delhi, riding out on his tour of duty, his horse suddenly fell, and throwing his rider heavily, rolled over him, crushing him severely. The gallant major is not in any danger.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE ACT.—The new Act of Parliament for regulating marriages in this country has been officially promulgated here, accompanied by the draft of an Act for giving effect to its provisions. The only objectionable point in the latter is that it names the "Police Courts," which nobody will visit if they can help it, as the places in which the notice of marriage is to be published at the presidency towns. The new law is to come into operation on the 1st January next.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 22.

LIEUT. D. McNEILL, lately commanding No. 3 Punjaub battery at Dera Ismael Khan, has, in consequence of some misunderstanding, been directed to vacate his appointment. Lieut. H. LeGeyt Bruce will, it is said, succeed Lieut. McNeill, and proceeds at once from Simla to take command.—*Delhi Gaz.* Oct. 15.

ASSAULT IN KUTCHERRY.—We have just heard the following from Moradabad:—"An incident occurred yesterday (11th Oct.) at this station, which occasioned some excitement amongst our very quiet society. While the usual routine of business was being transacted at the kutcherry, a man in the court suddenly snatched a sword from a peon near him, drew it from its sheath, cut down the peon, and laid about him right and left, calling out, "Where is the Burra Sahib?" (meaning the magistrate). The crowd rushed out of the court as fast as they could, and the man was not secured till he had wounded seventeen men, some of them very severely. It appears the man's brother was sentenced to imprisonment by the magistrate, and conceiving that the sentence had been an unjust one, he determined on being revenged; but the magistrate was far out of harm's way, at his summer residence at the Lake."—*Ibid*.

MR. MARTIN GUBBINS has, with much propriety, applied to be relieved of his office of magistrate, during the approaching inquiry by Sir Robert Barlow. Mr. Spankie will act during his period of relief. Mr. Henry Lushington, junior, officiating for Mr. Spankie.—*Lahore Chron.*

BURMESE INSULTS.—The arrival of two of H.M. ships (the *Fox* and the *Serpent*) is quite an event. What may be their object we know not, but we should rejoice to hear that the commodore, after enjoying the official hospitalities prepared for him, had sheeted home his topsails again, weighed, and with his consort made all sail for the Irrawaddy. The grossest and most disreputable insults to British subjects, and to the power of England, are now of constant occurrence, every arrival appears to tem with the report of increased and insulting indignities. The last is of equal atrocity to the immediate preceding one of a month or two ago. The commander of the British ship *Champion* has been dragged before the Burmese officials, to answer to a false and shameless charge of murder, preferred against him by a small portion of his lascar crew. Had there been even the slightest proof, it having been affirmed to have occurred on the high seas under the British flag, no cognizance of the affair whatever ought to have been taken by the Burmese. The commander of the *Champion* appears to have withstood their unjust and arbitrary demands for some time, with determination and pluck, but eventually was obliged to succumb, and pay the sum of Rs. 200 as a preliminary douceur. This case assimilates to the previous one of the *Monarch*, which we have alluded to; a charge of murder was then made against the commander, and although eventually admitted to be perfectly groundless, yet a fine of two or three thousand rupees was imposed after much litigation and annoyance, and great detention to the ship. A perfect and invariable system of unauthorized insult and atrocious squeezing, now appears to be permanently established at Rangoon.—*Englishman*, Oct. 22.

YOUNG DULFER SING is shortly going to pay a visit to Agra to see the sights. We hear very interesting accounts from Futelghur of his deportment; we understand that he voluntarily attends daily family prayers at Dr. Login's house, and that he has, or had, a young son of the late lamented Major Scott, the pension paymaster at Luknao, attached to his suite as a playfellow. In fact, he is progressing so well under the tuition of his guardian, Dr. Login, that we trust he will be able to appreciate what he sees when he visits England.—*Lahore Chron.* Oct. 25.

THE DAK RUNNER conveying the mail from Atok to Peshawur, was waylaid on the night of the 1st October by four or five Afreedes, about five miles from Atok, on the right bank of the Indus. They gagged and carried him into the neighbouring hills, where they broke open the bags, in the belief that they contained money. They were disappointed, except as to a solitary rupee on the runner, and then proceeded to discuss the question of killing him or letting him off. He was allowed to depart, and came in to Atok on the evening of the 2nd, where his bags being put in order, they were again started off.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR RICHARD SHAKESPEAR, has been re-appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's agent for the affairs of Sind-deeah's dominions, Major Malcolm taking the title of "political agent at Gwalior."

ON-DUTY.—Mr. Mansel proceeds to Nagpore as resident. Mr. Montgomery succeeds Mr. Mansel in the board of administration. Mr. George Barnes goes to Lahore as commissioner, and Major E. W. Lake, of the Punjab commission, about to proceed on sick leave to the Cape for two years, takes Mr. Barnes' place at Kangra. During the absence of Major Lake, Mr. E. C. Bayley will act for him at Kangra, and Mr. Edward Thomas proceeds with the Governor-General as deputy secretary. — There is reason to believe that Major Burn, deputy secretary to the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, has been appointed town major, Fort William, in the room of Col. Warren, who becomes a brigadier. Major Neville Chamberlain is spoken of as Major Burn's successor. Capt. Bagot, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, does not accompany his lordship to Calcutta, but, after proceeding with the camp as far as Allahabad, will return to Jutogh, and resume his duties as second in command of the Nusseeree battalion. Lieut. C. W. D'Oyly, of the 58th N.I., will, it is said, succeed Capt. Bagot as aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. Major Taylor is to leave Bunnoo, and will be succeeded by Lieut. Nicholson, of the second Punjab cavalry. Lieut. Cox is also to give place to Lieut. Pollock. Capt. Gastrell is appointed to succeed Lieut. M. Fitzgerald in the revenue survey department, and is ordered to join Lieut. Blagrave at Batala. Dr. George Craigie proceeds to Calcutta immediately, to take the duties of marine surgeon.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRECURSOR STEAMER.—The *Precursor*, with ship letter-bags for Europe, left Calcutta Oct. 21st, but having anchored at Kedgerree on the 22nd, unfortunately drove from her anchors, and went on shore a little below Kedgerree, with the loss of her rudder. The mails and passengers were immediately transferred to another steamer (the *Erin*), which vessel was to leave Calcutta on the 27th ult. for Suez.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

Notification.—*Foreign Department, Simla, Oct. 16.*—The Governor-General has much satisfaction in notifying, for public information, that additional vessels having been provided, and former difficulties removed, a regular communication, by Government steam-vessels, has been established on the river Indus between Kurachee and Mooltan, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise.

A survey of the Upper Indus, and of the river Jelum, has been for some time in progress; and the Governor-General has every reason to expect, that in the course of the ensuing year the regular communication with Kurachee may be extended to Jelum and to Kalabagh on the Indus, at such stated periods as may be found necessary, and under such regulations as shall facilitate the conveyance of passengers and goods, and shall meet the convenience of those in distant stations and of the public generally.

The Governor-General has directed that, except on occasions of public emergency, the government vessels appointed to maintain the regular communication between Kurachee and Mooltan, shall so far be reserved exclusively for private passengers and merchandize, that such private passengers and merchandize shall invariably have the preference, and that thereafter any vacant tonnage or accommodation which may be left, shall be available for Government stores or passengers.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN DOUGLAS REID, 2ND GREN. N.I.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 30.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Rawul Pindee, Sept. 15, 1851, Ens. D. Reid, 2nd gren. N.I. was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For violent and outrageous conduct at Rawul Pindee, on July 27, 1851, in having shaken his fist in the face of his superior officer, Lieut. James, interp. and qr.-mr. of the reg., and used violent language to that officer when required by him to retract certain very disrespectful and insubordinate remarks, which he, Ens. Reid, had just made at the regimental mess, regarding the officer commanding the regiment.

2nd. For behaving with great disrespect, in the presence of his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, c.a., commanding the 2nd gren. N.I., at Rawul Pindee, on July 28, 1851, when called on to account for his conduct of the previous evening, as alleged in the first charge; and for having, when told by his commanding officer that he must apologize to Lieut. James, in a highly disrespectful manner refused to do so.

3rd. For insubordinate conduct in having, at Rawul Pindee, on July 27, 1851, when placed in arrest, broken his sword in two before he sent it to the adjutant.

Finding.—On the first charge, *guilty* of having used violent language to his superior officer, Lieut. James, interpreter and quarter-master of the regiment, when required by him to retract certain very disrespectful remarks which he, Ens. Reid, had just made at the regimental mess, regarding the officer commanding the regiment, but *not guilty* of the remainder of the charge, of which the court do accordingly acquit him.

On the second charge, *guilty*.

On the third charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "insubordinate conduct," of which the court do acquit him.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for (6) six calendar months.

(Signed) Confirmed. W. M. GOMM, General, C.-in-C., East-Indies.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th September, 1851.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Court having acquitted the prisoner of the "insubordinate conduct" alleged in the third charge, should have acquitted him of that charge altogether.

The sentence of suspension passed upon Ens. Reid, is to have effect from the date of publication of this order at Rawul Pindee, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant-general, at the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALMAIN, W. to office. as mag. and coll. of Delhi dur. abs. of R. B. Morgan (1 mo.).
 BIRCH, E. G. asst. to supt. of survey in the 1st or N. div. ass. ch. of his appt. Oct. 16.
 BROWN, T. to be dep. coll. of Etawah, but to cont. to office. as dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur dur. abs. of Tonnochy, Oct. 14.
 BUCKLE, W. B. mag. of Sylhet, resu. ch. of his off. fr. T. P. Larkins, Sept. 28.
 BUTCHER, G. H. to be post mr. of Kelgerree, and supt. of the electric telegraph at that station. Oct. 18.
 DIROM, W. M. salt agent of Chittagong, made over ch. to R. Ince.
 DRIVER, H. sub-asst. to comm. at Assam, made over ch. of the collector's treasury and the offices of princ. asst. comm. and mag. of Gawalparah to Capt. Rowlatt, Oct. 6.
 DRUMMOND, F. B. to office. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumprum dur. abs. of R. H. Russell, Oct. 16.
 FIELDING, G. H. qual. for pub. service by proficiency in two native languages, Oct. 17.
 JACKSON, A. J. qual. for pub. service by proficiency in two native languages, Oct. 17.
 JACKSON, A. J. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, Oct. 20.
 JOHNSTON, A. to office. as mag. and coll. of Scharunpoor, dur. abs. of J. A. Craigie, Sept. 25.
 LANCE, C. E. to office. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra dur. abs. on leave of R. P. Harrison, Oct. 14.
 LOWTH, F. offic. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, reported having proceeded to Mounhyr, Oct. 12, on circuit duty.
 LUSHINGTON, H. jun. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zillah agra, Sept. 27.
 LUSHINGTON, E. H. made over ch. of mag. of Patna to W. T. Tucker, Sept. 28.
 SCOTT, R. J. del. over ch. of the magistracy of Dinagepore to G. U. Yule, Oct. 8.
 TUCKER, F. to be mag. of Tirhoot, fr. Oct. 4.
 VERE, F. W. patrol of Arvil, to office. as dep. coll. dur. Wright's abs. Sept. 30.
 WATSON, J. made over ch. of off. of superint. of survey of 4th div. to Pratt, Oct. 3.
 WAUCHOPE, S. mag. of Hooghly, resu. ch. of off. fr. C. T. Buckland, Oct. 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE
DATE SPECIFIED.

CUPPAGE, B. R. Oct. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DESSA, J. P. 1 month.
 DRUMMOND, Hon. R. 20 days.
 EDWARDS, R. M. to Dec. 1.
 HUDSON, W. S. during Dusserah and mohurrum vacations.
 JACKSON, C. C. 1 mo.
 MORGAN, R. B. 1 mo.
 PAXTON, G. A. 3 mo. in ext. on m.c.
 PIDCOCK, H. leave cancelled.
 ROBERTSON, D. 1 mo.
 TOTTERHAM, C. coll. of Dacca, 2 years to sea, on m.c. from Oct. 6.
 WRIGHT, G. A. 1 month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SHARPE, Rev. J. to Nov. 5, 1852.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERTON, Lieut. H. C. 74th N.I. qualified in Hindustani.
 BAKER, Capt. W. 9th L.C. to office. as stat. staff, v. Pierce, Sept. 29.
 BARSTOW, Lieut. col. J. A. fr. 70th to 4th N.I.
 BLACK, Lieut. and adjt. G. A. Jondpore legion, to office. as post mr. of Eripoorah dur. abs. of Capt. Hall, Sept. 25.
 BONTEIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. to do du. with depôt, and to office. as stat. staff officer fr. Jan. 1 next, v. White, Sept. 25.
 BRISTOW, Capt. D. R. art. to rank fr. July 1, 1851, v. Master, invalided.
 BRUCE, 1st Lieut. H. Le G. art. placed at disp. of foreign dept.
 BRUCE, 1st Lieut. H. Le G. art. to be commdt. of No. 3 Punjab lt. field batt. v. McNeill.
 BRUERK, Ens. J. R. J. 49th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 25.
 BURNEY, Maj. G. 38th L.I. ret'd. to duty, Oct. 14.
 CARNELL, Lieut. W. to act as adjt. 13th N.I. as a temp. arrangement, v. Gernon, proceeded on leave, Sept. 23.
 CASTLE, Lieut. W. B. 38th L.I. ret'd. to duty, Oct. 14.
 COLYEAR, Capt. T. D. 7th L.C. to be mag. fr. Oct. 2, in suc. to Alexander, dec.
 DAVIES, Ens. H. N. 25th N.I. to be an extra a.-de.-c. to dept. gov. of Bengal, Oct. 17.
 DAVIES, Lieut. H. N. 25th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Sept. 25.
 DENNEBY, Ens. T. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Sept. 25.
 DICKINS, Lieut. C. H. art. offic. as asst. sec. to mil. board, resigned app. of adjt. of 5th batt. and posted to 2nd comp. 6th batt.
 DOUGLAS, Capt. C. art. to rank fr. May 20, 1851, v. Cornish, dec.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. M. M. fr. 1st comp. of 4th to 4th comp. 5th batt. art. to join at Umballah, Sept. 29.
 FORSTER, Capt. W. R. Shehawatee batt. returned to duty, Oct. 8.
 FRASER, 1st Lieut. A. art. to rank fr. July 1, 1851, v. Beistow, prom.
 GARDEN, Lieut. H. R. 2nd N.I. to be a dep. qr. mr. gen. of army 1st class, v. Paton, Sept. 27.
 GARDON, Brev. capt. J. 59th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 3, in suc. to Frederick, dec.
 GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. 13th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. Oct. 13; to office. as asst. in revenue survey of Punjab dur. abs. of Fitzgerald, Oct. 14.
 GIBBON, Ens. W. M. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Dinapore.
 GRANT, Brev. col. P. C.B. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 3, in suc. to Frederick, dec.
 HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. fr. 4th to 70th N.I.
 HALE, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. J. R. Clarkson, prom. Sept. 29.
 HICKS, Brev. capt. E. W. 67th N.I. to office. as adj.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. 38th N.I. exempted from further exam. in native lang. Sept. 25.
 JENKINS, Lieut. J. H. 44th N.I. exempted from further exam. in native lang. Sept. 25.
 LANDERS, Maj. J. E. 9th N.I. ret'd. to duty, Oct. 8.
 LEE, Ens. W. N. 42nd N.I. pronounced to possess high profic. in Arabic, Sept. 25.
 LESLIE, Lieut. Sir N. R. bart. 19th N.I. to act as adj. to 3rd irr. cav. dur. abs. of Dawson on leave.
 LISCOMBE, Ens. J. T. d. d. 26th L.I. posted to 4th N.I. at Rawul Pindee, Sept. 24.
 LOMER, Capt. W. H. 21st N.I. ret'd. to duty, Oct. 8.
 LUMSDEN, Ens. P. S. 60th N.I. to be a dep. asst. qr.-mr. gen. 2nd class, v. Garden, Sept. 27.
 MACFARLANE, Ens. C. at his own request, from 11th N.I. to 1st Eur. Beng. fus. at Meerut, as 9th Nat. Sept. 24.
 MACMULLEN, Lieut. H. K. inv. estab. ret'd. to duty, Oct. 9.
 MACQUEEN, Lieut. A. 42nd N. L.I. qual. in Hindustani.
 MAGNIAC, Ens. L. B. d. d. 27th N.I. posted to 1st Eur. Ben. fus. at Meerut, Sept. 24.
 MANSON, Lieut. col. J. 48th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 MAYNE, 1st Lieut. A. O. to rank fr. June 7, v. Hay, dec.
 MELVILL, Cornet H. 7th L. C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 2, in suc. to Alexander, dec.
 MOORE, Ens. J. to perf. duties of 2nd in com. Scinde camel corps, in addition to those of adj. dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. Graham.
 MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. to rec. ch. of the Allyghur station staff off. as a temp. arrangement, consequent on departure on leave of Lieut. Bishop, Sept. 23; to office. as interp. and qr. mr. 30th N.I. temp. v. Lieut. Bishop, Sept. 25.
 MULCASTER, Bt. maj. W. E. 14th irreg. cav. to ch. of adjts. off. as a temp. measure, Sept. 27.
 NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 O'BRIEN, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. qualified in Hindustani, Sept. 25.
 OMMANNEY, Capt. E. L. engs. ex. eng. Dinapore, to office. as civ. architect and garrison engineer, Fort William, Oct. 17.
 PATON, Brev. maj. J. S. 14th N.I. to be an asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, Sept. 27.
 PRELE, Ens. W. B. 38th L.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 28, in suc. to Scott, dec.
 PHAIRE, Ens. W. d. d. 16th gren. posted to 47th N.I. at Cawnpore, Sept. 24.
 PHILLIPS, Ens. W. H. 59th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 3, in suc. to Frederick, dec.
 PHILLIPS, Maj. B. T. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 2, in suc. to Alexander, dec.
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. to rec. ch. of the Allyghur station staff office fr. W. D. Morton, Sept. 27.
 RAMSAY, Capt. G. asst. to resident at Nagpore, to office. as resident in Nepal, v. Hon. J. C. Erskine on leave, Sept. 30.
 RICHARDS, Cornet W. J. S. d. d. 1st, posted to 5th L.C. at Nekoda, Sept. 24.
 RIGBY, Capt. H. engs. executive eng. Cuttack div. to be executive eng. Midnapore div. Oct. 17.
 RUSSELL, 2nd Lieut. Z. engs. placed under orders of executive officer, 2nd div. grand trunk road for purpose of surveying a line of road between Kurhbarry and Suraggurrah.
 RYBOT, 1st Lieut. G. C. art. to rank fr. July 1, 1851, v. Hay, dec.
 SALE, Capt. T. H. exec. eng. of 6th or Allahabad div. trans. to Peshawur as exec. eng. in suc. to Capt. J. R. Oldfield, Oct. 1.
 SHARP, Capt. J. M. engs. offic. civ. architect and garrison engineer, to proc. to Meer Meer, and offic. as executive engineer dur. abs. of Glasford, on m.c. Oct. 17.
 SHELLEY, 2nd Lieut. T. M. at his request fr. 1st Eur. Ben. fus. to 11th N.I. at Barrackpore, as jun. ensign, Sept. 24.
 SHELTON, Lieut. H. R. 38th L.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 28, in suc. to Scott, dec.
 SHUTE, Capt. D. C. 19th N.I. to be an offic. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. 2nd class, v. Lumsden, Sept. 27.
 SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. ret'd. to duty, Oct. 7.
 SMITH, Brev. lieut. col. P. M. 29th foot, to be con. of Landour conval. depot, v. Lieut. col. McCausland, 70th N.I.
 SMITH, Ens. M. G. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares, Sept. 25.

SMITH, 2nd Lieut. H. M. art. to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Cornish, dec. with rank fr. July 2, v. Campbell, prom.
 SPENS, Brev. capt. J. engs. executive engineer Midnapore div. public works, to be executive eng. Meerut div. thence to proc. to Umballa, to offic. as executive eng. dur. abs. of Capt. Anderson, on m.c. Oct. 17.
 STAPLES, Brev. Capt. N. A. art. to be capt. in succ. to Cornish dec. with rank fr. July 2, v. Campbell, prom.
 STEVENSON, Ens. E. d. d. 27th N.I. posted to 61st N.I. at Lucknow, Sept. 24.
 STEWART, Lieut. R. 6th N.I. to offic. as adj. to left wing.
 STEWART, Lieut. W. art. to be adj. of 5th batt. v. Dickens, Sept. 25.
 STOKES, Capt. G. W. to offic. as adj. 59th N.I. as a temp. measure dur. abs. of Dwyer on special duty, Sept. 27.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieut. A. G. C. 25th N.I. to act as a.-d.-c. to dep. gov. of Bengal, dur. abs. of Capt. Mayaw, Oct. 17.
 SWINTON, Capt. A. R. G. 32nd N.I. to do duty at Landour depot.
 TURNBULL, Brev. Capt. M. J. 7th L.C. to be capt. fr. Oct. 2, in suc. to Alexander, dec.
 TYTLER, Lieut. J. A. 66th or Goorka regt. to offic. as adj.
 WATSON, Brev. maj. E. J. 59th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 3, in suc. to Frederick, dec.
 WATSON, Ens. T. J. on leave, posted to 57th N.I. at Lahore.
 WEBSTER, Ens. T. E. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 21, v. Siddons, dec.
 WILSON, Lieut. col. A. 6th batt. art. to return after leave to Julundur, and conduct du. of gen. practice of art. instead of marching to Agra.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

CADLLE, H. M. Oct. 15. LEWES, C. E. Oct. 14.
 FRASER, J. Mc Oct. 14. MANDERSON, G. R. Oct. 15.

INFANTRY.

CLARK, W. C. S. Oct. 15. GARTON, W. H. Oct. 8.
 CLEGHORN, G. Oct. 8. MILLER, J. C. Oct. 15.
 COCKBURN, H. A. Oct. 14. WINNIETT, A. W. Oct. 8.
 DANIELL, J. W. Oct. 8. YOUNG, W. S. Oct. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Ens. C. E. 21st N.I. Sept. 5 to Sept. 5, 1852, to Landour, m.c.
 BOULTON, Capt. C. 47th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 25 to Upper Provinces, on m.c.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. W. 71st N.I. to Moulmein, on m.c. for 3 mo.
 BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. St. G. 15th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 5, to Simla.
 BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. 1st N.I. fr. Oct. 10 to Feb. 1, to Cawnpore.
 CARR, Rid. master G. 4th L.C. to May 1, 1852, prep. to pension.
 COX, Lieut. col. H. C. M. 32nd N.I. Sept. 10 to Sept. 10, 1852, to hills n. of Deyrah, m.c.
 COXE, Lieut. H. W. H. 4 mo. to Mooltan and Bombay, prep. to furl. to Europe.
 DEWAAL, Capt. P. H. K. 34th N.I. to March 1, 1852, prep. to Europe, m.c.
 ELIOTT, Lieut. H. M. jun. asst. to commissioner of Mysore, 2 mo. to Madras.
 EYRE, Capt. V. com. No. 3 light field battery Scindia's contingent, fr. 1st to 20th Oct. in ext.
 FREDERICK, Lieut. col. H. O. 67th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 28, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.
 HOLLINGS, Capt. G. E. 3 mo. to N.W. provinces.
 IRVING, Capt. J. 1st L.C. to Nov. 30, in ext.
 MAYOW, Capt. J. H. W. 2nd Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 13, to Simla.
 OTTLEY, Capt. G. O'B. 6th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.
 SMYTH, Brev. maj. G. C. 3rd L.C. fr. Sept. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.
 STARKEY, Capt. S. C. 3rd Sikh local inf. 1 mo. on m.c.
 STEPHENS, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 3, in ext. to remain at Simla.
 THOMPSON, Ens. E. 67th N.I. Sept. 28 to Dec. 28.
 TEBBS, Capt. G. reg. of Ferozepore, Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1852, prep. to sea, on m.c.
 TOWGOOD, Capt. J. 30th L.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. A. M. 13th N.I. fr. Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at Ghazepore, on m.c.
 WATT, Capt. E. 6th L.C. Oct. 16 to Jan. 1, 1852, prep. to retire.
 WILSON, Capt. J. D. 10th N.I. Nov. 1 to May 1, 1852.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREWS, C. G. civ. asst. surg. of Sylhet, to be in med. charge also of civ. station of Cherra Poonjee till arrival of Hutchinson.
 BEDFORD, J. dep. coll. attached to the Gawalparah survey, vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Rungpore, Oct. 20.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. attached to the Govindghur garrison, to affd. med. aid to the newly-arrived detach. of 65th N.I.

CATHCART, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. to rejoin the foot art. div. a Lahore, and also to affd. med. aid in hosp. of 65th N.I.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. J. rem. fr. 16th N.I. to 3rd batt. art. at Benares.
 FAITHFULL, Surg. R. W. on leave, posted to 59th N.I. at Berhampore, Sept. 26.
 GRANT, Surg. J. W. removed fr. 3rd batt. art. to 60th N.I.
 HURFORD, Vet. surg. R. J. G. 9th lancers, to affd. profes. aid to horses 1st troop, 2nd brig, h. art. &c. v. W. Johnson, Sept. 29.
 KELLY, J. R. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Balasore, v. C. B. Chalmers, on leave, Sept. 30; to offic. also as asst. to the salt agent of that dist. dur. abs. of Chalmers, Oct. 20.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. art. to proc. to Moultan and afford med. aid to 12th N.I. Oct. 10.
 PATON, Civ. surg. G. to aff. med. aid to left wing of 6th N.I.
 PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. to jt. med. ch. of Simla fr. Jan. 1, v. Ebdon.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 7th L.C. to rec. med. charge of 26th N.I. &c. fr. J. Young, m.c. Oct. 10.
 TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. M.D. of sappers and miners, to med. ch. of 9th N.I. Sept. 10.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. do. duty with 24th foot, to proceed to Jhelum, and afford med. aid to 27th N.I. Oct. 10.
 WOODS, Vet. surg. J. S. with 1st L.C. to proceed to Peshawur, and afford profes. aid to horses of art. at station, Sept. 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

UMPHREY, J. E. Oct. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHALMERS, Asst. surg. C. B. civ. stat. of Balasore, 6 mo. to sea and Neilgherry hills, on m.c.
 KEAN, Dr. A. civ. asst. surg. of Moorshedabad, 1 mo. in ext.
 MACRAE, Dr. A. C. 1 mo.
 MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. 2 mo. to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 MINTO, Surg. A. M. McK. 74th N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, to Barrackpore, on m.c.; 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales on m.c.
 PRITCHARD, Vet. surg. T. 6 mo. to Madras.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. leave canc. fr. date of resum. med. ch. of the garrison of Attock.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th light drag. Asst. surg. J. S. Willes, fr. 75th foot, v. Macpherson, who exc. Oct. 7; Maj. Spottiswoode, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 6 mo. to England; Capt. Rose, to Oct. 31, in ext.; Capt. Yule, to Oct. 31, in ext.—10th hussars. Paymr. Ebrington, 2 yrs. to England.—15th hussars. Brev. capt. Horne, 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Ens. Huddleston, 2 yrs. to England.—10th. Lieut. Whittaker, to April 16, in ext.—25th. Brev. lieut. col. W. C. E. Napier, 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Brev. lieut. col. Smith, to be command. Landour convalescent depot. v. McCausland, on leave.—32nd. Lieut. W. Power, to Oct. 8.—53rd. Lieut. Feuton, to Dec. 15, in ext. on m.c.; Qr. mr. Barlow, to Oct. 15, to Murree, on m.c.—61st. Lieut. Burnside, to Oct. 31, in ext. on m.c.—70th. Lieut. Cooper, to April 24, to Calcutta.—75th. Maj. Hickey, to Oct. 31.—75th. Capt. T. C. Dunbar, fr. 95th, v. Goodwyn, who exc.; Asst. surg. E. M. Macpherson, fr. 9th Lt. Drag. v. Willes, who exc.—78th. Lieut. J. Hallows to Oct. 31, in ext.—80th. Asst. surg. J. Grant to Dec. 4, on m.c.—84th. Maj. Greene, 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Ens. Cochane, Oct. 20 to Jan. 19, to Ahmedabad.—96th. Lieut. Fellowes to Nov. 1, to Umballa.—98th. Capt. H. W. Goodwyn, fr. 75th, v. Dunbar, who exc.; Baby, Lieut. D. A. to offic. as a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. Sir C. Campbell, v. Capt. L. Shadwell, and dur. abs. of Maj. E. Haythorne, Sept. 29; Ens. Mills, to Oct. 15, to Murree.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADLAM, the lady of Lieut. H. C. 42nd N.I. s. at Augur, in Malwa, Oct. 10.
 ATKINSON, the lady of Lieut. Geo. F. eng. d. at Ghazepore, Oct. 3.
 BAILEY, wife of Mr. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 17.
 BALLANTINE, wife of the late Capt. L. J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 BEATSON, the lady of Lieut. W. S. 1st L.C. d. at Cawnpore, Sept. 24.
 BOWRING, wife of Capt. 59th N.I. d. Birhampore, Oct. 10.
 BOYLE, wife of the Rev. W. s. at Delhi, Oct. 10.
 BROWNE, wife of Capt. C. d. at Simla, Oct. 2.
 CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. A. N. H.M.'s 18th, s. at Fort William, Oct. 5.
 CAREY, Mrs. W. H. s. at Lahore, Oct. 12.
 CASHMAN, Mrs. J. C. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 7.
 DAVIDSON, the lady of Lieut. H. M. 29th N.I. s. at Peshawur, Oct. 7.
 DRUMMOND, the lady of Maj. J. 19th N.I. d. at Deyrah, Oct. 15.
 EATWELL, wife of Dr. d. at Ghazepore, Oct. 15.

EDGEWORTH, wife of M. P. c.s. d. at Mooltan, Oct. 9.
 GARDNER, Mrs. G. C. d. at Simla, Oct. 16.
 GERRARD, wife of Capt. J. Eur. vet. s. at Ootacamund, Sept. 27.
 HASTINGS, the Hon. Mrs. s. at Alipore, Oct. 10.
 HOCKLY, wife of Capt. T. H. S. and C. steamer *Jwanna*, s. at Kidderpore, Oct. 15.
 HYSLOP, the lady of Capt. M. 59th N.I. d. at Berhampore, Sept. 29.
 JEWELL, the widow of the late V. twin d. still-born, at Calcutta, Oct. 14.
 KIDD, wife of the Rev. J. T. D. d. at Kidderpore, Oct. 4.
 KIRK, wife of Dr. civ. asst. surg. s. at Bareilly, Sept. 23.
 LASCELLES, the lady of A. s. at Neilgherries, Sept. 21.
 LEMARCHAND, wife of Lieut. C. S. art. d. at Allahabad, Oct. 9.
 LIND, the lady of F. M. c.s. s. at Allahabad, Oct. 10.
 LUCKSTEDT, Mrs. J. B. s. at Ajmeer, Oct. 10.
 LUMSDEN, the lady of Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. d. at Lullupore, Oct. 12.
 MCNAIR, Mrs. W. N. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 18.
 MERCER, the lady of T. W. d. at Loodiana, Oct. 17.
 MONTGOMERY, the lady of Capt. G. J. 15th N.I. at Kussowlie, Oct. 10.
 MORRIS, wife of A. D. d. at Mooltan, Oct. 5.
 NICOLSON, the lady of Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. d. at Darjeeling, Sept. 23.
 PEDFORD, Mrs. s. at Rampore Bauleh, Oct. 13.
 REID, the lady of H. S. c.s. s. at Nynce Tal, Oct. 10.
 REMFRY, Mrs. Joseph, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 20.
 ROBINSON, the lady of G. B. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.
 ROSE, the lady of Lieut. Hugh, 3rd N.I. d. at Jhelum, Oct. 12.
 ROWLAND, Mrs. G. H. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
 SALMON, wife of Capt. C. S. 57th N.I. s. at Mean Meer, Oct. 8.
 SHELVERTON, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 29.
 SIM, wife of C. G. art. s. at Dum Dum, Oct. 10.
 SPARKS, wife of Lieut. J. G. 21st N.I. d. at Wuzerabad, Oct. 5.
 TAYLOR, wife of Rev. W. d. at Purservaukum, Sept. 18.
 UMFREVILLE, Mrs. S. C. s. at sea, Sept. 27.
 WATSON, wife of James C. S. d. at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 9.
 WHISH, Mrs. Geo. d. at Barrackpore, Oct. 8.
 WISE, Mrs. R. F. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 21.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON, G. W. to Emily Eliza, d. of C. de Verinire, at Carragoda, Oct. 3.
 BLACKALL, Lieut. Robt. H.M.'s 22nd regt. to Eliza Frances, d. of J. H. Whitcomb, at Duttay, Oct. 11.
 BROWNE, Capt. J. C. J. to Miss Margaret Kin, at Calcutta, Oct. 14.
 BURBANK, C. to Miss Annie Scott, at Singapore, Oct. 4.
 CHATER, A. A. to Miss Eliza Florentine, at Dacca, Oct. 4.
 COOPER, F. H. c.s. to Mary d. of Lieut. col. J. Steel, c.B. 2nd fus.
 GERMAN, Lieut. R. C. 13th N.I. to Maria V. d. of the late J. Garratt, at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
 GUZMAN, D. to Miss Hortens M. Davis, at Calcutta, Oct. 8.
 HARRIS, Lieut. H. R. 67th N.I. to Jane E. d. of R. Brown, at Dinapore, Oct. 9.
 HORNE, Ens. J. C. 7th N.I. to Martha C. H. d. of Col. Nicholson, at Simla, Oct. 21.
 KERR, John, to Mrs. J. Jehans, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 METCALF, T. John, c. s. to Charlotte H. d. of Col. Low, at Simla, Oct. 14.
 MILLER, Rev. E. M.A. to Miss Margaret Ryan, at Calcutta, Oct. 14.
 MORGAN, Rev. Andrew, to Mary Agnes, d. of the Rev. E. Miller, at Chinsurah, Oct. 9.
 MASEYK, J. W. to Eliza R. d. of J. M. de Verinire, at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
 PERKINS, Lieut. C. N. 14th N.I. to Jessie Anna, d. of G. Dixon, at Motchary, Oct. 7.
 SHANKEY, C. W. to Miss Sarah Hervey, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 SMITH, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. to Emily F. d. of Maj. H. C. Talbot, at Lucknow, Oct. 9.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. c.B. 8th L.C. at Dorundah, Oct. 3.
 BAILEY, F. at Calcutta, aged 53, Oct. 6.
 BRADSHAW, Col. Joseph, c.B. H.M.'s 60th Rifles, 1st batt. at Kussowlie, Oct. 18.
 BRAGANCA, W. P. at Lucknow, aged 48, Sept. 23.
 BROWN, Lieut. col. P. 6th N.I. at Agra, Oct. 13.
 CARNAC, Flora, d. of C. F. c.s. at Simla, aged 1, Oct. 1.
 CRAIG, Alex. at sea, on board the steamer *Enterprise*, Sept. 12.
 DANE, C. D. s. of Dr. H.M.'s 29th, at Meerut, Oct. 13.
 DE BEAUFORT, C. C. widow of the late E. P. at Calcutta, aged 32, Oct. 7.
 FREDERICK, Col. 67th N.I. on board the *Benares*, Oct. 3.
 GAISFORD, Emily, wife of Capt. art. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 4.
 HARDING, W. E. at Monghyr, aged 41, Oct. 14.
 HAY, inf. s. of J. W. at Calcutta, aged 1, Oct. 19.
 HICKS, Capt. G. W. S. 8th N.I. at Nusseerabad, Oct. 22.
 HYSLOP, inf. d. of Capt. M. 59th N.I. at Berhampore, Oct. 8.
 LIND, inf. s. of F. M. c.s. at Allahabad, Oct. 10.
 LONG, Miss, at sea, on board the *Wellesley*, aged 17, Aug. 6.

MCALLUM, Charles, at Calcutta, aged 33, Oct. 17.
 NAFLETON, J. May, inf. d. of lieut. col. 13th N.I. at Delhi, Oct. 23.
 NEMBARD, Lieut. Edward, 53rd N.I. at Delhi, aged 22, Oct. 12.
 STAERCK, Wm. at Calcutta, Oct. 5.
 VAILLANT, Mrs. C. R. at Calcutta, aged 34, Oct. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 10. *Deogum*, Evans, Greenock; *Marcea*, Davis, Liverpool.—11. *Isle of Bourbon*, Follen, Bourbon.—12. *Bon Accord*, Saitter, Simon's Bay; *Champion*, Lewis, Rangoon; *India*, Schutt, Hamburg; *Barham*, Viale, Portsmouth; *Damascus*, Rogers, Francisco; *City of Palaces*, Jones, Bombay; *Isabella Hercus*, Houston, Mauritius; *Duchess of Argyll*, Barker, Rangoon; *Montadecert*, Lepetit, Mauritius; *Walter Morrice*, Morrice, Singapore; *Dido*, Youngerman, Penang.—13. *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Liverpool.—14. *Petehelee*, Overend, Liverpool; *Australia*, Brownrigg, Liverpool; *Aeneas*, Wright, Mauritius; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Mauritius; *Rodsley*, Shiell, Newcastle; *Hydroase*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Mahammed Soudamy*, Dariot, Penang; *Fanny Forester*, Peterson, Boston; *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez; *Havannah*, Pearson, Cannanore.—17. *Equator*, Ewer, Bombay; *Robert Hooper*, Pike, San Francisco; *Falcon*, McCarthy, Glasgow; *Futlle Mobarruck*, Nacoda, Muscat; *Faize Rohoman*, Nacoda, Muscat.—18. Steamer *Ardjoeno*, Voel, Batavia, Singapore, and Penang; *Progress*, Wild, Liverpool; *Caroline*, Nacoda, Muscat.—19. *Robert Rislon*, Johnston, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Barham*.—Rev. F. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Sanhey and Miss Sanhey, Mr. Shearwood, Mr. and Mrs. Haggerd, and 2 children, Mr. Toms, Mr. Sterne, Mr. Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, and 3 children; Mr. Mungall, and Mrs. Roberts. From MADRAS. Mr. Revelle.
 Per *Duchess of Argyll*.—Mr. Tracharinh.
 Per *Nile*.—Mrs. Landers, Mrs. MacMuller, Mrs. and Miss Adam; Mr. and Miss Hull, Miss Hughes, Miss Hilhard, Maj. Landers, 9th regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. MacMuller, inv.; Lieut. Hughes, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Capt. Lomer, 21st B.N.I.; Mrs. Wake and Grey, Bengal C.S.; Messrs. Garton and Cleghorn, Mr. Allan, Messrs. Low and Mathen. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Power, Mrs. A. A. Shaw; Maj. Power, 32nd regt. M.N.I.; Capt. Dobbie, 44th ditto; Lieut. Holland, 4th ditto; and Mr. T. C. Toussaint.
 Per *Tenasserim*.—Capt. J. Smith, J. C. Murray, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Bomwitche.
 Per *Wellesley*.—Mrs. Manby, Mrs. Parish, Miss Garrett, Miss Harvey, Lieut. Manby, 32nd regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. Pyber, 22nd regt.; Ens. Raper, H.M.'s regt.; — Wumutt, Esq. cadet; — Danniell, Esq.; Mr. Holmes, — Parker, Esq. vet. surg.; and George Tuttle, Esq. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Crewe, Lieut. Crewe, 32nd regt.; and T. C. Sandes.
 Per *Catherine Apear*.—Mr. R. H. Loving.
 Per *Montadecert*.—Mr. C. Langlois.
 Per *Isabella Hercus*.—G. H. Edger.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 7. *Berhampore*, Smith, China; *Nizam*, Jarman, London; *Mary Bell*, Dunn, London; *Fleur-de-Lis*, Robson, London; *Delhi*, Barnes, Boston.—10. Steamer *Enterprise*, Fryer, Moulmein; *Fury Queen*, Richardson, Dublin.—12. *Teak*, Gamble, Penang and Singapore; *Anna Maria*, Richford, Penang and Singapore; *Hyderabad*, Cartle, Cape of Good Hope.—18. *Margaret Shelly*, Toppin, Mauritius; *Reginald Heber*, Brown, Liverpool.—21. Steamer *Precursor*, Griffin, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Precursor*.—Dr. J. Baker and Mr. Pritchard. For MALTA—Mr. Provana. For SOUTHAMPTON—Lieut. Paterson, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Mackenzie, and Dr. Shurlock.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 25, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	6 8	7 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	par.	6 as.	to 10 as. dis.
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	prem.	2 12	3 0
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	13 8	12 13
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	10 8	10 13

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2250 to 2300
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	15 to 2 p. ct. p. sh.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.						
Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104	6	to 104	12	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		15	9	..	16 5	
Gold Dust		13	0	..	13 8	
Spanish Dollars		220	12	..	221 0	} per 100.
Mexican ditto		220	8	..	221 5	
Sovereigns		10	1	..	10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16	0	..	16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs		20	12	..	20 13	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 5s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH OF INDIA SUGAR.—More than eleven thousand tons of sugar have been already despatched from the port of Madras, and the crop is not yet wholly exhausted. If with so many ingenious impediments in the way of trade, such results can be obtained, what might we not expect from a real government anxious to promote the welfare of the people? It is our firm belief, that southern India will, with fair play, become the greatest sugar producing country in the world. No labour can compete with that at the disposal of the Indian planter, and if the Company were selfishly wise, the slave owners of Cuba would soon give up the traffic in human flesh. When British capital is more extensively engaged in the export trade of Madras, results may be developed beyond the most sanguine expectations.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 23.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—We understand that the Bishop of Madras has purchased the estate of Southdown, on the Neilgherries, whither his lordship intends to retire at convenient seasons. It would be a great comfort if Madras could be moved to the vicinity of the bishop, as the bishop is not able to stay in the vicinity of Madras. It is one of the most striking peculiarities of the Indian climate, that its depressing influences are most felt by the highest officers of the State.—*Ibid.*

THE MONEY MARKET.—The Madras papers inform us that the Agra Bank has been compelled to cease making any advances to the mercantile community there either in the shape of loans or discounts. The Bank of Madras is also closed to accommodations of all kinds, not having the wherewithal to discount even Court of Directors' bills, payable within a fortnight. Trade at Madras is completely paralysed, and money cannot be had on any terms.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 2.

RESOURCES OF INDIA.—"Our Indian merchants have hitherto taken such a pound-shilling-and-pence view of the resources of India, that every thing has been neglected or very soon thrown aside, if it could not immediately under-sell the same commodity from the English market; but the day must come, sooner or later, when capitalists will be induced to attempt to supply each country with manufactures produced on the spot. It may be long ere such revolutions will take place, but the sooner they are commenced the better will it be for all classes of the community. The following are some of the latest important discoveries: a very valuable and rich ore of manganese has been found at Vizianagram; a large block, weighing nearly 50lbs. has been received from Mr. Crozier, who also forwarded several other varieties of the metal on a previous occasion, along with some fine specimens of antimonial ores. A very rich ore of copper, containing upwards of 70 per cent. of the metal, has been brought down by a soldier from Bellary. Some fine samples of malachite have also been received at the medical school from the same locality, along with very rich samples of copper ore."—*Dr. Hunter*, in *Athenæum*.

COLONEL LAWE, the chief engineer, will retire from the service about March next. The corps has agreed to buy him out for Rs. 35,000. If the claims of science are considered in the choice of his successor, we do not see how Lieut.-colonel Cotton, who will then obtain by promotion the senior lieut.-colonelcy, can be passed over. Colonel Lawe entered the service in 1815, and was thirty years obtaining his present rank. Colonel Cotton is a cadet of 1819, and has been thirty-one years creeping up to his lieutenant-colonelcy. We thought the senior lieutenant-colonel of the corps always claimed the chief engineership by right, and that consequently no favour or partiality could be exercised by Government in the matter. By Colonel Lawe's retirement, Major C. E. Faber, Captain J. T. Smith, 1st Lieutenant W. J. Birdwood, and 2nd Lieutenant C. V. Wilkieson, obtain promotion to the next superior grades.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 23.

LIEUT. NUNN.—The *Madras Spectator* states, that Lieut. G. O. Nunn, H. M.'s 51st regt. L.I. has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, receiving in value the sum of 450l.

SELF-ACTING PUNKAH.—The offer of a prize by the Madras Government for a self-acting punkah has induced an ingenious mechanist in Calcutta to make a working model, which appears to answer the purpose perfectly, and the expense of fitting the machinery to a full-sized punkah will not exceed thirty rupees.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

COMMAND OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 29.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Berkeley cannot give up the command of the Madras army, which he has now had the honour of holding for between three and four years, without expressing his great satisfaction at its uniform good conduct.

Sir George Berkeley found the Madras army in very good order. He has spared no pains to uphold its discipline, and those corps which have come under his own personal inspection, he has generally had every reason to be satisfied with.

In a large army like this, it would be invidious to particularize individuals. The Commander-in-Chief, however, begs that the heads of the adjutant and qr. master general's departments, both of her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's services, and also the Judge Advocate General, will accept his sincerest thanks for the unremitting attention, zeal, and ability shown by them and their subordinate officers, on every occasion, in carrying his wishes into effect.

To the major-generals and brigadiers commanding divisions and brigades, the Commander-in-Chief's acknowledgments are justly due for the high order and discipline maintained among the troops under their authority.

The Madras army, wherever it has been employed, has invariably upheld its high character. The courage, fidelity, and obedience of its soldiers are proverbial; and the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of thanking all ranks for their soldier-like behaviour during the period he has had the honour of being at their head—a period he will always recollect with pleasure.

Sir George Berkeley recommends perseverance in this meritorious conduct. His best wishes will always be with this army, and he has confidence that honour and success will ever accompany its standards.

The Lieutenant-General in giving over the charge with which he has been entrusted, to his successor, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, feels great gratification in resigning it to a highly distinguished officer, whose long services in India and in this presidency enable him fully to appreciate the merits of the Madras army.

EXAMINATIONS IN HINDUSTANI.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 16, 1851.—No. 58.—In modification of G. O. C. of the 2nd ultimo, No. 43, requiring all officers now subject to final examination in Hindustani, to be prepared to appear before out-station committees, in April next, his excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the order in question be considered imperative only on officers holding the appointment of interpreter, and those in charge of police duties.

2. Other officers to whom the rescinded rule is applicable, will be at liberty to forego the final examination in April next, and the case of those who avail themselves of this option will be finally provided for by the letter S being prefixed to their names in lieu of the H in black ink, hitherto adopted.

3. Officers who have on recent occasions lost the black H, from declining to appear for final examination, will in like manner be distinguished by the letter S prefixed to their names.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROOKS, R. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, Oct. 14.
CHASE, T. A. N. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam.
COPELSTON, F. to act as civ. and ass. jud. of zillah of Honore, dur. abs. of Lascelles, on leave, Oct. 14.
FISHER, W. to act as sub-jud. of zillah of Mangalore, dur. abs. of Copelston, on other duty, Oct. 14.
GRAEME, H. M. S. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah.
PAUNCEFOTE, B. to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, dur. empl. of Sim on other duty, Oct. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LASCELLES, F. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries and sea, on m. c.
ROBERTSON, W. 1 mo. to Ceylon.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KINLOCH, Rev. A. chapl. of Jaulnah, 6 mo. to sea and Egypt, on m. c.
ROGERS, Rev. A. to be chap. at Jaulnah.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APTHORP, Maj. E. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 29, in succ. to Clapham, dec.; posted to 2nd N.I. Oct. 11.
ARBUTHNOT, Cornet G. A. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 23, in succ. to Boyd, res.
BELL, Ens. H. J. rem. from 12th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I. Oct. 17.
BROOME, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to be adjt. Oct. 21.
BUCHANAN, Ens. C. from do. du. with 31st L.I. to do du. with 21st N.I. Oct. 23, but to remain with former corps till march to Hurryhar, Oct. 23.
CARDALE, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. qualified in Hindoostanee, Oct. 17.
CONGDON, Capt. J. H. B. 2nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 29, in succ. to Apthorp, prom.
CURTIS, Lieut. J. to be adj. 8th N.I. Oct. 17.
DOBREE, Ens. F. W. rec. arr. and prom. to do du. with 9th N.I. to join Oct. 17.
FOX, Ens. M. S. doing duty 31st, posted to 2nd N.I. as 5th ens. and to join, Oct. 11; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1850.
GRIFFIN, Lieut. J. G. B. 25th N.I. having failed to pass prescribed exam. in Hindustani, his services are placed at disposal of Madras government, Sept. 26.
HAINES, Capt. T. 9th N.I. to act as adjt. to 43rd N.I. Oct. 11.
HARE, Ens. E. M. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 10, in succ. to Balfour, dec.
JENKINS, Ens. A. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 29, in succ. to Apthorp, prom.
JOHNSTON, Brev. capt. C. C. eng. to act as superint. of roads.
LEVIE, Ens. R. C. 3rd L. J. qual. in Hindoostani, Oct. 23.
LOSH, Capt. J. J. 9th N.I. app. a member of pres. mil. exam. com. Oct. 20.
LUARD, Brev. Lieut. col. J. K. fr. 2nd to 25th N.I. Oct. 11.
MCNEIL, Lieut. D. A. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 10.
MOTTET, Ens. H. E. doing du. 50th, posted to 29th N.I. as 5th ens. and to join, Oct. 11; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1850; to cont. to d. with 50th N.I. till Jan. 1, 1852.
POWLES, Ens. J. G. perm. at his request to change fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 12th N.I. to rank next below Ens. Church, to join under orders fr. officer com. Hyderabad subsidiary force, Oct. 15.
RITHERDON, Capt. A. act. dep. asst. adj. gen. of the army, app. a member of pres. mil. exam. com. v. Haines, Oct. 20.
RITHERDON, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 10, in succ. to Balfour, dec.
SHAW, Brev. capt. R. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 29, in succ. to Apthorp, prom.
STOKES, Brev. col. J. D. to be col. fr. Aug. 29, v. Clapham, dec.; posted to 47th N.I. Oct. 11.
TAYLOR, Lieut. J. M. 9th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, creditable progress, Oct. 15, to receive moonshee allow.
WHITLOCK, Lieut. W. H. 5th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Oct. 23.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. F. 9th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, creditable progress, Oct. 15, to receive moonshee allow.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALVEN, Lieut. S. W. 44th N.I. 6 mo. in ext.
CAMERON, Lieut. col. G. P. 40th N.I. to Europe, m.c.
CROFTON, Lieut. T. 52nd N.I. to April 30, to Madras, on m.c.
EADES, Brev. maj. F. 39th N.I. to Europe.
EAGAR, Lieut. J. J. 52nd N.I. Oct. 6 to Jan. 5, 1852, prep. to Eur.
HAY, Brev. maj. T. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Eur. on m.c. Oct. 21.
HOOPER, Ens. H. H. 28th N.I. to April, 1852, in ext.
JUSTICE, Lieut. col. Wm. 34th L.I. Oct. 16 to Jan. 31, 1852.
LUKIN, Capt. W. A. 2nd N.I. batt. 3 years to Eur. on m.c.
MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. to Europe, m.c.
MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. 6th L.C. to Bombay, until Feb. 15.
MORTON, Lieut. R. art. to March 1, 1852, in ext.
MURRAY, Lieut. H. 30th N.I. 4 mo. to Calcutta and Cuttack.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. to Europe.
RIDDELL, Lieut. M. 13th N.I. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, prep. to Eur.
SAUNDERS, Lieut. E. A. 7th N.I. Dec. 21 to Mar. 20, 1852, prep. to Europe.
SIDDONS, Capt. H. F. 3rd L.C. Nov. 6 to March 6, 1852.
THURBURN, Lieut. H. 42nd N.I. to April 1, to sea on m. c.
TOMES, Lieut. E. inv. est. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
WELKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to Dec. 5, in ext. to Madras.
WALLACE, Capt. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to sea and Australia, on m. c. Oct. 21.
WATKINS, Col. W. 48th N.I. to Europe.
WINFIELD, Capt. C. H. 18th N.I. to April 1, 1852, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKIN, Asst. surg. W. 18th N.I. to take charge of zillah Ganjam till arr. of Dr. Aldred.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. S. 8th N.I. to join his corps, Oct. 17.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLOGG, wife of Capt. H. B. asst. qr. mr. gen. Nagpore, s. at Kamptee, Oct. 4.
EDWARDS, wife of Robt. s. at Bellary, Sept. 29.
HAMILTON, wife of Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Oct. 12.
HODGSON, wife of Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. d. at Cannanore, Sept. 19.
IRELAND, wife of G. W. d. at St. Thomé, Oct. 16.
LAWRENCE, wife of R. s. at Bellary, Sept. 29.
LOCKE, wife of S. R. s. at Garamanepetah, Oct. 12.
TULLOCH, wife of Capt. G. A. 33rd N.I. d. at Mhow, Sept. 30.

MARRIAGES.

REGEL, J. H. to S. Jane, d. of H. R. Sitzsimons, at Black, Oct. 8.
RICH, Lieut. W. C. 46th N.I. to Margaret W. d. of Maj. J. Boswell, at Secunderabad, Oct. 9.
ROBERTS, C. E. to Miss, d. of Capt. W. B. Gilly, at Trevandrum, Sept. 30.

DEATHS.

BLOGG, Helen, wife of H. B. asst. qu. mr. gen. Nagpore, at Kump-tee, Oct. 8.
COTTER, Catherine, wife of Capt. G. S. art. at Secunderabad, aged 28, Oct. 17.
KANE, A. C. Jane, inf. d. of Asst. surg. M. at the French Rocks, Oct. 8.
M'PHERSON, T. A. at Madras, aged 47, Oct. 2.
SNUGG, Apoth. J. G. at Masulipatam, Oct. 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. *Patriot*, Younghusband, Moulmein and Penang; *La Bellone*, Bernard, Pondicherry.—18. *James Hall*, Harris, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *James Hall*.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mrs. White, Messrs. Bryol and Lenaria.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17. *Ann McLean*, Laing, London; *La Bellone*, Bernard, Vizagapatam.—19. *Anathea*, Wilson, Liverpool.—21. *Alice*, ———, Colombo.

BOMBAY.

SIR C. NAPIER AND MR. ARRATOON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I have just seen in an overland newspaper the following letters extracted from the *Bombay Times* of the 18th June, 1851. [Then follow the official letters respecting Mr. Arratoon's case, published by us, pp. 455 and 486.]

If these letters be forgeries, I have nothing more to say; but if they be genuine, then the governor-general "thinks it necessary that errors should be noticed and corrected." So do I. Therefore, when an erroneous statement is published by order of the governor-general of India, I "notice and correct" it accordingly. Lord Dalhousie asserts that I was "present in the station at Simla with the governor-general and Mr. Arratoon, when the communication with that person took place; that then and there, or afterwards and at all times, his excellency had ample and simple means of verifying the statements made, and of ascertaining whether Mr. Arratoon's story was true or not."

This silly string of words is intended, very disingenuously, to make it appear that I had received Mr. Arratoon's complaint at Simla, and had unfairly treasured it up, to bring forward, whether true or false, for the purpose of attacking his lordship on a future occasion. This attempt to affix, by implication, a disloyal line of conduct upon me, I answer thus:—

That I had not seen Mr. Arratoon at Simla, nor did Mr. Arratoon make his complaint of Lord Dalhousie at Simla, but at Ferozepore, after I had resigned my command and was on my journey home; other officers were present.

From that moment I resolved to make Mr. Arratoon's statement public. It was important to the prosperity of Simde that this matter should be cleared up; and I had no other way, so simple and so straightforward as that which I adopted, to discover whether Mr. Arratoon's complaint was "true or not," and to force an inquiry into a matter of so much importance to the public. It seems that I have succeeded! I gave myself no concern whatever, whether it pleased Lord Dalhousie or Mr. Arratoon! On the contrary, I hoped that the wrong-doer, whoever he might be, should be brought before the public in his true colours. Instead of losing his temper, Lord Dalhousie ought to have been obliged to me for giving publicity to Mr. Arratoon's accusation! Whether or not his lordship has been

able to refute the grave charge made against him by the Armenian merchant, I have not heard; but the public ought to have the whole case placed before it. It is important, not only to Scinde, but to all India, and to England. The synopsis of the matter is just this: It is said that timber, abundant in quantity and fine in quality, grows near the sources of the Che-naub and Beas rivers, which rivers flow into the Indus. That in the same regions are to be found copper, lead, and other rich products. Now, have these woods, mines, and waters been turned to account, or have they not? They have been acquired at an enormous expense of blood and treasure. They ought to be remunerative. This fearful account must be settled by the present governor general of India with the British people now, and with history hereafter. To force a "Balance Cr." by parsimonious retrenchments, and especially by curtailing the size, number, and quality of barracks for European soldiers, where death stands in all its ghastliness on the "Dr." side of this terrible ledger, will not satisfy England. She demands a just and vigorous elicitation of the resources which abound in the rich countries placed by the soldiers at the disposal of Lord Dalhousie. No rival disturbs the tranquillity of those pregnant provinces teeming with riches.

It is not for the Governor-General of India to ask a poor Armenian merchant how the latent products of vast mountains, and the powers of great rivers, are to be roused into the service of an empire! The voice of a man, whose mind is formed for high command, should call forth the ever-ready energies of commercial enterprise, giving thereto vigour and hope, and not wither them with an official wet blanket, "prepared to accede to practicable and reasonable requests." England perhaps can, but India cannot, be ruled by "red tape and green ferret;" and so, leaving Mr. Arratoon and Lord Dalhousie to settle their own quarrels,—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. J. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General.

Oaklands, Aug. 25, 1851.

RIOTS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

For several days previous to the despatch of the last mail from hence, an extraordinary ferment pervaded the Mahomedan and Parsee sects in Bombay, in consequence of two members of the latter community having been converted to the faith of Islam. The excitement was much increased by an ill-timed article in a Guzerattee newspaper, containing a memoir of the Arabian Prophet, to which was prefixed a lithographed portrait of Mahomed, which appears to have been looked upon by the Mussulmans as a caricature. Large bodies of them assembled in the principal mosques of the town for the purpose of considering the means to be employed for obtaining redress for their supposed grievances at the hands of their Zoroastrian fellow-subjects, and the fanatical portion cried aloud for vengeance, even to the death, upon those who had thus insulted their religion. It unfortunately happened that some evil-disposed person had posted a copy of the drawing with some ribald and obscene jest, written under it in Guzerattee, on the main entrance of the Juma Musjid, or principal mosque: this further inflamed the already excited feelings of the Mahomedan population, and immediately led to an outbreak, which would no doubt have ended very disastrously for the Parsees were it not for the energetic measures taken by Mr. Spens, the senior magistrate of police, and Capt. Baynes, the superintendent, for putting it down.

The outbreak originated with the Mahomedans, who had assembled on the 17th October, at the principal mosque in the Green Market, to the number of several thousands. Friday being their Sabbath, it is usual for a large concourse of the "faithful" to meet at that place for worship, but on the present occasion the numbers assembled for this purpose were much greater than is ordinarily the case, and there could not have been fewer than four or five thousand men collected together. The cazee, or chief priest, took this opportunity of addressing them on the extreme impropriety of the apprehended outbreak, pointing out the unwisdom of visiting the imprudence of an individual of that sect on the Parsees generally, and assuring them that he had applied to Government for reparation for the insults they had received from this person. While thus remonstrating with them, an Arab got up, and insisted that, as their religion had been ridiculed and insulted, it was necessary they should have a *jehad*, or battle, against the infidels; and, notwithstanding the efforts of the cazee to prevent it, a large body of men, armed with sticks, bludgeons, and other weapons, one of whom carried a flag, sallied out of the mosque, crying out "*Deen! Deen!*" (the cry made use of by the Mahomedans whenever they consider their faith assailed), and at once set upon a small number of the police force assembled in the immediate vicinity to keep order, whom they overpowered, wounding several of them severely, and amongst others a European in-

spector, whom they treated in a very savage manner, and whose life was for some time afterwards despaired of. The rioters after this plundered a number of houses belonging to Parsees, and wantonly destroyed much valuable property: they also ill treated all who fell in their way, particularly such Parsees as they could lay hold of. The riot lasted altogether about half an hour, by the end of which time it was completely quelled by a small body of police, under the personal command of Capt. Baynes, the superintendent, who behaved with great energy and spirit on the occasion. Mr. Spens, the senior magistrate of police, proceeded to the scene of tumult the instant the news reached him, and, in communication with Capt. Baynes, took measures for restoring tranquillity. The number of persons wounded in the riot was sixteen, some of them severely, but the whole are now in a fair way of recovery. The value of the property ascertained to have been plundered or destroyed by the rioters, is about 750*l*. Upwards of one hundred of the rioters were taken into custody, of whom about thirty-five or forty have been identified as being concerned in the disturbances. These are now in gaol awaiting their fate.

As might be expected in a community usually so peaceable and orderly as that of Bombay, the occurrence spread great dismay and alarm throughout the whole island, and the most exaggerated and absurd rumours were spread abroad as to the intentions of the Mahomedans. On the following Friday (the 24th) it was expected that another outbreak would occur; but, with the exception of a trifling disturbance caused by some Parsees having thrown stones and tiles on the crowds of Mahomedans returning peaceably to their homes from the principal mosque, nothing occurred to denote that this sect have any intention to provoke a further breach of the peace. The civil authorities have, however, taken precautionary measures for meeting force with force should there be occasion for it, and parties of military are picqueted in various quarters of the native town who will be ready to act at a moment's notice. A detachment of 200 men of the 78th Highlanders has been moved into the town barracks within the fort from Colaba, so as to be at hand if required. Considerable excitement still prevails in the town, and a perfect panic has seized upon those Parsees who inhabit houses in the vicinity of the principal mosque. Many of these have left the neighbourhood and taken refuge amongst their caste-fellows in the fort, as they fear that something very dreadful is impending during the Mohurram festival, of which this is the ninth day. To-morrow the Taboots (representations of the mausoleums built over the remains of the slaughtered Hossein, one of the grandsons of the Prophet, who was killed at Kur-bulla) will be cast into the sea at Back-bay, after which it is hoped a state of perfect tranquillity will once more be restored. Much of the excitement which now prevails is attributed to the inflammatory articles daily promulgated by a portion of the local press, English and native; and should anything untoward occur, the blame will in great measure rest with the parties who have worked the press to this end. For our own part we see little reason to fear any further outbreak. The feelings of the respectable portion of both sects—Mahomedans and Parsees—are entirely opposed to tumult and disorder of any kind, and the Parsees in particular are a peace-loving people, whose chief object is to make their fortunes by industry, and spend them afterwards like princes. The only care, therefore, is to keep down the rabble, who, having nothing to lose, would doubtless be very glad of any opportunity for enriching themselves at the expense of others; and this is being done most efficiently by the police authorities, to whom the greatest credit is due for the measures they have taken, so as effectually to deter the evil-disposed from further disturbing the public peace.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The LONDON MAIL of September the 24th arrived at Bombay on Oct. 23rd (per *Moozuffur*).

SCYTHIAN REMAINS IN THE DECCAN.—In reference to the discovery lately announced by Capt. Meadows Taylor, of Scythian remains in the southern part of the Deccan,* we have the pleasure of stating that similar objects of antiquity have been for some time remarked to the north of that district. It was in the end of 1847, that the Rev. S. Hislop first observed circles of stones in the dominions of the Raja of Nagpore; he found them near Gumgaum, Takalghat, and Nundeeopore, which lie at various distances from Nagpore, on the road to Haiderabad by Neermul. In passing through the Nizam's territories, in continuation of the same route, he met with relics, of the kind near Khaira, between the Wurda and the Paid Gunga, and again

* See No. 146, p. 204.

opposite the travellers' bungalow at Narkelpili, about fifty miles south of Haiderabad, on the road to Madras. He has also been informed by a friend that they occur on the road from Haiderabad to Kurnoul. Of the plains above specified, the localities where they are to be seen in greatest abundance, are Takalghat and Narkelpili. At the former place, Mr. Hislop counted as many as ninety circles of stone, some single, others double—all close together, and spreading over an area of about four square miles. One of them was opened, and, at a depth of three feet from the surface, an iron vessel was laid bare, of the size and shape of an ordinary frying pan, but having a ring on each side to serve as a handle. The bottom of the vessel was covered with little pieces of earthenware, neatly fitted to each other, like mosaic work, and designed no doubt to protect the human ashes, for the reception of which the mound had evidently been constructed.—*Bombay Guardian*.

EXUVIÆ OF SNAKES.—September and October are two of the most promising months for the naturalist in this part of India, and a subject of curious inquiry is, in what manner do snakes contrive to change their skins? On every hedge at present may be seen a long thin white semi-transparent tissue, exactly like a piece of lace lately wet; firm hard twigs, not too thick, and the horizontal rails of a wire fence, seem to be favorite places for the performance of exuviation. The skins are always turned inside out—they are often perfectly entire, without the slightest blemish or injury: the skinning seems to be begun just inside the lip around the mouth, and is then drawn right over the head, and so downwards till it is pulled off by the tail,—the whole, as already stated, being reversed. One very curious circumstance is, that there is always a pellicle of skin, almost as thick as that over the rest of the body all over the eye, and not a single hole anywhere save the mouth and vent. Is the vision of snakes imperfect before, and is it improved after, the process of skinning? The process seems always to be performed over-night, the skins being found fresh in the morning. A large class of our snakes change their habits at this season: during the rains they live chiefly in water, feeding on young frogs and other reptiles—from henceforth till May they must content themselves without it.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 8.

ADEN.—The *Bombay Times* yesterday announced to its readers that an Aden commission will shortly be appointed, to examine into our past intercourse with the Arab tribes with whom we have, for the last thirteen years, come into collision, and to suggest such measures as may be deemed most suitable for "the adjustment of past differences, and for placing our mutual relations on a more solid basis than they have hitherto been." And our contemporary deems it not unlikely that "the members of the commission may elicit the distasteful inference that our defective policy has fostered ill-will towards us in some of the tribes—and that our exclusive exaltation of one chief over another, when the latter was the more deserving of the two, has fomented party jealousies, through which we have suffered in other respects besides the murder of our countrymen." We not only think this a very likely result of the labours of any commission of inquiry sent to Aden, but we feel assured that, if the commission be worth its salt, such a result is inevitable. The "political" administration of Aden has, for a succession of years, been such as to bring on us the hatred of the neighbouring Arab tribes, and the ridicule of European nations.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 28.

THE SECRETARIAT.—Some ugly rumours are afloat with respect to the Bombay secretariat, some of the clerks in which have, it is said, been tempted to betray the confidence reposed in them—for a consideration. Some severe strictures have been made by the local papers upon this establishment, which has long enjoyed an unenviable notoriety, in consequence of a remark recently made by Sir William Yardley, who is represented to have said, that "the entire secretariat seemed determined to pass through the Insolvent Court!"—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 2.

LIEUT.-COL. BRADSHAW.—We notice with much regret the death at Kussowlie of Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw, c.b., commanding the 60th Rifles. This officer commanded a brigade of the Bombay column throughout the siege of Mooltan, was present at the battle of Goojerat, and, after entering Peshawur with General Gilbert, was sent in pursuit of the Affghan force as far as the Khyber.—*Bombay Times*.

A DELICATE INQUIRY is, we understand, now going on in the secret department, in respect to certain papers having been intercepted on their way to Baroda, which turn out to be translations of the minutes of the governor and council in that department, the copies of which had been surreptitiously obtained for payment. The general impression seems to be, that copies of any papers in the secretariat may be had in the bazaar, at a scale of prices varying with the value, to the party interested, of the documents required.—*Times*, Nov. 2.

BARODA, which has for a long time been the seat of villanous intrigues, in which natives of rank are concerned, has latterly been occupying a prominent place in the public eye. The sympathy of the community is strongly enlisted in behalf of Col. Outram, the resident, who is generally understood to have been thwarted by the authorities in a most extraordinary manner, in the course of his prolonged endeavours to unkenneled the individuals, both at Baroda and in Bombay, whose nefarious proceedings have led to a general (though we believe an utterly unfounded) belief throughout Guzerat, that the highest British functionaries may be bribed. It is stated that Col. Outram, after many vain attempts to induce the Bombay Government to purify its secretariat, has at last compelled it to take up the matter, by supplying irrefragable proof of the corruption and treachery which pervades that establishment. He transmitted to Government, Goozrattee translations of some of his own letters, and of the minutes of the governor, and of members of council, supplied from the secretariat to certain of the Baroda intriguers.—*Telegraph*, Nov. 3.

PASSING IN LANGUAGES.—The following is, we believe, a correct list of the gentlemen who "passed in the languages," in the course of the quarterly examination held here, which is just over. *In Persian*.—Lieut. J. Kemball, 26th N.I., and Mr. A. Rogers, Civil Service. *Guzarattee*.—Lieut. Raikes, and Mr. Hernson, Medical Service. *Maharattée*.—Lieuts. Phillips, 1st Fusiliers, Glassford, do., Daun, 14th N.I., Lloyd, 27th do.; Ensign Mildmay, 2nd Eur. Reg.; Lieuts. Naylor, 19th N.I., Haigh, 5th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. Graham, Artillery; Ensign Mills, 14th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. Willoughby, 4th Rifles; and Ensign Keays, 14th N.I. *Hindustanee*.—Lieuts. Jacob, 18th N.I., Havelock, H.M. 86th regt., Thomas, 13th N.I., Connybers, Artillery; Capt. Westropp, 14th N.I.; Lieut. Murphy, H.M. 61th; Capt. Wood, 20th N.I.; Ensigns Buchanan, 29th N.I., Thain, 24th N.I.; Lieuts. Bingham, 1st Fus., Watson, 28th N.I.; Ensigns Cheekley, 19th N.I., Young, 25th N.I., Pope, 25th N.I.; Havelock, attached 3rd N.I.; 2nd Lieut. Stevenson, Artillery; Assist. surg. Steinhauser, 26th N.I.; Ensigns Parker, 8th N.I., and Jerome, H.N.M. 86th.

COURT MARTIAL.

CAPT. EDWARD MAITLAND NIXON, 6TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, Oct. 23, 1851.—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Bombay, Oct. 2, 1851, and of which Lieut.-Col. C. S. Stuart, 14th N.I., is President, Capt. E. M. Nixon, 6th N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz. :—

Capt. E. M. Nixon, late pay-master 6th N.I., placed in arrest by my orders, and brought to trial on the following charges, viz. :—

1st. For disgraceful conduct, in having at Bombay on or about August 5, 1851, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 600, being a part of the sum of Rs. 13,000, intrusted to him by the presidency pay-master, for the payment of the 6th N.I., for the month of July, 1851.

2nd. For disgraceful conduct in having at Bombay, on or about Aug. 11, 1851, wilfully and knowingly rendered to Lieut. J. Harper, the acting pay-master of the 6th N.I., a false statement of his cash account, from August 1 to 11, 1851, showing an advance of only Rs. 12,400, as received in that period, whereas he had received from the presidency pay-master on, or about August 5, 1851, an advance of Rs. 13,000.

3rd. For disgraceful conduct, in having between Feb. 9, 1846, the date on which he assumed charge of the regimental pay-office, and Aug. 11, 1851, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 1,724,14,9, or thereabouts, being moneys intrusted to him as regimental paymaster for military purposes.

(Signed) J. M. SMOAT, Lieut.-col. com. 6th reg. N.I.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :—

Revised Finding.—The first charge guilty, with the exception of the words "disgraceful conduct in," and "embezzled and fraudulently;" of the second charge guilty, with the exception of the words "disgraceful conduct in," and "wilfully and knowingly;" of the third charge guilty, with the exception of the words "disgraceful conduct in," and "embezzled and fraudulently," the sum so misapplied being, in addition to that set down in the first charge, nine hundred and eighty-seven rupees and eight annas.

Revised Sentence.—The Court does now adjudge the said Captain Nixon to be cashiered.

(Confirmed)

J. GREY, Lieut.-gen., Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—After a full consideration of all that is recorded upon the proceedings of this trial, I have felt it my imperative duty to confirm the revised

sentence, and to give effect to the same. I am compelled at the same time to record my disapproval of the revised finding of the court, for the following reasons, viz. :—

1st. It appears in evidence before the court, that the prisoner signed a receipt for Rs. 13,000 on account of the pay and allowances of 6th regt. N.I.

2nd. In virtue of the receipt, he obtained from the military pay-master at Bombay a cheque upon the Bombay Bank for the above sum.

3rd. Upon the delivery of the cheque he received bank notes and rupees amounting to the sum of Rs. 13,000.

4th. In the prisoner's letter (E in the Appendix), given in evidence before the court, he states, "It is true there is a total deficiency, which has from time to time been applied as advances of Rs. 1,500 to myself, with the full intention of reimbursing the treasure-chest. One item of the above amount, viz. Rs. 600, was taken as an advance, with the almost certainty of refunding the same in a few days. This amount I took as an advance when I drew pay for the regiment from the Bank of Bombay; an urgent pecuniary call caused me thus to act."

5th. In the prisoner's letter (E in the Appendix), given in evidence before the court, he states, "I have no excuse, and was tempted to this disgraceful act by my state of pressing embarrassment, with the full intention of repaying the amount as I had at the same time the promise of receiving a large loan."

6th. Private Ram Sing (fourth witness on the prosecution), the quarter master's orderly, states in evidence, that the prisoner received the sum of Rs. 200, out of the treasure chest, in addition to sums given to him out of the same chest on account of his pay, of which sum Rs. 504 had been repaid, leaving a deficiency of Rs. 1500 in the chest, Rs. 600 of which are stated to be an advance made to Captain Nixon on the 6th of August last.

7th. In addition to the above, there is a memorandum of a cash account (C in the Appendix), given in evidence before the court, and which is signed by the prisoner himself, in which the following false entry appears: "6th of August, received advance Rs. 12,400."—It is known that an advance of Rs. 13,000 had been received by the prisoner, Rs. 600 of which he has acknowledged to have applied to his own purposes. It is, therefore, most improbable that, with the foregoing evidence, this entry was made otherwise than knowingly and wilfully.

8th. It is also to be remarked, that this memorandum bears a prior date to that of either of the letters, in which the prisoner confesses the deficiency of money in the treasury chest. The conclusion naturally is, that he confessed only when his acts could no longer be concealed.

9th. Again, the examination of Balcrustna Purvoo by the same prisoner, was conducted by leading questions to prove that he, the prisoner, merely glanced at the rough draft of the statement of his cash accounts, and returned it to the Purvoo to copy, to which copy (Memorandum C in the Appendix) the prisoner affixed his signature. It is not credible that so important an item (Rs. 12,400) in so important a document could have escaped the prisoner's notice, when the circumstances under which the statement was directed to be drafted are duly considered.

10th. No evidence could more clearly establish the prisoner's guilt in the third charge upon which he has been arraigned, than that just recited, with the exception of the extent of the amount stated in the third charge to have been embezzled. Under a charge of embezzlement it is enough for a prosecutor to produce facts such as, in the mind of a reasonable man, must raise an unequivocal presumption of guilt, if not explained satisfactorily by the accused, and on the present trial facts were produced by the prosecutor, and no satisfactory explanation whatever offered by the prisoner, but, on the contrary, he confessed having committed a "disgraceful act," and has given as his only excuse, that he was tempted to it by his state of pressing embarrassment.

The above reasons were offered to the consideration of the Court, when called upon to revise its finding, and although I question not the conscientious discharge of their duty by the members composing it, by adhering to their former opinion, I feel confident that the officers of the Bombay army generally will join me in repudiating the very lax and dangerous principle which the finding involves, that an officer and gentleman intrusted by Government with the charge of public money may secretly appropriate the same to his own private use, and yet be absolved from having committed an act of a fraudulent and disgraceful nature, upon the mere plea that he has only taken it as an advance of pay, with the full intention, of the truth of which intention no one but himself can possibly know, of returning it.

(Signed) JOHN GRAY, Lieut.-gen., Com.-in-Chief.

The name of Capt. Edward M. Nixon is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of publication of this order at Bombay, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, J. F. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tannah.
ASHBURNER, L. R. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.
CHAPMAN, F. S. to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.
CUMMING, A. passed examination in Mahratta.
DAVIES, C. J. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, continuing to act as 1st asst. at Broach, Oct. 10.
DOWN, E. P. asst. to pol. agent in S. Mahratta country, assumed charge of app. Oct. 10.
D'OYLY, W. to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, Oct. 10.
ERSKINE, J. M. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.
GRANT, A. R. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Tannah, Oct. 10.
HAVELOCK, W. H. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, continuing to act as 1st asst. to ditto in Khandeish, Oct. 10.
HEBBERT, H. to be sub-coll. of Nassick, continuing to perform usual duties, Oct. 10.
HEMSON, J. S. passed exam. in Guzerattee.
HOBART, Hon. G. A. to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, Oct. 15.
INVERARITY, J. D. to be coll. and mag. of Belgaum, Oct. 10; to be pol. agent in S. Mahratta country, Oct. 22.
INVERARITY, J. S. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, and act. 1st asst. Oct. 15.
JENKINS, E. L. to be dep. coll. of continental customs and excise.
JONES, E. C. to be coll. and mag. of Poona, Oct. 10.
KEMBALL, C. G. attached to Ahmednuggur collectorate as an asst. for purpose of prosecuting his studies in Mahratta lang. Oct. 16.
LEIGHTON, D. C. R. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.
LOCKETT, H. B. 2nd asst. to mag. of Belgaum, vested with full penal powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the exception of powers of review and appeal, Oct. 17.
LOUGHNAN, T. C. to be coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, Oct. 10.
MACTIER, R. F. to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, Oct. 10; assumed charge, Oct. 20.
NORRIS, J. passed exam. in Mahratta.
OLIPHANT, J. E. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, Oct. 10.
PELLY, J. H. to be agent at Colaba, Oct. 10.
PINNEY, R. H. to be act. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poonah.
REID, L. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, Oct. 15.
ROBERTSON, J. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, Oct. 10.
ROGERS, A. passed exam. in Persian, to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, Oct. 10.
RYAN, R. H. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, continuing to act as asst. judge, Oct. 10.
SHAW, C. F. H. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, and acting 3rd asst. Oct. 5.
SPOONER, R. coll. of Ahmednuggur, to proceed into districts on duty, fr. Nov. 1.
STEWART, M. J. M. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.
SUART, E. M. to be coll. and mag. of Broach, Oct. 10.
TROT, J. H. passed exam. in Mahratta.
TURQUAND, W. J. app. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.
WALTER, C. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
WHITE, R. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

GREY, A. E. D.
LODWICK, R. W.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HARRISON, C. M. 1 mo.
MILES, H. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
REEVES, H. W. 1 mo. prep. to England.
ROBERTSON, A. D. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
ROBERTSON, E. P. to Mahabuleshwur, to prosecute his studies in Hindustani, Oct. 27.
SHAW, A. N. 1 year fr. Dec. 3, to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Rev. G. L. chaplain of Deesa, to rem. at Deccan till Nov. 30, on m. c.
ANDERSON, Rev. P. chaplain at Colaba, 1 mo. leave of absence, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
COTES, Rev. D. H. to be a temporary chaplain of S. Konkan, visiting Rutnagherry 6 times a year; 1 mo. leave of absence, to Bombay.
STEVENSON, Rev. Dr. senior minister of St. Andrew's church, leave for 1 mo. to Malabar coast.
WODEHOUSE, Rev. C. arrived at Bombay, admitted an asst. chapl. fr. Oct. 4; to be chapl. of Hyderabad, visiting Sukkur and Shikarpore twice a year, Oct. 24.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEDFORD, Capt. J. inv. est., perm. to reside and draw his pay at any station in the Deccan or Concan, Oct. 23.
BERTHON, Lieut. H. P. Bom. art. perm. to exchange stations with 2nd Lieut. Clark, art. to join 4th comp. at Baroda, Oct. 25.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. to act as exec. eng. in Upper Scinde dur. employ of Lieut. Fife on special duty, Oct. 16.
 CLARK, 2nd Lieut. C. art. perm. to exchange stations with Lieut. Berthon, art. to join 6th comp. with No. 7 lt. field batt. attached, at Kurrachee, Oct. 28.
 COLES, Ens. 15th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. and adj. to 1st Belooch batt. during time Mainwaring may be in com. of same, Oct. 16.
 COWPAR, Lieut. R. 1st fus. to be acting dep. coll. of Shikarpore.
 DAVIES, Capt. to act as interp. to 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Blowers on m.c. Oct. 14.
 DES VŒUX, Ens. A. A. 5th N.L.I. to rejoin his regt. Oct. 30.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. D. 28th N.I. to be an acting dep. coll. of Hyderabad in Scinde, Oct. 23.
 ELLIOTT, Ens. H. H. 21st N.I. to continue to do duty with 15th N.I. until Jan. 1852.
 FOLLETT, Capt. F. W. brig. maj. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. v. Stiles, Oct. 24; attached to Scinde div. Oct. 25.
 FORBES, Ens. J. P. 20th N.I. to continue to do duty with 15th N.I. until Nov. 15.
 GREEN, Lieut. col. E. asst. adj. gen. transferred fr. Scinde to Poona div. Oct. 25.
 HERNE, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 1st Eur. reg. fus. v. Disbrowe, on leave.
 HONNER, Capt. 1st N.I. to act as a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. Manson, dur. abs. of Manson on leave.
 JAMESON, Capt. 29th N.I. to rec. charge of office of exec. eng. at Surat on departure of Kennedy, Oct. 14.
 JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. 28th N.I. to be an acting dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, Oct. 23.
 MANSON, Capt. 4th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.
 McKENNA, Lieut. J. art. returned to duty, Oct. 4; to join 4th comp. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 15.
 NAPIER, Lieut. G. 1st batt. art. posted to 2nd comp. Oct. 15.
 NASMYTH, Lieut. C. art. to act as exec. eng. at Deesa, Oct. 28.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. F. 23rd N.I. returned to duty, Oct. 4.
 NUTT, Ens. J. A. att. to do duty with 6th N.I. to join, Oct. 21.
 PATTULLO, Lieut. H. E. Eur. fus. returned to duty, Oct. 4.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. to act as interp. to 1st Eur. reg. fus. dur. abs. of Lieut. Disbrowe, Oct. 16; to be an acting dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, Oct. 23.
 PIRIE, Lieut. W. dep. coll. resu. ch. of off. of Lieut. of police at Hyderabad fr. Lieut. Champion, Oct. 18.
 POPE, Ens. 25th N.I. to continue attached to do duty with 3rd N.I. till Jan. 1, when he will proceed to join.
 SCOTT, Ens. J. D. G. posted to 28th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, v. Sibthorpe, prom.
 SHORT, Lieut. W. Y. H. 22nd N.I. to be adj. v. Hessman, to Europe, Oct. 16.
 SIBTHORPE, Ens. A. W. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 10, v. Browby, inv.
 SOADY, Cadet J. R. engs. to join head qrs. of corps of sappers and miners at Poona, Oct. 25.
 STEWART, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 13th N.I. dur. abs. of Scott, on leave.
 STILES, Maj. H. dep. asst. adj. gen. to act as asst. adj. gen. v. Warburton, Oct. 24.
 STRETTELL, Lieut. to act as adj. to 29th N.I. during abs. of Lieut. Blowers on m.c. Oct. 14.
 TAYLOR, Capt. J. E. inv. to reside and rec. his pay in the Deccan, instead of the Neilgherries, Oct. 28.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. 20th N.I. to be an act. 2nd asst. in road and tank dept. Oct. 23.
 WALLACE, Ens. R. resumed ch. of post-office at Bhooj, Oct. 10.
 WARBURTON, Capt. P. E. asst. adj. gen. to act as dep. adj. gen. of army dur. abs. of Hale, on leave, Oct. 24.
 WOODHOUSE, Ens. R. R. to do duty with 19th N.I. to join Oct. 25.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE. CAVALRY.

MUSPRATT, J. A.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARNES, Ens. J. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Oct. 21 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m.c.
 BLOWERS, Lieut. W. H. 29th N.I. 2 years to Australia, on m.c.
 BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. Sept. 29 to Oct. 31, on m.c.
 BOYD, Capt. D. 11th N.I. fr. Oct. 14 to Dec. 1, to Suftering, on m.c.
 CLOSE, Lieut. G. engs. 1 year to Europe, on furl.
 COWPER, Lieut. C. G. 8th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 DRUMMOND, Ens. J. H. att. to 2nd L.I. Oct. 15 to Dec. 10.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. D. A. line adj. at Hyderabad, leave cancelled.
 ESTRANGE, Ens. E. L. 9th N.I. Dec. 1 to Jan. 31.
 GIDLEY, Lieut. col. T. 4 months in ext.
 GIFFARD, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. Nov. 10 to Feb. 10.
 GORDON, Ens. J. 2 mo. in ext.
 HALE, Lieut. col. J. 2 years, to Egypt and Syria, on m.c.
 HEATH, Cornet J. M. 1st L.C. fr. Nov. 1 to April 30, to Hyderabad.
 HOWESON, Lieut. S. Y. 12th N.I. Sept. 27 to Oct. 31, on m.c.
 JESSOP, Lieut. C. S. 2nd L.I. Oct. 7 to Dec. 7.

JONES, Lieut. asst. to civ. eng. in Candeish, in ext. to Nov. 1.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 1, in ext. to enable him to join.
 LONDON, Capt. S. 6 mo. in ext.
 L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. 9th N.I. fr. Oct. 10 to Nov. 1, to Bombay.
 LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. J. G. art. leave cancelled.
 LYONS, Lieut. col. H. 28th N.I. Oct. 10 to Nov. 9.
 NAWNHAM, Lieut. F. G. 6 months in ext.
 PYM, Corn. J. A. 2nd L.C. Oct. 25 to Dec. 25, to Kurrachee.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. 3½ months, to Ellichpoor and Hingolee.
 RUDD, Capt. H. Oct. 1 to 31, on m.c.
 SKIPTON, Lieut. G. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. Oct. 10 to Nov. 13, to Bombay on m.c.
 SOUTHEY, 2nd Lieut. E. sappers and miners, fr. Nov. 13 to Jan. 13, 1852, to Bombay.
 STEVENS, Maj. S. J. 21st, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 10, to Bombay.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. W. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1852, in ext. to rem. at Presidency.
 VINE, Capt. W. 6th L.C. fr. Nov. 1 to April 30, to Madras.
 YOUNG, Ens. D. B. 28th N.I. fr. Oct. 31 to Jan. 1, to rem. at Bombay, and to enable him to join.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. N. P. fr. Oct. 13 to 31, to Bombay on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIDSON, Dr. R. H. civ. surg. in Kattcewar, to proceed into district on vaccination duty, Oct. 2.
 ELLIOT, Surg. to perform med. duty of 1st Belooch batt. dur. abs. of Ward, Oct. 21.
 LARKINS, Asst. surg. T. B. app. to med. charge of 22nd N.I. v. Davies, m.c. Oct. 15; ret. to duty Oct. 5.
 MILLAR, Asst. surg. R. transf. from 3rd L.C. and app. to med. charge of 12th N.I. Oct. 15.
 MURRAY, Dr. C. to perform duties of civ. surg. in Kattcewar, v. Davidson, in districts, Oct. 21.
 RUSSELL, Asst. surg. to rec. med. charge of 2nd horse art. on departure of Wilmot, Oct. 21.
 STYLE, Asst. surg. to med. charge of 29th N.I. and details at Surat station, Oct. 15.
 WARD, Asst. surg. to proceed to Sukkur, and perform med. du.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BENNETT, Ens. J. att. to camel baggage corps, leave cancelled.
 BLOXHAM, Asst. surg. C. R. O. fr. Dec. 20 to Nov. 30, to Bombay on m.c.
 COTES, Asst. surg. H. 3 years to Eur. on furl. on m.c.
 CRICKSHANK, Asst. surg. P. M. D. 4 mo. in ext.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. 12th N.I. leave cancelled.
 RYAN, Surg. J. 6 mo. in ext.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. J. M. D. 6 mo. in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, jun. Lieut. to be sen. lieut. fr. Aug. 14, in suc. to Sanders, dec.
 BARKER, Lieut. R. 2 yrs. to the Cape on m.c.
 BARKER, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
 BATT, Lieut. H. 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c.
 CARPENDALE, Mate W. H. to Nov. 22, in ext.
 CHILD, Mate O. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 12, in suc. to Zouch, dec.
 COOKSON, Mate A. A. to be brev. lieut.
 DELPRATT, Lieut. E. 6 mo. to Upper Scinde.
 DELPRATT, Lieut. fr. the *Sesostris* to the *Hastings*.
 DICKSON, Mate W. F. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 12, in suc. to Sanders, dec.
 DRAPER, Lieut. J. S. to be comman. fr. Aug. 26, in suc. to Hawkins, dec.
 DROUGHT, Comman. to com. the *Elphinstone*.
 DROUGHT, sen. Lieut. to be comman. fr. Aug. 14, in suc. to Saunders, dec.
 EDLIN, Brev. Lieut. H. R. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 26, in suc. to Hawkins, dec.
 EDLIN, Mate, H. R. to be prov. Lieut.
 ETHERSKY, Comman. E. to be Capt. fr. Aug. 14, in suc. to Sanders, dec.
 HOULESTON, Lieut. A. to be sen. lieut. fr. Aug. 12, in suc. to Zouch, dec.
 KEMPTHORNE, Comman. G. B. to be capt. fr. Aug. 26, in suc. to Hawkins, dec.
 MANNERS, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, to assume com. of the *Feroze*.
 PRICE, J. E. C. 1 mo. to Belgium.
 TRONSON, jun. Lieut. J. to be sen. lieut. fr. Aug. 26, in suc. to Hawkins, dec.
 WINDERS, Mate, A. T. 1 mo. to Belgium.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AULD, wife of Capt. J. W. d. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 21.
 GORDON, wife of William, d. at Sattara, Oct. 27.
 MCKENZIE, wife of K. eng. N.I. s. at Colaba, Oct. 11.

MOYLE, wife of Lieut. C. A. 21st N.I. s. at Nusserabad, Oct. 20.
 PRESTON, wife of Conductor John, d. at Ahmedabad, Oct. 18.
 REGEL, Mrs. George, d. at Bombay.
 TAYLOR, wife of Thomas, s. at Poona, Oct. 16.
 WATSON, wife of James, d. at Bombay, Oct. 15.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. Wm. s. at Colaba, Oct. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BARINGTON, W. F. to Agnes S. d. of Major D. A. Malcolm, at Mount Abo, Oct. 15.
 HOLLOWAY, B. M. to Miss Mary Denton, at Bombay, Oct. 21.
 SPARKS, John, to J. d. of John Dyke, at Bombay, Oct. 28.
 VALLADARES, J. to Miss M. d. of P. Misquita, at Girgaum, Oct. 20.

DEATHS.

DAVIES, Sarg. D. 22nd N.I. at Sukkur, Oct.
 FLEMING, R. W. Eng. N.I. at Bombay, aged 43, Oct. 16.
 PEREIRA, J. wife of M. at sea, Oct. 18.
 PRESTON, wife of Conductor J. at Ahmedabad, Oct. 18.
 ROBINSON, Ens. L. V. 14th N.I. at Tannah, Oct. 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17.—*Tulloch Castle*, Gleig, China; *Sultan*, Brown, Newport; *Sir Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Gem*, Nixon, Bordeaux.—18. Steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Cochín.—21. *Monsoon*, Wyse, Greenock.—23. Steamer *Mozuffer*, Hewett, Aden.—25. Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong.—26. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong.—27. *Sir Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Gazelle*, Ellis, Benens.—Nov. 1. *Palinurus*, Selby, Cochín.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Grounds and children, Mrs. James and children, Mrs. Fraser and children, Mrs. Drought, Com. Drought, I.N.; Capt. Fraser, T. Jenkins, Esq.; J. Walmsley, Capt. K. Young, Lieut. Champion, 24th N.I.; Lieut. Bowlby, H.M.'s 64th; Lieut. Anderson, Mad. eng.; Capt. Shadwell, H.M.'s 94th regt.

Per *Sultan*.—Mrs. Brown and two children.

Per *Tulloch Castle*, from CHINA.—Mr. Wm. Copeland; Rev. Louis Frozet.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Rivett and two children, Miss Reynolds and five servants, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Hart and child and five servants, William Howard, Esq., and two servants; C. Pollock, Esq., and two servants; Capt. Daly, N.B., and two servants; R. L. Phillips, Esq.; Lieut. Graham, Scinde camel corps, and two servants; Ens. Hicks, 2nd N. Gs. and two servants; Capt. De Almeida and one servant; Victorin Garcez, Capt. Goa and 2 servants; Donna Adelaide de Cunha Garcez, Venalk Row Appa Saheb, Curson Walker and 34 followers.

Per *Pekin*.—Lieut. Maclean, Manockjee Nanabhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, and D. Lalaca, Esqrs. and two servants; Mr. J. G. Vassar, Teekchand Dhurrundass, and two servants. From MADRAS.—Capt. A. H. Harvey, and two servants. From GALLE.—Mr. Michael Remington, J. Christian, and Abdool, Seacunnies.

Per *Phlox*.—C. A. West, Esq. c.s.

Per *Berenice*.—Capt. Boye, Lieut. Greentree, Lieut. Pigott, Lieut. Ballard, Ens. Rowland, Ens. Barnes, Ens. Byce, Asst. surg. Boyce. Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—S. Dickinson, Esq.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Cumberledge, Col. Scott, Bomb. engs.; Lieut. Burrowes, 15th Bomb. N.I.

Per steamer *Mozuffer*.—Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, H.M.'s 94th Regt. with servants; Mr. and Mrs. Tiddell, B.C.S.; Mrs. Cotes, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. McKenzie and infant; Mrs. Johnstone and infant; Capt. Hunt, H.M.'s 53rd Regt.; Lieut. Hutchinson, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Lieut. Clapcott, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Lieut. Hunter, 37th M. Gr. N.I.; Mr. Soudy, Bombay Engs.; Miss Dyke, Mr. Leckie, Dr. Doig, Bombay Army; Dr. Corbin, Lieut. Smith, H.M.'s 10th Hussars; Capt. Church, 20th Regt. M. N.I.; Mr. Maun.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17. *Trafalgar*, Richardson, Canton; *Pakenham*, Dingle, Liverpool; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Cutch.—18. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—22. *Alcina*, Sepreng, Muscat.—24. *Hamoody*, M'Donald, Singapore.—25. Steamer *Sir J. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.—26. *Lord Western*, Phillips, China.—28. *Brahmin*, M'Enoch, Whampoa; *Lord Ashley*, Butter, Canton.—29. *John Bull*, Clare, Liverpool; *Arthur Pickering*, Brown, Muscat. Nov. 3. Steamer *Victoria*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Lieut. Lucas, Lieut. Thomas, and Lieut. Eales. Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Mrs. Kenaedy, Capt. Jamieson; Lieut. Younghusband.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—A Lady, Ens. Watson, Lieut. Murphy, Lieut. Haig, Mr. Boyd, Ens. Grey, Ens. Wilmot.

Per steamer *Surat*.—Joseph Clans, Esq. Mr. Colburner.

Per brig *Alcina*.—Mr. West, and servant.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. Rodgers, c.s.; Maj. Wallace, Lieut. Henderson, Capt. Crawford, E. Glyn, Esq. c.s.

Per *Dwarka*.—Capt. Phillips, Lieut. Swanson, Lieut. Anderson, Dr. Watson.

Per *Phlox*.—Lieut. J. Pollexfen, Lieut. E. C. H. Cotes.

Per *John Bull*.—Mrs. Brown, and child, Mr. J. Jackson, E. C. Brown, 98th regt. and servant.

Per steamer *Achilles*.—Mrs. Bentley, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Prendergast, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Cormac, 4 children, and 2 servants; Miss Remington, Miss Davis, M. Remington, Esq.; Lieut. Briggs, 6th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Stewart, M. art.; J. W. Vassar, Esq.; A. Dallas, Esq.; H. Cotes, Esq. m.d. 1 child and servant; and Mr. Kurlock.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Hart, 1 child, and 2 servants; Mrs. Hale and servant, Col. Hale, dep. adj.-gen. Bo. A; Capt. L. Shadwell, H.M.'s 19th regt. 2nd class; Mr. J. Allora, and a gentleman.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 3, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107½ p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107½ do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 105 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 97½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 92 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	21 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	„ 1,000 each 500 8 per ct. pm.	
Commercial Bank ..	„ 1,000 each 500 do.	7½ p. ct. dis. sales.
Agra Bank	„ 500 each 500 do.	par sales.
Bank of Madras	„ 1,000 each 1,000 do.	21 to 22 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	„ 12,500 each 12,500 do.	16,000
Colaba Press Com....	„ 7,000 each 7,000 do.	17,000
Colaba Land Com....	„ 10,000 each 10,000 do.	6,400
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	„ 500 each 500 do.	50 p. ct.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com.	„ 50 each 38-2-11 paid.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Ra. 10 4
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	„ 10 5
Spanish Dollars, per 100	„ 221 to 222
German Crowns, „	„ 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	„ 101½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	„ 16 1-16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	„ 15 12

EXCHANGES.

On London, at	
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 1½d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1-16th. For credit bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	100
..... 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	101
On Madras at 30 days' sight	100
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dls. Ra. 222 to 223	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

CEYLON.

An event has taken place at Kandy, which is not the least gratifying amongst the signs of progress in Ceylon. At a large assemblage of Kandian chiefs and others, it was determined to form an association for the promotion of arts and sciences amongst the Singhalese, by the establishment of industrial schools and a native press. A sum of 50l. was at once subscribed, and subscription papers are scattered over the country. The proceedings of the meeting have been printed in Singhalese and circulated.

CHINA.

Keying, the governor-general of the two provinces of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, afterwards guardian of the heir-apparent, a cabinet minister, &c., published a short time back a work, in which he bears the following remarkable testimony to the "goodness" of the Christian religion:—

"In the Dictionary of Kang-he, it is said, 'Jesus western nations designate the Saviour of the world.' The books translated by western men narrate the actions he wrought with

great perspicuity. His religion regards the worship of God (*shin*), and repenting of sins, as its essentials; and its teaching is, that, in the world, there is only this one creating, celestial God (*T'ien-shin*), who has power to rule all things and creatures; who is everywhere present, and knows all things. Looking down upon the earth, he commiserated mankind, and commanded his ruling (*te*, 'imperial ruler') son Jesus to descend and be born into this dusty, toilsome world. He gave up his body to save the world; he died and rose again to life; and many were the miracles he wrought. Those who believe in him do not worship images; but in public places, or in their private rooms, they purify their hearts, and repent of their errors, and, turning their faces towards the creating God in the empty space (or firmament), they kneel and worship, beg forgiveness for their sins, and implore blessings.

"Last year, I was commissioned to go to Leang-kwang, and also received the emperor's commands to tranquillize the affairs of the foreigners, and I therefore made strict inquiry concerning the religion practised by western men, in order to ascertain whether it was corrupt or pure; and having carefully examined all the time I was there, I came to know that what they teach had really nothing in it which was not good. I felt that I ought, therefore, to memorialize the emperor, and request that, showing kindness to men from afar, he would not persecute or prohibit it.

"Now it happened that my private secretary, Le, told me of his sickness during the previous winter, and how that, when all recourse to the gods, to the doctors, and the diviners, had utterly failed, he chanced to hear of what western men teach concerning praying for blessings; and at once turning his face towards the sky, he prostrated himself (made the *ko-to*), and prayed, calling on the names of the God of Heaven and of Jesus. The next day he was quite well, and from that time, whatever he asked in prayer he at once obtained."

The original of his extraordinary statement is given in the *Chinese Repository* for January, 1851. It proves, moreover, that the correct rendering of the word "God" into Chinese is *shin*.

The *North China Herald* publishes the following translation of a placard, numerous copies of which had been posted about the city of Shang-hae, creating much excitement amongst the people:—

"*The Patriots and Honourable Men of the People of the Ta-tsing Dynasty give Public Notice of their Mandates, for the information of the detestable Barbarians.*

"Ye hateful barbarians! Hateful barbarians! Try and look at yourselves as reflected in a mirror. Ye are only distinguished from brutes by possessing the power of speech; in no other respect do ye differ from wild beasts. Our people, in addressing themselves to you, have a regard to *reason, circumstances, and the laws*; but to the last ye are blindly stupid, and will not understand. There is left then for us but one way to finish your business, and that is, to decapitate and so slaughter the whole of you. For, since you entered the Central Nation, to carry on free trade, your whole career has been most outrageous, and reckless of the consequences. You have injured our lives with your opium; with your ships you have seized upon the sources of our gains; insatiable as the devouring whale, greedy as the silkworm for the mulberry leaf, the more you get, the more you seek to obtain. You have forcibly rented and obstinately usurped land; destroyed people's graves; erected innumerable devil's buildings (*i.e.* Protestant churches) within the city; and now you wish to open a road for horses, to establish a place for keeping horses, and to build a Roman Catholic church in the city of Sung-kiang. The measure of your iniquities is full to overflowing, and your crimes swell up to the sky; but high heaven is in wrath, and has commissioned our people to destroy you with a godlike artillery. Ye flatter yourselves that, by your clever schemes, you will accomplish your ends, and you act as the tiger or the wolf does among other beasts; but know ye not that our people look on you just as birds in a cage,—fish in the pan,—dogs in a trap,—sheep in the pen? In a single morning, when the rage of the multitude simultaneously bursts forth, ye, detestable barbarians, will be utterly exterminated, and not a

trace of you left behind. This our edict is issued for your information.

"*Annexed are the Four Rules of the Agreement of the People for the Destruction of the Barbarians.*

"1. We are to annihilate the detestable barbarians with a god-like artillery; every barbarian shall be murdered at sight, and left no longer to defile the land of the Central Nation. The mandates of our leaders must be obeyed as to whether they are to be captured alive, or to have their heads cut off forthwith.

"2. The object of the people, in exterminating the detestable barbarians, being the security and preservation of the country, no person else is to be rashly killed, nor a single family annoyed. Those disobeying this, will themselves be slain by the leaders of the people.

"3. We will secretly appoint a day for the execution of the work, and complete the massacre by treachery. Those natives of China who are studying in the schools of the barbarians, or who are employed as servants, as well as those trading with them, must quickly retire, and each return to his former occupations, as becomes the loyal people of the Ta-tsing dynasty; if they remain as before, then, when our godlike artillery opens, they will be destroyed indiscriminately with the barbarians (*lit.* the gem and the pebble will be confounded together), and after repentance will not avail them.

"4. The mandates of our people are most severe, and the work is to be performed according to justice and equity. After the extirpation of the detestable horde is completed, all their goods and property will be bestowed as rewards (on those who distinguish themselves)."

During the past few days Chinese hawkers have been vending roughly executed maps of the Kwang-si province, showing the different positions of the rebel and imperial armies. We have two of these maps now before us. Through the centres of both, as from east to west of the province, a large river is delineated (although that cannot be its correct course), dividing it into two parts. On the southern (the imperialist) half, bordering the river, are three forts—the easternmost, containing 3,000 men, the centre, 4,000, and the westernmost 3,000. In the south-east corner stands the battlemented walls of Kwei-lin-fu. Outside the walls of Kwei-lin General Tungkow is encamped with 3,000 men, having a great cannon, weighing 3,000 catties. In the south-west corner, other embattlemented walls represent a place called Woo-e (we fancy this must mean Woo-kang, in Honan, about eighty miles north of Kwei-lin), and here it is written the wounded soldiers of Ho-nan are left to be cured. General Chao-t'ien-tso, with 2,000 troops, is in possession of this town, he also having another great 3,000 catty cannon. On the northern half of the map we have T'ien-teh's head-quarters depicted, as near to the market-town of San-ho, which has a large dyke in front, in a very mountainous country. More than eighty-three rich villages are spoken of, with abundance of maize. On the north-east corner, the road to Hoo-kwang is delineated, and on the north-west the road to Nan-hung. Here and there spaces are marked—"soldiers (rebels) in ambush"—"an artificial mine filled with gunpowder"—"Tung-t'ien-hang's troop of 3,000 men posted along the Nan-hung road"—"Forces exceeding 30,000 in number encamped in the woods adjacent."—Tang-wing-hang's force of 6,000 men on one, and So-san-neang's force, also of 6,000, on the other side, of a high mountain, several thousand *le* in circumference, with bridges and flags, the principal bearing the characters T'ien-teh-wang, "king T'ien-teh."

It is rumoured in Canton that a great battle was (or was to have been) fought near Kwei-lin-foo on the 10th instant. The result of the engagement is looked forward to with much anxiety, as it will probably determine the fate of the empire. Kwei-lin-foo has a water-communication with Canton, the distance from the two cities being but a little over 300 miles; and yet we are nearly a fortnight in getting the news now given, although it is said to have come by fire express.—*Friend of China*, Sept. 24.

SIAM.

Under the new sovereign, or rather the joint sovereignty, of which the late prince and priest Chow-fa-mong-kut is now the reigning head, foreigners, generally, are said to be in high favour, and much good is anticipated to result from a reign begun under such auspicious circumstances. A report is current that his majesty is anxious Sir James Brooke should return and reconsider the treaty his excellency was desirous of concluding with the late sovereign. The king also proposes to erect a college

for the sons of the nobility, and has already requested the American missionary ladies in Bangkok to attend at the palace, weekly, and give instruction to the princesses of his court.

AUSTRALIA.

THE HUNDRED-WEIGHT OF GOLD.—Mr. Suttor threw out a few misty hints about the possibility of a single individual digging four thousand pounds worth of gold in one day, but no one believed him serious. It began to be whispered about town that Mr. Kerr, Mr. Suttor's brother-in-law, had found a hundred-weight of gold. Some few believed it, but the townspeople generally treated the story as a piece of ridiculous exaggeration. The following day, however, a pair of greys in tandem, driven by W. H. Suttor, Esq., M.C., made their appearance at the bottom of William-street. In a few seconds they were pulled up opposite the *Free Press* office, and the first indication of the astounding fact which met the view was two massive pieces of the precious metal, glittering in virgin purity, as they leaped from the rock. The two pieces were freely handed about amongst the assembled throng, and the vehicle was pointed out as containing a square box, the repository of the remainder of the hundred-weight of gold. It was then conveyed to the Union Bank of Australia. In the presence of the manager, and the fortunate proprietor, Dr. Kerr, the weighing commenced, Dr. Machattie officiating, and Mr. Farrand acting as clerk. The two pieces alluded to weighed severally 6lbs. 4oz. 1dwt., and 6lbs. 13dwts., besides which were sixteen drafts of 5lbs. 4oz. each, making in all 102lbs. 9oz. 5dwts. From Dr. Kerr we learned that he had retained upwards of 3lbs. as specimens, so that the total weight found would be 106lbs., all disembowelled from the earth at one time. And now for the particulars of this extraordinary gathering. A few days previous to the finding, an educated aboriginal, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and who has been in the service of Mr. W. Kerr, of Wallawa, about seven years, returned home to his employer with the intelligence that he had discovered a large mass of gold amongst a heap of quartz upon the run, whilst tending the sheep. Gold being the universal theme of conversation, this sable son of the forest was excited, and provided with a tomahawk he had amused himself by exploring the country adjacent to his employer's land. His attention was first called to the spot by observing a spot of some glittering yellow substance upon the surface of a block of the quartz, upon which he applied his tomahawk and broke off a portion. He then started home and disclosed the discovery to his master, who was soon on the spot, and in a very short time the three blocks of quartz containing the hundred-weight of gold were released from the bed where they had rested for ages. The largest of the blocks was about a foot in diameter, and weighed 75 lbs. gross. Out of this piece 60 lbs. of pure gold was taken. Before separation it was beautifully encased in quartz. The other two were something smaller. The auriferous mass weighed as nearly as could be guessed from two to three hundred-weight. Not being able to move it conveniently, Dr. Kerr broke the pieces into small fragments, and herein committed a very great error. As specimens, the glittering block would have been invaluable. From the description given by him, as seen in their original state, the world has seen nothing like them yet. The heaviest of the two large pieces presented an appearance not unlike a honey-comb or sponge, and consisted of particles of a crystalline form, as did nearly the whole of the gold. The second larger piece was smoother, and the particles more condensed, and seemed as if it had been acted upon by water. The remainder was broken into lumps of 2lbs. to 3lbs. and downwards, and were remarkably free from quartz or earthy matter. The locality where the gold was found is the commencement of an undulating table-land, very fertile, and is contiguous to a never-failing supply of water in the Murroo Creek. It is distant about fifty-three miles from Bathurst, eighteen from Mudgee, thirty from Wellington, and eighteen to the nearest point of the Macquarie River, and is within eight miles of Dr. Kerr's head station. The neighbouring country has been explored since the discovery, but, with the exception of dust, no further indications have been found.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

The same journal states, that a body of gentlemen in Sydney, at the head of whom are the colonial secretary and the speaker of the Legislative Council, have resolved to make an offering to the Queen of England which shall be worthy of the queen's acceptance,—“a crown of pure gold.”

COREA.

Christianity was first introduced into Corea by the Christians in the invading army from Japan, about the close of the sixteenth century. Its followers would, however, seem to have dwindled away, until near the end of the last century, when some members of the Corean embassy at Peking, who were studying mathematics under the Roman Catholic missionaries there, were converted by them. Returning to their own country, they revived and extended the worship of the western faith. Frequent and severe persecutions have harassed its followers, many of whom have died for their religion; and in 1839, when European influence in China seemed utterly crushed, and persecution against the Christians raged there, the Corean government, which had uniformly endeavoured to prevent the access of Europeans to their country, did not hesitate to condemn to death three French missionaries who fell into their hands. Many natives suffered at the same time; nevertheless it is computed that there are about 15,000 Christians still in the country.

There are at this time two European missionaries in Corea, where their lot is much worse than in China. The northern frontier is too strictly guarded to admit of communication by that route, while the coast is so extensive and the islands are so numerous, that a vessel may long search in vain for their messengers, as was the case with a lorch sent up last year. Hence, from the difficulty of sending them assistance, their life is one of misery and privation; their adherents are among the poorest of the people, and they themselves, although satisfied with the plainest fare, have been sometimes at a loss for their daily bread.—*Visit to Corea.—Friend of China.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following extract from the Bishop of Cape Town's "Visitation Journal" affords evidence of some weight in favour of the conduct of the Cape authorities towards the native tribes:—

"I feel it right to express here my firm conviction that neither the present Caffre war nor the rebellion of the Hottentots has been brought about by any oppression on the part of the Government of this country. There are features in our border policy of which I cannot approve; but our government of British Caffraria has been wise, just, and humane. We have, it is true, held military possession of the country; it was essential to our own safety that we should; but we have not interfered with the government of the chiefs more than was absolutely necessary; and, when we have interfered, it has been to protect the oppressed. The real causes which have led to the present war with the Caffres are,—1st, that under the system that was established the chiefs' power was gradually fading away; 2, cattle-stealing was put a stop to by a very efficient police; 3, the distress consequent upon the severe drought of last year; and 4, a knowledge of our internal divisions, and the alienation of feelings between the white and coloured races, and between the English and the Dutch. For the Hottentot rebellion there is no excuse whatever. The rebels of the Kat river had one of the finest parts of the country given them to live in. Government dealt most liberally with them. Sobriety and industry would have enabled them to take their place among the landed proprietors of the country. That the white man has failed in his duty to the coloured races in South Africa—the Christian to the heathen—I do not deny; I feel it to be a great reproach. But, whatever may be the amount of his shortcoming in this respect, it would be a grievous wrong to assign it as a justification of the rebellion which has spread over so large a portion of the eastern province."

In China, an author has recently been executed for a crime unheard of in any other country. Wanting a word to express his meaning, and not finding it in Kanghe's dictionary, he concocted a character. The penalty for this offence, according to the law, is death, and the block-cutter, who perpetrated it for printing, had much difficulty in preserving his head also.

It is remarkable that Sir George Anderson, the Governor of Ceylon, when on his way to India as a writer for the East-India Company's service, thirty-seven years ago, was a passenger in the same ship which brought the first band of Wesleyan missionaries to the shores of that island.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

M. Mohl, the sub-secretary of the Asiatic Society of Paris, at its twenty-ninth anniversary, in his annual report upon the labours of the Society during the past year, took a comprehensive view of the state and progress of Oriental studies.

He premised that the third and last volume of the *Chronicle of Kashmeer*, by Capt. Troyer, was in the press, and that, when this work was completed, the Council proposed to take into serious consideration a plan, long in preparation, for publishing a collection of Oriental Classics. "We shall select," he says, "important works,—that is, those which will supply wants greatly felt, and, happily, materials are not deficient; the National Library will furnish us with them in abundance. We shall add to the original texts French translations, because an Oriental book is not really accessible until translated, and we wish to open the treasures of Eastern literature to the general historian and the lover of letters. But we have a still more important reason. The French language has begun to be studied by the Musulman population on the shores of the Mediterranean, and we hope to be able to give a new impulse to this civilizing movement, by furnishing Arabs and Turks with the means of learning French in accurate translations of works they are accustomed to respect." It is not intended that the texts should be accompanied by commentaries. The prices of the works will be fixed as low as possible.

M. Mohl next recapitulates some of the principal articles published in the Journals and Transactions of other Asiatic Societies, beginning with that of Calcutta, "the most ancient and the most active;" and concluding with the American Oriental Society and that of Jerusalem. He then proceeds to notice the original works on Oriental subjects which have appeared since 1849.

Commencing with Arabian literature, he observes that, in the historical department, it had made a progress which, twenty years ago, would have appeared chimerical. Dr. Weil, Professor at Heidelberg, has published (1851) the third and last volume of his *History of the Caliphate of Bagdad*, the first complete history of the Caliphate written in conformity to the rules of European criticism, and deduced from original sources. It is confined to political incidents; but M. Mohl hopes that the learned author will perfect his work by adding a history of the empire in its social aspect. M. Wiistenfeld has brought out at Göttingen (1850) an autographed edition of Ibn Koteyba's *Manual of General History*, which has never before been published entire; it is one of the earliest essays made by the Arabs at general history, and contains a multitude of curious facts. The same author has also published (1850) the text of a little work composed by Mohammed Ibn Habib in the ninth century of our era, treating of the names of Arabian tribes. "It is the only thread which connects the traditions preserved in the Desert and not fixed by writing until several centuries after Islam;" and is a valuable auxiliary to ancient Arabian history. Dr. Haarbrücher has printed at Halle (1850) the first volume (with a translation into German) of the *History of Religious and Philosophical Sects*, by Sharistani, an author of the thirteenth century of our era, the subject of which at an early period attracted the attention of European scholars, and Mr. Cureton published some years since the original text, promising an English translation. Dr. Haarbrücher's first volume contains the author's account of the Musulman sects, Jews, Christians, and Dualists. Sharistani is remarkably tolerant for a Musulman, and expounds the opinions of the different sects with historical impartiality. Dr. Sprenger, principal of the Delhi College, has published, in conjunction with Mamluk al Aly, head mowlawy, a lithographed edition of the *Tarikh Yanyyny*, or History of Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznah, by Othy, a contemporary, who appears to have died before the prince, as his history does not contain the events of the later years of Mahmud's life. Othy, though an exact and minute chronicler, confines himself to court intrigues and military expeditions. It is, however, important to possess a faithful record of facts of this eventful period. M. Defrémery has given a translation of the travels of Ibn Batuta in Asia Minor, which he visited at a period of extreme disorganization. But the most considerable work in this department noticed by M. Mohl is Ibn Khakun's *History of the Berbers*, which the Baron de Slane has published (1847-51) at Algiers, by order of the French Government, and which attests his skill and erudition. "The difficulties which the original work offers are very great; not only is the style unequal and often obscure, but the matter is extremely complicated."

After noticing the *Ouvrages Arabes* of M. Dozy, of Leyden, and his *Researches* into the political and literary history of Spain during the Middle Ages, and referring to the continuations of

various works, the commencements of which had been previously announced, M. Mohl passes to the antiquities of Mesopotamia, claiming for France the glory of having initiated the recovery of the Assyrian monuments. He rapidly reviews the results of Mr. Layard's labours at Koyunjuk and Babylon, and those of Mr. Loftus on the Lower Euphrates; and, in noticing the publication of the Assyrian inscriptions brought to England by the former, he regrets that printed characters were used, instead of engraved or lithographed, as, in characters imperfectly known and complicated, slight differences are apt to be overlooked or exaggerated. M. Grotefend, he observes, has given the figure of a new Babylonian cylinder, accompanied by remarks upon the analysis and sense of certain characters; and M. de Sauley has published "*Researches*" on these inscriptions. "He has endeavoured in the outset to establish the historical ground he intended to occupy by means of the chronology of the empires of Nineveh, Babylon, and Ecbatana, availing himself only of evidence, biblical and profane, known before the discovery of the cuneiform inscriptions." The result at which he has arrived is, that the language is Semitic and akin to the Chaldee, and that the alphabet, having been syllabic, had become alphabetic, preserving, however, numerous traces of its origin, especially in homophon characters. M. de Sauley has given a translation of the first part of the great inscription which M. Botta found at Khorsabad.

M. Mohl mentions, amongst other works, the Memoir, read by Mr. Hinks before the Royal Irish Academy, upon the inscriptions of Khorsabad, and the "Commentary on the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria," by Col. Rawlinson, inserted in the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society, remarking, with reference to the last, that "this preliminary memoir contains only an indication of the philological and historical results at which the author has arrived, so that it is impossible to form any opinion as to the method he has followed, or as to the bases of his conclusions." He looks forward with great interest to Col. Rawlinson's great work on the Assyrian portion of the inscription of Bisutun, which, he says, will multiply the means of study, and "become for Assyrian inscriptions what the Rosetta stone has been for Egyptian hieroglyphics."

Upon the subject of Zoroastrian literature, M. Mohl observes that the text of the *Zendavesta* has recently occupied the labour of various scholars. Dr. Brockhaus has published at Leipsic (1850) a new edition of the *Vendidad Sadeh*, adding to the text a glossary, and a translation of the 9th chapter of the *Yacna*; and M. Lassen has printed at Bonn part of the text of the *Vendidad* in Zend characters. Two complete editions of all the Zend works are announced,—one by M. Westergaard, at Copenhagen, the other by M. Spiegel, at Erlangen,—each accompanied by a new translation and commentaries: M. Spiegel's will also contain a translation into Pehlevi.

After glancing at the posthumous work of M. Saint-Martin on the Arsacides, and Mr. Thomas's "Observations on the Oriental legends found on certain Arsacidan and Partho-Persian Coins," M. Mohl surveys what has been done for the literature of Persia, properly so called. M. Graf has published at Jena a translation of the *Bostan* of Sadi, and M. Rosen one part of the *Mesnavi* of Jelalleddin Rumi, both into German verse. To Mr. Forbes Falconer we are indebted for an excellent edition of the allegorical romance of *Salaman and Absal*, by Mulla Jami, with copious *Adversaria*. Mr. Morley has given us the History of the Atabegs of Syria and Persia,—a fragment of Mirkhond's work which has not been before printed in Europe; M. von Dorn, of Petersburg, pursues with laudable activity his illustrations of the history of the neglected provinces adjoining the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus, and promises a detailed work on *Taberistan*; and Mr. Bland, of London, has published an analysis of a Persian MS. on the game of chess, accompanied by many curious facts relative to the history of this game, which, in his opinion, was invented in Persia, carried to India, and thence conveyed under another form to Persia under Nushirvan. The great game which Timur was fond of playing might have been the ancient Persian chess.

Turkish literature next invites his attention. Dr. Pieper, of Hirschberg, in Silesia, has published a Turkish Anthology, rendered into German; M. Beresine, of Casan, a work on Turkish dialects, the result of several years' travelling amongst different Turkish tribes; and Mirza Kusem Beg, of Petersburg, has given an edition of the *Derbend Nameh*, a record of events in Daghestan.

M. Brosset has begun to print a Georgian history, entitled "Chronicle of Wakhtang V." The body of the work is more ancient; it has been completed to the commencement of the last century, by order of the king whose name it bears. In respect to Armenian literature, M. Dulaurier has translated from the Chronicle of Matthew of Edessa a narrative of the first crusade,

detailing the events which occurred in Cilicia and the north of Antioch.

M. Mohl then reviews the course of Indian literature during the past year. The study of the *Vedas* is cultivated, he observes, with great ardour. "In contemplating the hymns of the *Rig-veda*, so simple, so bare of facts, the products of patriarchal piety in those times when the father of a family was still king and priest,—when we reflect that there have been but three great civilizing movements in the world, the Hindu, the Semitic, and the Chinese; that the history of the human mind is but the development of the conflict of these three elements; we can comprehend the importance of knowing the first effusions of the Indian intellect, and of following them into the unexpected shapes they took, and the immense consequences to which they gave birth." He bestows high commendation upon Dr. Max Müller's edition of the text of the *Rig-veda Sanhita*, and upon Professor Wilson's translation, which, he says, is made "with an exactitude very difficult to attain in texts of such an antiquity." M. Langlois has added a second and third volume to his translation of the *Rig-veda* into French; M. Weber, of Berlin, has commenced (1851) an edition of the *White Yajur-veda*; and M. Roth continues his edition of the text of the *Yaska*, one of the most ancient collections of interpretations of the difficult passages of the *Rig-veda*. Among other works on Sanscrit literature, M. Mohl enumerates a Sanscrit *Chrestomathie* by M. von Hoefel, published in German, at Hamburg; another volume (the 6th) of Sig. Gorresio's edition of the *Ramâyana*, to be followed by a translation into Italian; an edition of the text of Yajñavalkya, with a German translation, by Dr. A. Stenzler, at Berlin; and two chapters of the *Suriya Siddhanta*, by the Abbé Guérin, the text being accompanied by a French translation. M. Mohl ends his account of the progress of Hindu literature in Europe by noticing the light which the ancient rock inscriptions in India have cast upon Buddhism, and the further light which that creed and the state of India in the seventh century will receive from the translation, by M. Julien, of the *Itinerary* of the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Hsuen-tsang, who, after spending seventeen years in India, on his return to China, wrote in Sanscrit an account of his travels, and of the Buddhist doctrines, which was translated into Chinese, one of his disciples adding a biography of his master. M. Julien has undertaken to translate both these curious works, accompanying his version with a valuable commentary.

The mention of this work leads M. Mohl by a natural transition to the subject of Chinese literature, which, he observes, other nations seem almost to have abandoned to France, although it abounds with materials from whence not merely the literary scholar, but the man of science, may derive advantage. Thus, Baron d'Hervey, in his "Researches into the Agriculture and Horticulture of the Chinese" (1850), has shown that that nation has made an astonishing advance in this branch of industry, and is able to instruct the agriculturists of Europe, as, through M. Julien's translation of a Chinese treatise on silk-worms, it has benefited the silk-manufacture of France. M. Pavie has published the second volume of his translation of the *San-kuo che*, or "History of the Three Kingdoms," a celebrated historical romance, describing the civil wars which distracted China from the fall of the Han dynasty to the accession of the Tains, or between A.D. 168 and A.D. 265. The Chinese are charmed with the historical reminiscences contained in this work, its dramatic adventures, exploits of illustrious heroes, and traits of character, which have given rise to innumerable proverbial sayings, so that its popularity, which transcends that of any European work, cannot be matter of wonder. It furnishes an example of the manner in which the Chinese employ their ancient ballads and popular traditions, individualizing human virtues and vices in characters more or less historical. In his translation of the *Chow-le*, or Book of Rites of the Chow Dynasty (1851), the late M. Edward Biot transports us to the twelfth century before Christ. This work, which is an object of religious reverence and incessant study amongst the Chinese, whilst it makes us feel that we are, as it were, confronting a race entirely distinct from ourselves, was composed by Chow-kung, brother of the emperor Woo-wang, who committed to him the moral and administrative reform of the empire. It is in the shape of an imperial Almanack, describing the functions of the several officers, and presenting a picture of the social state of China in that early age. It can be compared to no other work extant, except, in a certain degree, the Code of Menu, which exhibits, though in another form, the social state of ancient India. "Nothing is more curious," observes M. Mohl, "than the comparison of these two ancient literary relics, in which the opposite tendencies of the genius of each nation are so distinctly marked. In China, the spiritual life is wholly political, and the

civil wholly imperial; in India, the spiritual life is entirely metaphysical, and the civil altogether municipal."

In conclusion, M. Mohl laments the difficulty experienced in Europe in procuring Oriental works printed and published in the East, the names of which are known, but copies can rarely be obtained. "It is in Europe" he remarks, "that scientific reputations are made, and in order that they should be made, the works upon which they are founded must be seen there. It cannot be credited that Europeans in India are wholly indifferent to literary renown, or to the benefit which their works might render to science."

Corrigenda: the Persian verses at the close of KAMGAR'S letter in our last number should have appeared thus:—

"Han! ta sipur n'uf-gunee uz humlu-e-fuseeh,
K'ora jooz een moobalugh-i-moosti'ar neest,
Deen wurz o masrifut, ki sookhundan shujar'go,
Burdur silah darud, wukusdur hisar neest."

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, December 4, 1851.

THE approach of the discussions in Parliament respecting East-India affairs, as the last Charter Act verges upon its expiration, is already indicated by sundry prognostics, from which we may collect that the Company's lease will not be renewed without a full consideration and recognition of the whole subject. This is as it should be; for not only are the Company bound, upon such occasions, to give an account of their stewardship, but these are the only opportunities offered of systematically amending and improving the anomalous scheme of administration under which accident and the course of events have placed our mighty Indian empire. The Court of Directors, the executive organ of the Company, having had no view, in undertaking the government of India, when their commercial privileges were withdrawn (as they expressly declared), beyond that of "being an useful instrument in the administration of an important national trust," would be the last persons to deprecate discussion with reference to either object.

One of these indications appears in a *Lahore Chronicle* received by the last mail, which announces, in a rather confident tone, that a change in the local government machinery is contemplated, and that it is proposed to create a new presidency, that of Lahore, by uniting a portion of the north-west provinces with the Punjab, transferring the seat of the Supreme Government from Calcutta to Simla, or Umbala. "We are given to understand," says the *Chronicle*,—

"That the Governor-General has, at no very distant period, recorded his deliberate opinion that the Supreme Government should be located in the north-western provinces. The great objection of the metropolitan press to the residence of the Governor-General in the north-west has been founded on the fact of his Lordship's separation from his Council. That objection will be removed, should the earnest recommendations of the Marquis of Dalhousie meet with due attention, by the Council itself being located at Simla. It is, we have recently learnt, his wish to unite a large proportion of the present N.W. Government to the Punjab, and to form the whole into one presidency, to be called the Lahore Presidency: the limits

of the two to be somewhere about Allahabad, the Government of Bengal annexing the provinces west of the Soane, as far as Allahabad. The same high authority also contemplates, according to our information, in the event of this plan being carried out, the residence at Simla of the governor of these provinces, the subordinate offices, as well as those connected with the Supreme Government, being located at Umbala. A change will also take place in the constitution of the army, which will, it is said, be divided into 'Bengal' and 'Lahore.' We place sufficient confidence in our sources of information to believe in the authenticity of what we now communicate."

Without assuming that a proposition of this kind has been formally made, we think it not only not improbable, but, on the contrary, very likely, that the information given to the Lahore editor is, in its main features, correct. The "Board of Administration" was obviously a mere temporary expedient (which has well answered its end) for the government of the Punjab; and the necessity of removing the seat of the Supreme Government from Calcutta, which was felt when our frontier did not reach beyond the Sutlej, has, since our acquisition of the Punjab, become imperious.

The latter part of the scheme will, nevertheless, it is probable, meet with most opposition, and there are objections to the removal not wholly without weight. When this subject was agitated twenty years ago, the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, recorded his deliberate conviction that the City of Palaces had ceased to be a fit locality for the supreme authority in British India. "On the total inadequacy of a government stationed at Calcutta to control and superintend the administration of the western provinces," he said,* "I have frequently had occasion to remark, and actual investigation has amply confirmed the justice of the opinion." On the other hand, Mr. St. George Tucker† and Sir Richard Jenkins‡ maintained the inexpediency of a removal. The latter considered Calcutta to be the proper seat of a supreme government emanating from a maritime power, and looking to her for support and directions by sea; he argued that the position is most convenient for superintending and assisting the dependencies to the eastward, and urged, in the last place, that the seat of the Supreme Government should be in the most unassailable point, which could be retired upon in case of extremity. But the important changes which have taken place since these opinions were expressed,—by the extension of our western frontier to the Indus, by the steam and overland communication with India, which has made Bombay the port of sea communication with England,—have materially diminished their effect. Moreover, it is not intended to abandon Calcutta, which would, therefore, still remain "a reserve point."

Now that the British authority embraces the entire continent of India, it looks very like an absurdity to fix the metropolis, from whence that authority is to radiate, at an extremity which is the farthest removed from the centre. It has ceased, we think, to be a question whether the seat of the Supreme Government should remain at the mouths of the Ganges,—if, indeed, its head can be said to have resided there for the last two years;—the question is, whether it shall be removed?

Sir Charles Metcalfe§ suggested that the Supreme Government should not be fixed at any particular place, but be moveable to all parts of the empire, the Legislative Council being permanently located at the capital. But there would be manifest inconveniences attendant upon such a plan,

which would render it indispensable that the offices attached to the Government, as well as the records, should be likewise migratory.

Before our frontier had overpassed the Sutlej, Allahabad and Agra were positions tolerably central, at either of which the Supreme Government might have been located with advantage; but the annexation to our dominions of so large a territory as the Punjab, still further to the north-west, renders it expedient that the seat of the Supreme Government should be pushed further in that direction, so that it may be near the point where danger is most to be apprehended. Simla and Umbala, though situated at a vast distance from the capitals of the three old presidencies, are favourably placed for that purpose; easy communications may be made between the former and the upper provinces on the one hand, and those of the Punjab on the other; it is a healthy locality, his residence in which will enable the Governor-General to devote his energies more uninterruptedly than heretofore to the high functions of his office, without incurring the evils which must arise from their suspension, or their exercise at a distance from his colleagues, his official advisers, and the public records of the Government.

The erection of the Punjab into a distinct government may be regarded as a measure for which the temporary contrivance of a Board of Administration was merely preparatory. That it will be termed a "Presidency" is not so certain. We can see no reason why this relic of the old commercial nomenclature should not now be discarded, and why Bengal, Madras, and Bombay should not be termed "Governments," instead of "Presidencies," a denomination which, like that of "Factors," has become inappropriate, and will be still more so when conferred upon the territory of which Lahore will be the capital.

ADDISON tells us, in the *Spectator*,* that there was not, in his time, a prince of any note in Germany "who had not two or three dressed, distinguished, undisputed fools in his retinue, whom the rest of the courtiers were always breaking their jests upon." It would appear from recent occurrences as if, in some of the German courts at least, the fools had got the upper hand, and from the minority become the majority, so that the public measures were tinged more or less with folly. We can hardly otherwise account for an extraordinary step taken by the Court of Vienna,—an attempt to subject the operations of the Austrian money-market to the control of the police, and to coerce by its inflexible will the invisible influences which govern the fluctuations of the exchanges.

The world is familiar with many reported freaks of despotism. Our own Canute tried the experiment of ordering the tides of the ocean to obey his bidding, and a greater despot, who preceded him, thought he could shackle the same element. Chinese emperors and Scythian shen-yus have presumptuously shot arrows and hurled stones at heaven, because it had disregarded their petitions. These extravagancies, however, produced no result which could afford the slightest encouragement to succeeding possessors of irresponsible power. In modern times, monarchs have ordered spurious money to be taken at a nominal value, and punished their subjects who exchanged commodities at

* Minute, 14th Sept. 1831.

† Dissent, 2nd July, 1833.

‡ Dissent, 5th July, 1833.

§ Minute, 18th Oct. 1830.

* No. 47.

their natural price. Nay, even in our own day, a British House of Commons voted that a shilling and a small piece of thin paper were intrinsically worth five pennyweights and eight grains of gold. But no government has, within the memory of man, gone the length attributed to that of Austria. On the 17th November (the precise date of this strange proceeding is worthy of record), the Minister of Police, M. de Weiss, with a commissary of police and a posse of policemen, went to the Exchange, and took note of the brokers, inspected their books, and made out a list of those who appeared to them to be "bearing" the market, and at the last date a considerable section of the mercantile or speculative world had received notice to quit, and were actually on their road to the frontier. The offence with which they are charged seems to consist in this,—that, the operations on the Exchange being based upon the fact that Austrian bank-notes are so depreciated that the difference between paper money and silver is no less than 5s. 11d. in the pound sterling against the former, the criminals sold the silver at its real market value. As it is justly observed in the *Times*,—which, by the way, has been accused of being bought by the Austrian Government, because it expressed an opinion somewhat adverse to the pretensions of M. Kossuth,—

"The real 'bears' of the Austrian money-market are not the poor brokers who get an honest penny by guessing the daily ups and downs, but the foreign creditors, the consigners of merchandize, the lenders of money, the owners of Austrian stock, who ask payment of their debts in some more solid and convertible form than Austrian notes. The brokers in Vienna are but the agents of the more remote creditors, and, till the latter are extinguished, which they can only be by payment, or the utter extinction of Austrian credit, it is child's play to bully the mere middlemen in the Exchange."

Again, then, we say this act of the Vienna authorities must be sheer folly. The depreciation of the Austrian paper will continue in spite of the police. As well might the farmers of England demand the aid of our police to keep up the market price of their corn.

It appears that, amidst the laughter of the whole commercial world, this farce is still persisted in; the Minister of Police and his myrmidons attend the Exchange daily, watch the fluctuations of prices, and pounce upon any unhappy Israelite who may try to take advantage of the "turn of the market." And this is the way in which the "credit" of the Austrian Government is to be maintained!

Imagine a similar proceeding at our Stock Exchange,—a visit by Commissioner Mayne, with a party of constables in blue and detectives in the ordinary garb. Suppose them to fasten their fangs upon a jobber who bargained for the future delivery of a million of Consols at 90. We apprehend that, amidst the *iræ ursarum vincla recusantium*, the extrusion of the Commissioner and his party into Copthall Court, and thence into the street, would be instant.

How surprising it is that, with all the explosive elements of political disorganization lying about them, ready to be ignited by the slightest spark, the German Governments are so alert to provoke danger! They have been warned that, next year, another attempt will be made to revolutionize the Continent of Europe, which can only be defeated by a combination of the friends of order; yet they not only neglect means of knitting this party firmly together, but they even strive to disunite them. Is this mistaken policy, or over-refined statecraft? Is it anything else but pure folly?

THE somewhat critical state of our South African colony, by reason of the determined and skilful resistance offered by the Caffres, the slight impression made upon those savages, and the prospect that other native tribes may take part with them, has directed public attention to the question,—upon what principle our relations with the African nations should be conducted?

Before this question can be debated with any hope of arriving at a satisfactory issue, the parties must agree better than they do at present in respect to certain important elementary points, the chief of which is, the character of the Caffre people, the descriptions of which, given by the coercion and conciliation parties respectively, diametrically differ. By the former, the Caffres are represented as little better than ferocious wild beasts, not to be mollified by kindness,—whose appetite for blood and rapine is ungovernable. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, when governor of the Cape, cited the testimony of the Wesleyan missionaries in proof of the irreclaimable nature of those particular tribes, whom they compared to wolves: "if caught young, they might be brought to an appearance of tameness, which they, however, invariably throw off, and return to their native fierceness, as soon as the temptation of blood and ravage, which never fail to elicit their natural ferocity, presents itself to their instinctive thirst for them." These gentlemen added, that, in their missionary labours, although they had succeeded in converting many Hottentots and Fingoes, "they could not flatter themselves that they had ever made a lasting salutary impression upon one of the race of Caffres." On the other hand, the conciliationists allege that the Caffres, uncivilized as they are, have evinced integrity and humanity when treated with justice, and that we have no title to represent them as irreclaimable until the question, whether they can be reclaimed or no, has been brought to the fair test of experiment. It must be acknowledged that other missionaries, as well as travellers in South Africa who are not reproached with any mawkish tenderness towards aborigines, have portrayed the features of the Caffre character in much more favourable colours.

The truth, in this as in other cases of similar discrepancy, lies probably in the mean between the two representations. The savage is, in his best aspect, a being of mere impulse, quick in his sense of wrong, and unscrupulous in his vengeance; but it is only in rare instances that he is insensible to kindness, and above all to equity of treatment, especially from those whom he regards as superior to him in power. If the Caffres, or any other wild tribes, experience, or think they suffer, injustice, they resort to hostilities against those who have wronged them, just as civilized nations used to do, except that, being unacquainted with the *Jus Gentium*, they believe they may, without a crime, gratify to the utmost their wildest passions at the expense of their adversaries. When we read the harrowing details of the ravages committed by the Caffres upon peaceful villages, and of their slaughter of unresisting men and even children, we are inspired with the same horror as we should feel if those deeds had been perpetrated by civilized armies; whereas this is the accustomed mode of savage warfare.

The circumstances under which the British settlers have been brought into contact with the native tribes, on the Cape frontier, and the tendency to encroachment which is the natural result of the expansion of the colony, must unavoidably engender mutual jealousies; in such cases, where

the parties are, on the one side, strangers and intruders, on the other the aborigines of the country, the latter are sure to consider themselves the aggrieved. They behold their lands invaded, their hunting-grounds wrested from them, their means of subsistence gradually curtailed, and find themselves pushed upon and involved in war with more powerful tribes in the interior. The just as well as the safest rule, in our relations with the Caffre tribes, is, therefore, to act towards them with scrupulous equity, with forbearance and conciliation, resorting to force only in the most urgent extremity, and when unavoidable.

It is to be feared that this has not been the policy pursued by the Government of the Cape. The several wars, it is true, have been provoked immediately by the hostilities of the Caffres; but have the colonial authorities and the colonists been innocent of all provocation themselves? In the year 1835, Lord Glenelg, when Colonial Secretary, recorded his conviction* that, in the conduct pursued towards the Caffre nation by the colonists and public authorities of the Cape, the Caffres had "an ample justification" of war, in the encroachments on their territory, and the wanton and oppressive measures which accompanied them; and in the harassing incursions into their country, which, "though conducted under the express sanction and guidance of the authorities, civil and military, of the frontier districts, were yet, it is said, attended by a long series of acts of injustice and spoliation, in the highest degree indefensible."

If there be any foundation for this serious charge,—which is reiterated in terms equally strong in other parts of the same despatch,—the Caffres must not be stigmatized as they have been. A sense of the wrongs of 1835, even if not aggravated in the intermediate years, may slumber in the savage breast until roused into energy of action by some slight provocation in 1851. On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that the Bishop of Cape Town has recently testified, that "our government of British Caffraria has been wise, just, and humane," and that, though there are features in our border policy of which he cannot approve, it would be a grievous wrong to assign the short-coming of the white man in his duty towards the coloured races in South Africa, which he acknowledges to be a great reproach, as a justification of the Caffre rebellion.

Having, however, embarked in this unhappy contest, it must be brought by vigorous measures to as prompt a conclusion as possible. When it is terminated, no further penalty should be exacted from the Caffres than is absolutely required; and it will be well if Parliament were to lay down some stringent rules, which shall be peremptory, for the guidance of the colonial authorities in their dealings with the aboriginal races of South Africa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Your Correspondent, "A Mahomedan Moonshee," has done good service by calling attention, at this juncture, to the alleged deficiency of the civil and military officials in British India in a knowledge of the ordinary language of the natives. If his statement be correct (and his means of information, supposing his designation to be real, must be ample), that "he has never met with an Englishman who could correctly read, write, or speak, any of the languages current in India," I can well believe that "grievous mischief" must be the result of such a

state of things, which calls loudly for a remedy. If the judges, magistrates, collectors, chief civil functionaries, military officers of all grades, surgeons, &c., are incapable of communicating with the natives without the medium of interpreters of the country, injustice and injury must be done in a multitude of instances, and oppression perpetrated in many.

Schemes have been devised for the amelioration of the Indian people which would be difficult to execute, or costly in the execution. Here is an improvement of vast and primary importance, which is simple and easy, and would cost nothing. Let patronage be rendered strictly subservient to competency. Let no civil or military servant be employed in India until he is thoroughly conversant in the native languages.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—It is now, I believe, placed beyond controversy, that the original and practical views, as to the railway system in India, of the "Old Indian Postmaster" (Mr. W. P. Andrew), so strenuously and repeatedly urged by him in his various publications, have at last found that favour in the eyes of authority, which they ought to have obtained years ago. Had these views been adopted in 1846, much valuable time, and a large and useless expenditure of money, would have been saved.

The selection of the route from Howrah to Rajmahal is due to Mr. Andrew, whose publications on the subject have now compelled the East-Indian Railway Company to abandon its own project for that propounded by him. Mr. Andrew's views were moderate and defined, yet contemplating great commercial and political objects, attaching the utmost importance to making the first move in the right direction, so that the first railway opened should not only prove that railways could be made, but that they would pay.

The promoters of the East-Indian Railway Company, dazzled, no doubt, with the magnitude of the results to be obtained from the gigantic and difficult design which they originated, viz. from Calcutta to Mirzapore, laid it down as an axiom, that "it cannot signify to the Government (who must derive considerable benefit from the measure under any circumstances) which line may be first completed." From this opinion Mr. Andrew, in 1846, entirely dissented, "as it is obviously the interest of the Government, as well as that of the people and the shareholders, that the first line opened should be the one, of all others, possessing the highest political and commercial advantages, combined with the greatest facilities for construction, the most moderate expenditure, and the best adapted for being an integral portion of a great whole." It is not a little remarkable, on reviewing the past and present condition of Indian railways, to perceive that the views of a private individual have prevailed against and finally overthrown the plans of the Indian Railway Commission, approved of by the authorities, and applauded by the press.

The railway companies in Bengal and Bombay that have obtained concessions are carrying out the views of the "Old Indian Postmaster" to the letter, so far as the limited capital at their disposal will allow them; and it may be predicted that, whenever a concession is given for a railway in Madras, it will be for the line that writer so strongly advocated, viz. from Madras to Wallahjanugger, the only short line in India which, in his opinion, would prove commercially remunerative.

"It might have been hoped that the Railway Commissioners would have cleared the way to a satisfactory decision on this subject (the introduction of the railway system into India), with an authority derivable from the soundness of the views enumerated, the variety of new and interesting data, the prestige of office, and acknowledged ability. But their report, beyond giving an official sanction to railroads in general, sheds no new light on the question at issue. The Commissioners, instructed "to suggest some feasible line of moderate length," have devoted the principal portion of their report to recommending the adoption of a railroad of four hundred and fifty miles in length, through the most difficult, unproductive, and desolate portion of a country, elsewhere easy, fertile, and densely peopled.

By recent advices from India, it appears that "the Howrah terminus, indicated by Mr. Andrew, to save bridging the Hooghly, had been adopted, and a section of the line, as far as Pandooah, is either in progress or under contract. The Railway Company have advertised for contracts for a further section, viz. from Pandooah to Raneeunge. There cannot now be a reasonable doubt that the line will be carried ultimately to Rajmahal."

What do ingenious and scientific gentlemen now say to bridging the Hooghly at Sooksauger, "with its banks ever trembling

* Despatch, 26th December, 1835.

or in locomotion ;" and over the Soane, "to build a bridge as great in all its dimensions as the Blackwall Railway, and the foundations below an unknown depth of sand?"

I understand that both Major Pitt Kennedy, the late Government Railway Engineer in India, and Major Baker, the gentleman who at present fills that office, fully concur both in the objections of Mr. Andrew to the Mirzapore direct line, and in his suggestions as to the Rajmahl line.

It is apparent that the public owe a deep debt of gratitude to the "Old Indian Postmaster" for having saved the railway enterprise in India from a signal and lamentable failure.

It is manifest that the future destiny of India depends on the success or failure of the first railway opened in that country. If successful as a mercantile adventure, private enterprise would speedily connect the productive and densely-peopled regions, the great cities, and commercial *entrepôts* of the interior, with the ocean outlets, to the great and lasting benefit of England as well as India; but if the first line proved a failure, then would India sink down in a more hopeless apathy and irretrievable desolation than ever. The horrors of an abundant harvest, which cannot be sold or removed for the want of roads, would still add another pang to the miseries of those in the adjoining provinces, pining and dying for a handful of corn. Famine and pestilence would resume their reign, the happiness and prosperity of the people be retarded for ages, and England's independence of America, for the supply of the raw material for the greatest of her staple manufactures, be more remote than ever.

I believe that important information regarding the Madras line has for some time been under consideration in the India House, and that something definite and satisfactory may be expected very shortly to result from the long-pending negotiations between the India House and the Madras Railway Company.

I am, &c.,

A FRIEND TO INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—As the relative of a young officer, who served at the siege and capture of Moulton, may I request permission for a few remarks in your journal on the distribution of the Moulton prize-money?

I need not refer to the long privation and gallantry of the brave men who achieved that brilliant conquest, nor to their subsequent rapid advance and junction with the army of the Punjab, which led to the glorious battle of Guzerat, when not only the Honourable Court of Directors, but all England, was alarmed for the safety of our Indian empire; when, as in other like captures, it was expected that the prize-money would devolve on the captors, in which case the Moulton treasure would probably amount to at least one year's batta, thereby giving six months' more batta to the captors than they have received; but, to their great disappointment, the Honourable Court now propose extending the Moulton prize-money to the whole army of the Punjab, and to make it a set-off to the six months' batta granted to that army, which will absorb the whole treasure, to the great injury of General Whish and his gallant companions, and without any emolument or advantage to the gallant army of the Punjab. These brave men will derive no emolument therefrom in addition to their six months' batta, to which, independent of the Moulton treasure, they are, as in former precedents, entitled. The result is, that if the Moulton treasure had devolved to the Moulton force, the Honourable Court of Directors would have to pay that force the difference between the six months' batta awarded to them and the value of the Moulton treasure, amounting probably to six months' more batta; whereas, by extending the treasure as a set-off to the whole army, the Honourable Court of Directors benefit by the difference, to the great prejudice of the Moulton division, and without any advantage, as before stated, to the gallant army of the Punjab.

In the hope that this view of the case will yet receive a consideration from the Honourable Court of Directors favourable towards the Moulton division, the first and last in the field, in which Lord Gough and the gallant army of the Punjab will doubtless unite,

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

G. H.

1st Dec. 1851.

A periodical is about to be started in the city of Dacca, under the designation of the *Sungbad Dacca Chundrodoy*. It originates with Baboo Jewbun Sing Barman, who will also establish a printing-press.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MAURITIUS.

The evidence taken by the Select Committee on Steam Communications with India, &c., comprises the following, upon which the Committee founded their recommendation that the Government should grant to the colony of Mauritius permission to enter into an arrangement to open a steam communication with Aden, for which object the Legislative Council had voted 12,000*l*.

Mr. R. Mc Kerrell, a partner in a firm at Mauritius, where he had resided seven years, stated that the Mauritius depends entirely upon India for the supply of food for the labouring coloured population. The imports from Calcutta, in 1849, amounted to 293,000*l*, and to 391,000*l* in 1848. The monthly consumption of rice in the colony is about 39,000 bags, for which a return is made in bullion and bills. A good deal of specie is also received from India, amounting in 1849 to 214,000*l*. As this supply of coin tends to regulate the exchanges of the colony, and to enhance the value of its sole export, sugar, it is another reason why a regular and speedy communication with Calcutta is of so much importance to the colony. The only communication at present is by sailing vessels,—not packets, but cargo vessels. Sometimes letters are directed to Ceylon, to go on by the steamers, but it is a chance whether they get up sooner. The post to England is by way of Ceylon: small schooners run up to Galle, and take the letters; but it is an expensive and very inefficient mode of communication; four or five months in the year they arrive too late for the steamer, so that the letters are three months coming home. The average passage from the Mauritius to England round the Cape is 100 days. A regular steam communication between the colony and Calcutta would be of great importance to it, as it depends upon Calcutta for food and labour, and receives so much specie from India, and moreover a quick and regular communication would make the colony better known. It is also of the utmost importance that it should have a speedy communication with England, where its sugar is sold, and any Acts passed by the Legislative Council, however urgent, are not valid until approved at home. Replies to letters to England are not got earlier than four months, and if the steamer is missed, which often happens, five months. Letters from Calcutta reach Mauritius in forty or forty-five days. In the autumn of 1850, the Legislative Council voted 12,000*l* for steamers to Aden, for a postal communication with England, and Messrs. Blyth and Co., ship-owners of Mauritius, proposed to carry it out; but the Colonial Office at home had not approved of it. The line to Ceylon would give much more satisfaction to the colonists; what they want is a double line,—a cheap and expeditious passenger and postal communication with Great Britain by way of the Cape, and a connection with India, and also Great Britain, by way of Ceylon. In 1850, the letters and newspapers sent from Mauritius averaged 10,000 a month; the postage yielded about 3,000*l* a year.

Colonel E. Archer, in Her Majesty's service, who is concerned very largely for property in the Mauritius, which he has visited on several occasions, stated that the colonists were very desirous of a quicker communication with England. With steam communication between the Mauritius and Ceylon there would be a very great improvement; but the Legislative Council and the colonists desired a communication with Aden. The difference in the communication between establishing a line from Mauritius, *via* Ceylon, and a line, *via* Aden, to England, would be in going two sides of a triangle instead of one. By Aden, the colonists could get their letters ten or twelve days before they could from Ceylon, with which their trade is not important. With the communication between Mauritius and Aden, letters would arrive in thirty-two or thirty-three days; by the screw-steamers round the Cape, the time would be from fifty to fifty-four days. The first and great object is a speedy postal communication, and that would be achieved by Aden.

Mr. J. Blyth, of the firm of Blyth and Green, of London, having a colonial firm of Blyth and Co. at Mauritius, said, their house was prepared to undertake the steam communication between Mauritius and Aden for the sum of 12,000*l*, offered by the Legislative Council: he believed the same sum would not have been voted for a communication to Ceylon. An Indian steam communication would be nothing compared with the importance of a rapid communication with England. There is no trade between the Mauritius and India likely to be carried on by steamers. There is a great deal of bullion sent from India. The Bourbon Government might contribute to the 12,000*l*, if the communication were direct with Aden, but not otherwise. He does not believe that the Mauritius would vote any considerable sum towards keeping up a postal communication with the Cape. The colonists are extremely anxious for a rapid

communication with Europe. At present, the average course of post, out and back, to and from England, is from 150 to 160 days.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued advertisements, inviting proposals from parties willing to contract for conveying her Majesty's mails fortnightly between England, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; and every alternate month between Singapore, Batavia, Swan River, or King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. The contracts thus proposed to be submitted for public competition embrace a complete revision of the whole mail service between this country, the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, and China, and are intended to supersede and replace the contracts already in existence, which are performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and which expire in 1852. The Lords of the Admiralty also propose to incorporate in this contract a stipulation for the conveyance of mails between Singapore and Australia, in correspondence with the outward mail packets from England.

The contemplated arrangements embrace many important alterations and modifications of the existing scheme, provide for a more frequent mail communication with our eastern possessions and China, and also a considerable acceleration in the speed at which the mails are to be conveyed, as will be seen by the subjoined particulars.

The service to be tendered for is classed in the proposed contract under the five following divisions:—

"First line.—A line from England to Alexandria and back, monthly, leaving England in the beginning of every month, and calling at Gibraltar and Malta, with a branch from Marseilles to Malta and back, conveying between those two ports the mails which are carried across France.

"Second Line.—A similar line from England to Alexandria and back, monthly, leaving England in the middle of every month, with a similar branch between Marseilles and Malta.

"The ports in England from which the vessels are proposed to start (subject to the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty), to be specified in the tender. It is to be clearly understood that the times of departure may be fixed and altered from time to time by the Admiralty, an interval of about a fortnight being left between the days of departure of the two lines. If circumstances should render it advisable to substitute any other ports in the Mediterranean for Marseilles and Malta, the Admiralty to be at liberty to do so on payment of a reasonable compensation to the contractors for any additional expense incurred.

"Third Line.—A line from Suez to Calcutta and Hong-Kong and back, monthly. This line will take the mails which have left England in the beginning of each month, and will touch at Aden and Point de Galle, whence one steamer will proceed by Madras to Calcutta, and another by Penang to Singapore and Hong-Kong. These steamers will be met at Aden, both on the outward and homeward voyages, by the vessels of the East-India Company, which will convey the mails and passengers between Aden and Bombay.

"Fourth Line.—A similar line from Suez to Calcutta and Hong-Kong and back, monthly, conveying the mails which have left England in the middle of the month, and proceeding in like manner to Point de Galle, and thence by Madras to Calcutta, and by Penang to Singapore and Hong-Kong. Vessels of the East-India Company will leave Suez at the same time, carrying the Bombay mails and passengers; and the return mails from Bombay will likewise be conveyed in vessels of the East-India Company to Suez.

"Fifth Line.—A line from Singapore to Sydney and back. Every alternate month, a steamer to leave Singapore on the arrival of the outward packet at that port with the mails which have left England in the middle of every alternate month, and to leave Sydney so as to meet at Singapore the homeward packet which will arrive there from China after the lapse of two months. These steamers are to touch both ways at Batavia, Swan River (or King George's Sound, as may be hereafter determined), Adelaide, and Port Phillip."

The tenders for the contract are deliverable on the 26th of February, 1852.

The conditions are long and very specific, embracing the following points: the mails are to be conveyed at the rate of not less than ten knots an hour, on an average of each voyage, except on the Singapore and Sydney line, on which an average will be required of not less than eight knots and a half an hour. The vessels are to be of not less than 1,100 tons for the main lines,

and of not less than 600 tons for the branches to Sydney and to Marseilles. The days and hours of departure and arrival at each port to be fixed by the Commissioners, and may be altered by notice to the contractors. The contract may be terminated by either of the parties at the end of eight years. The Admiralty may, during the contract, in case of great public emergency, purchase the vessels at a valuation, or charter them for the public service. No member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share of, or benefit from, the contract.

It appears from the conditions, therefore, that a semi-monthly mail packet service is contemplated by the Government between England, the Mediterranean, India, and China, instead of the monthly East-India and China mail now maintained by way of Southampton and Alexandria, leaving there on the 20th of every month. The mail-packet service, hitherto performed by the vessels of the Royal Navy, between Marseilles and Malta, is also to be performed by packet steamers, and is to be included in these arrangements. The line from Aden to Bombay is, however, omitted from these conditions, and the vessels of the East-India Company will continue to convey the mails on that station as at present.

With reference to the Australian mails, only an alternate monthly communication is to be provided by the contractors from Singapore to Sydney, and the route *via* Batavia, Adelaide, and Port Phillip to Sydney is selected, in preference to the previously recommended line *via* Torres Straits. It is, however, conjectured that their lordships have it in contemplation also to establish a semi-monthly mail between England and Sydney *via* the Cape of Good Hope. Tenders for the latter service were invited about three months since. Supposing this to be the intention of the Government, the joint services will establish a monthly communication with Australia, a mail being despatched every month alternately, *via* Suez and Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE WAR IN CAFFRARIA.

On the 21st November, a public meeting, called by the Aborigines Protection Society, on the subject of the Caffre war, was held at the Friends' Meeting-house, Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane; Mr. C. Lushington, M.P., in the chair. Some time after the hour fixed for the meeting elapsed before an audience assembled, and the attendance was not very numerous.

The Chairman said, he did not belong to the Peace Society, and he had withdrawn from the Aborigines Society; but he attended because it was a Westminster meeting. He conceived that this country had waged a war of excessive severity against the Caffres, and, judging from the preparations now under disposition, he thought the country was about to wage a war of extermination. Humanity, duty, Christianity forbade it; and though this meeting was not very large, yet he trusted it was influential, and that its voice would be raised to protest against measures which, beginning in great harshness and severity, must be prosecuted with cruelty, and end, not in success, but in making this country the object of hatred to the people they sought to subject.

Mr. Chamerovzow, secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society, proposed, and supported in a speech of some length, the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That this meeting, firmly believing that in our intercourse with the inhabitants of Caffraria, the just policy recommended by Lord Glenelg was equally politic and effective, and that the evidence with regard to affairs in that country confirms this opinion, earnestly desire that our future relations with the native tribes may be conducted on those principles."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Moor, a barrister, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. Bell, treasurer of the Aborigines Protection Society, moved the second resolution:—

"This meeting engages, collectively and individually, to promote a more extensive knowledge of the events which have transpired and are at present going forward in our colonies, and more especially in the British territories of South Africa; and this is to be done most effectually by a careful perusal of the works of Dr. Philip, of the Wesleyan missionary Kay, the late Rev. Joseph J. Freeman, of the London Missionary Society, together with the publications of the Aborigines Protection Society."

Dr. Hodgkin seconded this resolution, which, after a defence of the colonists by Mr. H. Follett, was adopted, and the meeting separated.

A Madras journal states that Dr. W. Gay, of Madras, has extracted an oil from a particular species of fish which occasionally frequents that coast, equal in every respect to cod-liver oil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. RICHARD FRANCIS MORGAN is appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANIES.—Several of these are announced. The English and Australian Copper Company is formed for the purpose of smelting copper in England and Australia, at works already established at Swansea and in South Australia, which have been hitherto carried on by a small association, by whom the undertaking will be transferred to this company, which has entered into a contract with the owners of the Burra Burra mine, for smelting its ore. The Bathurst Gold-mining Company is formed for obtaining a grant of land in the county of Bathurst, to carry on gold-mining operations. The Australian Gold-mining and Auriferous Quartz-crushing Company is formed for the purpose of mining, and crushing materials containing gold, in Australia, both on public and private lands.

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN.—At a meeting of the Geographical Society, on the 24th November, a letter was read from Lord J. Russell to the president, Sir R. J. Murchison, announcing that the Government had ordered a grant of £500 to Lieut. Pim, R.N., towards his projected exploratory search of Sir J. Franklin, upon the supposition that, after passing through Wellington Straits, he may have navigated to the west and by north, in a polar sea, until he got inextricably encompassed by ice, to the north of Behring's Straits. Lieut. Pim has started for St. Petersburg, preparing to reach the north-eastern shores of Siberia, and thence commence his explorations.

CAPT. FAGAN, formerly paymaster at Benares, dismissed the service by general court-martial for his share in some transactions connected with the Benares Bank, has, we are glad to hear, been restored to the service by the unanimous decision of the Court of Directors, heartily concurred in by the Marquess of Dalhousie. Apart from the mere merits of the question, we are rejoiced at this issue, because Captain Fagan is the son of one of the most distinguished and exemplary soldiers who ever held high staff employment under the Indian Government.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—*Cambridge, Dec. 1.*—The subject of the Le Bas Prize, for the present year, is "A View of the Routes successively taken by the Commerce between Europe and the East, and of the Political Effects produced by the several Changes."

DEPRESSION OF BRITISH SHIPPING.—The American clipper *Oriental*, with a cargo of tea and silk, has arrived in this country, having been 125 days in the voyage from Shanghai. The English built-vessel *Stornoway* completed the passage from Hong-Kong in 103 days.—No fewer than 74 new vessels, whose aggregate tonnage amounts to 32,000, are on the stocks in the building-yards on the banks of the Wear.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR G. H. F. BRERLEY, late commander-in-chief at Madras, on his arrival at Malta, quitted the island for Naples, where he intends to winter.

CHINESE LABOURERS IN THE WEST INDIES.—The Court of Policy in Demerara, on the 14th October, adopted the subjoined resolutions:—

"1. That it is the opinion of this court, that the sum of 50,000*l.* sterling (a part of the parliamentary loan of 250,000*l.*) should be applied to the introduction of Chinese immigrants.

"2. That this court requests his excellency the governor will be pleased to take the necessary steps for obtaining the sanction of her Majesty's Government for the introduction of Chinese immigrants into this colony."

BOOK POST.—We understand that the Indian Government have approved of the proposal of H. M.'s Post-Master-General, that the book post between England and the Colonies, which is to come into operation on the 1st of March, should be extended to India. The rates for all printed books sent through the post from the United Kingdom to any British colony, and from any British colony to the United Kingdom, to be as follows:—

	s.	d.
A single volume, not exceeding half-pound in weight. . . .	0	6
exceeding half-pound, and not one pound	1	0
exceeding one pound, and not two pounds	2	0

and so on, increasing one shilling for every additional pound, or fraction of a pound. The Indian Government propose, however, that the weight of each parcel be limited to 120 tolahs, or three pounds.

The ships *Hindoo* and *Charlotte* have been engaged for the freight of stores to Calcutta.

— The *Mofussilite* announces that a new uniform is about to be introduced for medical officers in India, namely, black overalls and silk stockings, pumps and buckles, a drab waistcoat, and a dark blue coat, with black lace facings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19. *Oriental* (American), Palmer, Shanghai.—21. *Siren*, Hillyer, Algoa Bay; *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, Bombay.—22. *Rob Roy*, Rankin, *Esther*, Sanderson, and *Elizabeth*, Cheyne, Bengal; *Aztec*, Wright, Madras; *Theodore*, Morton, Bombay; *Jenny Lind*, Westgarth, Ceylon.—24. *Leander*, Grey, Ceylon; *Otterspool*, Hughes, Bengal; *Royalist*, Kerr, Bombay; *Patriarch*, Miles, Bombay; *Colonist*, Bance, Newcastle, New South Wales.—25. *Dreadnought*, Laurie, Akayab; *Ambassadors*, Watson, and *Sir Howard Douglas*, Snell, Bombay; *Cressida*, M'Fee, Bengal.—26. *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius; *Saint John* (American), Skolfeld, Bengal; *Delia Chapin* (American), Osgood, Bengal.—27. *Roman Emperor*, Champion, Madras; *Reindeer*, Hunt, Shanghai.—28. *Shand*, Christie, *Protomelia*, Harrison, *Faithful*, Matheson, and *Warwick*, Head, Bengal; *Anglia*, Gardner, Madras; *Catherine*, Henry, New South Wales; *Iris*, (Swede) Glass, Maulmain; *Roman* (American) Putnam, Shanghai.—29. *Waverly*, Morgan, Batavia; *Mary Bannatyne*, McKirdy, New South Wales; *Sydney*, Lemon, Bengal; *Duncan*, Lowthian, Bengal; *Fairfield*, Hornell, Bengal.—Dec. 1. *Belle Vue*, Machan, Madras; *Surge*, Maurice, Singapore; *Iceni*, Taylor, Penang; *Lochmond*, Bray, and *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Bengal; *John Hamilton*, Silars, Bombay.—2. *Glenorchy*, Connell, Calcutta; *Templar*, Marshall, Ceylon; *Malabar*, Noaks, Madras; *William Fisher*, Jones, Madras; *Chrysolite*, Enright, Wampoa; *Christina*, Smith, Singapore.—3. *Oltawa*, Morrison, Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—Nov. 15. *Zion*, Bell (from Shields), Calcutta.—18. *Reliance*, Finlayson, Bombay; *Heloise*, Dannevig, Mauritius.—19. *Nepaul*, Heddle, Calcutta; *Ariel*, Collie, Algoa Bay.—20. *Elizabeth*, Storey, Hobart Town; *Helen Lindsay*, Stacey, Hong-Kong; *Countess of Zeland*, Jones, Penang; *President*, Newman, St. Helena.—19. *Mayflower*, Longmuir, Port Natal; *Marchioness of Ailza*, M'Fadden, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—21. *Rockliffe*, Cargay, Madras.—22. *Geelong*, Barr, Shanghai; *Asia*, Orchard, St. Helena; *Meg Lee*, Murray, Cape.—27. *Sumatra*, Johnson, Ceylon; *Trent*, Collett, Port Natal; *Glenelg*, Mowat, Bombay; *John William Dare*, Walters, Kingstown and Hobart Town; *Mermid*, Leslie, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—30. *Thomas Arbutnot*, Bannatyne, Sydney.—Dec. 1. *Emanuel*, Lofty, Akayab; *Bolton*, Young, Cape and Madras; *Albemarle*, Trivett, Adelaide.—2. *Queenstown*, Peters, Sydney.

From LIVERPOOL.—Nov. 16. *Nereides*, Michael, Calcutta.—18. *Patrician*, Burke, Calcutta; *Integrity*, Barras, Aden.—16. *Conwealth*, Coupland, Cape and Mauritius.—22. *Margaret*, Dove, Melbourne; *Patriot Queen*, Roddock, Calcutta.—25. *Orleana*, Evans, Bombay.—27. *Sir Robert Peel*, Dickson, Cape.—23. *Lady Elgin*, Irons, Plymouth and Port Phillip.

From the CLYDE.—Nov. 22. *Leipzig*, Bird, Aden.—26. *American Lass*, Carmichael, New South Wales.—27. *Asia*, Smith, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—Nov. 21. *Aincourt*, Pashley, New South Wales.—18. *Huering*, Pryce, New South Wales.—20. *General Sale*, Thomson, Hobart Town.—26. *Amazon*, Cooke, Adelaide; *Agra*, Maclean, New Zealand.—Dec. 2. *Hashemy*, Ross, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.

From CARDIFF.—Nov. 15. *Letitia*, Sandys, Cape.—8. *Zoe*, Cameron, Cape.

From NEWCASTLE.—Nov. 26. *Hebe*, Pickering, Aden.

From RAMSGATE.—Nov. 20. *Alice Maud*, Winn, Algoa Bay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Bentick*, to proceed per steamer *Hindustan* from Suez:—For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Hogg, Mr. Throckmorton, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Dornvill, Mr. Nourse and servant. For ADEN.—Dr. and Mrs. Deas, Miss Webster, Capt. Morse, Mr. Prescott, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mr. C. A. B. Gordon, Mrs. J. Ferguson, Mrs. Faucett and servant, Mrs. Hinman, Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. Hathway, Mr. Piggott, Mr. Lumley. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Bright, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Inglis, Rev. H. Burney, Mr. Brandreth, Capt. Yard, Lieut. Clapcott, Col. Wilson, Mr. Thornhill, Mrs. Thornhill, Mr. Martin, Mr. Christian, Dr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer, Maj. Goddard, Mr. Macnabb, Miss West, Mr. Alexander, Lady Currie, Miss Lewis and servant, Miss Upwood, Miss Brown, Maj. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. W. Capper, Mr. Purrier, Mrs. Purrier, infant, and servant, Mrs. Mitford, Miss Mackenzie, Dr. Murray, Mrs. Col. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Maj. Allen, Mr. Muspratt, Lieut. Thompson, Mr. Macleod, Ens. Vicars, Capt. Winn, Mr. Smith, Mr. Richards, Mr. Mangles, Mr. N. Collyer, Mr. Clark, Maj. Seaton, Mr. A. Ford, Mr. J. Tell, Mrs. Tell, Maj. Lockhart, Mr. Fousat, Mr. Kettlewell, Mr. Wollaston, Mr. Campbell. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Malby, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Horsley, Miss M. Davidson, Capt. Tweedie, Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. Travers, Col. Bell, Mr. Arnes, Maj. and Mrs. Inglis, infant, and servant; Miss Davidson, Miss Hearon, Mr. Puckle, Capt. Kennedy, Mrs. Loimer and infant, Miss Giberne and servant, Miss Eyre, Mr. Bell, Mr. Justice, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Ouchterlony, Capt. Cazalet, Rev. Mr. Beamish, Mrs. S. Smyth. For CEYLON.—Mr. Potts, Mr. Wall, Lieut. Luxmore, Dr. Crichton. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. London, Baron Geyers, Mr. Velge. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Batt, Mr. Hackert.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEATTIE, the wife of Alexander, d. at Brighton, Nov. 19.
 CARNEGIE, the lady Catherine, d. at Kinnaird Castle, N.B. Nov. 17.
 COX, Mrs. George, s. at 29, Mecklenburgh-square, Nov. 24.
 MAITLAND, the wife of J. G. d. at 39, Woburn-place, Nov. 21.
 MELVILL, the wife of J. Cosmo, jun. Esq. s. at Heath-end, Hampstead, Dec. 1.
 OKEDEN, the wife of W. Parry, s. at Turnworth, county of Dorset, Nov. 18.

MARRIAGES.

CARY, Henry, to Eliza Vincent, d. of Major J. T. Lowes, Bengal estab. at the British Consulate, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Nov. 1.
 COTTON, Charles McC. 10th Bengal L.C. to Elizabeth, d. of Leonard Hicks, at St. Pancras Church, Nov. 18.
 FORRESTER, William, H.E.I.C.'s service, to Jane, d. of the late John Mackay, at Edinburgh, Nov. 19.
 TRANCHETT, E. F. Ceylon Rifles, to Eliza J. d. of the late Major Blake, 45th Madras N.I. at St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 26.
 WALLACE, Hill, Bombay H.A. to Harriet S. d. of the late Capt. F. W. Burgoyne, R.N. at Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland, Nov. 27.

DEATHS.

HELE, Capt. William S. late of the Madras est. at 4, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, aged 54, Nov. 27.
 LAMBERT, Sophia, relict of Lieut. col. Edmund, H.E.I.C.'s service, at North End, Fulham, Nov. 16.
 RHODE, Mrs. Sarah Wood Hay, widow of the late Samuel, of Radnor-place, Hyde Park, and d. of the late Col. Patrick Hay, H.E.I.C.'s service, at Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 62, Nov. 28.
 SAUNDERS, Lieut. col. John, late H.E.I.C.'s service, at Plymwood House, Torquay, Devon, aged 59, Nov. 20.
 STEINSON, Lieut. col. Peter, late of the Madras army, at 8, Princess-street, Cavendish-square, Nov. 21.
 TAYLOR, Mary, relict of Robert, formerly of Canton, at Kingsland, aged 84, Nov. 18.
 THOMSON, James, formerly purser in Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Palace New Club Chambers, St. James's, aged 65, Nov. 17.
 WESTON, Rebekah E. wife of Capt. H. Bombay army, at sea, aged 28, Sept. 6.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 19th and 26th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George E. W. Couper.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Dawson Mayne.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John V. Snook, 23rd N.I.
 Ens. William O. Rannie, 32nd N.I.
 Lieut. Reginald Chauncy, 71st N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Nathaniel E. B. Kiddersley, 5th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. George R. Douglas, art.
 Capt. Edward Skipper, 7th N.I.
 Lieut. Edward M. G. Cooper, 13th N.I.
 Lieut. George R. Scatterd, 24th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles J. Metcalfe, purser, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William Taylor.
 Mr. John Strachey.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Gordon S. Forbes.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Montgomery Hunter, 18th N.I.
 Capt. Richard C. Lawrence, 73rd N.I.
 Vet. surg. Henry C. Hulse.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Solomon W. Peile, 49th N.I.
 Assist. surg. George Mackay.

LEAVE TO RETURN CANCELLED.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edward Lowry, 25th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Alexander M. Sutherland, 4 months.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. Henry C. Gosling, 71st N.I., 3 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John Turtan, 3rd N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Frederick T. Paterson, 48th N.I.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Thomas R. Fisher, 36th N.I.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1851.

Bombay, 10th Drags.—Brevet Col. Charles Frederick Charles Griffiths, from half-pay unattached, to be lieut.-col., without purch. Dated Nov. 11, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 21, 1851.

Bengal, 80th Foot.—Richard Swift, gent., to be ensign, by purch. v. Sullivan, promoted. Dated Nov. 21, 1851.

Madras, 15th Drags.—William Eddington Stuart, gent., to be cornet, by purch. v. Harnett, promoted. Dated Nov. 21, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 28th Nov. 1851.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Capt. Samuel Binges Lamb, from 63rd Foot, to be capt. v. Moore, who exchanges. Dated Sept 29.

75th Foot.—Capt. Thomas Clement Dunbar, from the 98th Foot, to be capt. v. Goodwyn, who exchanges. Dated Oct. 4.

98th Foot.—Capt. Henry William Goodwyn, from the 75th Foot, to be capt. v. Dunbar, who exchanges. Dated Oct. 4.

Bombay, 83rd Foot.—Capt. George Frederick Moore, from the 10th Foot, to be capt. v. Lamb, who exchanges. Dated Sept 29.

Capt. Edward Bowen Cook, from the 35th Foot, to be capt. v. Spring, appointed to 35th Foot. Dated Nov. 28.

The probability of the existence of gold in the mountain-range of Australia was suggested by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, incumbent of St. Leonard's, Sydney (formerly of East Bergholt, Suffolk), who, reasoning upon the dictum of Humboldt, that gold is a constant deposit in meridian-directed mountains,—the Ural, the ranges of California, and the Austrian Cordillera, verifying the dictum,—argued that there is not a greater deviation in Australia from a true parallel to the meridian than there is in the Ural, which is deflected between north and north 35 degrees west in the northern part of its course, and between south and south 45 degrees west in its southern expansion. "There is, however, one striking fact," Mr. Clarke observed, "never before mentioned. If we look at the globe, we shall find that, in the longitude of about 149 or 150 degrees east extends the middle or the meridian chain of Australia, paralleled by similar chains, having similar axes, in South and in West Australia. Exactly 90 degrees from the main Australian chain occurs the auriferous Ural in 60 degrees east, and exactly 90 degrees from the same chain occur the north and south auriferous mountains of California in 120 degrees west. The fourth quadrantal meridian falls along the Atlantic, between Brazil and Africa, both auriferous regions. In three of these meridians the earth has been fissured, and igneous rocks have pierced and transmuted elevated schistose beds. When this fact first struck my mind, I received a fresh light, and, guided by it, I saw that, if a careful examination and comparison of the natural formations of California and the Ural would justify it, I should be safe in positively asserting what I did, and from the effect of which assertion explorers have been led to verify my conclusions." It results that three of the gold ranges are found precisely at the quadrantal divisions of the globe,—in other words, just where an orange is quartered,—whilst the fourth line passing through the Atlantic, the gold may be supposed to have been thrown up from it on the shores of Western Africa (the Gold Coast) and the Brazils (La Plata, &c.).

WAR OFFICE, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1851.

BREVET.

Those marked † are deceased.
Those marked * are regimental majors.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East-India Company's Forces to take rank by Brevet in her Majesty's Army in the East Indies only, as follows.—The commissions to be dated 11th Nov. 1851.

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

Brackley Kennett, Bom. Inf.
Richard Whish, Bom. Art.
Augustus Andrews, c.b., Mad. Inf.
James Ahmuty, Ben. Art.
James Cock, Ben. Inf.†
Charles McLeod, c.b., Mad. Inf.
Edmund W. Shuldham, Bom. Inf.
William Sandwith, c.b., do.
Mossom Boyd, Ben. Inf.
John MacInnes, do.
James F. Salter, c.b., Bom. Inf.
Patrick Byres, Ben. Inf.
Edmund Cartwright, do.
Henry G. A. Taylor, c.b., Mad. Inf.
Alfred Richards, c.b., Ben. Inf.
Archibald Watson, Ben. Cav.
Brook B. Parlyb, c.b., Mad. Inf.
Henry Hodgson, Ben. Inf.
Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bt. c.b., do.
John Truscott, do.
John Woulfe, Mad. Inf.
Edward M. G. Showers, Mad. Art.
Francis W. Wilson, c.b., Mad. Inf.
John Collette, Mad. Cav.
Patrick Cameron, do.
John Carrae, Mad. Inf.
Richard West, do.
George Jackson, do.
Henry Huthwaite, Ben. Inf.
Thomas Wilson, c.b., do.
George Swiney, Ben. Art.
Sir George Pollock, g.c.b., do.
Samuel Goodfellow, Bom. Eng.
Alexander Lindsay, c.b., Ben. Art.
James S. Fraser, Mad. Inf.
Peter Delamotte, c.b., Bom. Cav.
Sir Walter E. Gilbert, Bt., g.c.b., Ben. Inf.
Thomas P. Smith, do.

Edward Frederick, c.b., Bom. Inf.
George B. Brooks, do.
Peter Lodwick, do.
James Morse, do.
Suetonius H. Tod, Ben. Inf.
John Briggs, Mad. Inf.
Harry Thorsnor, Ben. Cav.
James Kennedy, c.b., do.
Benjamin Roope, Ben. Inf.
Charles W. Hamilton, Ben. Inf.
Edmund F. Waters, c.b., do.
William M. Burton, Mad. Art.
Sir Wm. S. Whish, g.c.b., Ben. Art.
George Hunter, c.b., Ben. Inf.
Richard C. Andree, do.
Edgar Wyatt, do.†
George M. Steuart, Mad. Inf.
Mark Cubbon, do.
Samuel R. Storer, Bom. Art.
Thomas Shubrick, Ben. Cav.
William H. Kemm, Ben. Inf.
Thomas King, Mad. Inf.
Thomas Morgan, Bom. Inf.
Lechmeere Coore Russell, c.b., Bom. Art.†
Duncan M'Leod, Ben. Eng.
William Cullen, Mad. Art.
David Barr, Bom. Inf.
Sir John H. Littler, g.c.b., Ben. Inf.
William Vincent, do.
Thomas Marrett, Mad. Inf.
Samuel Smith, Ben. Cav.
Thomas H. Paul, Ben. Inf.
Ezekiel Barton, do.
Henry T. Roberts, c.b., Ben. Cav.
Francis Farquharson, Bom. Inf.
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bt., g.c.b., do.
James Caulfield, c.b., Ben. Cav.
Richard Tickell, c.b., Ben. Eng.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lucius H. Smith, 6th Ben. Cav.
John Fitzgerald, 2nd do.
William Coghlan, Bom. Art.
Philip Anstruther, c.b., Mad. Art.
Alexander J. Hadfield, 37th Mad. N.I.

Frederick W. Hands, 2nd Mad. Eur. Reg.
Albert Pinson, 46th Mad. N.I.
Francis Jenkins, 47th Ben. N.I.
John F. Bird, 22nd Mad. N.I.
Thomas Sewell, 11th Ben. N.I.
George M. C. Smyth, 3rd Ben. Cav.

Captains to be Majors.

Robert Farquhar, 6th Bom. N.I.
Frederick Knyvett, 64th Ben. N.I.
William W. Dunlop, 50th Mad. N.I.
Cole Macleod, 42nd do.
Nathaniel S. Nesbitt, 22nd Ben. N.I.
Charles A. Stewart, 16th Bom. N.I.
George S. Brown, 27th do.
David Ross, 51st Ben. N.I.
Edward Du P. Townshend, 9th do.
Wm. J. P. Knyvett, 38th Ben. L.I.
Henry Cotton, 67th Ben. N.I.
Henry Lyell, 43rd Ben. L.I.
William T. Boddam, 2nd Mad. Cav.
James Forbes, 2nd Mad. Eur. L.I.
Charles F. Liardet, 14th Mad. N.I.
George Gordon, 48th Mad. N.I.
William H. Budd, 31st do.
James Alexander, 8th Mad. Cav.
Nathaniel D. Barton, 6th Ben. Cav.
Patrick T. French, 23rd Bom. L.I.
George N. Prior, 21st do.
Thomas Dalvell, 42nd Ben. L.I.
Christopher Birdwood, 3rd Bom. N.I.
George Craven Armstrong, 47th Ben. N.I.
Robert W. Fraser, 45th do.*
Richard Chitty, 40th do.
James Whistler, 6th Mad. Cav.
William Stuart Menteath, 69th Ben. N.I.

George W. Y. Simpson, Mad. Art.
William J. Martin, 9th Ben. N.I.
George W. Hamilton, 34th do.
John De W. C. J. Moir, 28th do.
William C. Birch, 5th do.
Maxwell Hyslop, 59th do.
Arundel Barker, 1st Mad. Fus.
Thomas Back, 2nd Mad. N.I.
Charles Norgate, 18th Ben. N.I.
Douglas T. Caddy, 70th do.
John J. Losh, 9th Mad. N.I.
Henry S. Watkin, 15th Bom. N.I.
Tudor Lavie, Mad. Art.
Frederick A. Miles, Ben. Art.
Thomas McGoun, 6th Mad. N.I.
William Jervis, 42nd Ben. N.I.
Edward Baker, 32nd Mad. N.I.
Nathaniel H. Thornbury, 4th Bom. N.I.
Edmund A. Guerin, 2nd Bom. Eur. L.I.
Robert H. Seale, 20th Ben. N.I.
Charles S. Reid, Ben. Art.
Edward Sunderland, do.
George Briggs, Mad. Art.
John Maitland, do.
Montague Watts, do.
Alexander J. Begbie, do.
Robert Ramsay, 10th Ben. N.I.
Frederick W. Burroughs, 17th Ben. N.I.
Charles Apthorp, 41st do.

Edward Watt, 6th Ben. Cav.
Robert Shortreed, 2nd Bom. Eur. L.I.
James Holland, 28th Bom. N.I.
Samuel R. Bagshawe, 7th Ben. N.I.
George Pope, 22nd Bom. N.I.
Henry W. Burt, 46th Ben. N.I.
Thomas G. Fraser, 29th Bom. N.I.
George Wilson, 26th do.
Charles Boulton, 47th Ben. N.I.
William Anderson, 59th do.
Edward Clutterbuck, 38th Mad. N.I.
Simon F. Mackenzie, 2nd Mad. Cav.
Dashwood Strettell, 20th Mad. N.I.
Charles Yates, 46th do.
John C. Boulderson, 35th do.
John W. Rickards, 21st do.
William E. Gibb, 14th do.
James S. Du Vernet, 2nd Mad. Eur. L.I.
Tho. D. Colyear, 7th Ben. Cav.*
Samuel A. Lyons, 34th Ben. N.I.
George C. T. Stockley, 7th Bom. N.I.
Francis R. Bazeley, Ben. Art.
Hamilton Vetch, 54th Ben. N.I.
William Purves, 9th Bom. L.I.
George Jackson, 11th Mad. N.I.
Henry S. Waters, 3rd Mad. Cav.
Charles Baseley, 51st Ben. N.I.
James Grissell, 46th do.
Joseph H. Hampton, 50th do.
John H. Wakefield, 17th do.
Henry Kirke, 12th do.
Henry Pritchard, 8th Mad. N.I.
Elgate Whichelo, 9th Bom. N.I.
Henry D. Maitland, 72nd Ben. N.I.
Samuel H. Partridge, 18th Bom. N.I.
Augustus De Butts, Mad. Eng.
Frederick Gaitskill, Ben. Art.
George Clarkson, 12th Bom. N.I.
Henry Aston, 10th do.
Samuel Landon, 16th do.
Archibald Park, 29th Ben. N.I.
Keith Young, 50th do.
Archibald R. J. Swinton, 32nd do.
John Powell, 28th do.
Thomas F. Blois, 11th do.
Thomas K. Whistler, Mad. Art.*
John Hunt, 22nd Ben. N.I.
John Fulton, 5th do.
Archibald G. Young, 43rd Mad. N.I.
Henry J. McGeorge, 7th Ben. N.I.
Joshua Wilcox, 4th do.
Edward P. Del' Hoste, 27th Bom. N.I.
Colpoys Dickson, 51st Ben. N.I.
Henry W. Matthews, 43rd Ben. L.I.
Douglas Graham, 28th Bom. N.I.
Benjamin S. Sullivan, 4th Mad. Cav.
Ponsonby Shaw, 34th Mad. N.I.
Henry B. Blogg, 7th Mad. Cav.
Edward T. Tierney, 28th Ben. N.I.
Charles Prior, 64th do.
Thomas S. Price, 8th do.
William W. Apperley, 4th Ben. Cav.
William Cantis, 15th Mad. N.I.
Edward Vibart, 2nd Ben. Cav.
Charles Cooper, 23rd Ben. N.I.
John H. Blanshard, 63rd do.
Edward Buckle, Mad. Eng.
William Cross, 38th Mad. N.I.
John Bates, 40th do.
Edmund V. P. Holloway, 42nd do.
Stuart Bayly, 26th do.
Frederick Burgoyne, Mad. Art.

John Graham, 5th Ben. N.I.
William E. Andrews, 73rd do.
George Tebbes, 33rd do.
Thomas Jackson, 10th Bom. N.I.
George Timins, 34th Ben. N.I.
Samuel Parr, 23rd Bom. L.I.
Henry A. Shuckburgh, 40th Ben. N.I.
William H. Nicholls, 28th do.
George Fulljames, 25th Bom. N.I.
Henry D. Sheppard, 19th Mad. N.I.
Robert H. Wardell, 5th Bom. N.I.
Frederic C. Marsden, 29th Ben. N.I.
John V. Snook, 23rd do.
Alexander C. Dewar, 37th do.
Charles Brown, 18th do.
John W. Coates, 6th Mad. N.I.
George P. Ricketts, 1st Ben. Cav.
Thomas M. E. Moorhouse, 35th Ben. N.I.
James D. Wilson, 10th do.
John F. Porter, 1st Mad. Cav.
Thomas T. Christie, 17th Bom. N.I.
Adam A. Drummond, 11th do.
Henry C. Morse, 8th do.
Henry Green, 18th Mad. N.I.
Robert Gill, 44th do.
William C. Onslow, 44th do.
William E. Lockhart, 45th do.
De Renzie J. Brett, 31st do.
Henry Colbeck, 4th do.
Stephen C. Briggs, 31st do.
George Forster, 49th do.
Charles W. Hodson, 16th do.
William H. Rickards, 14th Ben. N.I.
Charles J. Richardson, 57th do.
John K. Phipps, 41st do.
Francis A. Williamson, 63rd do.
David Nisbett, 53rd do.
John Holmes, 12th Bom. N.I.
William Ward, Mad. Art.
Augustus F. Oakes, do.
Hippesley Marsh, 3rd Ben. Cav.
William J. Morris, 9th Bom. N.I.
Archibald F. Macpherson, 43rd Ben. L.I.
John M. Drake, 46th Ben. N.I.
William C. Stather, 1st Bom. Gren. N.I.
George P. Thomas, 64th Ben. N.I.
George A. Brownlow, 3rd Ben. Cav.
Edward P. Bryant, 68th Ben. N.I.
David Wilkie, 4th do.
Andrew A. Duncan, 43rd Ben. L.I.
Richard Ouseley, 50th Ben. N.I.
Augustine FitzGerald, Ben. Art.
George F. C. Fitzgerald, do.
William P. Meares, 42nd Ben. N.I.
Charles S. Guthrie, Ben. Eng.
Charles P. Wilder, 6th Mad. Cav.
James Kilner, Bom. Eng.
William Knox Babington, 17th Mad. N.I.
John R. Younger, 56th Ben. N.I.
George Larkins, Ben. Art.
George Murray, 8th Ben. Cav.
George A. Tulloch, 33rd Mad. N.I.
Thomas Quin, 4th Ben. Cav.
Richard R. W. Ellis, 23rd Ben. N.I.
Lionel P. D. Eld, 9th do.
Frederic C. Minchin, 67th do.
James R. Arrow, 15th Mad. N.I.
Charles Patterson, 4th Ben. N.I.
Edward Lawford, Mad. Eng.
Samuel Best, do.
Hugh Montgomery, Mad. Art.
William K. Loyd, do.
Thomas Martin, 20th Ben. N.I.
John H. Kennedy, 47th Mad. N.I.
Edwin Marriott, 57th Ben. N.I.

As soon as the Hottentot women of Genadendal heard that their husbands and sons, in the Levy, would decline to serve against the Caffres after the expiration of their first term, they formed a deputation, begging their missionary teachers to write them not to return and leave his Excellency, but to remain as long as he may require their services.

BOOKS.

A History of British India. By Charles MacFarlane. London, Routledge.

There has been a gush of single-volumed "Histories of India" of late. Mr. MacFarlane tells us he is assured that a concise sketch of the great events of our Indian history is much wanted by the students at Haileybury and Addiscombe, and by young officers and civil servants of the Company in India. This explains the phenomenon.

We noticed recently two works, published apparently with the view of competing for the distinction of being selected as the fortunate class-book, but without any avowal of pretensions on the part of the authors. Mr. MacFarlane, however, is less modest, or more candid. Not only does he intimate in his Preface, that his book (which is dedicated to the deputy chairman of the Court of Directors) was prepared in order to supply the want felt at the two colleges and amongst the services in India, but he, or his publisher, has in a manner forestalled the decision of the East-India Company, by stamping their armorial bearings upon the back of the cover of his book. This, we think, is taking rather an unfair advantage of the other competitors.

The important point for our consideration, however, is the merit of the work, and our duty constrains us to say (painful as it is to pronounce such a sentence), that it is far inferior to its precursors, imperfect as we consider them to be.

With an opulence of materials for such a compendium in the larger histories of India, a writer of ordinary abilities might, with a moderate outlay of labour, get up a creditable volume. But some judgment is required in the choice and use of the materials, some skill is demanded in the structure of the narrative, and some attention should be paid to the style and diction. In all these particulars Mr. MacFarlane appears to us to have failed. He has taken credit to himself for a style eminently concise; he has tried, he says, "to avoid the use of a single superfluous word." He will probably be surprised to hear, as he assuredly will from others besides ourselves, that his style is loose and slipshod, and that its construction in some passages is ungrammatical. We attribute this and other imperfections in his work, not to ignorance or incapacity, but to rapidity of execution. All these writers of abridgments of Indian history, having in view a sudden demand, seem to have been running a race of speed one against another, each endeavouring to get into the market first.

This sniffing of the corn is more apparent, *comme de raison*, in the latter part of the book, where, in some places, important matters are slurred over in a few words, and in others despatches and state papers are printed in *extenso* in the text. In p. 571 we have a whole paragraph about the Afghan war, the insurrection at Cabul, and the heroism of General Nott, thrust in, apart from its connection, between the conquest of Scinde and the war with Gwalior.

The students at Haileybury and Addiscombe, who may be perplexed by the disorder of the narrative, will be rewarded by some specimens of Mr. MacFarlane's facetiousness, though we think he has rated their understandings a little too low. Speaking of the *Punches*, or military committees, of the Sikhs, he says:—"These 'Punches' were not such pleasant humorists as our street drolls, or as the London Charivari Punch, or as the great Neapolitan Policinella, the prince, if not the father, of all Punches. They had no drollery in them; they were seldom seen to smile," &c. This may be thought too much in the manner of Mrs. Markham and the nursery-books.

It seems to be Mr. MacFarlane's desire—and it is a benevolent one—to put every one in good humour with him. His living characters especially are outrageously lauded. The "Honourable Court," all the Governors-General of India except Lord Auckland, who is, however, allowed to have been "a very amiable nobleman, but whose qualifications for the supreme post in the Indian government were not generally considered as being very obvious,"—all the generals who have figured in India, particularly "the thrice illustrious WELLINGTON,"—whose name is distinguished by capitals,—come in for a very liberal share of so much fame as can be dispensed by Mr. MacFarlane, who has something kind and commendatory to say of many of the authors whose works are referred to in his foot-notes. We were curious to see how he would reconcile his eulogy of the "brilliant administration" of Lord Edenborough with his encomia upon the Court that recalled him; but he has extricated himself cleverly from the dilemma.

Mr. MacFarlane may think our remarks upon his work severe; but, being a critic himself, he will know what is the duty of an honest censor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 8th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1852, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 17th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 4th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 15th January, 1852.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on Tuesday, the 6th January, 1852, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th October, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 6d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE of STORES to INDIA.

East-India House, London, 3rd December, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 10th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate of exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 211 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. H. CAMPBELL, assisted by a retired

Officer of the Indian Army, receives a limited number of Pupils. Mr. Campbell particularly addresses himself to parents in India, assuring them that it will be his endeavour to be a parent to those who are intrusted to his care.

Three or four young gentlemen can be received as parlour boarders, and prepared for the army, direct cadetships—Sandhurst, Addiscombe, and Haileybury. The highest references to clergymen, general officers, and others.

WYCLIFFE HOUSE, Twickenham, near Richmond, London.

THE HEAD MASTER of an ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ten miles from London, receiving twelve private pupils, has now three vacancies.

Gentlemen preparing to pass the Army Examination are received for limited periods, upon especial agreement.

The usual course includes the Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, by qualified resident masters; Drawing, Surveying, &c. &c.

Terms, from 60 guineas, in proportion to the age.

For particulars, address "BETA," care of Messrs. Relfe and Fletcher, Stationers, 150, Aldersgate Street, City.

DECAYED TEETH and TOOTH-ACHE.—Price 2s. 6d.

Patronized by Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Mr. HOWARD'S WHITE SUCCEEDANUM for stopping decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and immediately HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; in will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay, and is far superior to anything ever before used, as it will NEVER BECOME DISCOLOURED in the tooth. All persons use it themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Prepared only by Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George Street, Hanover Square, who will send it into the country free by post. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent Street; Sanger, 150, and Hanny, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnston, 69, Cornhill; and all medicine vendors in the Kingdom. Price 2s. 6d. Mr. Howard continues to supply the loss of teeth on his NEW SYSTEM of SALF-ADHESION, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. 17, George Street, Hanover Square. At home from 10 till 4.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established in 1834.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in the Military and Naval Services.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong,

William Kilburn, Esq.

C.B., K.C.T., and S.

Francis Macnaghten, Esq.

John Haggaw, Esq., M.P.

Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.

William Rothery, Esq.

Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.

Robert Saunders, Esq.

Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq.

Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

AUDITORS.—Robert Gardner, Esq.; Robert Hichens, Esq.; William Oxenburgh, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.

SOLICITOR.—William Henry Cotterill, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 18, Cavendish Square.

ACTUARY.—David Jones, Esq.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society, of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 14th of May, 1851, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums, being a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premium. This will be found a most liberal reduction, if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20	On or before 14th of May, 1846.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
30		1,000	24 8 4	13 8 7
40		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50	1846.	1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

*. The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA—Messrs. Braddon & Co. | MADRAS—Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. BOMBAY—Messrs. Leckie & Co.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

BANK OF CEYLON.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business lately carried on by this Bank will in future be carried on by the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

By order of the Court of Directors,

R. G. LANCASTER, Secretary.

NORTH-WESTERN BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE.—

Consequent on the removal of the head-quarters of the Bank from Meerut to Calcutta, and the contemplated extension of business between Calcutta and London, the London Agent proceeds to Calcutta with the view of maturing and completing with the authorities there all preliminary details.

During his temporary absence, Mr. CHARLES MCNAUGHTEN will act as Agent of the Bank, under the supervision of MAJOR BEAR, as attending Director.

By order of the Board,

R. J. R. CAMPBELL, Agent.

London Branch, 62, Moorgate Street, 19th Nov. 1851.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

PEAKOME'S SADDLERY, &c. for all parts of the world.—Noblemen, gentlemen, and emigrants, are solicited to purchase at fair remunerating prices, and compare them with extortionate prices charged by others.—Best hogskin saddles complete, four guineas; ditto second quality, 70s.; best double bridles, 18s.; best patent carriage collars, 15s.; best pair-horse carriage harness, 18 guineas; round double reins, 40s.; best single harness, £7.

7, Princess Street, Cavendish Square, and 8, Edwards Street, Portman Square.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS a certain and effectual REMEDY for DISEASES of the SKIN.—Ringworm, scurvy, jaundice, scrofula, or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more certain, safe, and speedy remedy for their cure, than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so effectually purify the blood, that those diseases are quickly eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. These sovereign remedies are equally efficacious in curing tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints.

Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London; and by all European and Native vendors of medicine throughout the whole of the East Indies.

PORT WINES.

THE PORTUGUESE AGENCY, established in this country for the purpose of introducing into the English market WINES of distinguished vintage and high character, at legitimate prices, offer for sale three distinct classes of Port Wine, at 30s., 36s., and 42s. per dozen, in case of three dozen each; also Madeira, at 40s. and 54s. per dozen, 102, Leadenhall Street.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

(No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.)

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Established by Act of Parliament, 19th May, 1836.

TRUSTEES.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.

C. H. Latouche, Esq.

Henry Porcher, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.

John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

R. Bruce Chichester, Esq.

Colonel Ouseley.

Major H. B. Henderson.

Major Turner.

C. H. Latouche, Esq.

Joshua Walker, Esq.

Edward Lee, Esq.

Lewis Burroughs, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

Actuary—Mr. W. Lewis.

Secretary—Mr. John Cazenove.

INDIAN BRANCH.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AT CALCUTTA.

Charles Binny Skinner, Esq.

T. C. Morton, Esq.

William Anderson, Esq.

James Jos. Mackenzie, Esq.

Jos. S. Judge, Esq.

Medical Officer—John Grant, Esq., Apothecary-General.

Bankers—Bank of Bengal.

Solicitors—Messrs. Frith & Sandes.

Secretaries—Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AT MADRAS.

Richard Barnes Bell, Esq.

John Bidgood Jauncey, Esq.

Capt. Francis Henry Scott.

Agents—Messrs. Binny and Co.

The advantage offered by this Society is,—A lower and more economical scale of Premiums for Life Assurance than hitherto demanded by the established Offices in India.

Annual Premium for assuring 1,000 rupees:—

CIVIL.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	Rs. 33	Rs. 31	20	Rs. 35	Rs. 35
30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

The Society also grants ENDOWMENTS and DEFERRED ANNUITIES for India, expressly calculated for the Public Services, &c., the Tables for which, with full information, may be had at the Office of the Family Endowment Society, No. 12, Chatham Place; or at the Office of the Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or of Messrs. BINNY and Co., Madras.

COCOA is a nut which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet, more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oily, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS, and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent upon the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.—1s. 6d. per lb.

CHOCOLATE.—Those who require a very light beverage, will find the prepared chocolate adapted to their particular taste: it is thinner and more highly flavoured than the Cocoa, possessing more the advantages of Tea and Coffee.—2s. 6d. per lb.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and 82, Old Broad Street, City.

In regard to purity, see Report of the Analytical Sanitary Commission, in "The Lancet," July 5, 1851.

STANDARD HOMOEOPATHIC WORKS.

Published and Sold by JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and 82, Old Broad Street, City, London.

JAHR'S NEW MANUAL; or, Symptomen Codex. Translated by C. H. Hempel; aided by James M. Quin, M.D., and Dr. Hering; with Contributions from many other eminent Practitioners. Forming the most complete work on Homoeopathy, for the Profession. In 4 vols. Six pounds.

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SPINAL CURVATURE,—ITS THEORY, ITS CURE. By George N. Epps, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Infirmary. Illustrated with numerous coloured woodcuts. 1850. 12s. 6d.

MEDICINE CHESTS and CASES, made up to accompany the above works, of every description of form and size, containing Tinctures or Globules.

Established 1839.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company was held at Edinburgh, on Saturday, the 1st of November, 1846.

W. M. STUART WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, in the Chair.

Various statements were submitted, showing the progress of the business, and the following Report by the Directors was read to the meeting:—

The Directors have pleasure in reporting, that the Company has passed another year, exhibiting not only the same signs of early and rising prosperity which marked the opening years of its operations, but evincing in its general results an amount of success which the original promoters of the Institution had not presumed to anticipate, bringing out prominently and distinctly, as the progress of the Company is extended, the wide area over which it may yet spread and disseminate its usefulness.

The past year not only contains elements of congratulation, arising out of new connections and increasing business, but it adds another year's satisfactory experience to the ordeal through which the principles and constitution of the Company are so satisfactorily passing.

Since the opening of the books on 2nd August, 1846, the number of Policies issued has amounted to 1,047, and the sums assured to £739,616. 19s. 7d. The following are the annual results:—

Date.	New Policies Issued.	New Sums Assured.	New Annual Premiums.
2nd Aug. 1846, to 25th May, 1847	112	£. s. d. 102,274 11 0	£. s. d. 4,896 1 4
25th May, 1847, to 25th May, 1848	215	160,302 12 0	6,466 11 9
25th May, 1848, to 25th May, 1849	305	129,308 15 0	4,635 10 9
25th May, 1849, to 25th May, 1850	241	162,492 8 0	6,734 17 10
25th May, 1850, to 25th May, 1851	274	184,400 13 7	7,281 1 4

The last year—that to which the present Report has particular reference—shows, it will be observed, the largest extent of business yet transacted; and when the whole is summed up, and the general progress of the Company considered, the Directors hesitate not to claim for themselves, and those intrusted with the management of the Institution, at home and abroad, the approval of the meeting.

The actual sum received in the course of the business amounts, exclusive of the company's original capital, to £76,809 13 9. Of which other Offices have received for Re-assurances to protect the Company from excessive risk on single lives during its early progress 11,480 12 7

Leaving £66,329 1 2
And deducting the claims by death which have been met 7,970 13 3

There remains to be accounted for £57,358 7 11

and this sum, under deduction of the expenses of management, and all other charges, has been invested along with the Company's Guarantee Fund, on good security, affording an available capital of upwards of £45,000.

The Directors direct particular attention to the rate of mortality which had obtained since the commencement of the business, showing highly satisfactory results, on a comparison of the probable expectation with the actual occurrences; and they again refer to the subject this year in the same tone of congratulation, but with the same warning as to drawing too rapid conclusions from results extending over so limited a period.

The number of Lives on the books at the end of each year, and the casualties in each year, have been as follow:—

	Number of Lives.	Number of Deaths.
First Year	112	None.
Second	307	2
Third	473	6
Fourth	615	3
Fifth	837	7
	2,384	18

The rate of mortality, making all allowances, has thus been considerably under one per cent.—a result, which, in the most favourable circumstances, could scarcely be looked for, in a class embracing British Lives only.

To meet all the claims which have arisen, promptly, has been the particular study of the Directors,—satisfied that a position of the highest public confidence must be maintained to insure that measure of success at which they aim; and that it is a requisite of that high character which the Company have endeavoured to attain, that all just demands be met, not tardily, but promptly,—affording the best evidence that Life Assurance is the readiest and surest means by which persons of forethought and prudence may make provision for their families.

The Directors have received from the Auditor a satisfactory report of his yearly investigation.

The payment of interest for the past year on the Guarantee Fund will be made at the rate of 5 per cent., free of Income Tax, at the Company's Offices and Agencies, on and after this date.

To the extension of the business generally, the Board of Directors give their anxious attention; but at this time the progress of the Company in the East is more prominently before them, and the Secretary of the Company will proceed to India next month to organize systems of Local Management. This measure the Directors have for some time contemplated; and, in placing their Indian Branch on a more extended footing, they do so with a fixed intention to give to those who avail themselves of the Institution, the benefit of every new and increased facility which experience in the business of Life Assurance has shown to be practicable and safe. Those Life Assurance Offices which have as yet opened a connection with India, do not in any instance offer to the public such comprehensive and liberal terms as this Company are prepared to do; and "The Colonial" will put forth its claims to support, not as a local institution, not as a society of limited extension, but as one offering to the British merchant, to the civilian, to the soldier, to the sailor,—in short, to all who seek its aid,—the benefits of an institution whose Acts and Regulations have been framed with a view to meet the extended and increasing intercourse which has arisen between all parts of the world. Such extension of intercourse has been a marked feature of the progress of the present century; but it is the privilege of these latter years to develop fully the advantages of rapid and easy communication. It was in consequence of, and in concurrence with, such general movements, that the Colonial Company was established; and it will always be the aim of the Directors to keep pace with the progress of the day and its exigencies.

The Directors ask, in conclusion, a renewal of that confidence which has hitherto been recorded to them by their co-proprietors.

The meeting expressed much satisfaction with the progress of the Company, and a vote of thanks was presented to the Board and office-bearers. A vote of thanks was also proposed and adopted to the Local Boards and Agents of the Company. By order of the Directors,

WILL. THO. THOMSON, Actuary.
H. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MAPS OF INDIA,

CHINA, &c.

DRAWN BY JOHN WALKER,

Geographer to the East-India Company,

FROM THE LATEST SURVEYS AND BEST AUTHORITIES.

Corrected to the present Time.

A Newly-constructed and Improved Map of India;

Compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Hon. East-India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high, £2. 12s. 6d.; or on cloth, in a case, £3. 13s. 6d.

•• In the compilation of this Map, all the latest Surveys in Afghanistan have been inserted.

Map of India,

From the most recent authorities. On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high, 18s.; or on cloth, in a case, 25s.

Map of the Western Provinces of Hindoostan,—

The Punjab, Cabool, Sind, &c.; including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 4 in. high, £1. 11s. 6d.; or on cloth, in a case, £2. 5s.

Map of the Punjab and Sikh Territories.

On one sheet, 5s.; or on cloth, in a case, 6s.

Map of Afghanistan and the adjacent Countries.

Compiled from the latest Surveys of those Countries, by the Officers attached to the Indian Army; and published by Authority of the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high, 9s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

Map of the Overland Routes between England and India,

With the other Lines of Communication. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 9 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high, 9s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

Map of the Routes in India,

With Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high, 9s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

Map of China.

One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high, 8s.; on cloth, in a case, 11s.

Map of India and China, Burmah, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, &c.

On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high, 16s.; or on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.,
7, LEADENHALL STREET.

GREAT EXHIBITION, Class 3, No. 22.—a Case of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, CURRIES, CHUTNEE, SAUCES, SEEDS, &c., by PAYNE and SONS, 324 and 326, Regent Street, London, which obtained "THE HONOURABLE MENTION" of the Royal Commissioners.

THE BEST INDIAN CURRY POWDER, in 1 lb. bottles, 3s. 6d.; ½ lb., 2s. 3d.; and ¼ lb., 1s. 6d.; or 7 lb. bottles for 21s.

INDIAN CURRY and MULLIGATAWNY PASTE, in bottles 2s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. each.

THE DELHI CHUTNEE, 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE INDIAN CURRY SAUCE, of superior quality, in antique bottles.—This novel and piquant Sauce is peculiarly adapted for Steaks, Chops, Game, Fish, Cold Meats, Soups, &c. The addition of a little of this Sauce, in cases where a curry cannot be procured, will prove a valuable accompaniment to connoisseurs.

All Indian Condiments, Mangoes, Sauces, &c., from Calcutta direct.

PAYNE and Co., Importers and Manufacturers, 324 and 326, Regent Street, London.—May be had of Messrs. DUNCAN MACLEAN and SONS, Princes Street, Edinburgh; BLAXTER and SONS, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; or through any Italian Warehouse in the kingdom.

WATER CURE, BEN RHYDDING.

THE CELEBRATED WHARFEDALE HYDRO-PATHIC ESTABLISHMENT is now only 7 hours' distance from London, 1 1/2 hours' distance from Harrogate, and 2 1/4 from Fountains Abbey and Studley Park, 1 1/4 from Leeds and Bradford, 2 1/4 from Manchester and York, 3 1/4 from Liverpool, and 7 miles' drive from Bolton Abbey, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

Physician to the establishment, Dr. WM. MACLEOD, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society; Honorary Member of the Royal Medical Society; formerly Lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine in the Argyle Square School of Medicine, Edinburgh; and Physician to the Royal Public Dispensary, &c. &c.

On a high eminence near the banks of the Wharfe stands this noble edifice; the extensive and varied scenery of the locality, with its salubrious springs and bracing air, have for centuries back rendered it a favourite place of resort for invalids. The Establishment, for its situation and completeness, is unrivalled in England. It was built expressly for the Water Cure treatment, at an expense of £26,000, and is provided with every convenience, comfort, and even luxury. The Estate, which has been elegantly laid out, consists of 65 acres of hilly and wooded pleasure-grounds. The Hotel, for the accommodation of friends of the patients, is complete in every department. Terms: Board, Lodging, Medical Attendance, &c. (including all servants), per week, £3. 6s.; Board and Lodging in the Hotel department (including all servants), per week, £2. 9s. Further particulars respecting coaches, &c., may be obtained of the House Steward, by letter addressed to him, Ben Rhydding, near Otley, Yorkshire. Dr. Macleod begs to refer those resident in India for further particulars of his establishment and method of treatment to his friend, Robert Browne, Esq., M.D., Superintending Surgeon of the Honourable East-India Company's Service, Dinapore, Bengal Presidency.

Just published, price Threepence,

A SEARCH AFTER HEALTH, AND WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND. A LETTER BY A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT to his Brother Merchants, and to all who are labouring under the Great English Malady, the wear and tear of the system, or an over-wrought brain.

"The letter is written in a high tone of elation, because of a complete return to health.... He had consulted most of the eminent physicians at home and abroad; visited Harrogate, Buxton, &c., and the German Spas. All of no avail. At last he places himself under Dr. Macleod, at his palatial establishment of Ben Rhydding, from which, at the end of three months, he emerges completely cured."—Glasgow Citizen.

Published by CHARLES GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate Street Without, London. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, Edinburgh. J. B. GILPIN, Dublin.

AT THE CIGAR AND GOVERNMENT MANILLA WAREHOUSES of Messrs. TOSWILL and Co., Merchants, Importers, and Manufacturers, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Pudding Lane, East Cheap, back of the Monument, London, the best class of Foreign Cigars and Manillas, the largest stock and variety in the kingdom. Genuine Foreign Havannahs, 18s. 6d., 21s., 22s., and 24s. per lb.; Manillas, 18s. per lb.; and Cigars, fine quality, of British make, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per lb. Toswill and Co.'s celebrated Union and La Primera Cigars, equal to Foreign, 12s. 6d. Cigars and Manillas shipped duty free.

INTERESTING FACT.—The following singular and authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation, more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during the last half century. Mr. H. Herrmann, of Queen Street, Solihull, had been quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the recovery of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to try the effects of "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and after daily applying it for about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored, and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. This fact speaks too strongly for itself to require comment.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is celebrated throughout the world for its genial and nourishing qualities for the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s., family bottle (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and double that size 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sunburn, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the Skin soft, clear, and fair.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE religious excitement in Bombay, which it was apprehended would grow into a serious affair, happily subsided without any further tumult. The Mohurrum festival closed peacefully, no attempt at rioting or disturbance of any kind having been made during the ten days it lasted.

Sir Colin Campbell had commenced operations against the Michnee Momunds. The force, consisting of 2,000 men, marched from Peshawur on the 25th October, crossed the Cabul river, and on the 28th commenced the destruction of the enemy's villages, the "rebels," as they are termed, flying to the hills, leaving in our hands a relation of their chief, named Peer Buksh. As yet, the force had not lost a single man, nor was it expected that any actual opposition would be made to our advance, unless on the way to Pandeelee, which can only be reached through five or six miles of hill country, affording immense advantages to a determined foe. By the 2nd of November, the camp being then at what had been the village of Dubb, the lines of a little fort were marked out, and it having been ascertained that a body of Momunds were threatening Mutta, the 2nd irregular cavalry were sent to hold them in check, on which they turned towards the general's force, and it was generally believed, that, on the next move of the camp, something like active work would occur, especially as the Michnees were doing their best to induce Saadut Khan, of Lalpoora, to join them. The latest news from the camp is of the 3rd of November, and dated from "Dubb."

The *Lahore Chronicle* states, that it is intended to build a succession of forts round the whole district. The *Englishman* understands that the village (or town) of Michnee is to be held by two companies of Europeans, the Goorkha regiment, and guns, for some time, probably altogether, as the post is an important one. The *Delhi Gazette* adds:—"We do not think we shall prove incorrect in expressing our belief, that the brigadier will ere long proceed towards the Sawat river, on the other side of which a post will probably be established at a place called Teelee, where an old fort already exists. The most stringent measures, it is said, will be adopted to overawe the turbulent and rebellious, such as burning their villages and destroying their crops." The same paper assigns the following as the cause of the expedition to the Michnee district:—

"One of the chief maliks, named Rahamdad Khan, has been in the habit of levying heavy tolls on the *julas*, or floats, on which fruit and other articles of merchandise are brought from Jellalabad. His exactions became at last so oppressive and unbearable, that the merchants even last year made earnest representations on the subject to the civil authorities at Peshawur, entreating them to take measures for the protection of trade. Rahamdad Khan was in conse-

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindostan*, with the mails, left Calcutta Nov. 8, Saugor 10, Madras 14, Point de Galle 17, Aden 27, and arrived at Suez Dec. 3. The *Auckland*, with a mail, left Bombay Nov. 17, and arrived at Aden on the 25th ult.

The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Oct. 30, Singapore Nov. 6, Penang Nov. 8, and arrived at Point de Galle on the 13th ult.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 6th inst. They reached Malta on the 10th (per *Bentick*), and Marseilles on the 13th (per *Banshee*).

The *Bentick*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 20th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

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* * * The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and must be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Nov. 8	Bombay Nov. 17
Madras — 14	Ceylon — 14
China Oct. 30.	

quence summoned to Peshawur, nor did he refuse to appear, but, on the contrary, made profuse promises to amend his evil ways and to spare the innocent. No sooner, however, had he returned to his highland fastnesses, than he relapsed into his former courses with even increased violence. The present expedition was therefore despatched to coerce and chastise the insolent marauder."

The force under Capt. Coke, despatched to take possession of the Meeranzaie valley (which is a branch of that of Doon), had met with no opposition. The annexed territory is said to be in a high state of cultivation, and to enjoy the advantage of abundant rains, in addition to the numerous streams that, descending from the hills, intersect it in every direction. Its possession places us in the rear of the Wuzerees, and enables us to intercept the marauders who might attempt to escape into the Cabul territory, after plundering Bunnoo and the lands adjacent to the Salt range.

Matters, it is reported, have been arranged in a tolerably satisfactory manner with the Afreedies, though the fidelity of these tribes is not to be relied upon. It appears that there are two parties in the Kaka Khel; the one favourable to the British rule, the other as warmly opposed to it. In the hope of effecting "a fusion," Capt. Coke despatched two Affghans to confirm the well-affected and bring round the inimical. Of these negotiators Mirza Samad remained as a hostage for the security of the maliks who accompanied his coadjutor to a personal interview with the British officer. The maliks returned to their own people much gratified by the presents they had received and by the manner in which they had been treated. The same success attended the negotiations with the Jalbalaud maliks, only four of whom still hold out.

A letter from Dera Ismael Khan states that, on the 21st October, a body of 300 horse, supposed to be men of the Sheoranee hills, made an attack on the post of the Punjab Irregular Cavalry (the 5th, or Fitzgerald's) at Zufur Khan ke Kote, just under the Sheoranee hills, and taking them almost unawares, cut several of them up.

The death of Dost Mahomed Khan is still unconfirmed, though confidently reported. The *Englishman*, and some of the Mofussil journals, assert the fact. At all events, he was seriously ill, and, expecting his own dissolution, he had made arrangements for the succession, by placing the turban of rule upon the head of his eldest son, Afzul Khan, who, however, declined the gift in favour of his younger brother, Gholam Hyder Khan. There is every reason to expect that, at the decease of Dost Mahomed Khan, the country will be the scene of a fierce civil war, since Sooltan Mahomed Khan, late chief of Peshawur, brother of the Dost, had secured the powerful aid of the Kohistanes, and was prepared to fight his way to the succession. The mahajuns (Hindoo traders), with the rest of the peaceable inhabitants, are reported to be flying from the land, some into the districts under British rule. Of the other sons of the Ameer, Shere Alee Khan was collecting revenue in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee; Mahomed Ameen Khan was in Kohistan; Mahomed Akram Khan, in Toorkistan; and Mahomed Azeem Khan, with between two and three thousand men, in Khoorum, adjoining the British territory of Bungush, of which Kohat is the capital. Afzul Khan and the rest of his brothers were at Cabul.

The intelligence from Herat is to the effect that a conspiracy had been formed against the present ruler, the son

of Yar Mahomed, which he had met with a strong hand, and put down by beheading the chief conspirators.

The health of Maharaja Golab Singh is still represented as precarious; but we observe that he was entertaining European travellers at feasts and nautches so late as the month of September. One of these visitors describes him as active, very agreeable, and exceedingly polite.

Scindiah's dominions were in an unquiet state. Two influential sirdars of the court had been thrown into prison, and another escaped a similar fate by a timely flight—it is said, to the protection of the Baeza Bace. The Agra paper understands that there is a small fort (called Buragurh), between Sceptee and Gwalior, where the Ranees is holding out against Scindiah's Government; and it is probable that a small force will be sent to compel her submission.

The financial question betwixt the Nizam and the British Government has been satisfactorily settled, his highness having, at the twelfth hour, opened his purses and paid off the whole of his enormous debt to the British Government from his private treasury. This was done, it is said, with extreme reluctance, and only under the pressure of knowing that, unless the money was forthcoming, a part of his territory would be certainly occupied.

The Governor-General was to leave Simla on the 5th November, and was expected at Mussooree on the 13th. The *Lahore Chronicle*, of November 8th, says:—"We regret much to learn, by later letters, that the Marchioness of Dalhousie had suffered so much from the fatigue and exposure to the heat at Pinjore, that the Governor-General was induced to give up his trip across the hills."

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Gomm were to have left Simla for their camp at Buddee on the 6th.

Our relations with the Burmese are in an unsatisfactory state, and some correspondence has passed between the Governor-General and Commodore Lambert, of H.M.'s *S. Fox*, the senior naval officer at Calcutta, on the subject of a visit proposed to be made by the commodore to Rangoon, for the purpose of obtaining redress for wrongs inflicted on British subjects there, and for securing better treatment for them in future. It is believed that Lord Dalhousie has decided on trying diplomacy first upon his Burman Majesty, and force afterwards, if the former should prove unsuccessful.

The advices from the Sandwich Islands, which are to the 29th September, represent that much uneasiness existed there, in consequence of a rumoured design to invade the islands by a body of Californians, which is confirmed by letters from San Francisco, whence it appears that an expedition was actually fitting out there "to take possession of the islands, and hold them either in the invaders' own right for ever, or have them annexed to the United States;" and that "two American clipper ships—the *Game Cock*, of 1,392 tons, and the *Witch of the Wave*, of 1,498 tons burden—sailed, on the 27th September, with a portion of this expedition, consisting of about 300 volunteers, on board." This scheme surpasses, in its scandalous injustice, the Cuban expedition, which the President of the United States so properly denounces, and is in the very teeth of his declaration, "that those islands should not pass under the control of any great maritime state, but should remain in an independent condition, and to be accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations." The most mysterious part of the

affair is, where the funds come from to set this expedition afloat. "The only feasible solution of the mystery," observes the *Times*' correspondent, "is the following, which, be it true or be it false, came from some of the principals in the expedition :"—

"You are aware that the King of the Sandwich Islands some time ago made a proposition to the United States Government for the surrender of his territories upon conditions which would soon lead to 'annexation,' and, probably, as some say, to an annuity to the monarch, in which arrangement his old and faithful ministers would not be forgotten. But, as I do not know the underplot of this little farce, I can merely mention the current opinion. The gentleman who was the bearer of these propositions touched at San Francisco on his way back, and gave out publicly that he carried a negative answer from Washington, but, at the same time, let it be known privately and confidentially, that the Government would be very glad to have the Sandwich Islands somehow; and would support a movement on the part of California to accomplish the desired object 'on its own hook'—to use the elegant phrase of my informant. Such an intimation, coming from such a source, and through such a channel—for the envoy was the American consul at Honolulu—had its effect, and the expedition was the consequence. Yet, still, this does not account for the 'ways and means.' Touching my inquiries on this point, I was distinctly told that they were supplied by the Government. The truth of this I cannot, of course, vouch for, and can only repeat that it is the statement of one who ought to know all about the expedition."

The latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are of a somewhat more favourable character, though the termination of the war, which is said to cost £112,000 a month, appears as remote as ever. Sir H. Smith was still at King William's Town; but an expedition, consisting of 3,000 troops, under Major-General Somerset, against a large body of Caffres, under Macomo, occupying a strong position in the fastnesses of the Waterkloof, had been successful, the enemy having been expelled from this stronghold, "which he held with determination and pertinacity." The loss of the Caffres was considerable; ours was small. Further operations were in progress; but the major-general says, "The country occupied by the enemy is so extensive, and the position he holds so strong and so difficult of access, that I anticipate many days' operations before he can be effectually dislodged." The Caffres were expected to make another stand at Blinkwater. They are said to have been dismayed by the effects of the artillery and the accuracy of aim of the Rifles. In the Orange River Sovereignty, the farmers have made a separate convention with the Basuto chief Moshesh, and the independent emigrant boers beyond the Vaal River have perplexed the authorities by joining Moshesh in calling on Pretorius, commandant-general of emigrants, to interfere for peace in the Sovereignty. Major Warden, the resident, received the letter of the commandant-general, tendering his good offices, courteously. At their last expulsion from the Sovereignty, three years ago, by Sir H. Smith, Pretorius was proclaimed a traitor and an outlaw, and a reward of £1,000 was offered for his capture; and this proclamation has never been recalled. The Assistant-Commissioners Hogge and Owen were to proceed with 1,500 men to the Sovereignty, to settle the affairs of that province. The new constitutional ordinances for the colony were received at Cape Town on the 31st October; but before they could be read in Council, it was necessary to forward them to the Governor, which would occasion a fortnight's delay. The *Cape Town Mail* says: "From the information which has found its way to the public concerning the nature of the proposed form of Colonial Government, there is reason to believe that it will be satisfactory to the colonists."

BENGAL.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MOMUNDS.

On the 25th October, a force of about 2,000 men, under the personal command of Brigadier-general Sir Colin Campbell, marched out of Peshawur to chastise the Momunds of Mitchnie, a town to the north of our frontier station, and commanding one of the main roads into Afghanistan. The force consisted of the 3rd company 1st battalion Foot Artillery; No. 17 Light Field Battery; two companies H.M.'s 61st Foot; and two companies H.M.'s 98th Foot, including the light companies of each regiment, under Capt. Colby; the 2nd company Sappers and Miners; a wing of the 71st regt. Bengal N.I., under Capt. Walker; the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, under Capt. Jackson; and the 66th (Ghoorkas) N.I. under Col. Troup. The cause of this "little war" is not very clearly explained in any of the papers, but as far as we can glean from these sources of information, it appears that, besides ill-treating and robbing travellers passing to and from Afghanistan under our safe conduct, one of the tribes of Momunds recently had the audacity to attack a British outpost at the Fort of Shubkuddur, a little beyond Mitchnie, and nearly in the same direction. A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following account of the point of attack:—"Mitchnie, towards which the force has marched, is a considerable town, inhabited by Momunds, but is on the plain a little way from the Eusofzye Hills, and lies within the district of Peshawur, and is under the British rule. The town is an oblong, surrounded by a low stone wall in ruin, and has about 2,000 fighting men. Shahadut Khan wrote to the Mitchnies, falsely telling them that our Government was in some way about to oppress them, and this has caused them to join with Shahadut Khan, who with all his Momunds owns the sway (when he likes) of Dost Mahomed and the Cabul Dooranees. Mitchnie is about three miles north of the left bank of the Cabul river, where it debouches into the plain. All along the river banks, as far as Lalpoora and Jellalabad, are numerous small watch-towers, each adapted to receive five or six men, and by this means great oppression has always been carried on; all goods floating down the stream have been heavily mulcted by all the petty chiefs, *alias* robbers and murderers. The fort of Dub lies east of Mitchnie a short way; and this fort is now at once to be taken, and will be destroyed, as it has always been a stronghold of the Momund robber tribe." The latest accounts received from Brigadier Campbell's camp are to the 30th October. The force had been employed all the previous day in the explosion of Rehimidad Khan's fort and the villages surrounding. Heaps of corn, that lay in stores in the houses of these Momunds, were fired, and their goods and chattels thrown into the river. The Momunds themselves were firing on the troops from a distance, but their shot had done no mischief, as they fell far short of the camp.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 16.

We learn from our correspondents on the frontier that the force still occupies its first encamping ground, with the exception of the 2nd Irregulars, some guides, and a Company of Goorkhas, who are posted near Matee, a few miles from Shubkuddur, under the command of Capt. Jackson. After destroying some deserted villages and a few miserable mud-forts, the men were set to work on the construction of a fortified out-post. When this is completed, the Brigadier-General will move on to the next station, and then act in a similar manner. Three or four of the insurgent Malikhs have come into camp and tendered their submission, but Rahamdad still holds out. It is expected that the troops will stay out two months, and will be strengthened by another wing of a native regiment.—*Delhi Gaz.* Nov. 8.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General arrived at Kalka on the 26th ult. and proceeded in state, accompanied by his secretaries, aides-de-camp, &c. to his camp at Pinjore on the 27th. The Maharajah of Pattealla, accompanied by his sirdars, and also the Rajahs of Naba and Jheend, and the Nawabs of Molairkotla and Mundhote, with some others, attended by an immense retinue, proceeded from their camps to meet his lordship and conduct him to his tents. After presenting their bows, they attended the procession to the flagstaff in the centre street of the camp, and then retired. A salute of nineteen guns was fired by the artillery in the Governor-General's camp, and one of twenty-one guns by the Maharajah of Pattealla on the arrival of his lordship. The scene is described as one of great splendour, the concourse of spectators immense, and the appearance of the two great camps exceedingly picturesque, pitched in the centre of the Pinjore valley, the dark outline of hills forming a pleasing back-ground.

On the 28th, the Governor-General held a levee, which was attended by all the officers, civil and military, in camp, and at 3 p.m. there was a durbar held, at which the assembled *Amirs* were presented. The Pattealla Rajah having been *present* and *seen*.

ducted to the Governor-General's durbar by the commissioner, Mr. Edmonstone, and two aides-de-camp, escorted by a party of irregular cavalry. His highness was received by the secretary, and invited to a seat on the right of the Governor-General. About forty or fifty trays of sundries, two horses, and one elephant with a silver howdah, were presented, and khulluts to his brother and others. Uttar and pawn were handed round, and the Maharajah took leave under the customary salute, two aides-de-camp escorting his highness a short distance beyond the camp. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharajah, and the troops lined the street and presented arms.

After the departure of the Puttealla Rajah, the Rajah of Naba and his brother, with some Sirdars, came forward and were received by the commissioner, and conducted by the secretary to the Governor-General, when nearly the same ceremony was observed. The Rajah of Jheend came next, and was received in the same manner. The Nawab of Molairkotla and his relations were next in rotation. The Nawab of Mumdhote, the Rajah of Furreed Kote, the Sirdar of Kulsean, and a number of other chiefs followed, were presented, and then departed; the ceremony not being concluded till half-past five p.m.

On the 29th, a number of other chiefs were presented at the Governor-General's durbar, and the same day the Governor-General, attended by a brilliant staff, was to pay the return visit to the Maharajah of Puttealla.

Although there were not so many Europeans present at the morning's durbar, it was marked by a much greater display of oriental splendour than on the former occasion. The arrangements in the durbar tent are described as perfect, and the scene altogether well worth a day's journey, such as many took, to be present at it.

The Governor-General was to leave on the afternoon of the 30th for Kussowlie, and proceeding to Dughaie, travel, *viâ* the Kennedy road, back to Simla.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 1.

The Maharajah of Puteala, a fine-looking man, seemed much pleased with his reception, and the peculiarly courteous manner of the Governor-General. He talked much, Sir H. Elliot interpreting. After the usual presents had been made, including a diamond ring, which the Governor-General took off his own finger and placed on the Maharajah's, the *utur* was given, and H. H. retired. The Puteala Rajah was the only one who presented no *peskhush*, and who was permitted to sit on a gold chair next the Governor-General; the others being seated on common chairs, and having Sir Henry Elliot between them and Lord Dalhousie. The Governor-General was seated on Runjeet Singh's throne. The presents made on the part of Government were very considerable. To the Puteala Rajah some handsomely framed prints were given, among them full lengths of the Queen and Prince Albert, and a portrait of the Governor-General, and the fine engraving of the entry of the Sikh guns into Calcutta. For this latter he made particular specification. The rajahs resembled, generally, those happy animals, luxuriously littered, and daintily fed on oil cake, for exhibition, with a view to prizes, at a grand agricultural show.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUDDEA IS THE OXFORD OF BENGAL, the paradise of pundits. The brahmins there settle every rite and every ceremonial. There dwells in Calcutta a rich widow, Rasmoney Dassee, or Rasmoney Chowdranee, as she is called by her flatterers, who is not only the wealthiest but the most pious female in Calcutta, and whose wealth and piety have been lately attested by the erection of a magnificent temple on the banks of the Hooghly, nearly midway between Calcutta and Barrackpore, just opposite the Bali bridge. She is, however, by caste a Koiburtu, and therefore very low in the social scale. In a luckless hour, the pundits of Nuddea accepted a valuable gift from this lady, to the extent, it is said, of about fifty rupees each. The Raja of Nuddea, indignant at their having degraded themselves by the acceptance of a gift from such an individual, though ten times as wealthy as himself, or perhaps at their having accepted it without his permission, refused to invite them to the ceremony of giving the first rice to his grandson. This was tantamount to a sentence of excommunication, and the pundits met in great wrath, and in their turn excommunicated their protector. Information of the circumstance was instantly forwarded to Calcutta, and the heads of parties resolved to support the Raja. The pundits were informed that the annual allowance was stopped, that they would receive no more invitations; in short, that they were deprived of their bread; and letters were at the same time sent in every direction to make their exclusion complete and universal. The Calcutta baboos, however, add, with a compassionate clemency like that of the Holy Office, that "if the pundits will purify themselves according to the Shasters, and exhibit a letter of forgiveness under the seal of the raja, it is still in their power to exchange wrath for favour."—*Friend of India*.

THE CIVILIANS AT AGRA are making earnest efforts to forward a scheme for promoting the retirement of seniors. It is said that, if fourteen retirements can be effected, promotion to sixty juniors would be the result.—*Agra Messenger*, Oct. 25.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN CASHMERE.—With reference to the reports in the *Delhi Gazette* (p. 668) and *Optimist* (p. 670), of a British artillery officer having killed a native soldier in Cashmere, the *Lahore Chronicle* gives the following explanation. The occurrence happened more than two months before. Capt. Hungerford, of the Bengal artillery, is the officer alluded to. On his first arrival at Sreenuggur, the maharaja gave him a guard of one havildar and six men, as a mark of respect, and they took post at the gateway of the garden in which he lived. The havildar always reported his coming on duty and relief, and had instructions to obey all his orders. When Capt. H. went out for a few days, the guard were directed to stand at the gateway of the house, instead of the entrance to the garden, and to deny admittance to any one. All these instructions they obeyed with punctuality. Some time about the end of July, on coming home about nine o'clock in the morning from a pigeon shooting-match, Capt. Hungerford saw one of the guard and his own bheestee, about two hundred yards from the garden gateway, on the public road, "bullying" a Cashmere koollee. The captain had previously given orders that none of his servants should molest this class. The bheestee and sepahce, seeing Capt. Hungerford, made for the gateway, and the koollee came crying and saying that he had been beaten by the two, and his load of wood taken from him. The bheestee, after being reminded of the orders previously given, received a cut or two with a riding-stick. The sepahce had by this time picked up his musket from behind the door, and was standing as though on sentry. He was asked why he had ill-treated the koollee, and ordered to put down his musket, with an intimation that when his havildar returned he should be sent to the maharaja to be confined. He answered in a very insolent manner, declaring he would not put down his musket. The order was repeated three or four times, and as often disobeyed in a highly insubordinate manner. Capt. Hungerford then dismounted to take the musket from him, when the sepahce came to the charge, and advanced with his bayonet. Capt. Hungerford, in self-defence, seized the barrel with one hand, and then struck him several times on the head and body with his riding-stick. A servant, upon this, wrested the musket out of the hands of the sepahce, on which he tried to seize Capt. Hungerford by the throat, when he was again struck. He was at once sent to the maharaja, with an account of what occurred. During the scuffle, the sepahce received a cut on his forehead and another on his head from the stick, both of which cuts bled slightly. Either that same day or the next, the maharaja sent his decree wala, Blughut Sing, to Capt. Hungerford, with an apology for the conduct of the sepahce. Some fourteen or fifteen days after this, the Poorbeea regiment, to which this sepahce (who was an opium-eater) belonged, was ordered to Soopur; he having in the interim been seen walking in the bazaar, and never having been heard to complain of any hurt or illness. He accompanied his regiment to Soopur, and was well there for several days. One evening he went into a baker's shop, when he ate very heartily, and the next morning (twenty days after the date of the occurrence above narrated) he was found dead.

THE DEPOPULATION OF THE HILLS OF KUMAON is spoken of by Mr. Batten, in his Report on Kumaon. "Immigration from the plains is unknown," he says, "whilst disease within the hills thins and weakens the population much more than is generally believed; while the tyranny of the neighbouring Ghoorkhalee state (the Nepal) is the only cause of any new importation of emigrants taking place. These must, of course, be the refuse of the Ghoorkhalee population, neither bringing means nor talent for improvement."

THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE RATE OF PROMOTION have been very remarkable during the last twenty years in the Bengal army, as is evidenced by the number of brevet captains at various periods during somewhat more than the term above mentioned. Little more than twenty years since, such a thing as a brevet captain was scarcely known in the Bengal army, and in less than nine years afterwards the number had increased to considerably beyond one hundred, the engineer corps alone being exempt from the evil. But in the lapse of another similar period we find the engineers with thirteen brevet captains, and at this time (in 1847) the brevet captains of the cavalry had been trebled in number, having increased from eleven to thirty-three. Those of the artillery and infantry had in the same interval been reduced respectively from twenty-two to seventeen, and from ninety-two to seventy-seven. Since that period, the number has been gradually but steadily on the decrease, having fallen from a total of one hundred and forty in 1847 to forty-seven at the present time.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 24.

SIMLA BANK.—At the last meeting of the proprietors of the Simla bank it was announced that the last mail had brought intelligence of some 15,000*l.* worth of bills being in a hazardous predicament, a London house, on whom the bank held bills purchased in Calcutta for a sum between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* sterling, having failed, and the goods shipped, held by the bank as security for the bills, having proved of little value. On the other hand, the house had sold bills to the London branch to the extent of 10,000*l.*, drawn on a firm in Calcutta, the safety of which will depend on the stability of the Calcutta firm.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 7.

THE HORSBURGH LIGHT-HOUSE.—The Legislative Council has published the draft of an Act for the maintenance of the Horsburgh light-house on Pedro Branca, near Singapore. It is intended to raise the necessary funds by a light duty of 2½ cents per ton on all square-rigged vessels entering the harbour of Singapore; this will not, however, be levied on any vessel more than once in six months.

HURRICANE.—On the 22nd October there was a fearful hurricane at the Sandheads, and at night it came on to blow somewhat heavily here, and so continued, with much rain and frequent squalls till noon on the 23rd. Much damage has been done by the tempest, but happily less than, from the extreme violence of the storm, might have been anticipated, setting aside the destruction of nameless native craft, which seems to have been very extensive, and the mischief wrought on land. The first evil tidings was of the stranding of the steam tug *Powerful*, below Culpee, with the loss of Captain Smith's the commander's wife, and two of her three children. The vessel has since been got afloat, and has arrived off town. The semaphore below Diamond Harbour was *hors de combat*, three or four of the towers having been blown down. The post-office at Kedgeree being also destroyed by the hurricane, the communication with the mouth of the river was entirely suspended for two or three days. When it was reopened, we learnt that the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Precursor*, outward bound, had gone on shore below Kedgeree, but that, owing to the skilful management of the commander and the pilot, she had survived the tempest with little damage. The *Erin* was immediately sent down to take the place of the crippled vessel, and started immediately with her packets, passengers and cargo. The only ships yet known to be actually wrecked are the *Bengali*, outward bound, which was lost on Saugor Island, and the *Scourfield*, inward bound, which was disabled and driven on the coast near Point Palmyras. In both cases the whole of the crew were saved. It is feared, however, that we have yet to hear of some more fatal disasters.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 7.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, just completed from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, made a somewhat inauspicious commencement of its labours with the "hurly-burly" of the tempest; but the rapidity and certainty of its operations, and the overthrow of the ordinary telegraphs by the violence of the hurricane, converted the disastrous occasion into an admirable opportunity for bringing out fully the inestimable advantages of the new method of communication.

A YACHT-CLUB is about to be formed in Calcutta.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERSHIP.—Mr. Lushington, the railway Commissioner, having nearly completed his labours on the first section of the rail, and sent in a report of his proceedings, was requested to join the officiating appointment of secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to which Lord Dalhousie had nominated him, and Mr. Drummond, the collector of Burdwan, was appointed to take charge of the railway operations. The arrangement required the Governor-General's approval, of which no doubt was entertained; unfortunately, however, intelligence was received last week, that the appointment had been negatived. This reversal of the proceedings of the Bengal Government has created no small surprise and considerable disappointment. It has been surmised that Lord Dalhousie fancied there was the distant scent of a *job*, but upon what ground this opinion was formed it is impossible to conjecture.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 23.

CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.—It is said that Lord Dalhousie is inclined to recommend the establishment of convalescent depots at every available station, and that it is also likely there will be some alteration in the arrangement of those already established, at least as far as the officers in charge are concerned. We earnestly hope, for the sake of the British soldier in India, that this is really one of the objects of Lord Dalhousie's visit to Mussoorie. Anything more worthy of his lordship's attention, both in a humane and financial point of view, cannot well be imagined, and a little loose cash applied upon the principle of the "stitch in time," will not only ameliorate the condition of a much-neglected class of our fellow-creatures, but tend in the long-run to enrich the coffers of our honourable masters.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 8.

THE WIDOW OF TIPPOO SAHIB, and mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed, died at Russapuglah, in October, at the great age of ninety-seven years.

THE JOTEPEPSAUD INQUIRY.—The Governor-General has personally requested Sir James Colville to associate himself with Sir Robert Barlow in the duties lately assigned to the latter gentleman at Agra, and Sir James consented to do so, subject to the approval of the Chief Justice. When Sir James arrived at Agra he found that Sir Robert Barlow had not reached the station, and fearing he might be delayed there for a longer period than he could spare, he meditated relinquishing the duty which he had undertaken respecting the case.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 31.

THE MACKAYS.—A coroner's inquest has found a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Mackay, the missionary schoolmaster at Benares, and his sister.—(See p. 699.)

MR. BOLDERO.—The answer to the appeal forwarded by Mr. Boldero (late judge at Agra) to the home authorities, against the measures of the local Government has been received, and we learn that the Court of Directors concur in the proceedings of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Governor-General. They have, however, paid Mr. Boldero the compliment of congratulating him on his closing his long career with an unblemished character.—*Lahore Chron.*, Nov. 1.

INDIAN "NAVIES."—A native paper reports that a party of Chooars at work on the embankments near Burdwan had killed a woman and eaten her. So great is the abhorrence of the natives of Bengal for this wild tribe, who possess no caste, and eat rats, frogs, and snakes, that the most preposterous stories are daily circulated and believed.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Hon. the Deputy Governor has been pleased to grant to Lieutenant the Hon. E. P. R. H. Hastings, of the 32nd N.I., and to Ensign S. D. White, of the 42nd N.I., certificates of high proficiency; the former in the Oordoo, and the latter in the Hindee languages. His honour has also been pleased to confer on Ensign W. N. Lees, of the 42nd N.I., a degree of honour for his eminent attainments in the Persian language.

CATASTROPHE ON BOARD THE "FAWN."—This vessel was about 100 miles to the southward of Pinang, when the crew, composed of Malays and Bengalees, rose and murdered the captain and his officers, and took possession of the ship. They placed Mrs. Rogers, the captain's wife, and another lady, a passenger, into a boat, intending to cut them adrift, but the boat upset, and both the unfortunate ladies were drowned. The murderers then endeavoured to scuttle the ship, but not being successful, run her aground near Mount Formosa. The Bengalees gave information of the tragedy to the authorities at Singapore, but it is uncertain whether the Malays have yet been arrested. The *Englishman* states that the first officer struck the tindal (a Malay), and abused him for smoking in some improper part of the vessel, and that the crew then complained to the captain of this, and other instances of ill-treatment; but he appears to have sanctioned his officer's proceedings, and that night the crew rose.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXAMINATION IN PUNJABEE.

Simla, Oct. 14, 1851.—The most noble the Governor-general is pleased to lay down the following rules for the examination of military officers, in the Punjabee language:—

The committees will be composed of three members, one an officer of the civil service, or other person selected by the Board of Administration, as being well acquainted with the Punjabee language, and two military officers who may have passed an examination in that language.

The committees will be assembled annually on the 10th of January and 10th of July.

The following is to be the test:—

1st. The candidate is to read and translate a page of the geographical description of the Punjaub, lately translated from the Persian of Bootah Shah, and published at Loodiana; also a page of the *Jaman Sakhi* of Nanak.

2nd. An English translation (previously prepared by the committee) of a page from either of the above works is to be given to the candidate for re-translation into Punjabee, in the Goormukhee character.

3rd. The candidate is to answer a dozen common questions in grammar, showing the formation of nouns, verbs, &c. &c.

4th. The candidate is to be made to converse in turn, separately, with a Punjabee shopkeeper, a Sikh soldier, and an agriculturist of respectability, and to keep up a conversation with each involving twenty or thirty questions and answers.

5th. Three native letters, written in a fair hand, are to be given to the candidate to read and translate.

Grammars, dictionaries, and similar aids, are not to be allowed during the examination.

The examinations will be held at Lahore only for the present, and the reports are to be prepared and forwarded by the committee to the adjutant-general of the army.

RULES FOR EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Simla, Oct. 3, 1851.—In continuation of General Orders by the Governor-General of the 7th of July last, the following supplementary rules for the examination of candidates desirous of passing the interpreter's and Hindoostanee tests, are published for the information and guidance of parties concerned.

Three copies of the test-books, of the same editions as those used at the college, will be furnished to the staff officers of every station where a committee is to assemble. These are to be sent at the appointed time to the place directed for the meeting of the committee, and delivered into their hands.

The exercises intended for the written examination will be printed in the parlour printing-press belonging to the college, and the college examiners will fix the exercises for the oral examination. The printed papers, accompanied by lists of exercises according to the Forms A and C, accompanying, will be forwarded, under the college seal, to the staff officer of the station, the papers for the interpreter's and Hindoostanee examination being made up in separate envelopes.

These envelopes are to remain in the hands of the station staff officer, with the seals unbroken, till the day and hour of the examination, when they are to be delivered by the staff officer into the hands of the committee, at the appointed place of examination, in order to their being then opened and given to the candidates.

The college examiners, in forwarding the papers, will address to the staff officer a letter containing instructions and explanations. A copy of this letter is to be furnished to the station examination committee, in order that they may have an idea of the nature of the arrangements made for the examination.

The examinations are to be held at all stations at which committees are authorized to be assembled, on the same day.

The interpreter's examination will be held on the first day of the assembly of the committee, and the Hindoostanee examination on the day following.

The reports of the committees are to be prepared in duplicate, according to the forms annexed, B and D. One copy is to be forwarded to the examiners of the College of Fort William, and the other, in which the candidate's name is to be entered under the distinctive marks, will be sent to the adjutant-general of the army.

FORM A.

List of Exercises to be performed by each Candidate for passing the Military Interpreter's Examination.

Oral.

No. 1. Persian—*Gulistan*, page line commencing at the words and ending at the words being lines; or,

Anwari Soheili, page line commencing at the words and ending at the words being lines.

No. 2. Hindoostanee—*Bagh-o-Bahar*, page line commencing at the words and ending at the words being lines.

No. 3. Hindec—*Prem Sagur*, page line commencing at the words and ending at the words being lines.

No. 4. A Hindoostanee manuscript in the Persian character, forwarded herewith.

No. 5. A Hindoostanee manuscript in the Nagree character, forwarded herewith.

No. 6. Colloquial sentences to be read out one by one by the committee, and translated at once, *virâ voce*, by each candidate, forwarded herewith.

Written.

No. 1. Grammar questions, forwarded herewith.

No. 2. English into Hindoostanee in the Persian character, forwarded herewith.

No. 3. English into Hindoostanee in the Nagree character, to contain as many Hindec words as can with propriety be introduced, forwarded herewith.

(Signed) A. B. } Examiners.
C. D. }

Care is to be taken that the oral examination of one candidate is not overheard by another. They are to be placed as far apart from each other, and from the committee, as the size of the room will admit.

FORM B.

Report on the Oral Examination of Candidates for passing the Military Interpreter's Examination.

(Place and date).

Distinctive Mark.	No. 1. Gulistan.	No. 2. Bagh-o-Bahar.	No. 3. Prem Sagur.	No. 4. Manuscript Persian Character.	No. 5. Manuscript Nagree Character.	No. 6. Colloquial Sentences.	Remarks on Pronunciation.
A.	Read and translated with great accuracy; made a few errors, but not serious.	Read with fluency and correctly; with some accuracy; much accuracy; very few errors.	Read fluently and correctly; with some accuracy; much accuracy; very few errors.	Read with fluency and correctly; with some accuracy; much accuracy; very few errors.	Fluent and intelligible; but tellable: some errors in grammar, but not important.	Fluent and intelligible; but tellable: some errors in grammar, but not important.	Pronunciation generally clear and intelligible; sometimes the long vowels and confounds the hard and soft letters.

We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly declare that the above is a fair and impartial report on the oral examination of candidates, and that the written exercises were performed in our presence on the day of 185... between the hours of and without the aid of a dictionary or other book, and without the assistance of a moonshie or any other person.

(Signed) A. B. } Examiners.
C. D. }

FORM C.

List of Exercises to be performed by each Candidate for passing the Military Hindoostanee Examination.

Oral.

No. 1. *Bagh-o-Bahar*, page line commencing at the words and ending at the words being lines.

No. 2. *Bytal Puchesse*, page line commencing at the words and ending at the words being lines.

No. 3. Colloquial sentences to be read out one by one to each candidate, and translated at once, *virâ voce*, forwarded herewith.

Written.

English into Hindoostanee in Persian and Nagree characters (one and the same translation written out in both characters) forwarded herewith.

(Signed) A. B. } Examiners.
C. D. }

Care is to be taken that the oral examination of one candidate is not overheard by another. They are to be placed as far apart from each other, and from the committee, as the size of the room will admit.

FORM C.

Report on the Oral Examination of Candidates for passing the Military Hindoostanee Examination.

(Place and date).

Distinctive Mark.	No. 1. Bagh-o-Bahar.	No. 2. Bytal Puchesse.	No. 3. Colloquial Sentences.	Remarks on Pronunciation.
A.	Read and translated with ease and accuracy; much readiness and accuracy.	Read with ease and accuracy; much readiness and accuracy; the general meaning correctly.	Translated with some hesitation, but with accuracy; and intelligibly.	Intelligible, but not always clear; passable on the whole.

We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly declare that the above is a fair and impartial report on the oral examination of candidates, and that the written exercises were performed in our presence on the ... day of ... 185... between the hours of ... and ... without the aid of a dictionary or other book, and without the assistance of a moonshee or any other person.

(Signed) A. B. }
C. D. } Examiners.
E. F. }

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSON, E. H. 2nd asst. to resident at Indore, ass. ch. of duties of 1st asst. and dep. opium agent.
ARMSTRONG, H. perm. to res. the service fr. Dec. 1.
BEDFORD, J. sub. asst. to commiss. of Assam, rec. ch. of his duties, Oct. 16.
BEST, J. R. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazepore.
BIRD, F. M. asst. to mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll.
BREWSTER, J. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Agra.
BROADHURST, M. qual. for public service by proficiency in two native languages; Oct. 27; attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Oct. 29.
CARNAC, C. F. asst. com. Lahore, trans. at his own request to Bengal pres.; to be in ch. of sub. div. of Barr, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in districts of Patna and Monghyr, Nov. 3.
COLVILLE, Sir J. W. to be pres. of Council of Education.
ELLIS, E. L. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Benares.
GRANT, C. asst. under commr. of Meerut div. trans. to Rohilcund div.
GREATHED, H. H. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in zillah Bignore, Oct. 27.
GROTE, A. to be coll. of Mymensing fr. Oct. 4, to continue to offic. as coll. of Calcutta, Oct. 27.
HARRISON, E. F. assu. ch. of collectorate of Dacca.
JACKSON, L. S. to offic. as coll. of Monghyr.
LANCE, C. E. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinagepore.
LEYCESTER, G. P. to offic. as coll. of Dacca, dur. abs. of Tottembam; made over ch. of collectorate of Monghyr to L. S. Jackson.
LINDSAY, C. R. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Mysporey.
MANSEL, C. G. to be resident at Nagpore, v. Davidson, dec.
MARTIN, S. V. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jounpore.
RICHARDSON, H. C. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad.
RUSSELL, C. D. coll. of Purneah, rec. ch. of collectorate fr. F. A. Glover.
RUSSELL, A. E. del. ov. charge of mag. of Purneah to F. A. B. Glover, Oct. 24.
SAMUELS, E. A. rec. ch. of offices of mag. of 24-pergunnahs and supt. of Allypore gaol fr. E. Jackson.
SLINGER, F. dep. coll. in Allahabad, prom. to 2nd grade, from Sept. 16.
STAUNTON, R. to be post mr. of Allahabad.
TUCKER, St. G. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares.
TUCKER, W. T. asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district.
WESTON, J. 2nd prin. sudder ameen, to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Mozufferpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BULLER, F. R. leave cancelled.
DIROM, W. M. 1 mo.
GALLOWAY, W. 21 days to Oct. 31, in ext.
GARSTIN, C. 15 days.
HEWETT, G. leave cancelled.
LARKINS, T. P. 1 mo.
LEYCESTER, G. P. 1 mo.
RAVENSHAW, H. S. 2 years on m. c. to Cape or Australia, with 3 mo. leave fr. Nov. 1, prep. to embarkation.
ROSS, A. 3 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to proc. on furl. to Europe.
RUSSELL, R. H. leave cancelled.
SUTHERLAND, J. civ. asst. surg. of Azimgurh, 3 mo. prep. to Europe.
WAUCHOPE, S. leave cancelled.
WHEELER, H. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 1, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

D'AGUILAR, Rev. J. B. chaplain of Meerut, 3 mo. on m. c.
QUARTLEY, Rev. C. J. placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, Oct. 25.
SAULEZ, Rev. G. A. F. furl. to Europe on m. c.
SHAW, Rev. T. W. chaplain of Rawul Pindee, 1 mo. leave of abs.
SMITH, Rev. H. 1 mo. leave of abs.
SMITH, Rev. T. 1 mo. leave of abs.
WHITING, Rev. W. J. asst. chaplain, ret. fr. furl. Nov. 1, re-attached to N.W. provinces, Nov. 5.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERTON, Lieut. H. C. 74th N.I. to be adj. v. Macdonald, dec.
BAKER, Capt. W. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Pierce, res.

BALDWIN, 1st Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus. to com. of the detach. of invalids, proceeding by water fr. Agra, to the presidency, Oct. 14.
BELSON, Lieut. H. (as a special case), to offic. as adj. of 1. wing 53rd N.I. dur. its separation fr. regt. h. q. on treasure escort.
BIDDULPH, Brev. Maj. G. asst. ch. of adjts. off. 3rd irreg. cav.
BIVAR, Lieut. H. S. to offic. as jun. asst. to com. of Assam, at Gowalparah; rec. ch. of Capt. Rawlatt's office of jun. asst. to commiss. of Assam, at Gowhaty, Oct. 5.
BLACKWOOD, Lieut. A. 59th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 2.
BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. G. C. to act as adj. of 1. wing 45th N.I. dur. its separation from reg. hd. qrs.
BURLTON, Lieut. F. M. H. 63rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 13, in succ. to Brown, dec.
BUTTANSHAW, Ens. H. R. to do duty with 47th N.I. at Cawn-pore, to cont. with that corps dur. its march to Ferozepore, then to join 52nd N.I. to which he stands posted.
CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 12, v. Nembhard, dec.
CARY, Capt. B. to receive all reports of the station of Allyghur, Oct. 16.
CATTLEY, Ens. H. C. d. d. 16th gren. posted to 62nd N.I. at Etawah, Oct. 15.
COGHILL, Ens. K. J. W. d. d. 14th N.I. posted to 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. at Agra, Oct. 15.
DALTON, Capt. E. T. to offic. as pol. agent and prin. asst. to com. of Assam at Luckunpore dur. abs. of Vetch.
DUNDAS, 1st Lieut. C. S. acting adj. of 3rd brig. h. art. to act as adj. to the div. dur. indispos. of D'Oyly, Oct. 15.
DURAND, Maj. H. M. pol. agent at Bhopal, ass. ch. of app. as offic. resident at Nagpore.
EDEN, Capt. W. F. ass. ch. of duties of pol. agent at Bhopal.
FARQUHARSON, Lieut. L. J. to be adj. 6th L.C. Oct. 13.
GLADSTONE, Lieut. C. A. (as a special case) to offic. as adj. of the 1. wing 15th N.I. during its separation fr. regt. h. q. on treasure escort, Oct. 13.
GRAVES, Lieut. J. H. to act as adj. to 41st N.I. dur. indisposi-tion of Stevens, Oct. 15.
GUISE, Lieut. H. J. 23th N.I. returned to duty, Oct. 4.
HOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. 38th L.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Dickens.
HOLROYD, Capt. C. to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. at Seebnagur, dur. abs. of Capt. Brodie.
INNES, Ens. A. M. d. d. 27th, posted to 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind, Oct. 15.
JACKSON, Ens. E. S. d. d. 14th, posted to 12th N.I. at Mooltan, Oct. 15.
JACKSON, Ens. W. H. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 13, in suc. to Brown, dec.
JAMIESON, Brev. Maj. J. W. H. 63rd N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 13, in suc. to Brown, dec.
KEIGHTLY, Ens. J. to offic. as 2nd in com. 3rd regt. Sikh local inf. in add. to duties of adj. dur. abs. of Starkey.
LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. G. P. 1st Eur. fus. returned to duty, Nov. 3.
MACMULLEN, Brev. Capt. S. F. 6th L.C. at his own request, to resign the appt. of adj. of the corps, Oct. 13.
NICHOLSON, Brev. Maj. J. 27th N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 3.
PALMER, Col. T. 72nd N.I. to reside within the Meerut div. or at Kurnaul, and draw his pay and allowances fr. the Meerut pay office, Oct. 15.
PERKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. G. 4th co. 4th batt. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. to that batt. and to art. div. at Peshawur, Oct. 16.
PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Bishop.
PRICE, Lieut. G. J. inv. est. perm. to reside at Mirzapore.
REID, Lieut. J. H. 51st N.I. perm. to res. app. of interp. and qr. mr. Oct. 20.
REPTON, Capt. ass. com. of 3rd regt. Sikh local inf. dur. abs. of Starkey on leave.
ROWLATT, Capt. E. A. to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Gowalparah, dur. abs. of Sturt, to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Kanunroo; jun. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Gowhaty, reported his dep. for Gowalparah, Oct. 4.
SEWELL, Lieut. A. H. C. 47th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in Rajpootana agency.
SEWELL, Lieut. A. H. C. 47th N.I. to offic. as asst. to Gov. Gen.'s agent for states of Rajpootana dur. abs. of Showers, on leave.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. col. Sir R. Knt. to offic. as asst. to Gov. Gen. agent for affairs of Scindiah's dominions.
SHULDHAM, Maj. T. H. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 13, in suc. to Brown, dec.
SIDEBOTTOM, Lieut. F. J. 52nd N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 3.
STAFFORD, Sir W. T. F. commg. the Hurrianah L.I. batt. asst. ch. of the adjt.'s office, Oct. 16.
STEWART, Lieut. R. to be station staff at Allyghur, Oct. 16.
STURT, Lieut. col. W. M. N. fr. 14th to 67th N.I. Oct. 15.
TALBOT, Maj. H. C. invalids, to reside within the Meerut div. and draw his pay fr. the Meerut pay office, Oct. 11.
TENNANT, 2nd Lieut. J. F. engs. to be a 2nd asst. great trigono-metrical survey.
THORPE, Maj. R. to be post-master of Mirzapoor.
TICKELL, Lieut. J. 73rd N.I. at his request, to resign the appt. of act. int. of H. M.'s 29th regt. and to rejoin his own corps.
VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. offic. jun. asst. to comm. of Assam at Nowgong res. ch. of duties.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE
DATES SPECIFIED.
ENGINEERS.

BROWNLOW, H. A. Nov. 2.
CREISTER, G. A. Nov. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Capt. J. executive eng. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 1, on m.c. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea.
BARTON, Capt. N. D. 6th L.C. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to rem. at Simla on m.c.
BATTINE, Ens. C. 14th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to March 1, to Benares and pres.
BLAIR, Lieut. E. R. 51st N.I. fr. Oct. 8 to April 8, 1852, to presidency prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
BOUVERIE, Lieut. P. A. P. 38th L.I. furl. to Europe.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. L. 52nd N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, in ext. to rem. at Mussorie, on m.c.
CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. fr. Oct. 18 to Dec. 1, in ext. to rem. at Mussorie, on m.c.
CHARLTON, Maj. A. invs. fr. Nov. 10 to March 10, 1852, to Calcutta, prep. to submitting an application to ret. from the service.
COMBE, Brev. maj. H. P. fr. Nov. 1 to May 1, 1852, in ext. to Calcutta, on m.c.
COX, 1st Lieut. W. F. art. fr. Aug. 13 to Sept. 8, to Murree, on m.c.
CROSSE, Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. 4 mo. from Oct. 1, to Calcutta on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
CUNLIFFE, Lieut. G. G. 41st N.I. from Nov. 30 to Jan. 15, 1852, to enable him to rejoin his regt.
DUNMORE, Major W. R. 31st N.I. from Nov. 15 to Oct. 15, 1852, in ext. to rem. at Simla and vicinity, on m. c.
FRASER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. from Nov. 1 to March 31, 1852, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
HAMILTON, Major Gen. C. W. from Sept. 20 to March 20, 1852, to presidency.
HARRIS, Capt. J. S. inv. est. 6 mo. from Nov. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
HATHORN, 1st Lieut. J. G. art. from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, in ext. to enable him to join.
HEAVEY, Lieut. G. H. T. 3rd N.I. to Europe 1 year without pay.
HUGHES, Lieut. H. J. 62nd N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
JELlicoe, Lieut. F. G. 53rd N.I. 3 mo. from Nov. 1, to Benares.
JERVIS, Lieut. S. C. engs. 1 year in ext.
KEMP, Lieut. D. 5th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Feb. 1 in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
KNILESIDE, Brev. maj. R. R. leave canc. at his request, Oct. 11.
MALING, Maj. C. S. 68th N.I. fr. Aug. 26 to Nov. 10, to Mussorie.
MANNING, Lieut. and adj. H. D. 19th N.I. fr. Oct. 25 to Jan. 10, to Jhelum.
MANSON, Lieut. col. J. commissr. with the late Maharajah Bajee Rao, 1 mo. in ext.
MARRIOTT, Capt. E. 57th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 22, to Simla.
MARTIN, Lieut. G. M. jun. asst. to comm. of Mysore, 20 days.
MC SHERRY, Lieut. col. T. com. 1st N.I. Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, 1852.
NASH, Capt. J. D. invalids. fr. Nov. 20 to Mar. 20, 1852, to proceed on the river.
NISBETT, Capt. D. 53rd N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Nov. 30, 1852, in ext. to rem. at Almorah, on m.c.
REID, Lieut. C. A. 29th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 10, in ext. to remain at Darjeeling, on m. c.
REID, Lieut. J. H. 51st N.I. to Europe.
RICHARDSON, Capt. W. 73rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 1, 1852, in ext. to rem. at Nynce Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
RICKARDS, Capt. W. H. pol. agent at Jypore, 1 mo.
ROBINSON, Capt. A. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to remain at Kemaon, on m. c.
SAUNDERS, Cornet J. R. 9th L.C. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to England, for 1 year, without pay.
SAWERS, Ens. J. L. 37th N.I. fr. Aug. 24 to Oct. 1, to Murree, on m. c.
SAY, Capt. H. H. 45th N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to May 25, 1852, to rem. at Futtchghur, and to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to apply for permission to retire from the service.
SHERWELL, Capt. W. S. 1 mo.
STURT, Capt. A. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, at Gwalparah, 3 mo. on m. c.
THACKWELL, Maj. gen. Sir J. G. C.B. and V.E.H. fr. Oct. 27 to Nov. 10, in ext. to rem. at Simla.
VAURENEN, Lieut. D. C. revenue surveyor, Rohilkund, 1 mo.
VETCH, Capt. H. pol. ag. L. princ. assist. to commiss. at Assam, 1 mo. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
WADDILOVE, Capt. G. M. 24th N.I. attached to Nizam's army, to Europe.
WATSON, Ens. J. T. 12th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext.
WESTON, Lieut. G. R. to Feb. 20, in ext.
WHEELWRIGHT, 1st Lieut. C. A. art. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 10 in ext. to Mussorie, on m. c.
WHISH, Maj. gen. Sir W. S. to Europe.
WHITELOCK, Capt. G. F. 13th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 in ext. to rem. at Simla on m. c.
WILLIS, Maj. P. W. eng. 2 mo.

MEDICAL.

AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to assume med. charge of art. div. at Cawnpore, Oct. 17.
BARBER, Surg. J. 4th batt. art. to assume med. charge of Peshawar div. of art. Oct. 20.
BEATSON, Surg. J. F. M.D. 58th N.I. to proceed to Lahore by Dakh, at the public expense, and d. d. with H. M.'s 96th regt. Oct. 20.
BOWRON, Surg. J. permitted to ret. fr. serv. of E. I. C. fr. Dec. 31, on pens. of 191l. per ann.
EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in Rajpootana agency.
FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. to affd. med. aid to 10th co. sappers and miners at Sealkote, Oct. 17.
GRAHAM, Asst. surg. to be post mr. of Ferozapore.
IRVING, Assist. Surg. J. M.D. 72nd N.I. to affd. med. aid to r. wing 45th N.I. and 3rd co. 7th batt. art. Oct. 14.
KEAN, Surg. A. M.D. res. ch. of med. duties of civ. station of Moorsheadabad.
KEARNEY, Asst. surg. as. ch. of med. duties of station of Khyonk Phyo.
KEMP, Assist. Surg. J. G. M.D. 2nd tr. 2nd brig. art. to do du. under ord. of Surg. J. Barber, in med. ch. of Peshawar div. of art. Oct. 20.
LONG, Dr. W. J. civ. assist. surg. of Sibsagar, passed, on July 12, 1847, exam. in vernacular lang. of Assam.
LOWDELL, Assist. Surg. C. to d. d. with art. div. at Meerut, Oct. 17.
SCOTT, Surg. K. M. 54th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 38th L.I. consequent on the departure on leave on m. c. of Surg. Griffith.
SCRIVEN, Assist. Surg. J. B. to d. d. with 1st brig. Beng. fus.
STEWART, Assist. surg. C. to d. d. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus. Oct. 17.
THOMPSON, Surg. F. 42nd N.I. to act as staff surg. at Barrackpore, with effect fr. Dec. 1, v. McAnally.
UMPHREY, Asst. surg. J. E. placed at disp. of gov. of Bengal.
WOOD, Surg. J. 56th N.I. to med. ch. of left wing of 15th N.I. dur. its separation fr. regt. head qrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDFORD, Asst. surg. J. R. 1 mo.
BROWN, Surg. J. leave from Dec. 1 prep. to retire.
HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. M.D. fr. Oct. 2 to Feb. 2, 1852, to pres. on m.c.
LONG, W. J. civ. asst. surg. of Sibsagar, 1 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drags. Lieut. Roll, Dec. 1 to 31.—9th Lancers. Capt. Powyss, to Dec. 12.—14th Lt. Drags. Assist. surg. Fasson, to Nov. 15, 1852, in ext. on m. c.
INFANTRY.—10th. Assist. surg. Inglis to med. ch. of Murree conv. depot, v. Macbeth.—22nd. Qr. mr. Young, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—29th. Lieut. Hart 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—60th. 2nd Lieut. W. W. Fox, to Dec. 22.—64th. Lieut. W. T. J. Morphy, qual. as interp. in Hindustani.—80th. Lieut. Colman, 1 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Lieut. H. M. Havelock, qual. as interp. in Hindustani.—98th. Capt. Ellerman, to Feb. 1; Assist. surg. B. Swift, 4 mo. to Bombay, and 1 yr. to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, wife of E. S. twin d. at Vepery, Oct. 11.
BAILEY, wife of Mr. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 17.
BALDWIN, Mrs. W. s. still-born, at Futtchghur, Oct. 2.
BAMFIELD, the lady of Lieut. N. H. 7th irr. cav. s. at Hooshrapore, Nov. 1.
BARCKLEY, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
BAILEY, the lady of Lieut. Daniel, 7th L.C. d. at Umballa, Oct. 23.
BEATTY, Mrs. C. d. at Agra, Oct. 21.
BEDFORD, Mrs. s. at Rampore, Baulab, Oct. 13.
COMYN, wife of Capt. P. L. 68th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 24.
DRIBBY, the lady of T. J. d. at Mooghy, Oct. 25.
DRUMMOND, the lady of Maj. J. 19th N.I. d. at Deyrah, Oct. 18.
EATWELL, wife of D. d. at Ghazepore, Oct. 15.
ELLIOTT, wife of Henry A. d. at Umballa, Oct. 20.
FAGAN, the lady of Capt. G. H. engs. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 18.
FERIES, the lady of Capt. W. S. 12th N.I. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 29.
GALLIFF, wife of J. F. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 29.
GALL, wife of Capt. R. H. 14th lt. drags. d. at Meerut, Oct. 6.
GONSALVES, wife of Michael, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 14.
HARDIE, Mrs. d. still-born, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.
HAWKES, wife of Capt. R. H.M.'s 80th, s. at Darjeeling, Oct. 10.
HENDERSON, wife of John, s. at Hooghly, Oct. 22.
HUBBARD, E. wife of W. H. s. at Delhi, Nov. 7.
HUMPHREY, the lady of H. R. d. at Berhampore, Nov. 2.
JENNINGS, wife of C. R. d. at Barrackpore, Oct. 29.
JOHNSTON, wife of J. s. at Nynce Tal, Oct. 21.
LEISHMAN, Mrs. H. A. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
MANN, Mrs. Henry, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 1.
MARTIN, wife of Capt. P. 4th irr. cav. d. at Jhansie, Oct. 27.
MILLER, the lady of Capt. J. of the barque *Agrahiz*, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 6.
MOORE, wife of Asst. surg. T. 5th N.I. d. at Lunkutpore, Oct. 23.
NEWTON, wife of Wm. s. at Darjeeling, Oct. 21.

NISSBETT, wife of Capt. J. 69th N.I. s. at Agra, Oct. 30.
READE, the lady of F. E. s. at Burrissaut, Oct. 30.
REIM, Mrs. George, s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 26.
ROSE, Mrs. Charles, d. at Bogwangolah, Oct. 25.
RYVKE, the lady of Capt. W. H. 19th irr. cav. d. at Mean Meer, Oct. 29.
SHAW, wife of Capt. R. 23rd N.I. d. at Umballa, Oct. 30.
SHILLINGFORD, wife of C. A. d. at Purneah, Oct. 24.
STORROW, wife of the Rev. E. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
WRENN, Mrs. R. B. d. at Nohtac, Nov. 4.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, J. M.D. to Ellen Mary, d. of the late Capt. H. Garatin, 6th L.C. at Moradabad, Nov. 3.
CHAPMAN, R. B. c.s. to Louisa, d. of the Hon. John Lewis, at Calcutta, Oct. 28.
COLOGREEDY, G. P. to Miss Maitide White, at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
GRIEAR, Wm. to Elizabeth Ford, at Agra, Oct. 26.
LEWIS, Jos. to Ellen M. d. of Mr. Perry, at Calcutta, Oct. 22.
MASEYK, J. W. to Eliza Rozalie, d. of J. M. de Verinne, at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
MURRAY, Ens. C. 70th N.I. to Eliza, d. of Lieut. col. C. Coventry, at Honsheypore, Oct. 22.
REID, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. to Mary, d. of Brig. J. Tennant.
STEWART, Lieut. W. art. to Jane H. d. of the late H. Willson, at Bura Doo, Oct. 22.
STRAFFORD, C. to Isabella, d. of the late Mr. Houghland, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.

DEATHS.

BARNES, James R. s. of J. R. c.s. at Shahjehanpore, Oct. 26.
BATTER, Wm. H. inf. s. of Mr. at Delhi, Oct. 28.
COCKBURN, M. at Calcutta, aged 61, Oct. 26.
CAMELL, J. A. at Calcutta, aged 46, Oct. 21.
DONAHOO, Mrs. Mary, at Calcutta, aged 65, Oct. 16.
ELY, C. E. S. at Calcutta, aged 26, Nov. 6.
FEATHERSTONEHOUGH, Faany J. inf. d. of Sam. at Rungpore, Oct. 19.
FINCH, Simon, at Calcutta, Oct. 12.
HAMMOND, Marie, widow of the late Peter, at Calcutta.
JORE, J. O. at Calcutta, aged 71, Oct. 24.
MAYAR, Elizabeth J. widow of Lieut. G. at Sukkur, aged 20, Oct. 24.
NISSBETT, R. H. S. s. of Capt. John, 69th N.I. at Agra, aged 1, Oct. 20.
NOEL, H. widow of the late J. at Chandernagore, aged 52, Nov. 1.
OLIVER, J. A. at Lahore, Oct. 28.
PARKER, Mrs. Jane E. at Bareilly, aged 27, Oct. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. *Mazatlan*, Cutting, San Francisco; *Fazel Cureem*, Smith, Mauritius; *Portsmouth*, Munro, San Francisco.—27. *Mary Hall*, Richardson, Aden; *Lord Petrie*, Middleton, Mauritius.—Nov. 1. *Steamer Enterprise*, Tryer, Chittagong; *steamer Oriental*, Powell, Suez; *Scourfield*, —, Mauritius; *Easurain*, Clough-ton, China, Singapore, and Penang.—2. *Georgiana*, Williams, Liverpool; *Annie el Lucie*, Orange, Singapore and Penang.—3. *Hyderee*, Englesham, China and Singapore; *Zaphnath Paneah*, Fowle, Singapore and Penang.—4. *Poppy*, Durham, China and Singapore; *John Adam*, Hardy, China and Singapore.—5. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Gravesend; *Henry Winch*, Jenkins, Maulmein; *Arrow*, M'Farlane, China and Singapore; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Penang; *Owen Potter*, Banks, Liverpool; *Daniel Sharp*, Arey, San Francisco; *Arab*, Thuston, San Francisco.—6. *Agincourt*, Hotspar, Washington.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Precursor*.—Messrs. Clarke, Cockburn, Manderson, Lewes, Cadell, Miller, and Fraser; Mr. M'Michail, Maj. Burney and servant, Lieut. Castle, Capt. Sayers, Mr. Coppage, Mrs. Kelsall, child, and servant; Mr. Blacker, Mr. Frederick, Mr. and Mrs. Sibley, and two children, Mr. J. Palin, Messrs. J. M. Elliott and W. Elliott, E.I.R. Co.; Mr. C. B. Whish, Mr. Burkinyoung, Miss Burkinyoung, and servant, and Mrs. Carbery.
 Per *Mathilde*.—Mr. E. Lebrun.
 Per *Ensus*.—Mrs. Wright.
 Per *Soubadar*.—Mrs. Umfreville.
 Per *Equator*.—F. H. Cummins and C. B. Everett, Esqrs.
 Per *Robert Hooper*.—Capt. A. Higgins.
 Per *Ararat*.—Mr. William Cabin and Frederick Evebber.
 Per *Hyderee*.—M. Prebay.
 Per steamer *Enterprise*, from MOULMEIN.—Capt. Showers, Mrs. Showers, and three children; Mrs. Jackson, A. B. M'Intosh, Esq. Mr. Auld, Dr. Herbert, W. Thomson, Esq. M. Rieck, Mr. Neithall, Serjt. M'Kenmara, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Elgar. From CHITTAGONG.—Capt. Smith.
 Per steamer *Oriental*.—E. C. Clarke, Lieut. H. Grant, J. Ainslie, lady, and 2 servants; Mr. Baker, Miss C. Smyth, Mr. Begbie, Mr. M. Currie, Gen. M'Neil, Mrs. M'Neil, and 2 servants; Gen. Godwin, and servant; Dr. Young and 5 servants; Mr. Craster, Rev. M. Whiting, Mrs. Whiting, Rev. J. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Leath, Miss Hanson,

Mrs. Peel, Mr. Jennings, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. M'Pherson, Mr. Cadogan, Mrs. Cadogan, Mr. Cooke, Maj. Nicholson, Maj. M'Nair, Lieut. Sidebotham, Col. Mackison, Lieut. Lambert, Messrs. W. Wallis, Crook, Blackwood, Remfry, Purves, and Halford, Jewvanjee Pestonjee, Rustonjee Veccajee, and 2 native men servants, Mr. Lilly, Mr. Goldsworthy, Mr. Barstow, Mons. Delafney, Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. M. De Souza, and Mr. T. M. De Souza.

Per *Bucephalus*.—Mrs. Voyle, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Parry, Misses Sherer, Crommelin, C. Crommelin, Francis, Aylwood, Anderson, M. Anderson, and F. Voyle; Capt. Ormsby, H.M. 80th; R. B. Parry, surgeon, B. army; Lieut. G. E. Voyle, B. art.; Lieut. Shadwell, H.M. 87th; Ens. W. H. Patour, H.M. 61st; E. M'Killar, asst. surg. H.C.S.; H. Martindell, Esq.; A. Anderson, Esq.; T. W. Bower, 157 men, H.M. 80th and 96th regts.

Per *Eliza Penelope*.—Mrs. Shilstone, Miss Shilstone, and Mrs. Edmond and child.

Per *Daniel Sharp*.—Mrs. Arey and Miss Orcutt.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20.—*William Sturges*, Freeman, Boston; *Virginia*, Jarvis, Madras and Colombo; *Bengalee*, Colebank, Genoa; *Lucknow*, Fauset, Demerara.—25. *Jules and Agloe*, Grandmarton, Bourbon; *Lahore*, Harris, Mauritius.—26. *Robert C. Winthrop*, Young, Boston.—27. *Erin*, Jamieson, Suez.—28. *James Watt*, Cuthbertson, London.—30. *Mary*, Ryder, London; *True Briton*, Roe, London.—31. *William Goddard*, Russel, Boston; *Florida*, Nickerson, London.—Nov. 1. H.M.'s sloop *Serpent*, Luard, for —; *Mary Ann*, Rouse, Bombay.—2. *Robert Barbour*, Smith, Liverpool; *Horseburgh*, Osgood, Boston; *Colonist*, Somerville, London.—3. H.N.M.'s steamer *Ardoeno Veet*, for —.—4. *Waterwich*, Manna, Hong-Kong; *Montandevort*, Lepetit, Bourbon.—7. Steamer *Hiadostan*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hiadostan*.—To BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hughes and child. To SUKZ.—Mr. C. S. Jacob. To ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. H. J. Reid. To MALTA.—Maj. Frager and Mr. J. H. Scott. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. R. Larkins, Mr. Lushington, B.C.S., Mrs. Lushington and infant, Mrs. Firth and 2 infants and 2 servants, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Malic, 3 children, and 1 servant; Mrs. E. G. Showers, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mr. Cegard, Mrs. Hawaith, Lieut. Hughes, Maj. Spottiswood, Mr. J. Elliott, Lieut. Colman, W. Morehouse, and W. H. Lee. To MADRAS.—Mr. Saunders, Capt. Showers, M.A., servant, Lieut. Lowrie, H. M. 96th Regt. Lieut. Halstead, and Mr. D. C. Smyth, c.s.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	6 8	7 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	par.	1 4	1 8
Old Sicea 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	do.	do.
New Co.'s 5 do.	prem.	2 8	2 12
Third Sicea 4 do.	dis.	12 8	12 12
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	10 8	10 12

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2425
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	15 to 20 p. sh.
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	nom.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	.. 8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4	to 104 11	} per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 9	.. 16 5	
Gold Dust	13 0	.. 13 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 12	.. 221 5	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 8	.. 221 5	
Sovereigns	10 1	.. 10 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 0	.. 16 3	
Old Gold Mohurs	20 12	.. 20 13	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1 1/2 d. to 2s. 1 3/4 d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0 1/2 d. to 2s. 0 1/4 d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0 1/2 d. to 2s. 0 1/4 d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. to 3l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 5s.

MADRAS.

REVENUE SYSTEM IN THE NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

The process by which revenue is collected in the Nizam's country may be stated as follows.

An individual of some consideration, and who is at least presumed to be wealthy, goes to the minister, and offers his services as a talooqdar; if they are accepted he is required to pay into the Government Treasury a certain fixed sum, to be collected from the districts assigned to him, with a deduction of two annas on each rupee, for the payment of his subordinates, and the defrayal of all expenses strictly civil. He then receives his sunnud, or authority for holding the districts allotted him, under the seal of the minister, presents his nuzzur, often a good round sum, and makes his salaam; and here, in a great majority of cases, the talooqdar's care and superintendence of his districts are bounded by the one idea of making them as profitable as he can; if his instalments are paid into the treasury with tolerable regularity, no more questions are asked, and he is permitted to remain at Hyderabad sunk in sloth, from which he is roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest description. Meanwhile, however, he has delegated his authority to a naib, who occasionally possesses some knowledge of revenue matters, and who is bound to collect two or three lacs of rupees annually, on a monthly stipend of 200. This functionary again appoints chotah naibs, or tahsildars as they are called in the Company's country, peshcars, and other subordinates, the whole establishment of the former talooqdar being swept away; with his array he proceeds to his province with the power of a satrap and the pay of an ensign. The persons there with whom, in performance of his duty, he comes in contact, are the zemindars, in some respects congenial spirits, and it often happens that the face of a ryot is not seen in his durbar, nor the complaint of a poor man heard, during the whole period of his stay among them. If the naib is a man of intelligence and good sense he courts the zemindars, attends to their complaints (and these are chiefly directed against the injustice and exactions, whether true or false, of his predecessor), and redresses their grievances. If a good understanding exists between the Government office and the zemindar, the remonstrances of the ryots never reach beyond the boundaries of his village, and all is supposed to go on well at Hyderabad; but in another case the ears of Government are assailed by complaints, which they are compelled to listen to. If the naib, through ignorance or avarice, break cowl, as it is called, with the zemindars, and threaten them with imprisonment and irons in case of refusal or resistance, threats which in time he puts in execution, the whole country is in an uproar; zemindar after zemindar quits his villages and repairs to Hyderabad, where, if he gets no redress at the hands of the talooqdar, he goes at once to the minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress, if he is in a condition to give a good bribe; if he comes empty-handed his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can, to make his peace with the naib, lest worse should befall him: such are the relations the naib and zemindars bear to each other, to the talooqdar and Government. The Sur bastu cowl, as it is called, on which tenure zemindars farm the revenue, is more or less comprehensive, and of greater or less duration according to circumstances. In the Elgundel Sircar not only is the land revenue farmed to the desaeae, or surdeshmook as he is called, but the sahyer and every other branch. This has arisen from the trouble the Government had, some sixty years ago, with a rebellious zemindar of the name of Cona Reddy, who, taking advantage of the unhealthiness and natural strength of the country, set the authorities at defiance. He was at last put down, but his successors benefited by his resistance and obtained the collection of the entire revenue; but zemindars are often excluded from collecting the sahyer, that branch of revenue being left to the talooqdar, who appoints an officer for the express purpose of collecting it. The Ijaru cowl differs in no respect from the Sur bastu, save that in this case the farmer of the revenue is a patell. An Ijaru cowl, it is true, may be granted to any individual who may wish to re-people a deserted village by repairing a ruined tank; but, generally speaking, there is no other real difference. Such independent patells exist about Maiduck, and this kind of lease is common there; elsewhere, patells enjoying the full rights and immunities of their office are seldom met with. There are, it is true, persons who call themselves so in most villages, but they are merely head coonbees, with little authority, save in caste disputes, and with consequence only in as far as it is conceded by their brethren, who accord to them precedence at feasts and processions. At Maiduck, on the other hand, the patell is a real functionary, settling direct with Government, and in the enjoyment of considerable emoluments in virtue of his office—four beegahs per cent. of beegahs in the poonass, as many in the

rubbee, four per cent. of the rice rain crop, and two per cent. of the rice cultivated in the dry weather.

These two leases, Sur bastu and Ijaru, are granted commonly for a term of nine years; but this is by no means constant when the village falls into the hands of the Government agent, consequent on the zemindars or patells failing to make good their engagements, or to accede to new terms on the expiration of a lease: the revenue of such a village is collected by the Government authority, and paid direct into the treasury, with the deduction, however, of the zemindars' acknowledged dues. Setting up zemindaries to auction is never practised in the Nizam's country, although the right of Government to resume lands and confiscate the claims of refractory or bankrupt zemindars is insisted on, and sometimes, though rarely, is put in execution: the truth is, that the local authorities are too weak to resort to such an extreme measure. The delinquent, however guilty, commands the sympathy of all his brother zemindars, who regard him as a martyr, and make common cause with him, in so much that, in the case of his being ejected, they will furnish him with means of getting back his rights, or setting the local authorities at defiance. A bribe to the minister at Hyderabad, or some of his underlings, is the shortest and most effectual means to this end; but other measures, less direct and more unscrupulous, are also employed to effect it. Two examples which were reported to me will illustrate this. A few years ago the zemindar in the immediate vicinity of Hunnamcondra, the kushab of the Warungal sircar, had become deeply indebted to Government, and had evinced a turbulent and rebellious spirit; certain of his villages, by way of punishment, were taken from him and given to a respectable coonbee of the name of Rugonah, who stood deservedly high in the estimation of the Government officer. This unfortunate man had scarcely been a year in possession, when he was found inhumanly murdered in his own house. His body was mutilated, with his nose and ears cut off, and carried away, it was thought as trophies. The actual murderers were discovered and hanged; they were low caste men, who could have had no personal animosity towards their victim; but there was not a zemindar in the sircar who was not by the general voice suspected to have been privy to the crime. His fate excited universal sympathy among the ryots, by whom he was much beloved and respected, and who still speak of events as occurring so many years before or after the slaughter of Rugonah.—*Report of Dr. Walker—Madras Journal of Science, No. 38.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURNED COOLIES.—The ship *Zenobia*, Capt. Saxon, came into the Madras roads on the 9th November, having on board eighty-seven returned coolies for this port, and two hundred for Calcutta, all of whom have served their five years' apprenticeship in Demerara. They have brought back about 40,000 dollars, which, divided rateably, would give about Rs. 300 as the average savings of each individual; but we are sorry to say the Madras coolies have exhibited during their exile some of the disadvantages of being without caste. A large portion of their wages has been spent in toddy, or whatever substitute Demerara could afford for that exhilarating beverage. They have not got above 6,000 dollars amongst the party, which would only give about Rs. 150 each; whilst the share of the Calcutta emigrants would amount to double that sum. They expressed themselves heartily glad to return; but the example of their gains will no doubt induce a great many of their countrymen to undergo like hardships with the hope of obtaining similar results.—*Athenæum.*

THE SEPOYS OF THE 39TH.—The native general court-martial for the trial of the runaway sepoy of the 39th regiment N.I., opened its proceedings on the 6th of October, at Cananore. The charges upon which the two havildars, one naik, and seven privates were arraigned, are as follows:—"For having misbehaved themselves before a body of Moplah fanatics, in arms, against whom they were led, by shamefully retreating in panic and disorder before them; and for having, when in the presence of a body of Moplah fanatics, in arms, against whom they were led, shamefully cast away their arms." The charge brought against the subadar is for having, when spoken to by Ensign Turner previously to the attack, as to the mode of attack he had in view, replied in a manner, and made use of language, calculated to discourage the men of the detachment, and to spread alarm amongst them. The result of the trials was looked forward to with great anxiety.

BEAR.—The Hingolee force is under orders for field service. A strong body of Rohilla marauders, who are collected in the Mahore jungle, have committed depredations in the vicinage of Karingiah. The brigadier commanding, with his usual zeal for the good of the country, wishes to dislodge this nest of hornets.—*Spectator, Nov. 5.*

LORD STANLEY is shortly expected to visit Mysore.

LIEUTENANT C. A. WYATT, of the 37th Madras grenadiers, who was under arrest at Kamptee, broke his arrest and disappeared.

THE MONEY-MARKET.—The violence of our last commercial storm has in some measure moderated. The money-market is still far from being easy, but the banks have recommenced doing business in a small way. The local journals have been strongly urging the establishment of a new bank for the benefit of the general trade and commerce of the place, fortifying their counsel by reference to the abject uselessness of the chartered institution during the present and former crisis. But severe as have been the lessons, we yet seriously question whether they will have this legitimate practical tendency.

MR. KIGHT, THE AERONAUT, has been again unfortunate in his ascent at this presidency on the 20th October. Finding himself being carried rapidly out to sea, he commenced his descent, and though this was effected at a fearful speed, the machine fell into the water between two and three miles from land. As soon as his perilous position was perceived, a boat put off from the ship *Rohely*, manned by European sailors, who succeeded in rescuing him. Mr. Kight was in a very exhausted state; just able to keep his head above water by clinging to the ropes of the balloon.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRAY, W. T. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, dur. abs. of Wedderburn on other duty, Oct. 28.
CHATHFIELD, R. W. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Calicut dur. abs. of Morris on leave, Oct. 21.
FISHER, W. delivered over ch. of the district of Canara to F. N. Maltby, Oct. 24.
FRANKLIN, J. J. to act as Mauritius emigration agent, dur. abs. of Gabb.
GREENWAY, G. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Trichinopoly, resu. ch. of court fr. T. H. Davidson, Nov. 3.
MALTRY, F. N. coll. and mag. of Canara, resu. ch. of the district fr. W. Fisher, Oct. 24.
MASELL, J. to be a lay trustee of the Blacktown chaplaincy.
MATHEWSON, A. S. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chittoor, ass. ch. of court.
MURRAY, M. act. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Nellore, ass. ch. of court fr. prin. sudder ameen.
ROBINSON, W. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Malabar, dur. emp. of Chathfield, Oct. 21.
STORY, E. acting civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Bellary, ass. ch. of office.
UNDERWOOD, W. E. acting coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, ass. ch. of district fr. E. B. Thomas, Oct. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BREKES, R. 1 mo. in ext.
CHILD, F. S. 2 mo. to remain at the Presidency or E. coast, on m.c.
FISHER, W. 1 mo.
GABB, H. W. 10 mo. to sea on m.c.
GRANT, P. 15 days.
HUDLESTON, W. 1 mo. to Mysore and Neilgherry hills.
MORRIS, H. 3 mo. to E. coast and Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. chapl. of Black Town, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. R. D. fr. 1st N. V. batt. to Eur. vet. to join and com. the ast. vet. co. at Palaveram, on his arrival fr. Europe, Nov. 1.
BAKER, Ens. R. S. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 7, 1850, v. Crigan, retired.
BROCK, Ens. J. S. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1850, posted to 17th N.I. v. Baker, prom. to join under orders fr. off. com. Mysore div. or vid the presidency and Calcutta if more convenient, Nov. 1.
CONDY, Capt. G. J. dep. asst. adjt. gen. C. div. to act as a-d.-c. to Maj. gen. R. Macneil, commanding, Oct. 28.
DOBBIE, Capt. R. S. 39th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 2.
EADES, Brev. maj. F. 39th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on pension of lieut. col. fr. date of embarkation for Europe, Oct. 28.
FRENCH, Lieut. M. T. 34th L.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 1.
FORSTER, Lieut. col. T. B. to be a director of Incorporated Bank of Madras, dur. abs. of Underwood, Oct. 21.
HARE, Lieut. E. M. 28th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, to have moonshee allow. Nov. 6.
HART, Lieut. H. D. 39th N.I. to be capt. from Oct. 31, in suc. to Eades, ret.
HERVEY, Capt. A. H. A. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta.
HOBSON, Capt. C. W. 16th N.I. to be fort adjt. at Cannanore, so long as his corps may continue to form part of the force at that station, Nov. 4.

HUNTER, Lieut. A. K. 37th gren. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay.
JOHNSTON, Brev. capt. C. C. Eng. superint. of roads, ass. ch. of office.

MESHAM, Ens. W. R. 43rd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. to have moonshee allow. Nov. 6.

PRICHARD, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Vellore; v. Martyr.

QUAILE, Act. riding mr. G. app. riding mr. Oct. 2, v. T. Pritchard, posted to 4th L.C.

SEWELL, Maj. gen. W. H. C.B. com. centre div. to com. of Mysore div. fr. date on which Maj. gen. Aitchison may be relieved, Oct. 28.

STEPHENS, Ens. G. N. exchanges fr. 39th N.I. to 31st L.I. to rank next below Menzies, Nov. 11; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1850, posted to 39th N.I. v. Turner, prom. to join under orders from the officer commanding the Mysore div. Nov. 1.

THORP, Ens. J. T. exchanges fr. 31st L.I. to 39th N.I. to rank next below Steuart, Nov. 11.

THORPE, Lieut. col. R. 27th N.I. returned to du. Oct. 31.

TURNER, Ens. S. F. 39th N.I. to be int. fr. Oct. 31, in suc. to Eades, retired.

WILSON, Ens. B. 11th N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHISON, Maj. gen. John, 14 days, fr. Oct. 25, to pres. prep. to returning to Europe.

BATTEN, Brev. capt. and adjt. S. J. 18th N.I. to Calcutta on m.c. prep. to obtaining a final certificate to enable him to return to Europe.

BIRD, Lieut. T. C. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

BLUNT, Lieut. R. J. 25th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Madras and Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to Europe on furl.

BOILEAU, Capt. T. A. 43rd L.I. to Europe, on m.c.

BRETT, Ens. F. A. 43rd N.I. to Dec. 10, to Shittoor.

CAMERON, Capt. G. 1st L.C. to Europe, on furl.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. G. 51st N.I. fr. date of embarkation at Singapore, to Apr. 30, to sea, on m.c.

COTTELL, Lieut. C. G. 45th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

EAGAR, Lieut. J. J. 52nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

GEORGES, Lieut. T. C. 30th N.I. Oct. 28 to Dec. 31, to Madras.

GODFREY, Lieut. W. H. R. 35th N.I. to sea, on m.c.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 26.

HOLL, Lieut. col. C. 38th N.I. 30 days fr. date of dept. fr. Kamptee, instead of former leave.

HUGHES, Maj. J. V. 39th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. G. 12th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 20, to Madras; leave to Europe granted Oct. 7, is cancelled at his request.

LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. 1 mo.

MORLAND, Maj. H. 2nd N.V. batt. to Europe, on m.c.

PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. in ext. to Jan. 24, 1852.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. to Europe on furl.

ROBSON, Lieut. F. W. A. 20th N.I. fr. Sept. 23 to Oct. 8, to rem. at Salem on m.c.

SPRID, Lieut. and qr. mr. J. B. 34th L.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1852, to Madras and E. coast.

STOKES, Brig. J. D. com. S. div. and Trichinopoly, 26 days.

THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. 5th batt. art. to Nov. 30.

TOMES, Lieut. R. 41st N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.

VINE, Capt. W. 6th L.C. Nov. 1 to April 30, to Madras.

WIGHT, Maj. A. C. 8th N.I. leave canc.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AKINSON, wife of E. S. twin d. at Vepery, Oct.
ANSTRUTHER, the lady of T. A. c.s. s. at Ryahmundry, Nov. 3.
BOURDILLON, the lady of J. D. s. at Madras, Nov. 7.
CADELL, wife of Capt. A. T. art. s. at Masulipatam, Oct. 24.
CLARKE, wife of the Rev. B. S. s. at Madras, Nov. 10.
COLLINS, wife of James, s. at Madras, Oct. 27.
DICKSON, wife of Capt. 1st Eur. regt. d. at Bellary, Nov. 2.
DUFF, wife of Asst. surg. C. M. m.d. s. at Hoosoon, Oct. 21.
EDMONDS, wife of T. s. at Trichinopoly, Oct. 21.
ERKINE, Hon. Mrs. s. at Fort St. George, Nov. 4.
JOHNSON, wife of A. C. s. at Royanpettah, Oct. 29.
JOHNSON, the lady of Capt. C. C. engs. s. at Madras, Nov. 2.
LAWDER, the lady of Capt. E. J. 44th N.I. s. at Madras, Nov. 8.
LAURANCE, wife of R. T. s. at Madras, Nov. 6.
MAITLAND, wife of Capt. art. s. at Madras, Nov. 6.
MARDALL, wife of Lieut. F. 16th N.I. s. at Madras, Oct. 24.
MCCALLY, wife of Major A. 28th N.I. d. at Vellore, Oct. 31.
PEREIRA, wife of Daniel, s. at Black Town, Nov. 10.
POPE, wife of the Rev. G. U. d. at Tanjore, Nov. 8.
PULLEY, the lady of Lieut. C. 50th N.I. s. at Cuttack, Oct. 21.
RAWLINS, wife of Lieut. H. W. 30th N.I. s. at Dowlaishwaram, Nov. 4.
ROWELL, Mrs. E. B. d. at Madras, Nov. 4.
SMITH, wife of Francis, s. at Madras, Nov. 7.
SOUTHEY, wife of Lieut. W. 4th N.I. d. at Quillon, Oct. 2.
STEPHENSON, wife of capt. 1st fus. d. at Bellary, Oct. 29.
SYMONS, wife of the Rev. A. R. s. still-born, at Madras, Nov. 29.
YOUNG, wife of Maj. C. C. art. s. at Govindy, Nov. 4.

MARRIAGES.

CHATER, A. A. to Miss Eliza Florentine, at Dacca, Oct. 4.

SLADEN, Ens. R. C., H.M.'s 94th, to Miss, d. of Capt. J. at Cannanore, Nov. 2.

DEATHS.

ERSKINE, M. N. s. of Capt. the Hon. D. at Fort St. George, Oct. 30.
KANE, H. S. d. of M., M.D. at French Rocks, Oct. 24.
MILLER, A. C. s. of L. at Vizagapatam, Oct. 26.
RENAUX, Miss Caroline C. at Vepery, Oct. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 30. Steamer *Erin*, Griffin, Calcutta.—NOV. 6. *Sultana*, Mainland, Adelaide.—8. *Union*, —; *Leocadie and Anne*, Charbonnel, Pondicherry.—9. *Zenobia*, Saxon, Demerara.—10. *Malacca*, Adams, Sydney.—11. *Futtah Salam*, Carrew, Tranquebar.—13. Steamer *Hindustan*, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Erin*.—Mr. Pritchard, Mrs. Griffin. To MALTA.—Mr. Provana. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Patterson, Mr. Woodman, Dr. Shurlock, Mr. Mackenzie, Geo. Hardy, 2nd class. From MADRAS TO GALLE.—R. Breke, Esq. From MADRAS TO SUEZ.—Rev. A. Kinloch, A.B.; Lieut. H. Thurburn, 42nd N.I.
Per *Sultana*.—Mr. Blith and Dr. Sauger.
Per *Leocadie and Anne*.—Dr. G. W. Anderson.
Per steamer *Hindustan*.—Mr. Saunders, Capt. Showers and servant; Lieut. Lowrie, H.M.'s 96th; Lieut. Halstead, and Mr. D. C. Smyth, c.s.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 26. *Lord Western*, Phillips, China.—30. *Windsor*, Pryce, London via Mauritius.—31. Steamer *Erin*, Griffin, Point de Galle, Aden, and Suez; *James Hall*, Harris, Malabar coast.—Nov. 1. *Lanrick*, White, Calcutta; *Mazappa*, Kains, Penang and Singapore. 11. *Futtah Salam*, Carrew, Tranquebar.—13. Steamer *Hindustan*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Windsor*.—Mrs. Pryce, Mrs. Gabb, Capt. H. W. Gabb, and Mr. E. Griffiths.
Per steamer *Erin*.—Maj. F. Eades, 39th N.I.
Per *Futtah Salam*.—The Hon. Mrs. Gisborne, Miss Mayer, and E. L. Gisborne, Esq. C.C.S.
Per steamer *Hindustan*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. gen. J. Alitchison, Col. W. Watkins, Lieut. W. C. Phillips, Lieut. J. J. Eager, Capt. T. R. Crawley, G. W. Hulbert, Esq., Lieut. T. C. Bird, and Maj. J. T. Griffiths. From MADRAS TO SUEZ.—Capt. J. Cameron.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 14, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1 to 1 prem.
1829-30	1 to 1½ do.
1841	4 to 4½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	9 to 10 dis.
1835-36	8 to 8½ do.
1843	7 to 8 prem.
5 per cent. transferable } book debt }	7½ to 8½ do.
Tanjore Bonds	6 to 6½ per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	21 to 22 per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	11 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	11 do.
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	9 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	12 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3 ea.
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, according to sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.	
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Mauritius Government Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days, sight, none.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.	
" Sell, par.	
Bombay.—Buy, par.	
" Sell, 1 per cent. prem.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. 6s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 8th arrived at Bombay on November the 7th (per *Ajdaha*). The *Zenobia*, with the subsequent Mail of October 24, left Aden on November 16th for Bombay.

THE EMIGRATION OF LABOURERS to Mauritius from this port, as well as from Calcutta and Madras, is legalized by an Act before the Legislative Council of India.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.—The *Bombay Gazette* states that, in the vicinity of Poonah, among other gratifying movements, five young women, wives of Hindu young men who have been educated in our colleges, have formed themselves into a normal class, that they may be made efficient teachers of their own countrywomen. Four of them are Brahmines!

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—Kurrachee, Broach, Surat, Poona, and Belgaum, all cities of Western India, have petitioned for the introduction of the Municipal Act. The *Bombay Gazette* notices that the townspeople of Broach have agreed to pay taxes on the export of cotton seed, tobacco, mours, and timber, and some of the citizens propose to establish a carriage-tax in addition. The first object to which the funds are to be devoted is the construction of a pier on the river-side.

THE CURIOUS REPORT, circulated among the natives at Tanm, on the Bombay Railway, that the English intended to offer up a certain number of children in sacrifice, in order to obtain a vast treasure concealed near the line, has undergone a modification. It now appears that the Cazeas have ordered out a number of Seedies to kidnap these children, of course for the same purpose. No English labourers are employed on the railway.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Bombay, consisting of two hundred young men, who have resolved to break down the restrictions of caste, and eat and drink forbidden food. The association is unfortunately secret, and therefore of little use as regards the great majority of the people.

TWO OF THE AZERAS OF SCIND, formerly at Hazareebagh, have lately proceeded to Lahore for the sake of residing with their kinsman, the Lion of Meerpore, who found protection from Sir Henry Lawrence in 1847.

BARODA.—The intrigues of the Baroda "Khutput-makers" continue unabated. The determined efforts of Col. Outram to exterminate the intrigue, bribery, and corruption, which have for many years procured for Baroda an unhappy notoriety, have, of course, raised against him a host of enemies. The court of Baroda, which has, to the present hour, carried on a system of secret diplomacy at the presidency, and maintained an espionage over the Bombay Government, by favour of traitors in the secretariat, has, of course, put forth its best energies to defeat the investigations in which the resident has been engaged for the last eighteen months. Allied with the court are all the rich bankers and noblemen within the Guicowar territory, who, enjoying what is called the "British guarantee," are entitled to refer their suits and claims to the final disposal of the British authorities, and whose wedded to the belief that by means of bribery—"Khutput" it is called—they can procure decisions in their favour, irrespective of the justice of their cause. The local confederacy is still further strengthened by the native establishments of the resident and of the Rewa Caunta agent, a body of men, who it is notorious, have for a succession of years amassed vast fortunes by dishonest courses. At the presidency durbar, bankers and noblemen of Baroda have of course a powerful body of supporters among the rich and influential native gentlemen; and in the Government public offices, there have been found men—some of them we fear Europeans—to betray the secrets of Government, and accept vast sums of money under the pretext of promoting the interests of the khutput-makers, and of handing over the greater part of the bribes to European gentlemen.—*B. Telegraph*, Nov. 17.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLES, G. coll. of Rutnagherry, to proceed into his districts, Nov. 10, on duty.
CONYBEARE, H. to act as adj. of police dur. temp. abs. of Revett.
DAVIES, J. M. coll. of Surat, to proceed into his districts on duty from Nov. 1.
DOWN, E. P. asst. to pol. agent in the S. Mahratta country, to proceed into the districts under his political charge fr. Oct. 25.
ELLIS, B. H. asst. to commr. in Scinde, assumed charge of appt.
FRERE, W. E. judge and sess. judge of Surat, rec. ch. of adawlat at that station.
KARR, G. B. S. acting sub-coll. of Nassick, perm. to proc. on duty into districts, fr. Nov. 1.
LAW, J. S. coll. of Dharwar, to proceed into his districts on general duty, from Nov. 6.
LIDDELL, H. ret. to duty, Oct. 23.

LODWICK, R. W. attached to office of judge at Surat for purpose of prosecuting his studies in Hindustani, Nov. 10.
 MUSPRATT, J. W. sub-treasurer, gen. paymr. supt. of stamps, and sec. to govt. savings bank, res. ch. of duties.
 RIVETT, L. C. C. to be 2nd mag. of police, Nov. 11.
 ROGERS, A. placed in revenue charge of the Dholka pergunna of the Ahmedabad collectorate as asst. coll. Nov. 12.
 THORNTON, T. to be 3rd mag. of police, Nov. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DUNLOP, Mr. deputy superint. of water police, 1 mo.
 LLOYD, F. 1 mo.
 RIVETT, L. C. C. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MITTFORD, Rev. N. G. chap. of Ahmedabad, to visit Baroda eight times, and Kaira, four times in the year.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARROW, Capt. W. G. to act as interp. to 28th N.I. dur. abs. of Williams, Nov. 12.
 BINGHAM, Lieut. R. L. 1st Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 BUCHANAN, Ens. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 CHECKLEY, Ens. E. J. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 CURTIS, Lieut. A. H. to act as interp. to N. V. batt. v. Leeson.
 DAUN, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 FIELD, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 27, v. Nixon, cashiered.
 GLASFORD, 2nd Lieut. C. L. R. 1st Eur. regt. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 GODDARD, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. to be a temp. asst. to executive eng. in Upper Scinde.
 GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. F. art. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 HAIG, Lieut. R. M. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 HART, Capt. engs. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 HAVELOCK, Ens. J. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 HICKS, Ens. W. 24th N.I. to join his regt.
 JACOB, Lieut. H. E. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 KEAYS, Ens. C. F. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Persian, qual. as interp.
 LESTER, Lieut. 2nd N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Harding.
 LLOYD, Lieut. A. F. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. to join his station.
 MANSON, Capt. A. R. 4th N.I. to join his regt. at Belgaum.
 MELLERS, Lieut. G. B. art. to succeed Lieut. Crawford in charge of ordnance dept. at Bhoj, Nov. 12.
 MILLS, Ens. G. L. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 MOORE, Ens. H. A. posted to 6th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 27.
 MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 PARKER, Ens. M. W. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 PRIE, Lieut. to act for Champion, lieut. of police at Hyderabad.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. 1st Eur. regt. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 RAIKES, Lieut. S. N. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Guzerattee, qual. as interp.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. J. F. to act as qr. mr. to 28th N.I. dur. abs. of Williams, Nov. 12.
 ROPE, Ens. R. S. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 SMITH, Ens. J. A. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 27, v. Nixon, cashiered.
 STANLEY, Ens. A. G. passed colloquial examination, Oct. 2.
 STANSFORTH, 2nd Lieut. H. E. engs. to be temp. asst. to executive eng. in Upper Scinde.
 SWANSON, 2nd Lieut. F. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 THAIN, Ens. D. D. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 THOMAS, Lieut. G. E. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 VINCENT, Capt. to act as line adjt. at Hyderabad, dur. abs. of Dunsterville on m.c.
 WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

WESTROPP, Capt. R. M. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. M. W. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
 WOOD, Capt. J. A. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 YOUNG, Ens. D. B. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 ENGINEERS.
 SOADY, J. R. Oct. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Ens. A. 3rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 20, in ext. to Bombay.
 BLOOD, Maj. R. 11th N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.
 BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 19th N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.
 BRANDT, 2nd Lieut. E. 2nd. Europ. fus. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Bombay.
 CHAMPION, Lieut. to proceed to Bombay on m.c. till Nov. 5.
 CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. in Mahabaleshwar, on m.c.
 CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. fr. Sept. 3 to Oct. 22, to Bombay.
 CORMACK, Capt. commg. the Guzerat police corps, 1 mo. to presidency.
 CUMBERLEDGE, Brev. maj. J. 41st N.I. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 DAUN, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 15, in ext. to enable him to join.
 EALES, Lieut. G. D. 29th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 20, to Bombay.
 ESTRANGE, Ens. E. L. 9th N.I. fr. Oct. 10 to Dec. 1, to Bombay.
 FAIRBROTHER, Lieut. J. 10th N.I. fr. Oct. 30, in ext.
 FANNING, Lieut. adjt. of Guzerat police corps, in ext. to Jan. 26.
 FIELD, Capt. J. 6th N.I. 3 years to Europe.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th N.I. leave cancelled.
 HARRISON, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 9 to 29, to Bombay.
 HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. 12th N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.
 HICKS, Ens. W. 24th N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.
 HOGG, Lieut. G. F. 1st Eur. fus. to Oct. 30, in ext.
 HOWISON, Lieut. S. Y. 12th N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.
 LAVIE, Capt. H. 13th N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext. 2 years to sea and Australia, on m.c.
 LESTER, Lieut. J. F. to Dec. 30, in ext. on m.c.
 LYONS, Col. H. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 9 to Dec. 8, in ext. to remain in Bombay.
 MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.
 MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. J. to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at pres.
 MONTRION, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. fr. Nov. 6 to Dec. 22, to Bombay.
 MOORE, Col. G. mil. auditor gen. to Nov. 20, in ext.
 MUSPRATT, Cornet J. A. L. 2nd L.C. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 4, to Bombay.
 OLIVER, Lieut. F. 5th L.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1 to Bombay, on m.c.
 RAMSAY, Maj. comdt. Southern Mahratta horse, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 17, to sea coast, on m.c.
 RATHBONE, Capt. A. B. in ext. to Bombay.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. G. H. 25th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 29th, to Bombay.
 RUDD, Capt. H. 5th L.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.
 STRETTELL, Lieut. C. 11th N.I. leave cane.
 WIDDICOMBE, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain in Bombay.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. W. E. 18th N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. 13th N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARILL, Surg. T. S. M.D. fr. 3rd to 8th N.I. in exchange with Surg. Wright.
 DANBY, Asst. surg. 17th N.I. to affd. med. aid to staff and details, 13th N.I. at Baroda, fr. Oct. 25, dur. abs. of Ogilvy on m.c.
 DOIG, Supt. surg. J. returned to duty, to res. app. of supt. surg. posted to pres. div. and Indian navy.
 DON, Surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of 6th N.I. v. Winchester, Nov. 11.
 ELLIOTT, Surg. to affd. med. aid to 1st Belooch. batt. fr. Oct. 17, during indisposition of Ward.
 GILLANDERS, asst. surg. W. P. to be surg. fr. Oct. 7, v. Davies, dec.
 JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. to temp. med. ch. of 29th N.I.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. F. G. attached to 1st Eur. reg. Nov. 11.
 SLEINHAUSER, Asst. surg. J. F. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 STOCKS, Asst. surg. fr. med. ch. of 2nd Belooch. batt. to accompany the corps on its march to Shirkarpoor, Nov. 11.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. passed colloquial examination, Oct. 15.
 WRIGHT, Surg. A. fr. 8th to 3rd N.I. in exchange with Surg. Cahill.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIRDWOOD, Mrs. s. at Mazagon, Oct. 14.
 BLANE, Mrs. G. s. at Mahabuleshwar, Oct. 28.
 GILDER, Mrs. C. s. at Bombay, Nov. 9.
 GRAVES, wife of Capt. J. C. 3rd L.C. s. at Neemuch, Oct. 12.
 KARR, wife of G. B. S. s. at Nassik, Oct. 30.
 MORRIS, the lady of Capt. W. J. 9th N.I. d. at Mallygaum, Oct. 29.

RICHARDS, the lady of Capt. R. 3rd N.I. s. at Poona, Nov. 7.
 RICHARDSON, the lady of A. St. John, C.S. s. at Bombay, Nov. 5.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. W. s. at Lower Colaba, Oct. 25.
 YARDLEY, Lady, d. at Altamont, Nov. 6.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN, Lieut. G. G. horse art. to Margaret, d. of W. Ryder, at Kurrachee, Nov. 4.

DEATHS.

COLLINS, Catherine, wife of Apoth. J. at Bombay, aged 20, Nov. 4.
 HERN, T. at Byculia, Nov. 3.
 KING, Richard, at Kalbadavie, aged 41, Nov. 4.
 MAYOR, J. Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut. G. at Sukkur, aged 20, Oct. 24.
 VASS, F. at Girgaum, aged 60, Nov. 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. Steamer *Ganges*, Marshall, Southampton.—7. *Chippewa*, Barclay, China; *Mary Ann*, Faruham, Zanzibar.—8. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Barker, Suez; steamer *Surat*, Duverger, Surat.—14. *Margaret*, Ord, Sydney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Berenice*.—Vet. surg. M'Dowell, h. a.; Assist. surg. Bloxham.

Per steamer *Phlox*.—Mr. J. Landon.

Per steamer *Enterprise*.—Capt. Showers, Mrs. Showers, and 3 children; Mrs. Jackson, A. B. Mackintosh, Esq., Mr. Auld, Dr. Herbert, W. Thompson, Esq., Mr. M. Rice, Mr. Neithall, Serjt. M'Kenmarra, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Elgar. From CHITTAGONG: Capt. Smith.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—From SUEZ: Mrs. Hume, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Coghlan, and servant, Miss Coghlan, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Brown; Capt. Brown, 12th regt. Bombay N.I.; Mr. Bain, Mr. John Stuart and 2 servants; Capt. Bowles, 10th Hussars; Capt. Beale, Bombay army; Capt. Johnston, H.M. 8th; Mr. Jervis, cadet; and Capt. Berthon, Bombay eng. From ADEN: Mrs. Haines, Miss Haines, and Miss Wilson.

Per *Hydree*.—Mons. Prebay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7. Steamer *Duarka*, Banks, Colombo.—8. *Baron de Renfrew*, Curran, China; *Cornwall*, Mandrill, Whompoa.—10. *Margaret*, Constable, —.—12. *Boyne*, Sobeston, London.—16. *Ann Martin*, Martin, China.—17. Steamer *Auckland*, —, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Duarka*.—Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Cotes, Mr. Johnston, Capt. Church, Rev. Mr. Cotes.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Dr. Larkins, 22nd N.I. and Lieut. Graham.

Per steamer *Carnac*.—Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. M'Donald, and Lieut. Burrows.

Per steamer *Pekin*.—Mr. Leckie and Mr. Jones.

Per steamer *Phlox*.—Mr. B. W. Lodwick.

Per steamer *Auckland*.—Mrs. Kennedy and Lieut. A. P. Bowlby, H.M.'s 64th regt.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 17, 1851.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 115
5 Do. do. 1825-26 ..	Rs. 106 p. 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1829-30 ..	Rs. 106 do.
5 Do. do. 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 95½ to 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 91 to 91½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 92 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 pd. up	19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	" 1,000 each 500	16 p. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each 500	do. 6 dis.
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500	do. 1½ p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000	do. 21 to 22 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 12,500 each 12,500	do. 16.500
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each 7,000	do. 17.300
Colaba Land Com....	" 10,000 each 10,000	do. 6.400
Bombay S. N. Com....	" 500 each 500	do. 50 p. ct.
Cr. Ind. P. R. Com....	" 50 each 38-2-11	paid.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 2
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 10 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 221 to 222
German Crowns, ..	" 211 to 211½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 101½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 15 7-8
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	" 15 5-8

CEYLON.

The sittings of the Legislative Council are for this year at an end, the continued and much-lamented illness of the acting Queen's advocate having forced the governor to postpone his scheme of law reform until early next year. The sub-committee of council have proposed that the expensive and useless steamer *Seaforth* should be sold. She costs the colony annually about 3,000l., the returns being about nil. She is at present on a trip to the Aripo pearl banks.

The result is still the same unsatisfactory cry of "Young Oysters" and no fishery for four years to come. Some great disturbing cause, or some change in the habits of the animal, must be at work. Intervals of about 13 years were formerly not uncommon, but this time 30 years are likely to elapse without a fishing.

The Buddhist question still engages attention. The clergy of the Anglican church have addressed the Government on this subject, but the bishop refused to take part in the agitation, on the ground that such a course would only tend to embarrass the governor at a moment when he was anxious to discover the means of honourable escape from the unholy fellowship into which he in common with his predecessors had been dragged. There has been a warm ecclesiastical discussion between the Rev. Mr. Boake and the bishop on the minutiae of infant baptism, involving, however, the differences between the High Church and evangelical members of the Anglican establishment.

Parties are still in custody charged with the murder of poor Edward Morgan, but it does not seem quite certain that the actual murderer has been discovered. Government have offered a reward of 50l., and the planters have subscribed more than 100l. for a similar purpose.

The planters are so busy in gathering crop that we have not prevailed on a single friend to furnish us with a time of planting report. All they can say is, that crop will not be over-abundant, and that labourers are by no means over-plentiful. Trade is dull.—*Col. Obs. Nov. 14.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOAKE, the lady of the Rev. B. s. Oct. 14.
 BUTTERY, Mrs. J. G. s. at Trincomalee, Oct. 25.
 CAMPBELL, wife of F. H. s. at Jaffna, Oct. 21.
 DE SILVA, wife of the Rev. D. s. at Galkissa, Oct. 20.
 DICKMAN, wife of C. s. at Kandy, Oct. 22.
 DRIEBERG, wife of L. W. s. at Kandy, Oct. 21.
 FERNER, wife of H. A. s. at Colombo, Oct. 23.
 FERNANDO, wife of J. C. d. at Colombo, Oct. 18.
 MULLHOLLAND, wife of T. s. at Pusselawa, Nov. 3.
 TYTLER, Mrs. R. B. d. at Kandy, Oct. 16.

MARRIAGES.

BURROWS, Capt. A. G. R.A. to Jane d. of the Rev. Dr. Creevy, Sept. 18.
 CECIL, Simon, to Charlotte A. d. of J. C. Gerhard, at Colombo, Oct. 8.
 JANEZ, E. A. to Miss F. Amwart, at Galle, Nov. 6.
 VAN LAUGENBERG, John, to Charlotte A. d. of J. C. Gerhard, at Colombo, Oct. 8.
 WYDEMAN, E. L. to C. P. Aldous, at Colombo, Oct. 16.

DEATHS.

BOAKE, B. Inf. s. of Rev. B. Oct. 24.
 CAMPBELL, F. W. inf. s. of F. H. at Jaffna, Oct. 25.
 ONDAATJE, M. J. widow of the late Rev. J. J. at Colombo, aged 55, Nov. 4.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of August the 24th arrived at Hong-Kong on October the 7th (per *Singapore*).

CHINA presents a troubled aspect. In Peking, treason lurks around the throne; the northern sea-board swarms with freebooters, who, not content with plundering every vessel that crosses their path, make continual ravages in the various towns where anything of value is to be obtained, and in the southern provinces rebellion rears its head, every report giving additional success on the side of the insurgents. With a knowledge that, for months past, there have been upwards of a hundred thousand imperial troops in the field, who make no headway, the great masses of the people are now beginning to despise a government for which they have hitherto felt respectful terror. Two days prior to the date of our last monthly summary, the government forces were severely worsted in an engagement in the Yung-gan district, in which the combatants brought forth the *élite* on both sides. Following this battle, about the 28th or 29th ult., the rebels laid siege to the chief city of the district, called by one of our

correspondents Hunmoo, which they took and sacked, mutilating, in a shocking manner, the district magistrate and his family, who, with a number of the principal inhabitants, refused to give in allegiance to the great king, Tien-tch. Of the inhabitants, generally, great numbers were beheaded on refusal to forswear the Hienfung dynasty. From the credible sources whence this information has been obtained, with exception of a discrepancy in the dates, there is not the least doubt as to its truth.

Governor-General Seu is still at Kou-chou-foo, and is said to be in a very nervous state indeed, making continual efforts to be relieved from his post, and to get back to Canton. In one despatch to the Emperor we are told that he represented the Portuguese as having an intention to invade southern China with numerous troops, alleged to be on the way; and prayed that he might be permitted to throw a chain across the mouth of the Canton river again. His wife died in Canton on the 25th instant; her sickness was reported several weeks ago, but it was supposed to be a ruse got up as a plea for enabling him to return. Seu is still continually sending to Canton for more troops. About the middle of this month from 1,500 to 2,000 men were despatched from the Tung-Kwan district, but they would not move from their encampments off the Fatee creek and the entrance of the Macao passage, until they received large advances of pay, which was given to them on the 18th, and they sailed on the 21st, in company with a force of 900 regulars and 2,000 volunteers, together with twenty field guns. Directly these reinforcements reach him, despite his non-fighting propensities, Seu will, it is said, march rapidly forward, and endeavour to obtain a general engagement. The Peking gazettes have ceased to report Victory as continually on the side of the imperial arms; and that Tien-tsch's star is in the ascendant, the most sceptical do not now presume to deny. Among the rebel leaders, one of the late Dr. Gutzlaff's converts is alleged to be a prominent character. Kwei-lin-fu is still a Hienfung possession.—*Friend of China*, Oct. 30.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRIMLOW, Mrs. J. W. s. at Victoria, Oct. 3.
GILLESPIE, Mrs. Robert, d. at Victoria, Oct. 8.
TAYLOR, the wife of Dr. Charles, s. at Shanghai, Sept. 30.

DEATHS.

BARTYN, Rev. J. A.M. British chaplain, Canton, at Macao, Oct. 2.
DUNLOP, A. Esq. of the Oriental Bank, at Victoria, aged 30, Oct. 23.
POWELL, G. W. M.D. 59th Foot, at Victoria, Sept. 9.
RICHES, Capt. of the ship *Imaum of Muscat*, at Victoria, Oct. 9.
TREASURY, Capt. W. late commander of the *Lord Hardinge*, at Victoria, Sept. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13. *John Bunyan*, Thompson, London.—22. *J. van Spryk*, Noltee, Newcastle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H.C.'s steamer *Nemesis*.—W. Woodgate, Esq.
Per *Philomela*.—Capt. and Mrs. Fales and child, Miss Murphy, M. and Madame De Storr.
Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*.—M. and Madame Bourbonlon, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Garretti, Mrs. Haddon, and Mr. J. Elles, Snr. Zavalos, Mr. G. Nicoll and servant, three Chinese, and one horsekeeper.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 22. *Emily*, Valentine, Liverpool.—25. *Menzies*, Braithwait, London.—29. *Sadak*, Scarbrow, Cape of Good Hope.—30. *Naomi*, Gothey, Great Britain; *Sir Brooks*, Lawson, London; *Jamesstown*, Homan, London.—Oct. 1. *Sir Edw. Parry*, Squire, London; *Nerbadda*, Main, Australia; *Wm. Jardine*, Praire, London; *Lady Macdonald*, Elder, London.—2. *Countess of Seafield*, Leask, London.—6. *Favourite*, Mortimer, Sydney.—8. *Astoria*, Oppenheim, Dublin.—10. *Crispin*, Gibson, London; *Panic*, Howard, Liverpool; *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, London.—13. *James Scott*, Sutter, Liverpool.—16. *Pilot*, Hickley, England.—20. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pekin*.—For SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Barton, Capt. Fisher, R. A.; Lieut. Frederick C. Knight, R. M.; Rev. R. H. Cobbold, Messrs. Thos. Moncrief, James Best, R.N.; and J. D. Muir.—For SUEZ: Mr. Jules Zanole.—For MALTA: Messrs. E. Hatchkiss, E. H. Harrison, and one European servant. For CALCUTTA: Mr. Edward J. Daniell.—For BOMBAY: Lieut. Maclean, Messrs. Manajee Nawaljee and servant, Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee and servant, and D. D. Lalacca.—For PORT DE GALLE: Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, and Mr. R. Barn.—For PENANG: Le Baron de Ville d'Avray, and Mr. Harris.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Cape Town Mail*, of November 4th, contains the following summary of intelligence from the frontier.

The mass of hostile Caffres within the colony is estimated at, 6,000, divided into two bodies, one posted on the Fish River Bush, about thirty miles north-east of Graham's Town, and the other in the Water-kloof, about fifty miles north-west of that town. Those on the Fish River Bush were watched on the west by Lieut.-Col. Eyre, who, with a force of 500 men, covered Graham's Town; on the south by Major Wilmot, with a small detachment at Fort Peddie; and on the east by patrolling parties from King William's Town. Several skirmishes have taken place, in which the enemy have been invariably repulsed, but no important success gained, except in one instance, when a body of 800 attempted to carry off several thousand cattle and sheep from the vicinity of Fort Brown. Major Horne sallied out with 220 men, routed the plunderers, killing ten, and wounding many more, and recaptured nearly all the spoil, without any serious casualties among his troops.

On the 12th of October, Major-Gen. Somerset marched towards the stronghold of the chief Macomo, in the fastness of the Water-kloof, with 3,000 men, composed of the regular troops of the 2nd, 6th, 12th, 74th, and 91st regiments, Royal Artillery, Cape Mounted Rifles, Mounted Volunteers, and Fingoe Levies. On the 14th and 16th, the Water-kloof was penetrated in different directions by two brigades under Lieut.-Colonels Mitchell and Fordyce. All accounts agree in describing the operations as being conducted in a most masterly manner. The result was, after several hours' hard fighting, the enemy were completely driven out and their camp was destroyed. The fugitives took refuge in the valleys of the Blinkwater and Fuller Hoek, where they were attacked on the 23rd, and, after some sharp fighting, routed and dispersed. The detached bands still cling to the fastnesses about the Kromme heights, and preparations were making for another movement against them on the 25th of October. The loss of our troops is reported at six killed and twenty-six wounded. Among them, Lieut. Norris, 6th regt., was killed; Capt. Addison, 2nd, and Ens. Ricketts, 91st regts, wounded. That of the Caffres has been rated at from 400 to 500 killed.

During the month the district of Albany has been preserved, in a great measure, from the marauding incursions of the enemy, through the protection afforded by the detachments under Lieut.-Col. Eyre and Majors Wilmot and Horne; but the other frontier districts were suffering severely from heavy losses. On the 16th of September, a body of 2,000 Tambookies made a descent upon Upper Victoria and Craddock, sweeping off several thousand sheep and a large number of cattle. They have also recommenced their incursions into the district of Albert, and carried off some hundreds of cattle. Several colonists have been killed by them in these attacks.

The last reinforcements that arrived in this colony, viz., the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles and the 12th Lancers, have reached head-quarters; the Rifles have taken the field, for the first time, under Major-Gen. Somerset, and astonished the Caffres by their accuracy of aim, as well as the distance from which they fired.

In the vicinity of Somerset things are represented as being quiet, but along the line of the Mancazana, and more especially at Bavian's River, the enemy has been numerous, troublesome, and successful. A large party of Caffres and Hottentots had attacked the kraals at Dods Pringle's, and had swept off everything in the shape of live stock which he possessed. They had taken about 5,000 sheep and 280 head of cattle. They were pursued and overtaken by a party of about forty burghers, &c., but the Caffres, being about 400 strong, showed fight, and held the pursuers at defiance. The latter were obliged to retire, after having one man (some accounts say two) killed and one wounded (one of the Ainslies), and a horse shot under Mr. Lucas.

There appears to be now little question respecting the hostile tendency of Krell's feeling towards the colony; and there exists no doubt but many of his people are found among the ranks of the enemy.

The intelligence from the Sovereignty is anything but satisfactory. Bloem Fontein is represented as in a very precarious situation, and Major Warden has brought difficulties upon the country which he finds it no easy task to obviate or remove. The report is current, founded upon some recent letters from that quarter, that the noted Pretorius has sent a message to Warden, to the purport that he is coming down with a large force in order to "prevent the effusion of blood." Should he and his Boers stir up and take part with Moshesh in any extensive movement upon the colony, the consequences would, for a time, be most disastrous. In consequence of some information of this character, some pieces of artillery that were ordered to the front are to be sent up to Burghersdorp.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

We inserted in a former number part of the first chapter of the *Vichitra Natak*, or "Beautiful Epitome," forming a portion of the *Granth*, or Scriptures of the Sikhs, translated by Captain G. Siddons. Further chapters of this curious work have appeared in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, from whence we borrow the third and fourth, the former describing the great battle between Lav and Kush; the latter telling of King Lav and the Holy Védas:—

"CHAPTER III.

"God pleased to promote anger and strife;
The best of men could not stand neutral;
Lust and avarice were so potent,
Mighty heroes could not avoid them.
By these excited, madly they fought,
And, using their weapons in fierce strife,
They maimed and slaughtered each other;
The devil rejoicing drummed merrily.
Sheo* wore his necklace of human skulls,
Imps rejoiced, and demons urged to war;
Vultures and hyenas prowled about,
And dead bodies thickly strewed the ground.
Oh! there was hacking and many wounds;
Hands grappling arms, beards with fury pulled!
Heads broken, sinewy arms lopped off,
And many Chettriest† pierced with arrows!
Wild beasts skulked on every side;
Animals of every kind were glad,
And ogres mixed with the happy groups,
Because there were carcases enough to eat.
The shouts of heroes equalled the thunder;
They planted their flags in deadly hatred;
Full of anger, they fought with sword and spear.
Foot to foot on the ground, these heroes fought.
The swords of the brave clashed fearfully;
Their iron weapons dealt destruction.
Battle-axes, pikes, and doubled-edged swords,
Short swords and daggers, and weapons
Of every kind and shape, were flashing
Around, about, and simultaneously.
By wrath excited, the men were reckless,
And fearlessly they wielded their weapons.
Mad with deadly hatred, they heeded nothing,
But, hurling defiance, they cut and slashed about them.
Thousands of fairies came from heaven to see
The combat, vociferating, 'Fight! Fight!'
Some men lost limbs, many bandaged their wounds,
The flesh of others was hacked to pieces,
And warriors strewed the red ground in heaps.
There was a clamour of shields, of loud drums,
Mixed with groans, as these heroes contended.
Now they pause, but only to bend their bows
And shoot their arrows; then again with swords
To wound,—wounds which are not felt, nor cared for.
Phrenzied with rage, lo! neither party flies;
The din of battle mocks heaven's thunder.
They dare each other to single combat,
And gladly yield their souls to paradise.
Their angry blades flash sparks like lightning.
Shouts rend the air. 'Death! Death!' the only cry.
They roll on the ground in deadly struggle,
And hurl defiance, even as they die.
Blood flowed in streams, and fairies hovered near:
Káli applauded, evil imps rejoiced,
And manly shouts shamed the loud thunder.
The armies engage with a violence,
And roar, as the sound when oceans meet.
Fiery coursers plough the soil. Dripping
With red blood, Devl, who knoweth all things,
Gave encouragement, and fierce beasts, who live
On bodies, how'd with joy; elephants and
Horses cumbered the earth, their carcases
Mixed in sad confusion with their riders.
Both sides claimed victory. If either were forced
Back, it rallied, and fought more fiercely still.
Blow after blow was dealt, quick as lightning;
And the arm of hatred was as active
As larvae in the water!

"The warriors were inflamed as warriors never were before, and the inspiring kettle-drums roused them to deeds of daring and boldness. Cut to pieces and pierced with arrows, they still

fought on. The youthful and the veteran alike fell in this great battle, and many reeled and staggered as if they were drunk with blood. Sounds of warlike instruments mingled with the shouts of war, and clouds of arrows obscured the golden sun; the sight was awe-inspiring, and the battle terrible as that which was fought between Indra and Brithrásur; the field of contest was crimsoned as though the Hooly had been celebrated on it.

"Those who remained to fight were all slaughtered;
Those who fled for ever mourned their cowardice.
Awful confusion prevailed everywhere;
Armour and swords were scattered about;
Heads with distorted faces, clotted beards
And gory trunks, mixed with dying horses.

"Kál spared not one of these mighty warriors, who contended so fiercely in this terrible battle; all perished; but their sins were forgiven them; they were hewn in pieces and died the death of brave men. Earth recorded their fame, and their souls found rest and immortality in Paradise.

"This was, indeed, a terrible battle, and mighty were the heroes who fought in it, and are now in the ranks of the blessed. But I must not add more in their praise, for to do so would be like extolling my own excellence, since I am of them, and from them. Enough! the followers of Lav were victorious, and the army of Kush was defeated, the small remnant of the latter who escaped fled to Káshi, and studied the Védas. They remained there many years.

"CHAPTER IV.

"Those who adopted the Védas were called Védís,
And walked in the paths of religion with zeal.
The king of the Punjab sent messengers greeting,
And begged them to return to friendship and love.
The Rájá's messengers arrived at Benares,
And straightway told all that their master bid them say;
On which, the Védís went to Rájá Madnedesh,
And, bowing low, they humbly made obeisance.
In open court, surrounded by his great chieftains
And proud nobles, the Rájá had the Védís read to him.
He listened with great piety; the Sám, Yajus
And Righa Védís, were fully explained to him.
And when his mind had comprehended well the fourth,
Or Atharv Véd, his sins instantly forsook him.
Full of religion, he gave up his kingdom
To the Védís, and sought the shelter of the woods,
There to reflect, and make atonement for his crimes.
His people all went with him, and remained content
That he, their king, had given up all for God.
The Védís rejoiced to get the kingdom,
And most diffusely scattered their aims;
They promised, in the iron age to come,
As Nának, and take the king to heaven.
The race of Lav dwelt in solitude, and
The Védís enjoyed their possessions.

"Oh, king! just as thou listenedst to three Védís in silence, but, on hearing the fourth, gave up thy soul to penitence, and thy kingdom to us; so we shall pass through three stages of existence, and, at our fourth coming, thou shalt be made a Gurú.

"The Rájá, comforted with this assurance, arose and went to the forests, and the Védís were happy in the possession of their new kingdom."

In the fifth chapter, it is said that, in the course of time, the Védís were subjected to feuds and animosities, which the wisest among them were unable to quell or avert, and, after many struggles, their race became almost extinct, for Bráhmans, deeming themselves, became almost as Súdras; Kshétris resembled Baishyas, whilst Baishyas were as Kshétris, and Súdras were exalted to Bráhmans. The Védís retained some twenty villages, the remnant of their large possessions, and became cultivators of the soil; they continued to be farmers for a long time, until at length Nának appeared on the earth. Nának did not long remain with this remnant of his tribe; he wandered among the Sikhs, and imparted comfort to them and religious consolation.

In an address delivered by M. Garcin de Tassy, on opening his course of lectures upon Hindustani, at the special School of Living Oriental Languages, at Paris, December 4, he observed, "This language, which is spoken by upwards of eighty millions of people, is on that account an object of immense interest, political and commercial; but it possesses, moreover, a real literary interest, and it is more especially in this point of view that the study of it is useful in Europe. The Hindu branch is a kind of simplified Sanscrit, bearing nearly the same relation to it as the

* Sheo—Siva.

† Chettríes—men of the second or military caste.

Rome to the ancient Greek, the Italian to the Latin. An acquaintance with this tongue may, therefore, be very advantageous to the student of Indian philology, who will find in modern forms sometimes the contraction, sometimes the development, of antique forms. The Mussulman branch offers likewise a great advantage to those who apply themselves to Persian. The Persian and the Hindustani have the same origin; but the latter has the simplest phraseology. Applying, in the process of analysis, the Hindustani construction to the long Persian periods, the sense is seized with more facility. The truth of these assertions will be verified by those who study the Sanscrit, the origin of all our European languages, and to which the Semitic tongues are beginning to be traced,—for it is well known that the Arabic system of triliteral roots is fictitious, and that a great number of these roots are really monosyllabic; and the Persian, affluent in historical works, and which is distinguished by a literature of its own, vivified by the spiritualism of Mussulman theosophists."

M. de Tassy notices some works in the two "schools" of Hindustani literature, as well as the metrical system adopted by their poets. Two of the most distinguished living Hindustani bards, are the kings of Delhi and of Oude, who assume poetical names, the former that of *Zafar*, "Victory;" the latter that of *Akhbar*, "Star." Of the king of Oude, he says, "He is not only a poet, but a composer, setting to music his own *ghazals*. The productions of these two bards," he adds, "are highly esteemed in India, and, so far as I can judge from those I have read, deservedly so."

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—The opinion of Col. Rawlinson,—"that the Parsi writings were imported from Persia, in their present state, during the seventh century of Christ, and are thus entitled to the same degree of consideration among the Parsis of the present day which they enjoyed among their ancestors at the period of expatriation,"—appears to me worthy of an examination which the occasion did not offer an opportunity of giving to it when I quoted Col. Rawlinson's memorandum in my last letter.

I have elsewhere (*Indian Mail* of Sept. 19) shown that, at the time when Mohammed lived, the language of Persia was said to excel in "sweetness;" and we also know, from Firdusee's masterly use of it, that, in his day, it abounded in richness, beauty, and grace. Now, as the slightest glance at a page of the *Vendidad* will at once convince any one that the Zend, instead of possessing these or any similar qualities, is hardly misrepresented by Richardson, when he says that it "resembles more the spells of necromancers than the idiom of a people famed at all times for the melody of their accents," it is clear that, supposing it established that the composition of these writings may be dated so far back as the period indicated, the language would neither be found to bear any resemblance or affinity to the vernacular dialect of Persia, nor, of itself, afford any proof of the Zend, agreeably to Col. Rawlinson's idea, having been derived from this tongue.

As to the substance of the Parsi writings, I would simply invite attention to the sixth chapter of Dr. Wilson's work "*On the Parsi Religion*," containing an analysis of twenty-two "*Sargards*" of the *Vendidad*, for samples of their worth. Looking at these compositions in a religious, moral, or literary view, I think no one can regard them other than worthless exhibitions of human folly.

Venturing, then, upon this one point, to differ from an authority of so high a character as that of Col. Rawlinson, it behoves me to show, in my defence, that even an Orientalist so justly celebrated as the Baron de Sacy has erred in one instance, where his knowledge and opinion might be thought unquestionable.

The Baron, as quoted by Kennedy, "*Researches*," &c., p. 170, says, "*D'ailleurs, si l'on considère l'histoire structure de Persan moderne, on se convaincra que sa phraseologie et son système entier de syntaxe se sont formés sous l'influence de la langue Arabe.*" "But no opinion," Kennedy remarks, "can be more erroneous; because the Persian bears not the slightest affinity to Arabic, and never were two languages so strongly distinguished by dissimilar properties. In Arabic there is an article, in Persian none; in Arabic nouns have two cases, a dual number, and two genders; in Persian they have no dual number, nor gender, and only one case; in Arabic their plural may be formed in twenty-two different ways, in Persian in twenty. The verb, it is true, has only the same inflections, but by means of two particles it acquires tenses, which exist not in Arabic; its tenses have neither dual number nor gender, as in Arabic; and a distinct passive voice is formed by means of auxiliary verbs, the use of which is unknown to the Arabic. The Persian language is, at the same time, distinguished from the Arabic by its extreme regularity; for in the latter the deviations from one common

paradigm are numerous, as the infinitive, for instance, may be formed in thirty-three different ways, while in Persian it invariably ends either in *tun* or *dun*. The genius, also, of the two languages is totally dissimilar, the Persian delighting in compound words, inversions, and long flowing periods; but the Arabic does not possess a single compound term, and its syntax admits of scarcely any variety in the length or arrangement of a period."

The same author, p. 267, on summing up his argument, in his concluding remarks, thus, likewise, exhibits the essential difference between Persian and Sanskrit, and their radical dissimilarity; explaining, at the same time, how it happens that a large body of Sanskrit words are to be found in Persian.

"There exists not, therefore, the remotest similarity between the Persian and Sanskrit grammatical systems; for the Persian noun has but one case, and the verb, taking the second person singular of the imperative as the root, only three inflections, including the infinitive, and the personal terminations of the two tenses are precisely the same. Nor is there any further resemblance between the Sanskrit and Persian substantive verbs, than in the third person singular of the present tense. The Persian, also, differs from the Sanskrit by forming several tenses and a complete passive voice by means of auxiliary verbs. There is, in fact, not the least identity between these two languages, except in the words which have passed from the one into the other; but these fully prove, that though the Persian is not derived from Sanskrit, still the Persians must have had, at some remote period, a most intimate intercourse with a people who spoke that tongue. Unfortunately, however, as a negative cannot be proved, it is impossible to demonstrate this truth to a person unacquainted with these languages, or to fully satisfy him that the number of Sanskrit words found in Persian ought not to lead to a conclusion, as in the case of Greek and Latin, that the latter was derived from the former; but as the dissimilarity of their grammatical structure will not be denied by any person competently acquainted with them, it is merely requisite to consider whether any instance has ever existed of a derived language differing totally, in grammatical structure, from the parent tongue; for if not, it must necessarily follow that, notwithstanding the numerous Sanskrit words it contains, Persian was not derived from Sanskrit."

Regarding the confidence I yield to the chief authority relied on in this letter, I would beg to offer this closing remark. To be a competent judge of the history, character, and power of the Persian language, one must either be prepared to agree with Kennedy's arguments and conclusions, or be able to confute them.

KANGAR.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, December 17, 1851.

Our comic contemporary *Punch* might find, in the controversy between Sir Charles Napier and Lord Dalhousie respecting Mr. Arratoon, the Armenian shopkeeper of Ferozepore, materials for the exercise of his talents, graphic as well as literary. In our judgment, however, such a contention, carried on in newspapers, upon matters concerning the administration of government,—the parties being in the relation of Governor-General of India, and ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there,—is a subject of regret, rather than a topic for mirth. Lord Dalhousie was, indeed, in a manner, forced into the field by his adversary, whom he has signally discomfited.

The charge made by Sir C. Napier at the Bombay Byculla club dinner* was, that Arratoon, whom he described

* No. 168, p. 133.

as "a wealthy man" (but has since termed "a poor Armenian merchant"), who had largely assisted our armies in Afghanistan by procuring supplies, told him that he had felled an enormous quantity of timber at the sources of the Chenab, but could not bring it down to the dock-yards at Bombay because Lord Dalhousie, to whom he had applied repeatedly, refused him protection, on the ground that he had not proved he had means to bring it down, and it still lay on the banks of the Chenab. Sir Charles, upon these allegations, the veracity of which he seems to have assumed without inquiry, accused Lord Dalhousie of withholding from commerce that protection which it needed, and which, he said, it is the duty of a government to afford.

The Governor-General's reply to this charge, contained in a letter from Sir H. Elliot,* enters very fully into the details of the case. Sir Henry states that Mr. Arratoon applied for a patent, which Lord Dalhousie informed him he had not the power to grant, assuring him, however, that "every facility which he could, by any means at his disposal, procure for him in carrying out his desirable object, his Lordship was very willing to afford;" and recommending him to explain shortly the nature of the assistance he required, and the mode in which it could be most available given; adding, that "the Governor-General would accede to any practicable and reasonable request." Mr. Arratoon accordingly stated that what he required was, "a *rahdaree* perwanna to the hill chieftains, to the effect that he was not to be molested, and was to have any assistance he might stand in need of,—such as workmen and coolies, at the usual hire,—in felling and floating masts from the Himalayas down the rivers. Moreover, he asked that the Governor-General would sanction the Naval Board of Bombay in granting him a contract for ten years for timbers and spars, and would give him a twenty or thirty years' lease of certain copper and lead mines! To these requests, which do not imply any remarkable bashfulness on the part of this Armenian trader, the Governor-General replied that he was willing to afford him every facility in procuring timber from the Himalayas if he would show that he had sufficient means for carrying the project into execution; and directing him to communicate with the Board of Administration at Lahore on the subject. Sir H. Elliot remarks, that if Mr. Arratoon had simply asked for "protection" for his trade, no reference would have been made to his means; but he asked for privileges,—*rahdaree perwannas*,—which would have carried him into the territories of Maharajah Golar Singh and every rajah in the hills, with powers over persons and prices; that he, moreover, asked for contracts extending over a series of years, and the Governor-General would have dealt lightly with the public interests if he had granted such privileges and powers without first ascertaining that the grantee was able to fulfil the ends for which they were to be granted, and to perform the large contracts he proposed to undertake: "subsequent events," it is added, "have shown that these usual and reasonable precautions were not without necessity." No application, he says, was made to the Board of Administration, and an explanation given by that Board seems to suggest a reason. Mr. Arratoon had been known to the President (Sir H. Lawrence) for ten or eleven years as an active, enterprising, and plausible man; but, although he had made large profits upon his supplies to the army in

Afghanistan, he was not believed ever to have had any capital, or to have been more than a small shopkeeper. They say that, in 1840-41, he induced Sir Henry (then Captain) Lawrence, in charge of Ferozepore, to give him a lease of waste lands on light clearance terms, promising to set up a sugar-mill, and being full of schemes, none of which he carried out. Whatever was the cause, however, Mr. Arratoon made no sign.

This is the reply to the charge, and a more direct, explicit, and complete refutation cannot be expected or desired. As the Board of Administration observe, Mr. Arratoon's not communicating with them appears to prove that he had not the requisite capital, or feared to have his propositions tested. The authority which this crafty Armenian sought from the Government would, they add, "have made him virtually master not only of the forests of the hill chiefs, but of their subjects too."

Sir Charles has transmitted from this country to the editor of a Bombay paper a rejoinder;* and what does it say? It professes to convict Lord Dalhousie of an error in representing that he (Sir Charles) had received Arratoon's complaint at Simla, and treasured it up; whereas it had been made to him at Ferozepore, after he had resigned his command! If the complaint was substantially groundless, what matters it when or where it was made? Of the facts brought forward by Sir H. Elliot and the Board of Administration, which thoroughly justify Lord Dalhousie, and disprove the accusation so publicly and so incautiously uttered, Sir Charles Napier takes no notice whatever. This is not candid.

A man so irritable in regard to all imputations upon his own character as Sir Charles Napier should feel a little tenderness towards the characters of others.

THE Government has at length, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of the Commons upon steam-communication with India, invited proposals for contracting to convey the mails to and from India, China, and Australia, by five lines of steamers, the scheme of service, though still to a certain extent imperfect, being a vast improvement of the present system.

It is proposed, first, that a line of steamers to Alexandria and back shall leave England in the *beginning* of each month, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, with a branch from Marseilles to Malta and back, conveying the mails carried across France; secondly, that a similar line, from England to Alexandria and back, shall leave England in the *middle* of each month, with a similar branch between Marseilles and Malta; thirdly, that a line from Suez to Calcutta and Hong-kong and back, monthly, shall take the mails which leave England in the beginning of the month, touching at Aden and Point de Galle, whence one steamer will proceed to Calcutta by Madras, and another by Penang to Singapore and Hong-kong, these steamers being met at Aden, out and home, by the East-India Company's vessels, which will convey the mails and passengers between Aden and Bombay; fourthly, that a similar line from Suez to Calcutta and Hong-kong and back, monthly, shall convey the mid-monthly mails, in like manner, to Point de Galle, to Calcutta by Madras, and by Penang to Singapore and Hong-kong, vessels of the East-India Company leaving

* No. 178, p. 455. No. 179, p. 486.

* Last No., p. 706.

Suez at the same time with the Bombay mails and passengers, and the return mails from Bombay being likewise conveyed by Company's vessels to Suez; fifthly, that every alternate month, a steamer shall leave Singapore for Sydney on the arrival of the outward packet with the mid-monthly mails from England of every alternate month, and leave Sydney so as to meet at Singapore the homeward packet that will arrive there from China after the lapse of two months,—these steamers to touch both ways at Batavia, Swan River (or King George's Sound), Adelaide, and Port Phillip.

This scheme fulfils the recommendation of the Committee in favour of a full communication every fortnight between England, the different presidencies of India, and China. The communication with Australia is limited to every alternate month between Singapore and Sydney; but as the Government had previously invited tenders for a semi-monthly mail between England and Sydney by the Cape of Good Hope, these joint services will establish a monthly communication with Australia.

The service now performed by the vessels of the Indian Navy between the Arabian Gulf and Bombay is left in the hands of the East-India Company, this subject being connected with political considerations.

As the existing arrangements will not expire until the close of the next year, the scheme cannot come into operation compulsorily until the beginning of 1853.

THE land assessment of India, if the system be well administered, is a simple mode of defraying the cost of government, and far less vexatious than the various indirect imposts which contribute to the same end in Europe. The great bulk of the taxation in the former case is paid in the shape of a rent, and the state has a visible fiscal interest in promoting the agricultural prosperity of the country, whilst all the other great branches of industry,—manufactures and trade,—are almost untaxed. The land-revenue system, however, in native states, is liable to great abuses; extortion on the one hand, and evasion on the other, give rise to innumerable mischiefs, which more than counterbalance its advantages. These two sources of evil react upon and aggravate one another. There will always exist a natural antipathy betwixt the tax-collector and the taxpayer, more especially where the former is armed with discretionary power, and the latter can resort to means of eluding his just demands. But the oppression of the Indian collector forces the taxpayer upon expedients to disappoint his cupidity, and these artifices again stimulate the other's rapacity. Moreover, the agency employed in those states is of the worst description, multiplying and exasperating the evils just mentioned. A long series of functionaries, acting under temporary, delegated authority,—from the great grantee of certain districts, to the lowest deputy, each intent upon enriching himself at the cost of the cultivator,—is the machinery by which the assessment is to find its way from the taxpayers into the Government treasury.

The details given in another part of our paper of the revenue system of the Nizam's territory will create surprise that the Deccan population should have borne its torments so long without some combined attempt at resistance, especially when we are told by the writer of the paper (Dr. Walker, of the Nizam's army), that fiscal oppression, severe

as it is, weighs on them far less heavily than the bands of foreign mercenaries retained by the Nizam.

The process by which the revenue is collected in that unhappy country is said to be this. An individual, presumed to be wealthy, goes to the minister and offers his services as a talookdar. If they are accepted, he pays into the treasury a fixed sum, to be collected from the districts assigned to him, less one-eighth, for expenses of collection. He then receives his *sunnud*, presents his *nuzzur* (a handsome sum), and here his care of his districts generally ends. He lives indolently at Hyderabad, and delegates his authority to a Naib, who, with a stipend of 20*l.* a month, has to collect a revenue of, perhaps, 30,000*l.* a year. He appoints Chota Naibs, Peshcars, and other subordinates of his own, and with this array proceeds to his province "with the power of a satrap and the pay of an ensign." The parties with whom he comes in contact are the zemindars, or farmers of the revenue; these he either conciliates, and then the grievances of the ryots are not listened to; or coerces, and then the country is in an uproar. If a wronged zemindar repairs to Hyderabad, and, as is very probable, gets no redress from the talookdar, he goes to the minister, from whom, if he can pay a good bribe, he may obtain justice; but, if empty-handed, he is recommended to return, and make peace with the Naib, lest worse should befall him.

The zemindars, however, are not the submissive and tractable vassals they might be supposed to be from what has been just stated. They and the patells, another species of farmer, are congenial spirits, tyrants in their own villages and often rebels to the state. If a zemindar fall into arrear, and, bribes failing, the Government attempt to resume his lands, the other zemindars make common cause with him, and, should the defaulter be ejected, and another farmer substituted, the latter runs the risk, as in Ireland, in analogous cases, of being murdered. Resumptions of lands are, therefore, rare, and the fatal gifts are little coveted.

The cultivators, in this state of things, may reasonably be supposed to be in no enviable condition; but they take refuge, as before observed, in craft and artifice. When, as in some tenures, the Government officials and the ryots are brought into immediate contact, there is, says Dr. Walker, "endless lying and falsehood on both sides." When *Tuc-cave* advances are made,—at the moderate interest of 25 per cent.—the instalments are levied in the most oppressive manner. Appraisers are employed, whose remuneration depends upon the degree in which they meet the exorbitant views of the collectors. Wilful "mistakes" are made by these publicans, and "any one who makes a progress through the Nizam's dominions too often sees protests against their proceedings, in fields of ripe corn remaining uncut and hastening to destruction, by the refusal of the ryots to cut their crops under the unjust conditions proposed to them."

These particulars will afford a faint idea of the lamentable condition of some of the finest provinces of India, subject to a Mahomedan ruler, whose maxims of government are wholly selfish; who has no commiseration whatever for the sufferings of the great body of the people, even of his own creed. As to the administration of justice in general, we are told by the same authority, that "there is probably no department in the Nizam's state where there are such deviations from all established notions of equity and

good government." How can we wonder that persons familiar with this perversion of rule should, in the interest of the people, call for its suppression, and advocate the annexation of the territory to the British dominions, overlooking, for the sake of so beneficial a change, some of the considerations of public law?

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In your publication of the 4th December, a letter from "M. G." calls attention to a letter which appeared in a former number of your paper, signed "A Mahomedan Moonshee." This latter correspondent alleged, in his communication, that "he has never met with an Englishman who could correctly read, write, or speak, any of the languages current in India;" and from this remark your correspondent "M. G." seems to have struck out the bright idea, that the great specific for all Indian maladies is a thorough knowledge of the languages on the part of the Company's civil and military servants. He says: "Here is an improvement of vast and primary importance, which is simple and easy, and would cost nothing;" and again: "let no civil or military servant be employed in India until he is thoroughly conversant in the native languages."

Now, Sir, we will just suppose a civil servant arrived in one of the presidencies,—say Madras,—fresh from Haileybury, and deeply impressed with the necessity of acquiring the native languages. He has heard much of Hindostani, not only in the letter from "A Mahomedan Moonshee," but also from his revered preceptors at college, and, firmly believing it to be the one language which of all others it is of the most importance for him to become intimately conversant with, he applies himself to it with all the energy of which he is capable. The rules of the college oblige him, we will say, to pass in another language also before he obtains an appointment, and he acquires a smattering of Telugu,—that is, he can read and translate fables in it, and make his moonshee understand what he says. He proceeds up the country to Trichinopoly. Hindostani is the only language which he can speak intelligibly. He is surprised to find that no natives but Mussulmans at all understand him. He tries Telugu; but he is equally at fault with that language. What is he to do? It is true, he can carry on the duties of his office, in Hindostani or Telugu, through the medium of interpreters; but that is what "M. G." will have at no price. And "M. G." is quite right in his supposition, that there are manifold evils in such a course. However, this is what our civilian is driven to, and, while the natives of the country speak the language called "Tamil," he and his interpreters converse in Hindostani or Telugu. Well, after a time, his appointment is changed to the western coast of India,—say Canara,—and there he finds two new languages come into play,—Canarese and Tulu. He can still, as before, find Hindostani, though no Telugu, interpreters; but he finds that the Tulu is the language which the great body of the people speak, while Canarese, the language of the Mysore and Hyderabad countries, is mostly spoken by the officials and higher classes. If he has any great taste for languages, he may also be introduced to the Mahratta and Concani; but his Hindostani will be intelligible to comparatively but a small class, and his Telugu to, perhaps, a stray brahmin in ten thousand: of the two, he must choose the Hindostani, for in that he can find plenty of interpreters, and the abundance of his duties prevents his engaging in the study of either Tulu, Canarese, or Mahratta. His Telugu is entirely neglected, and, in the course of a few years, forgotten, and by that time he gets sent to the Northern Circars, where Telugu and Canarese only are spoken, and where I doubt if he would even find a Hindostani interpreter. Here he is fairly at a loss, and is compelled, probably, to study one or other of these languages. Now, after a certain age, it is well known, people lose all facility of acquiring languages colloquially, and he finds that he can render himself intelligible to the natives (even when speaking their own language) only through the medium of an interpreter.

Now this, Sir, is not at all an unfairly stated case. The fact is, there are, in the Madras territories alone, the following spoken languages: *Telugu*, with copious literature; *Canarese*, ditto; *Tamil*, ditto; *Malayalam*, ditto; *Tulu*, some literature; and the most corrupt *Hindostani*, by the Mussulman population: making six, exclusive of Mahratta and Concani, which should, perhaps, have a place among the number.

Perhaps "M. G." will say, "Very well; the system that sends people about to so many districts is wrong. Let a man learn a language, and settle him down to the locality in

which it is current." In practice, however, this plan is found not to answer. Narrow and confined views are the result of too exclusive a residence in one particular part of India. Let us, then, see what is to be done.

It appears from the Mahomedan Moonshee's letter, and it is possibly the case, that no civil or military servants of the Company acquire the languages so perfectly as not to make the most egregious mistakes in idiom and orthography, in speaking and writing. An Englishman cannot transgress the domestic landmarks of the people of India. He is of impure caste, and is not allowed access to their society; and, in consequence, can only learn the native languages from servants and moonshees. Should we expect a Frenchman, who learnt English in the same way, to be ever able to converse easily with the great mass of our people? Few men are Kossuths. There is, therefore, an insurmountable difficulty in the way to the acquisition of even one language so perfectly as to pass the ordeal of educated criticism; how much more forcibly does the above difficulty apply to the array of languages which meets a civilian at the very threshold of his career! But happily, Sir, the fact is, that, although the system of interpreters is dispensed with in but a very few instances, if any, the languages are all so nearly related to each other, that an acquaintance with one enables a careful officer to detect an interpreter in any false play, and the great body of the natives of India, while they have for magistrates and judges honest and courageous men, will put up with the evil of the interpreter system, which can never be wholly dispensed with as long as we hold India. The fact, that the "Mahomedan Moonshee" has included the military in his censure, will, if such an authority can be allowed any weight, show that, even where the attention of Englishmen is devoted for a long course of years to one sole language (namely, the Hindostani, which is the only one required of the military service), little more than a respectable proficiency can be attained to.

It is too much the habit of people in England to believe all the nonsense of grievance-mongers, without inquiring for themselves. They get an idea that the civil service is a bed of luxury and idle enjoyment, and ask, "Why don't they (the civil servants) employ their leisure in studying the languages?" and are incredulous when informed, which is indeed the fact, that the civil servants have no leisure beyond what is required for meals and exercise, and many not even for the latter. No one will deny the advantage to civilians of an intimate acquaintance with the languages of India; but many of the most eminent of the civil service were unacquainted with the vernaculars of the countries where they have served, and where their memories are most revered. Natives of the south of India speak of Sir Thomas Munro with tears in their eyes; but people in those parts no more understood his Persian than the people of Hungary would understand Lord Palmerston's English, were he to go and preach to them. It is deeds more than words that are regarded by the natives of India.

Pardon me, Sir, for having troubled you with so long a letter.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A CIVILIAN.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

Tuesday being the day appointed for closing the second term for the year 1851, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, Classical, and European literature.

On the arrival of the Directors and the Visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then repaired to the Council-room, where they received the following highly satisfactory Report from the Reverend the Principal:—

"The Principal has much satisfaction in being able to report to the Honourable the Finance and Home Committee, that all the twenty students, constituting the Fourth Term, have been found duly qualified for quitting the College. Nineteen of these have displayed an amount of proficiency exceeding that which is demanded by the statutes, and many of the number deserve very high commendation for the attainments shown in various departments.

"At an early stage of the examination, two students, having been detected in unfairness, were immediately punished with loss of the term, so that only sixty-four are to be considered as having gone through the examination. Of these only two have

failed to present the amount of proficiency required for the keeping the term. The remaining sixty-two have passed with various degrees of merit, but a very large proportion have displayed a greater than the necessary proficiency, forty-three being returned as highly distinguished, and fourteen as having passed with great credit.

"It is satisfactory to observe, that, though some students have laden themselves with prizes, there has been a great amount of competition for these rewards, no fewer than nineteen having obtained the honourable distinction of prizemen.

"The important subject of English composition continues to receive a very marked attention. Forty-eight essays were sent in by competitors for the prize, so that more than two-thirds of the students voluntarily undertook a great additional labour. Many of these exercises were highly creditable to the authors, and evinced both ability and industry.

"With regard more particularly to the Oriental classes, the visitor remarks that they do not call for any special notice on the present occasion. The two senior terms have maintained the character which they have hitherto deserved; and the two junior, although not distinguished by many instances of more than usual ability, have exhibited a very creditable amount of steady application. The fourth term offers in all the languages studied, a few cases of great proficiency; and it may be observed that of the five students who have that mark in Sanscrit, four have the same in two other languages also: one has the medal awarded him for Sanscrit and Telugu; another for Hindustani.

"In the third term there is a similar accumulation of honours. Of the five students who stand first in Sanscrit, four have also the mark of great proficiency in Persian and Hindustani. All the senior students of this term have distinguished themselves by the very great amount of their extra reading, voluntarily added to the amount required for passing the statutory examination. Two have also added to their studies very respectable proficiency in Hindi, and one of them has further added to his acquirements a creditable knowledge of Bengali.

"At the same time, it cannot be denied that both the senior terms have a considerable proportion of students, whose attainments only just secure them against absolute failure.

"With at most two exceptions, the students of the second term have not displayed any great aptitude for the acquirement of languages, there being but one instance of great proficiency in Sanscrit, and two in Persian. The student who is at the head of both these classes had added to his attainments a knowledge of a third language, Arabic, very respectable for the time during which he has been able to prosecute the study.

"The students of the first term have all made considerable progress in the elements of Sanscrit, their only subject of Oriental study.

"The principal has great satisfaction in being able to report to the committee, that the term has, on the whole, been passed in remarkable quietness and good order. The great body of the students have conformed themselves, in a most praiseworthy manner, to the rules and regulations of the place; and no occasion has arisen which has called for any severe exercise of authority."

The deputation, after receiving the principal's report, repaired to the Examination Hall, where the visitors and a considerable number of the students had already assembled.

The chair was occupied by John Shepherd, Esq., chairman of the hon. Court of Directors, who, together with the following directors, formed the deputation:—Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., deputy chairman; Lieut.-gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., M.P.; E. Macnaghten, Esq.; J. C. Whiteman, Esq.; Wm. J. Eastwick, Esq.; William Dent, Esq.; Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.; Major J. A. Moore; W. B. Bayley, Esq.

Amongst the visitors were the following:—Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Lieut.-gen. Barr; the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington; Rev. Charles Lane; Jonathan Chapman, Esq.; George Palmer, Esq.; Rev. Moore Brabazon; T. N. Waterfield, Esq.; J. R. Crawford, Esq.; Colonel Sim; Major Chase; Lieut.-col. Abbott, C.B.; Rev. W. Lockwood; Rev. Wm. Baxter; Peer Ibrahim Khan; Syed Abdoolah; Revs. J. Harding, E. Rowsell, H. Blane, and — Gill, &c. &c.

The following civilians at home were also present:—R. N. Cust, Esq.; C. T. Le Bas, Esq.; A. F. Bellasis, Esq.; George Couper, Esq.; Bransby Cooper, Esq.

The chairman having taken his seat, Mr. Hooper read the following List of the Medals, Prizes, and other Honourable Distinctions obtained by the students:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, December, 1851.

FOURTH TERM.

Norman Highly distinguished, with medal in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, and medal in Telugu.

Moore Highly distinguished, with medal for Political Economy and History, prize in Sanscrit, medal in Hindustani, and prize in Hindi.

Lane Highly distinguished, with medal in Law.

Master Highly distinguished, with prize in Telugu.

Johnston Highly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics.

Lawrence Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Persian.

Ouseley Highly distinguished, with medal in Persian.

Duff Highly distinguished, with prize in Hindustani.

Stack

Clarke.....

Weeding

Lindsay

H. E. Cockerell... Highly distinguished.

Sandwith.....

Davidson

Warden

Chase

Hon. A. Eden ...

Sherwood } Passed with great credit.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.

Lushington..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Law, and prize in Sanscrit.

Waterfield Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, and prize in Bengali.

Hope Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Marathi, and prize for the best English Essay.

Chapman..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Persian.

Jenkins Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.

Cunliffe Highly distinguished, with prize in Hindustani.

Grant

Plowden

Ravenshaw.....

Simson

Tod

Thornhill

Macnaghten

Sim

Money

Binny

Melville

Pasley

} Passed with great credit.

SECOND TERM.

Herschel..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, and prize in Arabic.

Boyle Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics.

Grey

Erskine

R. L. Mangles ...

Wigram

Palmer

Hay

H. A. Cockerell...

White

Taylor

} Passed with great credit.

FIRST TERM.

Barr..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Law.

H. A. Mangles ... Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Mathematics.

Hardinge Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.

Molony

Malcolmson

Goldingham

Macnabb

Daniell

Clifford

} Passed with great credit.

Mr. Hope read his Prize Essay in English composition—subject: "How far is it desirable that works of national utility should be left to private enterprise?" The essay was a very able, argumentative, and practical dissertation on the question—whether it is best to confide the execution of public works, such as railways, to Governments, or to private associations of enter-

prising capitalists. The essayist's conclusions were favourable to private enterprise; but he suggested the propriety of a certain extent of governmental control, in order to ensure the safety and convenience of the public. Mr. Hope, on concluding the reading of his essay, was warmly and repeatedly applauded.

Mr. Ouseley read a passage from Malcolm's *History of Persia*, translated by himself into Persian. Mr. Ouseley was loudly applauded by his fellow-students.

Mr. Norman, who was also greeted with a burst of cheering, read a passage from Waring's *History of the Mahrattas*, translated by himself into Telugu.

Mr. Moore read a passage from Dow's *Hindustani*, translated by himself into Hindustani. He was loudly cheered.

Mr. Norman read a passage from Thomson's *Seasons*,—the Hymn at the close of the work, commencing—

"These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God."

translated by himself into Sanscrit verse.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful students, who were loudly cheered as they came up to the Directors' table.

Mr. Hooper next read the classification of the Rank of the Students about to depart for India, as follows:—

Final Rank of Students quitting College, December, 1851.

BENGAL.	
First Class	Moore.
	Lane.
	Johnston.
	Lawrence.
Second Class	Ouseley.
	Cockerell.
	Clarke.
	Chase.
	Sherwood.
	Eden.
MADRAS.	
First Class	Norman.
	Master.
Second Class	Davidson.
	Vans Agnew.
BOMBAY.	
First Class	Stack.
	Weeding.
	Lindsay.
	Duff.
Second Class	Warden.
	Sandwith.

The Chairman then addressed the assembled students as follows:—

Gentlemen Students,—It is very gratifying to me that, on this, the last occasion on which I shall have an opportunity of addressing you, I am enabled to congratulate you, and all interested in this college, on the successful issue of the present term. I am glad to find that the whole number of the Fourth Term have been duly qualified for quitting college; that out of twenty (the whole number of students in the Term), no fewer than seventeen are returned as "highly distinguished," and that two out of the remaining three have passed with great credit. I find, also, the same favourable proportion of merit both in the Third and First Terms; and only a slight diminution of that proportion in the Second Term. Were it not, therefore, for the circumstance of four students having forfeited their Terms, my task this day would have been one of unalloyed pleasure. This forfeiture, in the case of two out of the four, has, I understand, been caused by the use of unfair means to enable them to pass the prescribed examinations. I must say, I can feel no sympathy for those individuals; such conduct—such a want of that proper self-respect and high-mindedness which ought to characterize students at this college—richly deserves the exposure and punishment which it has met with. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I will not dwell on this untoward event. The report, upon the whole, is highly satisfactory; forty-three students out of sixty-four have been returned as highly distinguished, and fourteen of the remaining number have passed with great credit. We have been assured by the Rev. the Principal, that the term has been passed in remarkable quietness and good order; that the great body of the students have conformed themselves in a most praiseworthy manner to the rules and regulations of the college, and that no occasion has arisen which has called for any severe exercise of authority. Therefore, upon the whole, the report is highly creditable to this institution, and satisfactory to all who are interested in its success. And, when I speak of those

interested in this college, it is impossible to confine our thoughts to those of our friends who reside in this country. Interesting as the occasion is to us all, peculiarly interesting as it is to the parents of, and others connected with, those who have distinguished themselves here, yet we must admit that these examinations are still more vitally interesting in their results to the people of India, whose welfare and happiness, under God's providence, are so deeply involved in the success of this establishment; and indeed, I may say, in the character and success of each of you individually. (Cheers.) When we think of the vast population of British India, exceeding now in number 120 millions of souls, we cannot resist feelings of intense anxiety and hope on every occasion on which we meet here for the purpose of sending forth those to whom are to be confided such an extended and important trust as administering the affairs of that vast population; and we cannot over-rate the importance of the duties which you will be called upon to perform. That the various duties of the civilian in India are such as may be truly said to involve, in every act of their performance, the happiness of the people, is, I hope, obvious and intelligible to you all. It was this grave and important truth that induced the East-India Company to raise this structure, and to appoint as professors of this college the learned men who are your instructors. It is our thorough conviction of this fact which induces our continuous and anxious desire that those whom we send forth for such important purposes, should be men eminent, not only for superior talents and enlarged views, but also for their sound and substantial virtues, and above all that they should be men animated with a sincere desire to promote the great objects of our Government—the prosperity of India, and the happiness of the people. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, let me ask what effect are these reflections calculated to produce on your minds? Surely I may answer for you, that your feelings are of a kindred spirit with ours—that you feel deeply the responsibility that devolves upon you—and that you are fully conscious that it is your bounden duty to use your utmost exertions to qualify yourselves for undertaking with success the very important duties which the nature of our Government and the peculiar position of the people of India will require you to perform. (Cheers.) This must be the predominant feeling in the minds of all of you who accustom yourselves to reflect on your future position; and I should be sorry to think that there are any of you who do not occasionally think seriously on these things. I should regret it still more if I thought that by thus dwelling on the importance of your duties I should be merely adding to your own importance. It would be my endeavour rather to chasten such feelings if they exist in the minds of any of you; and to induce that calm and sober reflection, which will convince you that power and influence can only be exercised for good by those possessing the virtues and qualifications to direct them aright. (Cheers.) Whilst I press upon you, therefore, the advantages of superior talents, remember that I combine with them the possession of the strictest principles of honour and integrity. We require the sound qualities of the heart as well as the necessary furnishing of the head; and the present period of your life is that during which both objects must be accomplished; for the most transcendent talents may be worse than useless if unaccompanied with the substantial principles of Christian virtue. Hence, I am desirous of impressing upon you the importance of attending to every portion of your prescribed duties. That portion of them involving the inculcation of religious principles and sound morals, deserves equal, if not more special attention; and therefore I repeat the request I made last Term, that you should by no means consider attendance at chapel a matter of form, which may be dispensed with without detriment to yourselves, on the ground of want of time for your numerous studies. I admit the various branches of your necessary studies are numerous, and require the devotion of a considerable portion of your time; but if I could only induce you to adopt a regular method or system of pursuing them, I am persuaded you would find ample time for them all. It is the want of regularity and system in apportioning your time, which is the cause of the occasional failures that occur. To attain excellence, or proficiency, in any pursuit requires a certain degree of arrangement, attention, and labour for its accomplishment; and it is too much for any man to expect to qualify himself for the civil service in India without adopting means necessary for attaining so high an object. While speaking on this point, let me call your attention to the exertions making by the natives of India in the present day. European science and European literature are now studied in India, not only with diligence, but with success. The examinations on those subjects, passed by native students, show little, if any, inferiority in comparison with Europeans. They have become competitors with you on your own field of action, and

on ground hitherto untrudged by them; and unless you sustain the race with additional zeal and energy, they may pass you. Should this ever occur; should the natives of India surpass us in intellectual vigour and qualifications, can we hope to remain longer the possessors of the powers and privileges we now enjoy? Certainly not. Our country, then, calls upon you, and upon all seeking service in India, not to fall short of the attainments of the most distinguished of your predecessors; not even to be content with equalling their attainments, but to go on and exceed them; and thus to secure, and to show that you are worthy of, pre-eminence of place by your pre-eminence in qualification. Gentlemen of the Fourth Term: You will not return to this college, and some months will elapse before you reach your several destinations in India. Permit me, therefore, to impress upon you, now, the advantage and importance of your adopting means for preserving and retaining fresh in your memory that which you have already learnt. I allude particularly to the knowledge you have acquired in the native languages. I am informed that the progress of many of our students in India has been retarded, and the position of some lost, by their having neglected to take this precaution. Now, this ought to be guarded against, by your making a point of devoting a portion of each day to refreshing your memories, by looking over the exercises, which you have prepared during your residence here, and in endeavouring to add to your knowledge, generally, such information as will be most valuable during your future career. You must all be aware of the great advantages attending a speedy completion of your studies in India, and of the great danger—indeed, the utter ruin, which protracted delay may bring upon you. It is my duty to inform you that the regulation which requires the civil servant to qualify himself for the public service within a prescribed period is rigorously enforced, and that failure in accomplishing this object involves the heavy penalty of forfeiture of your appointment. Such a regulation is but just to the people of India and to our Government; for it must be evident to all men, that those who will not take the necessary trouble of qualifying themselves for their duty within a reasonable period, will never become creditable or worthy members of the civil service of India. I trust, however, that there are none here who are thus likely to hazard their future prospects and good name. It would be far better that gentlemen, who do not possess the proper spirit and energy for fully qualifying themselves, should choose some more appropriate field for their labours than the civil administration of India. (Cheers.) When you are once appointed to the public service, you will soon perceive the advantages and facilities which your attainments will afford you for the ready performance of your duty. You will be fully able to appreciate the acquirements of those placed under you. You will know how to estimate their character; how far your confidence may be extended, and when, and how, it is to be modified by personal vigilance and observation. I may safely assure you that the native character is such as always improves under judicious, efficient, and considerate masters. There may be exceptions to this rule; but I believe that there are no people on the face of the earth more open to the influence of good example, and more susceptible of attachment and gratitude to those who treat them well, than the people of India. This, therefore, of itself, apart from feelings of duty, ought to influence your conduct favourably towards them. (Cheers.) And, whilst I would have you to insist on the faithful and strict performance of every public duty, I would beg of you to be considerate and forbearing in all matters involving their peculiar habits, and more particularly their religious feelings. The manner in which you perform your own duty will materially influence the conduct of those around you. A lax and careless chief is not likely to have a very attentive assistant. I would impress upon you, therefore, the necessity of exhibiting in your own persons a prominent example, from the first commencement of your career, of a prompt and regular performance of your own public duties, avoiding all procrastination or postponement of business that can be dealt with immediately. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, I would have you remember that if there ever was a period when it beloved men in your position to be fully alive to the importance of the full, prompt, and faithful discharge of your public duties, it is the present. The days are gone by when it required many months, nay, years, to review in England the proceedings of our administration in India. This is now only the work of weeks. The facilities of communication bring you almost under the immediate control of public opinion in your native country. There is now no longer concealment in distance; and in a brief period, we shall have the mistakes of incompetence and the offences of indolence, so speeded to us by electricity and steam, that the errors of the courts of Delhi shall be as patent and as promptly before us as those of Westminster Hall. (Loud cheers.) I must not forget to mention that one

very necessary accessory to the prompt and efficient discharge of public business, is care and circumspection in the management of your own private affairs. Nothing is more hazardous to the prospects of a young civilian, than carelessness and embarrassment in pecuniary matters; if once tolerated even for a few months at the commencement of your career, the probability is that it will go on increasing until at last it becomes a serious obstacle to your preferment. Debt will paralyze your energies, destroy your feelings of independence, and create towards you, in the minds of others, that mistrust and want of confidence which will prove a fatal barrier to your employment in any position of value and importance. With what propriety can Government entrust the management of the important affairs of others to those who cannot manage their own? Make it a point then, not, under any circumstances, to get in debt. Treat with scorn that absurd notion which sometimes takes possession of weak minds, that young men in your position will be looked up to and respected in proportion to the amount of their disbursements. The fact is directly the reverse; prudence and judicious economy will be strong recommendations in your favour, especially to the Government under which you serve. Gentlemen, by the kindness of your friends, you are placed in a position where, in addition to benefitting yourselves, you will also have a most extensive field for contributing to the happiness of others. It has often struck me that this is one circumstance peculiarly calculated to encourage the civilian;—the whole range of your duties is such, that you may be continually instrumental in doing good to others. Do not treat lightly this delightful privilege, or the responsibility you thus incur. Endeavour, through life, to avail yourselves of every opportunity thus afforded you. You will find the satisfactory accomplishment of these high objects the greatest solace and comfort, in after life, you can enjoy, either in circumstances of prosperity or adversity. (Cheers.) You are proceeding to join a distinguished service, which has furnished many bright examples of the virtues I have alluded to,—of men whose services both to India and England have been rewarded with the highest honours. Be it your study to emulate the example of such men, and you may merit similar rewards. Remember, that the honour of your country and the prosperity of the people of India are the great objects of your mission; and that in forwarding them you adopt the surest means of promoting your own advancement, and establishing your own reputation. Remember, that the strength and security of our government in India rest upon the attachment of the people to our rule; that this attachment must be retained by a strict adherence to principles of honour, justice, and good faith; and that each of you, in your several stations, will be expected to exhibit and develop these principles in your daily life, and more particularly in the discharge of your public duties. These objects will be effectually attained if, under the blessing of God, you earnestly desire to accomplish them. I say, under the blessing of God, not merely as words of course; I desire anxiously that on all occasions—in matters of great or small importance, on questions of public duty or of a private nature, you should earnestly seek that the blessing of God should attend you. It is the highest test by which you can prove the propriety and purity of your motives and actions. Trust not, therefore, to your own strength alone, but seek support, daily and habitually, of Him who will always prosper the faithful exertions of those who put their trust in Him. Gentlemen, I wish you all farewell. (Loud and continued applause.)

At the close of the address to the students, the deputation and visitors left the examination-hall; and having perambulated the college grounds for a short time, repaired to the library, where an elegant luncheon was provided by the college purveyor, Mr. Coleman. John Shepherd, Esq., the chairman of the Court of Directors, presided, supported by the Rev. the Principal, and the members of the deputation. The Oriental visitors also sat at the chairman's table.

At the close of the repeat,

The *Chairman* rose and said—It is not necessary for me to use any persuasion to induce this distinguished company to do honour to the toast which it is usual to drink upon these occasions. It is my duty to tender the best thanks of the Court of Directors to the Rev. the Principal, the dean, and the professors of this college, for their zealous and successful labours in furtherance of the great object we have in view. (Cheers.) What a theme for a speech it would be if I dwelt upon the importance of the duty which is confided to them of training men for the civil service of India! On this subject, however, I shall not touch. Permit me, however, to say, that it is most gratifying to the Court of Directors to know that, in the persons of the principal and the professors of this college, they have the assistance of men eminent for their talents and acquirements,—as eminent for their eloquence and their various attainments, as any

in the world. We are also assured that no teachers could be more anxious than they are to promote, by their efforts, those great objects which the Court of Directors seek to carry out by the instruction and preparation of the young men in this college for the important duties they will be called upon to fulfil in India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in proposing the health of the principal and professors of this college, and in wishing success to their labours. (Loud cheers.)

The *Rev. the Principal* rose and said—It cannot fail to be highly gratifying to myself and the professors of the college to find our endeavours to promote the efficiency of this institution acknowledged in terms of such marked approbation. We know, indeed, that such expressions as have now been kindly used are often a mere empty compliment; for, certainly, he were but young in the world who should attach too much weight to a toast or an after-dinner speech. But the position in which this college stands to the East-India Company is too important,—interests too vast depend on its wholesome estate, to allow me, for a moment, to suppose that the Court of Directors, or you, Sir, as the organ of that Court, would bestow praise where it was not believed to be thoroughly deserved. (Cheers.) And much as we love praise—we confess to that weakness—I can answer for myself, I can answer for the professors, that we desire, above all things, to have fault found wherever there may appear a just cause for blame. (Cheers.) I have, indeed, learned—though it took me some years to acquire the requisite hardness—not to be disquieted at every rumour which may chance to be afloat; not, for example, to be distressed, if those who cannot distinguish between a school and a college, complain that we do not rule young men on precisely the same laws as those on which ushers rule boys. But this does not indicate any indifference to wholesome censure. I do not so much dread, as court, that censure. (Cheers.) I long for the well-being of the civil service of India. I feel that with that well-being is associated the prosperity, the permanence of our East-Indian empire,—I might almost say, the glory and the greatness of the British name. Show me, then, deficiencies in the administration of this college, which trains the civil service; and, if they be deficiencies for which I am answerable, I thank you for the reproof; if they be deficiencies which I can remedy, I will set myself to their correction. (Loud cheers.) The day may not be distant when this College will have to be put on its defence. Let that day come, and we think to be able to prove, that here we labour, and not unsuccessfully, to impart high and varied information; that we strive to develop the mental powers; to prepare men for the discharge of judicial and political functions: above all, that we do our best to discountenance vice, and uphold virtue, and thus to stock India with the best missionaries of Christianity—civilians of high principles and pure lives. (Cheers.) Such shall be our defence. If we can make it good, we are above attack; if it be not a truth, we deserve to fail. But I ought, perhaps, to ask pardon for dwelling thus much on ourselves. Suffer me now, Mr. Chairman, in the name of the college, to thank you for the very excellent address that you have this day delivered to the students;—one would have thought, from its freshness, that it had been your first, in place of your sixth. I desire, also, to thank this distinguished company for the kindness which they have shewn to myself and the professors. I can assure you that we are deeply sensible of that kindness, and we desire to drink all our healths in return. (Loud cheers.)

The deputation and visitors then retired from the library, and shortly afterwards returned to town.

The next term will commence on Monday, the 19th of January.

The examination of the candidates for admission into the college next term will be held at the East-India House, on Thursday, the 8th of January.

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

On Friday, the 12th inst., a public examination was held at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, in the presence of the Chairman J. Shepherd, Esq., several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; *Lieutenant-Generals* Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B.; Duncan Macleod, Bengal Engineers; De la Motte, C.B.; *Major General* Lewis, C.B., R.E., *Lieut.-Governor*, Royal Military Academy; *Colonels* H. D. Jones, Royal Engineers; E. Hay Frith, Bengal Art.; Wymer, C.B.; Eckford, C.B.; Ovans, Bombay Inf.; Sim, Madras Eng.; *Lieutenant-Colonels* Sir F. Smith, Royal Engre.; Aldrich, Royal Engrs.; Portloch, Inspector Royal Military Academy; Neil Campbell; Lane, C.B.; Hitchins, G. Logan, Lucas, Phillips;

Majors Savage, Royal Academy; Stotberd, Royal Engrs.; Cooper, Bayley, Rawlins, Baillie. *Captains* Trotter, R.N.; M'Kerlie, Royal Engrs.; Fanshawe, Royal Engrs.; C. Bingham, Royal Art.; Travers, Royal Art.; Boxer, Royal Art.; Anderson, Goodfellow, Elliot. *Lieutenants* Pasley, Royal Engrs. *Engineer Cadet* P. Stewart, De Bourbel; Right Hon. Sir G. Clerk, Bart., M.P.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; Sir R. Gunning, Peer Ibrahim Khan, Syed Abdoolah, Ardaseer Cursetjee, Senhor Scheidnagel. Messrs. P. Melvill, T. N. Waterfield, A. Easton, H. Taylor, F. Taylor, C. Taylor, G. Harris, Moore, Norman, and Rev. G. Coles.

Four gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich were present in their uniform, under the command of an officer of that establishment.

The number of cadets brought forward consisted of forty, six of whom were selected for the Engineers, viz.:—James Paladio Henry Basevi, Aeneas Perkins, Elliot Pakenham Brownlow, William Henry Edgcome, David Thomson, William West Goodfellow. Sixteen for the Artillery, viz.:—James Henry Murray Martin, Francis Faulkner Sheppee, Frederick Seigh Roberts, Horatio Otto Hitchins, John Stewart, Alexander James Trotter, George Cracklow, Edward Powney Lewin, William Ferrie Stevenson, Albert Tollemache, Edward Lindsay Hawkins, Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, Charles Pasley Roberts, Henry Leeuwinn Dempster, George Haggard, and John Westrop Watkins; the remaining being allotted to the Infantry, viz.:—David Dalrymple Anderson, William Frederick Shaw, Henry Rivett Mandeville Van Heythuysen, Charles Archibald Denny, James Thomson, Claude Mallet Ducat, Adolphus Byam Onslow, Colin Alexander Robertson, Alfred Utterson, Frederick Herbert Wilson, Welby Wroughton Boddam, Mark Batt Tanner, Charles Sutton, Charles Henry Lycett Warren, William Octavius Cox, Thomas Henry Way, George Cuthbert Marsh, Charles Garrett Smith.

The distribution of prizes was as follows:—

First Mathematics, Military Surveying, First Hindustani, Latin, First General Good Conduct, and the Pollock Medal—J. P. Basevi.

The *Chairman*, in presenting a handsome sword, the prize of good conduct, and the Pollock gold medal, to Mr. Basevi, highly complimented him upon the exemplary conduct and diligence which had obtained for him this accumulation of honours and rewards. The Pollock Medal, he reminded the students, had been struck by the inhabitants of Calcutta in commemoration of the distinguished services of *Lieut.-General* Sir G. Pollock, which he trusted every winner of the medal would endeavour to emulate. (Cheers.)

Aeneas Perkins	{ 2nd Mathematics. Civil Drawing.
E. P. Brownlow	{ 2nd Fortification, 2nd Good Conduct, 2nd Hindustani, Geology.
W. W. Goodfellow	Military Drawing.
J. H. M. Martin	1st Fortification.
A. Tollemache	French.

Second Class.

A. M. Lang	{ Mathematics, Fortification, Latin, Hindustani.
H. T. Hancock	{ Military Drawing, Military Surveying.
E. W. Humphry	French.
D. G. Manning	{ 3rd Good Conduct. Civil Drawing.

Third Class.

C. Hunter	4th Good Conduct.
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Mr. T. Clarke, of the Cadet Department, East-India House, then read the reports of the Public Examiner, *Major-General* Sir C. Pasley, K.C.B., and the *Lieut.-Governor* of the institution, *Lieut.-Colonel* F. Abbott, C.B., which gave a most satisfactory account of the acquisitions, conduct, and discipline of the cadets during the past term.

The *Chairman* thereupon addressed the students as follows:—Gentlemen cadets, I congratulate you most cordially on the very satisfactory reports which we have just heard read. They assure us that, during the late term, you have conducted yourselves with strict propriety, and have improved your time with praiseworthy diligence and attention to your studies. It is very gratifying to find that an average proportion of the first-class have attained the highest standard required for commissions in the corps of engineers; that sixteen have gained commissions in the artillery; that the remaining number have fully qualified

themselves for commissions in the line; and, further, that there is not one instance in the whole seminary of rustication or loss of term. (Hear.) Thus, the high reputation of Addiscombe as a military college has been fully and honourably maintained. (Hear, hear.) I need not tell you that those results are most gratifying to the Court of Directors. Deeply interested in the prosperity and honour of the Indian army, nothing can be more satisfactory to us than to witness the successful exertions of those to whom we must look hereafter for the maintenance of the character and reputation of that army. (Hear.) Before I proceed further, then, let me express how much we are indebted to the distinguished general, Sir Charles Pasley, the Public Examiner, for his care and impartiality in conducting the examinations; to the gallant and indefatigable lieutenant-governor; to the learned professors and teachers, and to all the officers of the establishment, for their very zealous and successful labours in furtherance of these gratifying results. Gentlemen, I have addressed you on so many occasions on the great advantages which the Indian officer derives from superior education, that, seeing I must repeat the same sentiments, I shall find it difficult to avoid reiterating the same arguments. I would observe, however, that these advantages are now so obvious to all men, that it may be considered superfluous to dwell upon them. The measures adopted and continued by Her Majesty's Government and his Grace the Commander-in-Chief for securing a certain degree or standard of education from all candidates for commissions in the Queen's army, and the similar regulations enforced by the Court of Directors with reference to all direct nominations to commissions in the Indian army, evince, in the most emphatic manner, the increased value and importance which those authorities attach to the subject of education. Gentlemen, if you require further stimulus or inducement to exertion, believe me it is to be found in every possible view that can be taken of your future position. Your reputation as officers, and your personal interests as individuals, will entirely depend upon your abilities and good conduct; for, although length of service may bring you promotion in your regiment, it does not carry with it, as a matter of course, high office or increased honour. In India the duties intrusted to military officers are frequently of an important and very onerous character, and, before selecting men for such employment, the necessary inquiry must be made for those possessed of the highest talents, the most extensive information, and whose character for zeal, energy, and discretion renders them fittest for the particular duty. And in such positions officers are frequently thrown entirely on their own resources. They may be removed a great distance from headquarters, and obliged to act with promptness and decision in difficult matters without reference to higher authority. Now, let me ask you to imagine yourselves for one moment placed in such a position as I have described, and that, peradventure, you are found wanting in those acquirements which are now within your reach of attainment at this seminary. What would be your feelings in such a position? Why, undoubtedly, a never-ceasing regret that you had not laboured more earnestly at Addiscombe, or that you had ever been selected to perform a duty to which you were unequal. Gentlemen, are you not, one and all, ready to exclaim, such shall never be your position, and that, whatever others may do, you will not hazard your future prospects in life by neglecting the favourable opportunities that are now afforded you? You will bear in mind, also, that it is not alone in positions of high importance where the qualifications I have alluded to are so beneficial. In situations of an ordinary description the advantages of knowledge and education are equally obvious. For instance, the duties of any staff appointment—say in the Judge-Advocate's, the commissariat, or pay-department, of an adjutant or quartermaster, or even the ordinary regimental duties of an officer, will be executed with a promptitude and facility by the well-educated man altogether unknown to him of inferior attainments. I trust, therefore, I have said enough to convince you all of the great advantages ultimately to be derived from diligence and exertion in the prosecution of your studies, and that you who are to return here after the vacation, will renew with continued and increased vigour the laudable course which has marked your progress during the last term. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen of the first class, you now quit this seminary for ever, and will in a few months proceed to India and enter on the active duties of your profession. Now, although I have no desire to deprive you of proper relaxation and moderate enjoyment, I would warn you against falling into the common error of supposing that because you have now left college your education is complete, and that henceforth pleasure and amusement may be properly followed as the chief objects of your pursuit. To act on this principle, and thus run the risk of forgetting what you have learnt, will really be sacrificing most imprudently the advantages you have acquired here by hard study. Let me entreat you rather to cherish the

regular habits of application which your training here must have in some degree inculcated. Continue to appropriate a certain portion of each day for the purpose of keeping alive in your memory what you have learnt, and for the increased cultivation of your mental improvement by useful reading. With reference to the latter, I would recommend you to be as select in your choice of books as you would be in your choice of companions. (Hear, hear.) The biography of great and good men, the best histories of your own country, of India, and of Europe, and such standard works, will be more instructive than the numerous evanescent publications of the day. (Hear, hear.) Let me remind you that your character as gentlemen and officers will be moulded and formed during the next few years of your life; that your daily habits and occupation, the character of your companions, and your amusements, and your reading, all tend to form the future man for good or evil; and that consequently your prospects through life must be materially influenced by the degree of care and circumspection you exhibit during this the most critical period of your career. One of your first duties on your arrival in India will be to acquire a knowledge of the native languages, to enable you to communicate readily with the Sipahes. Until this object is effected, you will not have the power of estimating his character, or conciliating his esteem and good-will, objects most essential for your own comfort as well as for your efficiency as officers of the Indian army. I may assure you, however, for your encouragement, that those duties, the more they are pursued, the more easy and gratifying they become. A colloquial knowledge of Hindustani is by no means difficult of attainment, and such is the character of the native soldier, with reference to his bearing towards his European officer, that he is proverbial for his susceptibility of the most attached and grateful feelings, particularly towards those who treat him with kindness and consideration. (Hear.) You will easily understand how much your own efficiency as officers will depend upon the degree of influence you can gain over those under your command; you should, therefore, endeavour to secure this advantage by evincing at all times a sincere regard for the comfort and happiness of the native soldier. This hold over the minds and affections of those under your command is the most powerful element of strength in the possession of good officers; and to insure its permanency you must maintain it also by the moral effect of your own character and example. The Sipahes is a very observing and sagacious judge of character, and to command, not only his obedience, but his respect and esteem, you must exhibit in your own person a consistent, firm, discreet, and honourable deportment. Violence, arrogance, and irritability of temper, or immoral and dissolute conduct, will render you an object of general dislike and distrust. Gentlemen, I am so well satisfied with the reports which I have received of your good conduct, that I am unwilling to allude, even in the way of warning and caution, to the irregularities and vices which are sometimes the cause of much misery to the careless young officer in India. You will not mistake, however, the spirit of friendship in which I advert to them. (Hear, hear.) In this country you know that intemperance is the fruitful source of nine-tenths of the wretchedness and misery that exist. I am sorry to say that as regards Europeans in India it is not less so, but with this aggravation, that the descent to ruin and degradation is tenfold more rapid, and equally certain; and it is a melancholy and lamentable fact, that when once the baneful habit is acquired, all reform becomes utterly hopeless. This vice ought, therefore, to be shunned and abhorred, as the greatest evil that can befall human nature. I would have you avoid also that nauseous habit of smoking, which has of late become so prevalent; to say the least, it is a filthy and unwholesome practice, and it often leads to the more dangerous excess I have just alluded to. (Hear.) I would entreat you to be careful with regard to your personal expenses. You may have heard of the difficulties in which officers have involved themselves from a disregard to this necessary precaution. I state with deep regret that instances have occurred where extravagant habits have led to such discreditable proceedings as have ultimately involved the loss of commission. You will find your pay and allowances sufficient for your necessary wants, but not without due attention to a prudent and economical management. Extravagance must lead to debt, and nothing will prove more fatal to your comfort and future prospects than such embarrassment. Be careful, therefore, and commence with the greatest precaution. Make it a rule never to allow your expenses to exceed your means (hear); and you will find that such a course of proceeding will gain you the respect and confidence of all good men. (Hear, hear.) I hope it is unnecessary to warn you against a hateful vice which has sometimes been resorted to on the plea of the monotony of life in garrison. The excitement arising from play, or gambling and betting, is beyond all doubt the most demoralizing and de-

basing that can affect the human heart; it destroys all generous and noble feelings, and engenders a spirit of sordid cunning which frequently terminates in acts of positive dishonesty. (Hear, hear.) The true way of avoiding these evils, my young friends, is to cultivate rational and useful occupations. It is the idle, listless, and ignorant man who becomes their prey. Accustom yourselves to read, as I have said before, and to interest yourselves in useful, in at least innocent pursuits, and you will never be drawn into such dangerous resources. There is still one more important and certain safeguard from such evils which I exhort you earnestly never to lose sight of,—I mean a continued regard to your religious duties. I mention them last, because I desire, above all things, that they should be permanently remembered. If they flourish and abide in your hearts, other duties will not be forgotten. You are about to leave the roof of affectionate parents, who have hitherto watched over you with the most anxious care; do not forget their good counsel; be constant and regular in your correspondence with them; do not imagine that time or distance can weaken or sever the ties that bind you to their hearts; remember the joy and delight inspired through the family circle by glad tidings from a distant land of those beloved. I bid you cherish these precious feelings of affection for your parents. You may perhaps feel the want of such valued friends; but, on such occasions, let me entreat you to have recourse to Him who is your father and your friend in heaven. He will guide you aright in all things. He will show you that the path of duty to Him will ever prove to you the path to honour and reputation.—The chairman concluded by expressing the obligations under which the directors as well as the students lay to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Sir G. Pollock, Sir R. Inglis, and the other distinguished visitors who had honoured them by their attendance. He regarded the presence of the Primate as especially gratifying, because his Grace, being a resident in the immediate vicinity of the college, had an opportunity of appreciating the conduct of the cadets, and had, he believed, formed a favourable impression of their demeanour. His Grace had, at his request, consented to address a few words to the gentlemen cadets, and it was unnecessary he should entreat them to treasure up the wise admonitions which would fall from their venerable and distinguished Primate. (The chairman then resumed his seat amid much applause.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded to address the meeting, after requesting the cadets, who had risen with his Grace, as a mark of their respect, to resume their seats. His Grace said, their hon. chairman had desired him to say a few words, but they would be very few, for he should be sorry if the last impressions upon their minds should not be those created by the wise and paternal admonitions which they had just heard, and the effect of which he should regret to weaken. Living, as he did, in their neighbourhood, he could not but be interested in such an assemblage as he then saw before him; but, independently of his residing near them, no one could see such a body of young men as were now collected in that room, and who would so soon leave this country, without feeling that interest in their welfare which he was now glad to express. (Hear, hear.) They were going to maintain the honour of their country and their queen in distant lands, but he would have them remember at the same time that they would have to maintain not only their country's honour but also their country's religion. (Hear.) They were going among many who, not knowing the principles of Christianity, would form their opinion of its precepts from the conduct of those whom he was addressing. (Hear, hear.) They would exhibit a spirit of subordination to earthly commanders, and of obedience to military duties; but there was a heavenly Commander still more deserving of their obedience, and He had promised that they who sought Him should find Him if they sought Him with their whole hearts. Let the thought of this promise comfort them in a foreign land, and in those emergencies which the chairman had so feelingly alluded to. He affectionately entreated them to maintain the high character that belonged to them, and never to forget the privileges they had inherited of being English Christians. (Great applause.)

The directors and visitors then adjourned to the dining-hall, where an elegant repast awaited them.

We subjoin some further details of the studies and progress of the cadets during the past term:—

Mathematics.—The full tests of qualification for the scientific corps of the service may be defined as follows:—

Artillery.—Application of algebra to geometry and analytical trigonometry; mechanics, including statics and dynamics; projectiles, hydrostatics, and hydrodynamics; theory of curve lines and conic sections.

Engineers.—Theory of equations and expansion of series; differential calculus, spherical trigonometry, and astronomy.

In subjects so extensive and a class so numerous, it would be impossible to enter into the particular degrees of merit evinced in this examination. The numbers selected for these branches of the service may be considered the best criterion of the success with which this study has been pursued, and amply justified the commendations which the solution of the problems received.

Fortification Department.—The proceedings in this branch of study commenced, as usual in the December examinations, immediately after dinner, in the spacious Sandmodelling-hall, in which the following works were exhibited:—1. Nearly two fronts of Choumura's celebrated system (on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot), one of the bastions showing the arrangements of the works under ordinary circumstances, while another bastion illustrated Choumura's idea of a shifting parapet to repel an enemy on discovering the fronts of his attack; every other bastion remaining as originally disposed to repel an attack from within, being, in fact, like so many citadels. This model, which was explained by Cadet Martin, covered a space of about 1,400 square feet. 2. The next was a horizontal section of a complete system of countermines before a front of the modern system, the plane being supposed to pass through them just below the spring of their arches; thus the whole were exposed to view. This model was also on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, and was explained by Cadet Brownlow. 3. The third was a model of the new Prussian system, as constructed near Coblenz, called Fort Alexander, casemates, embrasures, and loopholes, which produced a very striking effect. This was on the same scale, and was explained by Cadets Basevi and D. Thomson. Then followed a cavalier battery for two guns and two howitzers, on a scale of an inch to a foot, and a sunken battery, on a scale of two inches to a foot, which were explained by Cadet Goodfellow. Lastly, a specimen of a double direct sap, pushed out from a parallel, on a scale of an inch to a foot. Nothing could exceed the beautiful symmetry of these sand-models, which were very deservedly admired. The chairman then adjourned to the examination-hall, where the other cadets underwent a viva voce examination by the public examiner, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Pasley, eight or ten of them having been called upon to construct plans or sections of different systems during the progress of the examination. The drawings of this department were, as usual, highly satisfactory.

Military Drawings,—executed by the Gentlemen Cadets of the

First Class.

Mr. W. Goodfellow, 1st prize ..	} Aden.
Mr. J. H. Martin	
Mr. W. Edgcome	
Mr. E. P. Brownlow	} Hongkong.
Mr. E. Perkins	
Mr. F. Sheppee	
Mr. J. P. Basevi	
Mr. W. Shaw	
Mr. E. Hawkins	} Hill-fort of Bomullin.
Mr. H. Dempster	
Mr. C. P. Roberts	} Hill-fort of Kurnalla.
Mr. D. Thomson	
Mr. W. Boddam	} Hill-fort of Poorundhur and Wujurgurh.
Mr. W. Cox	
Mr. G. Cracklow	} Hill-fort of Wasiota.
Mr. J. Roberts	

Second Class.

Mr. H. F. Hancock, 2nd prize ..	} Drawings from models.
Mr. C. Thomason	
Mr. E. Salwey	
Mr. A. Lang	
Mr. G. Falconet	
Mr. D. M'Gregor	
Mr. T. Holberton	

And several minor, but very promising subjects, in the three junior classes.

Civil Drawing.—First Class.—Perkins (1st prize), view of Loch Etteric, Scotland; Basevi, landscapes, various; Brownlow, Ponti di Palmello; D. Thompson, landscapes; Goodfellow, various; Edgcombe, heads in chalk; Martin, Portsmouth Harbour, &c.; F. Roberts, Dartmouth; Sheppee, shipping; Trotter, Morton Hall (his own sketch); C. P. Roberts, Haddon Hall; Tollemache, shipping; Dempster, landscape and figures; Hawkins, figures in chalk; Shaw, Haddon Hall; Uttersen, landscape; Cracklow, Mull of Cantyre.

Second Class.—Manning (2nd prize), head of a lion; Monckton, landscape; Messrs. Thomason, Hancock, and Holberton, landscapes; Falconnet, shipping; Tanner, Belvoir Castle; Way,

miniature; Boddam and Cox, landscape; Wilson, landscape; Salwey, Ponti di Palmello; Harrington, M'Gregor, and Marsh, landscape.

LAW.

VICE-CHANCELLOR PARKER'S COURT, DEC. 5.

Ostell v. Lepage.—This was a plea to a bill, the ground being that there was a suit pending in the Supreme Court in Equity in Calcutta, by the plaintiff's attorney there, against the defendant, touching the same matters as those which formed the subject of the present suit. The defendant had put in his answer to the bill filed against him in Calcutta, but it had been declared insufficient, and he had been allowed time to put in a further answer. This he had not done; and in February last a decree was made in Calcutta to take the bill filed there *pro confesso*. The defendant being in this country, that decree could not be prosecuted. As to part of the bill which had been filed against him in this country, the defendant put in an answer, and pleaded to the whole of such bill the existence of the suit in India, and the decree of the Supreme Court in Calcutta in that suit.

Mr. W. M. James and *Mr. Cotton*, in support of the plea, submitted that it was contrary to justice that a defendant should be harassed by two suits touching the same matter by one and the same party, especially when the proceedings in the first suit had arrived at a decree.

Mr. Russell and *Mr. Bagshawe*, for the plaintiff, submitted that no other than a final decree in India could be a bar to the present suit.

His Honour did not think he could allow this plea. A final decree or sentence of a foreign court might be pleaded in bar of a suit. This was not the case here, but merely a plea of a pending suit in India. If both suits were pending in two courts of equity in that country of concurrent jurisdiction, the present would be a good plea, for the second suit would be vexatious. Where an action at law and a suit in equity are pending touching the same matter, the plaintiff may be compelled to elect in which court he will proceed; but, in such a case, it would not be a good plea in this court that there was an action at law pending. In every one of the cases referring to a pending suit in a foreign court, reasons had been found for overruling the plea. Nor could the plea be supported on principle. Pending the suit against him in Calcutta, the defendant quitted India and came to reside in this country, and it was sought to impose on the plaintiff, having the defendant here, all the difficulties of going on against him in Calcutta. The proper course for the defendant would have been to apply to stay proceedings in this court. The plea must, therefore, be overruled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. SIR HENRY J. LEEKE, R.N., appointed Superintendent and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, was sworn in, at a Court of Directors held on the 10th inst.

THE PRINTING-PRESS IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.—An interesting shipment has recently taken place to the Church Mission at Sarawak, in Borneo, in the shape of 5 cwt. of type, the gift of Mr. Samuel Lewis, as a further supply for the printing-press, which, with some type, was presented to the mission by Mr. Sharpe, the banker.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, taking into consideration the probability of a large influx of people into the newly-discovered gold regions of Bathurst, New South Wales, has guaranteed the support of three additional chaplains for that district, to be sent as soon as well qualified men can be found. It is thought that for this particular service unmarried men should be preferred.

A LUMP OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD, weighing 51 oz., has been brought home by H.M.'s ship *Havannah*, as a present to her Majesty.

LAW MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF INDIA.—It is now stated, and we have no reason to doubt, that Mr. Peacock, Q.C., will be appointed to this office.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY have latterly expended immense sums of money in applying to their vessels the most recent improvements of which engineering science is capable, in order to augment the speed and efficiency of the large steam ships employed, under contract with the Government, in conveying the mails and in maintaining steam-communication with our Indian possessions, China, &c. The company, in fact, seem determined to beat off and prevent all competition by a lavish, but prudent, expenditure of their ample capital and resources; and not only are the whole of their existing steamers to be improved successively, as opportunities may present themselves, but the company have ordered to be con-

structed a fleet of gigantic new steam ships, of greater size and power than any that have hitherto been projected for inter-oceanic communications.—*Times*.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, December 2nd, contains the following passage relative to these islands:—"It is earnestly to be hoped that the differences which have for some time past been pending between the Government of the French Republic and that of the Sandwich Islands may be peaceably and durably adjusted so as to secure the independence of those islands. Long before the events which have of late imparted so much importance to the possessions of the United States on the Pacific, we acknowledged the independence of the Hawaiian Government. This Government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed. We were influenced in this measure by the existing and prospective importance of the islands as a place of refuge and refreshment for our vessels engaged in the whale-fishery, and by the consideration that they lie in the course of the great trade which must, at no distant day, be carried on between the western coast of North America and Eastern Asia. We were also influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime state, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations. I need not say that the importance of these considerations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests of the United States have attained in California and Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to those islands will be steadily pursued. It is gratifying, not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favour the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge from a savage state and attain such a degree of civilization in those distant seas." On the previous day, notice had been given of a bill "to establish ocean mail-steamer from San Francisco, *via* the Sandwich Islands, to Shanghai, China."

The ship *Essex* has been engaged for freight of stores to Calcutta, in lieu of the *Hindoo*, and the *Ramilies* for freight of stores to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 3.—*Suez*, Gray, Bengal.—4. *London*, Scales, Madras; *Philah*, Hearn, Singapore; *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Algoa Bay; *Claro*, Clark, Singapore; *Henrietta*, Sargeant, South Seas; H.M.S. *Harannah*, Erskine, New South Wales.—5. *Essex*, Pixley, Bengal.—6. H.M.S. *Fly*, Oliver, New Zealand; *Alexandrina*, Falconer, Algoa Bay; *Zemindar*, Poole, Bengal.—8. *Gloriosa*, Carey, Junna, Johns, *Robert Pulsford*, King, and *Hindoo*, Fletcher; *Emily*, Scott, Mauritius; *Androklos*, Boysen, Shanghai; *Bermondsey*, Paddle, Manila; *Tara*, Hamilton, Bombay; H.M.'s steamers, *Retribution*, *Warder*, and *Sidon*, Garduer, Cape; *Noord*, Herlsen, and *Nadeschda*, Bjornstrom, Maulmain; *Duchess of Lancaster*, Stevenson, Shanghai; *Patna*, Korison, and *Briton*, Bufham, Whampoa; *Mandarin*, Pipon, Shanghai; *Blonde*, Henley, Maulmain; *Warrior*, Evans, Maulmain; *Bangalore*, Acton, Batavia; *Winnear*, Heard, Manila.—9. *Charles*, Andrews, Hong-Kong; *Persia*, Broadfoot; *Couranto*, Vickers, City of London, Dick, *Lady Bute*, M'Kinlay, Colfield, Finn, *Taymouth Castle*, Nicol, and *Neptune*, Hilken, Bengal; *Bonzana*, Burnett, Mauritius; *Helen Stewart*, Kerr, Bombay; *Cresswell*, Williams, Batavia; *Lord Sidmouth*, Dow, Bombay.—10. *Lady Mary*, Spence, Akyab; *Roseanna*, M'Kechnie, Sparks Bay and Mauritius; *Neptune*, Brown, and *Columbus*, M'Kay, Singapore; *West Lothian*, Todd, Mauritius.—13. *Propontis* (screw steamer), Glover, Cape; H.M.'s steamer *Cyclops*, Hoffmeister, Cape.—15. *Lyme Regis*, Mansfield, Maulmain; *Robert Bradford*, Gloag, Bengal, wrecked near Holyhead, Dec. 8, part of crew drowned.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Bentlnck*.—DEC. 21. Capt. R. Larkins, Mr. Lushington, Mrs. Lushington and infant, Mrs. Firth and 2 infants, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Malie and 3 children, Mrs. E. G. Showers and 3 children, Mr. Legard, Mrs. Hawtha, Lieut. Hughes, Maj. Spottiswood, Mr. J. Elliott, Lieut. Colman, Maj. gen. J. Aitchison, Col. W. Watkins, Lieut. W. C. Phillips, Lieut. J. J. Eager, Capt. T. R. Crawley, G. W. Hulbert, Lieut. T. C. Bird, Maj. J. T. Griffiths.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—DEC. 10. *Bentlnck*, Bragg, Adelaide; *Indian Chief*, Noble, Buffalo River.—5. *Henry Woolley*, Windus, Swan River; *Bidston*, Benson, Mauritius.—7. *Stornoway*, Robertson, Bombay.—11. *Margaret West*, Bauman, and *Grange*, Morrison, Batavia; *Celestial*, Rymur, Shanghai; *Salopian*, Harvey, Launceston; *Chieftain*, Edwards, Sydney; *Larkins*, Philpot, Bombay; *Lisbon*, Brunton (from Newcastle), Manila.—13. *Duke of Wellington*, Miller, Sydney; *Gcalior*, Davidson, Auckland.—15. *Retrieve*, Davidson, Akyab.

From PLYMOUTH.—Dec. 12. *Sibella*, Coleman, Adelaide.—2. *Hashemy*, Ross, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney.—4. *Cambodia*, Hammack, Geelong.

DOMESTIC. BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of Weir, d. at Belle-vale-cottage, Gateacre, near Liverpool, Dec. 11.
INNES, the wife of Alexander W. s. at Richmond, Dec. 12.
LAYARD, the wife of Capt. B. G. s. at Bird-grove, near Coventry, Dec. 11.
LYALL, the wife of George, jun. d. at Nutwood, Gatten, Dec. 5.
MAITLAND, the wife of Mr. John, s. at 10, Chester-place, Hyde-park-square, Dec. 2.
TWINING, Mrs. Samuel H. s. at 215, Strand, Dec. 5.
WEBSTER, the wife of Lieut. T. B. 15th Bombay N.I. s. at Westbury-mansion, Bucks, Dec. 10.
WELLESLEY, the wife of Capt. d. at Cape Town, Oct. 5.

MARRIAGES.

DICKINSON, Robert W. to Sarah C. d. of R. Ralfe, at Byrne, Port Natal, Sept. 13.
DURANT, John, of Poole, to Harriet, widow of the late Lieut. Col. E. Pearson, Hon. East India Co.'s Service, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, Dec. 11.
GRIFFITHS, C. C. W. to Eliza, d. of C. W. Evors, at Brompton, Dec. 15.
LIDDELL, Maj. 21st Bombay N.I. to Anne Moore, d. of the late Maj. Newport, 23rd Bombay N.I. at Cheltenham, Dec. 9.
MACKAY, George, M.D. Madras Army, to Ellen Rose, d. of Arthur John Robertson, at Inverness, Dec. 10.

DEATHS.

BORRADAILE, Harry R. s. of Harry, late of the Bombay Civil Service, at Malta, aged 20, Nov. 15.
BURNEY, Charles J. s. of the late Lieut. col. H., Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Woodford, aged 18, Dec. 4.
CORFIELD, Charles, late surgeon H.M.'s 17th foot, at No. 7, Lower Durnford-street, Stonehouse, aged 63, Dec. 11.
LOUGHNAN, Capt. F. J. late of the 50th Madras N.I. at Hobart-town, Van Diemen's Land, June 19.
MACLEOD, Sarah, relict of Donald, late of Calcutta, at 34, Flower-street, Edinburgh, aged 43, Nov. 29.
MOXON, George E. s. of Lieut. G. 52nd Bengal N.I. at Tottenham, aged 8, Dec. 13.
MYERS, Charles W. drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, aged 18, Oct. 8.
SMITH, Miss, sister of Lieut. Gen. T. P. Bengal army, at Hastings, Dec. 6.
TRAVERS, George, F. formerly of the Madras Civil Service, at Millbrook, Exeter, aged 75, Dec. 7.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 3rd and 10th, 1851.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. George Holland, art.
Lieut. Rawlin J. Mallock, 16th N.I.
Ens. Charles H. Hawtrey, 50th N.I.
Lieut. Adrian H. Paterson, 68th N.I.
Assist. surg. William Shurlock.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Alexander Stewart, art.
Lieut. Richard R. Houghton, 19th N.I.
Ens. John C. Middleton, 23rd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. David G. Anderson, art.
2nd-Lieut. J. B. G. Close, engineers.
Lieut. Howden T. Briggs, 6th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. John W. Hadow.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Abraham Roberts, C.B., 13th N.I.
Major Thomas Goddard, 44th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles H. Philipps, art.
Col. George Sandys, 6th Cav.
Brev. major John W. Rickards, 21st N.I.
Ens. William Paton, 26th N.I.
Lieut. Francis J. M. Mason, 29th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas Gidley, 15th N.I.
Ens. John Gordon, 19th N.I.
Lieut. Henry R. Purker, invalids.
Surg. Martin Thomas Kays, F.R.C.S., M.D.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Benjamin H. Crane, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Augustus F. Bellasis, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William Fullerton, 14th N.I., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Whitshed K. Hawkins, 40th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Robert Christie, 5th cav.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Philip Woolley, 35th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Ellis, appointed volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Mr. Francis Lambert Seaton, ditto.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1851.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Ens. Frederick Herbert Suckling to be lieut., without purch., v. Martin promoted in the 4th Foot. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
Ens. Thomas Esmonde, from 77th Foot, to be ens., v. Canavan, promoted. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
Gent. Cadet George Henry Pocklington, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Suckling. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
80th Foot.—Ens. William Paterson to be lieut., without purch., v. Hickson, dec. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
Gent. Cadet Robert Poore, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Paterson. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
Madras, 51st Foot.—Ens. Robert Coke Glover to be lieut., by purch., v. Nunn, who retires. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
Bombay, 64th Foot.—Ens. Frederick J. Hutchison to be lieut., without purch., v. O'Grady, whose promotion, without purch., on the 9th March, 1851, has been cancelled. Dated May 9, 1851.
Lieut. Standish de Courcy O'Grady, from 7th Foot, to be lieut., v. Hutchison, whose promotion, by purch., on the 6th June, 1851, has been cancelled. Dec. 5, 1851.
Lieut. Thomas Eyre Lambert, from half-pay 74th Foot, to be lieut., v. F. B. Forster, appointed paymaster in the 5th Foot. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
Assist. surg. Robert Thomas Buckle, M.D., from the staff, to be assist. surg., v. Short, dec. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
83rd Foot.—Ens. Francis Henry Digby Marsh to be lieut., without purch., v. Mainwaring, appointed adj. Dated Sept. 11, 1851.
Ens. James Nicholas Colthurst, from the 76th Foot, to be ens., v. Marsh. Dated Dec. 5, 1851.
Lieut. E. M. H. Mainwaring to be adj., v. Hall, dec. Dated Sept. 11, 1851.

WAR OFFICE, 12TH DEC. 1851.

Bengal, 14th Lt. Drags.—Standish Radley Jackson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Crowther, who retires. Dated Dec. 12, 1851.
22nd Foot.—Ens. Arthur Lloyd Monck to be lieut., without purch., v. Mayne, promoted to the Gold Coast Corps. Dated Dec. 12, 1851.
Serg. Robert Jackson to be ens., without purch., v. Monck. Dated Dec. 12, 1851.
24th Foot.—Qr. mast. Thomas Madden to be adj. with the rank of ens., v. Hartshorn, promoted. Dated Dec. 1851.
Madras, 51st Foot.—Charles Acton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Glover, promoted. Dated Dec. 12, 1851.
Bombay, 10th Lt. Drags.—Musgrave James Bradley Dyne, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Hon. Charles J. Keith, prom. Dated Dec. 12, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 10th December, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Proprietor of East India Stock has given notice, that at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"That it be suggested, for the consideration of the Bombay Government, whether the same systematic arrangement which has so long been acted upon in the north-west provinces of Bengal, for the repair and extension of the communications in the interior of districts, by a cess on the amount of the Government jumma, or tax, levied and appropriated exclusively for that purpose, the disbursements of this cess being managed by a local committee, might not with equal advantage to the public be introduced throughout Guzerat."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 10th December, 1851.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 17th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 300 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at the City of Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
196 tons of Dead Weight (including 30 barrels of Stockholm Tar).
176 " Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY have lately received from the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, the following Notification, which is published for general information.

HORSBURGH LIGHT HOUSE.

Notice is hereby given, that a Light House, bearing the above designation, in commemoration of the celebrated Hydrographer, has been erected on Pedra Branca, a rock which lies off the eastern entrance of the Straits of Singapore. The Light will be exhibited on the night of the 15th October, 1851, and on every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise.

The following is a specification of the position of the Light House, the dangers which come within the influence of its Light, and the appearance of the Light, by Mr. J. T. Thomson, Government Surveyor.

The Light House is situated, according to the Admiralty Chart, in Lat. 1° 20' 20" N. and Long. 104° 25' East of Greenwich, and by compass bears from Barbuet Point East distant 12½ nautical miles, and from the N.E. Point of Bingtang N.W. by W. ½ W. distant 12 miles.

The following Rocks and Shoals lying in the way of vessels, and coming within the influence of the Light, bear from the Light House.

Compass Bearings.	Distance in Nautical Miles.	Description.
E. by S.	1	Rock, which shows at low-water Spring Tides.
S.E. by E. ½ E.	10½	Rock, with ½ a fathom on it at ditto.
S.E. by E. ½ E.		Postilion Rock, with 1½ fathoms on it at ditto.
S.S.E. ½ E.	1	S.E. Rocks, which always show.
S. by E. ½ E.	6	Diana Shoal, with 2½ fathoms on it at low-water Spring Tides.
South.	2	S. Rocks, which always show.
S. by W. ½ W.	7½	South Ledge dries at ½ ebb.
S. by W. ½ W.		Shoal, with 1½ fathoms on it at low-water Spring Tides.
S.W. ½ S.	11½	Crocodile Shoal, with 3 fathoms on it at ditto.
W. ½ N.	7½	Rock, with 2½ fathoms on it at ditto.
W.N.W. ½ W.	1	Stork Rock, dries at low-water Spring Tides.
W.N.W. ½ W.	5½	Congalton's Carr, with 1½ fathoms on it at ditto.
Between W.N.W. ½ W. and N. by W. ½ W.	Between 4½ and 6 10½	Romania Shoal, with 3½ fathoms on it at ditto.
N. by E.		North Patch, with 4 fathoms on it at ditto.

The Light will be known to Mariners as a Revolving bright Light, which gradually attains its brightest period once every minute, and as gradually declines until it totally disappears to the distant observer; whilst, when viewed from a short distance, it is never entirely invisible.

The lantern, which is open all round, elevated 95 feet above the level of the sea at high-water Spring Tides, will be seen from the deck of a vessel at a distance of 15 nautical miles.

As a beacon during the day, the Light House will be known by the following description:—It stands on a rock, which measures 150 feet long and 100 broad, and is 24 feet high at its highest point above the level of high-water Spring Tides. The Light House is a pillar of dressed granite, and the lantern covered by a spherical dome, which is painted white.

(Signed) W. J. BUTTERWORTH,

Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Singapore, 24th September, 1851.

Published by order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, London, the 3rd December, 1851.

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The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 14th of May, 1851, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums, being a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premium. This will be found a most liberal reduction, if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20		£1,000	£10 6 8	£10 12 8
30	On or before	1,000	24 4 4	13 8 7
40	14th of May,	1,000	31 10 0	17 6 6
50	1846.	1,000	42 15 0	23 10 3
60		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 5

* The attention of Gentlemen connected with India is particularly requested to the Regulations of this Society; as, on comparison with other offices, its terms will be found peculiarly advantageous, especially as regards the liberal plan adopted on the return of Indian Assurers to reside permanently in this country; and the Indian Rates have been calculated from extensive data and Tables exclusively in the possession of this Society, by which the true risk of life during residence in India has been most accurately ascertained.

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40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

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At the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on the 27th day of November, 1851,

Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair,

The following Report was read, showing the progress of the Society since its establishment:—

"The Directors beg to refer the Shareholders to the following table, which shows the speedy increase of the business of the office.

YEAR.	Number of New Policies issued in each Year.	Sums Assured by New Policies in each Year.	Annual Premiums payable on New Policies issued in each Year.
1842	130	£55,245 1 0	£1,882 13 7
1843	208	87,830 16 11	4,992 18 6
1844	197	80,415 8 6	4,120 4 3
1845	258	103,014 11 0	5,563 17 0
1846	199	83,700 14 5	4,985 8 5
1847	313	113,542 4 8	4,237 3 0
1848	412	124,458 17 9	4,980 2 8
1849	475	201,712 15 6	7,496 0 6
1850	569	213,469 16 11	9,163 13 7
1851	613	263,162 1 5	10,527 17 2
Total.	3,374	£1,326,552 8 1	£57,949 18 8

"From this it is found that the business done during the last year is larger than that of any preceding year, and that 613 Policies were effected yielding Annual Premiums to the extent of £10,527, while the whole business of the first three years of the Society's existence was confined to the issue of 335 Policies, yielding £10,995 in Annual Premiums.

"The deaths during the year ending 1850 were much under the number expected. It was reasonable therefore to suppose that in the following year they would have equalled or even exceeded the number expected; and it is therefore satisfactory to find that the number of deaths in the present year is still somewhat below that provided for by the Society's tables.

"It is also a source of much satisfaction to the Directors to be enabled to state that the peculiar feature which originated with this Society, and which at the outset constituted its principal claim to public support, viz., the assurance of unsound lives on strictly scientific and sound principles, is fully appreciated by the public; and that the experience of ten years has completely shown the correctness of the opinion originally expressed, that such business can be conducted with safety not only to the assured but to the assurers. The assurance of unsound lives is now very generally practised by other offices as well as this, but the principles upon which such business is done are by no means uniform. In this office, however, the premiums are tabulated from data quite as accurate as those used for ordinary lives, whereas in other offices the premium is fixed without any accurate tables or data.

"The Directors going out by rotation are Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., and Alfred Waddilove, D.C.L., and the Auditors going out of office by rotation are John Stirling Taylor, Esq., and Joseph Whitehouse, all of whom being eligible, offer themselves for re-election."

The Directors and Auditors retiring from office having been duly re-elected without opposition, the business of the meeting terminated by the usual vote of thanks being given.

Prospectuses, containing very full tables of rates, forms of proposal, and every other information, will be forwarded, postage free, on application to any of the Society's agents, or to the Secretary, at the chief office, 25, Pall Mall.

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